Final

Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement

Guam and Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands Military Relocation (2012 Roadmap Adjustments)

Prepared for:
Joint Guam Program Office
Washington, DC

Prepared by:
Naval Facilities Engineering Command Pacific
Pearl Harbor, HI

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FINAL SUPPLEMENTAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (SEIS)

Lead Agency:	Department of the Navy
Cooperating Agencies:	Federal Aviation Administration; Federal Highway Administration; U.S. Department of the Air Force; U.S. Department of Agriculture; U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of Insular Affairs; U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9
Title of Proposed Action:	Guam and Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands Military Relocation (2012 Roadmap Adjustments)
Affected Jurisdictions:	Guam
Designation:	Final SEIS

Abstract

In September 2010, the United States (U.S.) Department of the Navy (DON) signed a Record of Decision (ROD) regarding the 2010 Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the *Guam and CNMI Military Relocation*. In April 2012, the U.S.-Japan Security Consultative Committee jointly announced an adjustment to the previous plans for the Guam military relocation. In accordance with these "2012 Roadmap Adjustments," the Department of Defense (DoD) adopted a new force posture in the Pacific providing for a materially smaller and reconfigured Marine Corps force on Guam.

Pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the Council on Environmental Quality's implementing regulations for NEPA, the DON prepared this Final SEIS for the purpose of supplementing the portions of the 2010 Final EIS regarding the establishment on Guam of a live-fire training range complex (LFTRC), a cantonment area, a family housing area, and associated infrastructure to support the relocation of a substantially reduced number of Marines and dependents than was previously analyzed. By supplementing the 2010 Final EIS, this Final Supplemental EIS (SEIS) advances NEPA's purpose of informing decision-makers and the public about the environmental effects of the DON's proposed action.

The following federal agencies, having either jurisdiction or technical expertise for certain components of the proposed action or a potentially affected resource, have accepted the DON's invitation to participate as cooperating agencies: U.S. Air Force, Federal Aviation Administration, Federal Highway Administration, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region 9, U.S. Department of Interior - Office of Insular Affairs, and U.S. Department of Agriculture.

This Final SEIS analyzes the potential environmental impacts of five action alternatives for the cantonment/family housing component of the proposed action and five action alternatives for the LFTRC component, plus a no-action alternative. Potential impacts have been analyzed for geological and soil resources, water resources, air quality, noise, airspace, land and submerged land use, recreational resources, terrestrial biological resources, marine biological resources, cultural resources, visual resources, ground transportation, marine transportation, utilities, socioeconomics and general services, hazardous materials and waste, public health and safety, and environmental justice.

Points of Contact: CAPT Joseph Campbell, Joint Guam Program Office Deputy Director
Telephone: (703) 602-3924

CDR Daniel Schaan, Joint Guam Program Office (Forward) Director
Telephone: (671) 339-6156

Joint Guam Program Office Forward
P.O. Box 153246
Santa Rita, Guam 96915

July 2015

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ES-1 INTRODUCTION

In September 2010, the United States (U.S.) Department of the Navy (DON) signed a Record of Decision (ROD) (77 Federal Register [FR] 60438, September 30, 2010) regarding the 2010 Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the *Guam and Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) Military Relocation; Relocating Marines from Okinawa, Visiting Aircraft Carrier Berthing, and Army Air and Missile Defense Task Force* (DON 2010). The ROD documented the DON's decision to implement the preferred alternatives identified in the 2010 Final EIS for the main base (cantonment), aviation, and waterfront operations to support relocation of approximately 8,600 Marines and approximately 9,000 dependents from Okinawa to Guam. The ROD deferred a decision on the development of a live-fire training range complex (LFTRC) along Route 15 in the northeastern part of Guam.

In the months following issuance of the ROD, the DON formally committed that if the Route 15A area was selected for the LFTRC, the DON would provide for 24 hours a day, 7 days a week access to Pågat Village and Pågat Cave historical sites, to include the existing trail from Route 15A leading to both (DON 2011; Department of Defense [DoD] 2011). The DON, to meet this commitment, applied a probabilistic methodology to more precisely model the size of the surface danger zone (SDZ) associated with the Multi-Purpose Machine Gun (MPMG) Range, which would be part of the LFTRC. Application of this methodology reduced the size of the overall footprint and enabled the DON to take another look at potential LFTRC locations on Guam, including those locations previously considered but not carried forward for detailed analysis. This reevaluation resulted in the identification of additional LFTRC preliminary alternatives. In light of this information, the DON initially elected to prepare a Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) limited solely to the evaluation of potential impacts associated with the construction and operation of an LFTRC on Guam (hereinafter "LFTRC SEIS"). The DON issued a Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare the LFTRC SEIS in February 2012 (77 FR 6787, February 9, 2012) and held public scoping meetings on Guam in March 2012.

On April 27, 2012, the U.S.-Japan Security Consultative Committee issued a joint statement announcing its decision to adjust the plans outlined in the May 2006 Roadmap for Realignment Implementation. In accordance with these "2012 Roadmap Adjustments," the DoD adopted a new force posture in the Pacific providing for a materially smaller and reconfigured force on Guam. In conjunction with changes to the mix of personnel involved in the relocation, the force adjustments would reduce the originally planned relocation of approximately 8,600 Marines with 9,000 dependents to a force of approximately 5,000 Marines with approximately 1,300 dependents. That decision prompted the DON's review of the actions previously planned for Guam and approved in the September 2010 ROD. This review concluded that while some actions remained unchanged, others, such as the size and location of the cantonment and family housing areas, could significantly change as a result of the modified force. Therefore, the DON published a new NOI (77 FR 61746, October 11, 2012) and amended the scope of the ongoing LFTRC SEIS to add those actions that materially changed as a result of the new force posture. The DON conducted additional public scoping meetings for this expanded SEIS in November 2012.

The DON prepared this SEIS in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) (42 U.S. Code [USC] §§ 4321, *et seq.)* and the Council on Environmental Quality's (CEQ's) implementing regulations (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Parts 1500-1508). Pursuant to 40 CFR § 1502.9, the DON prepared this SEIS for the purpose of supplementing the portions of the 2010 Final EIS regarding the establishment on Guam of a cantonment area, family housing, an LFTRC, and associated

infrastructure to support the relocation of a substantially reduced number of Marines and dependents than was previously analyzed. By supplementing the 2010 Final EIS, the SEIS advances NEPA's purpose of informing decision-makers and the public about the environmental effects of the DON's proposed action.

The proposed change in size and composition of the new force structure under the 2012 Roadmap Adjustments and the reconsideration of the LFTRC SDZ footprint did not affect all of the decisions made in the September 2010 ROD. For example, the location of Aviation Combat Element (ACE) facilities, the air embarkation facilities (Air Mobility Command Complex), the development of the North Gate and access road at Andersen Air Force Base (AAFB), the wharf improvements at the U.S. Navy (hereinafter "Navy") base at Apra Harbor, and the non-live fire and maneuver training ranges on Andersen South remain unaffected by the changes in force structure resulting from the April 2012 Roadmap Adjustments. For those decisions that are not affected by the new force structure, the September 2010 ROD stands as the final agency action for those actions. The expanded scope of this SEIS does not include the transient aircraft carrier berthing in Apra Harbor or the U.S. Army (hereinafter "Army") Air and Missile Defense Task Force deployment that were addressed in the 2010 Final EIS. The disposition of those projects is independent of the SEIS proposed action.

ES-2 PURPOSE AND NEED

The purpose of the proposed action evaluated in this SEIS is to ensure that the relocated Marines are organized, trained, and equipped as mandated by 10 USC § 5063, to satisfy individual live-fire training requirements as described in the 2010 Final EIS and associated ROD, and to establish an operational U.S. Marine Corps (hereinafter "Marine Corps") presence on Guam in accordance with the 2012 Roadmap Adjustments. The purpose remains unchanged from the 2010 Final EIS, albeit to support a materially smaller relocating Marine Corps force.

The proposed action is needed to ensure consistency with the new force posture adopted by the DoD in accordance with the April 2012 Roadmap Adjustments, which provide for a materially smaller force on Guam than was originally proposed in the 2010 Final EIS, while fulfilling U.S. national security obligations to provide mutual defense, deter aggression, and dissuade coercion in the Western Pacific Region.

ES-3 PROPOSED ACTION

The proposed action is to construct and operate a cantonment area, family housing, and an LFTRC on Guam to support the Marine Corps relocation. To meet the purpose of and need for the proposed action, the Marine Corps requires facilities that can fully support the missions of the relocated units. These requirements include a cantonment area, family housing and community support facilities of sufficient size and functional organization to accommodate the reduced and reconfigured number of Marines relocating to Guam per the 2012 Roadmap Adjustments, and an LFTRC that allows for simultaneous use of firing ranges to support individual skills training and related operations of the relocated Marines. The proposed action also includes the provision of on-site utilities, access roads, and related off-site infrastructure to support the proposed cantonment/family housing and LFTRC. The DON's preferred alternative is to construct and operate the proposed cantonment at the Naval Base Guam, Telecommunications Site at Finegayan (hereinafter "Finegayan"), the proposed family housing on AAFB, and the proposed LFTRC at Northwest Field (NWF) on AAFB (see Section ES-6 Preferred Alternative for more information). The chart below highlights some of the key differences between the 2010 Final EIS and this SEIS.

Key Differences Between 2010 Final EIS and 2015 Final SEIS

2010 Final EIS →		2015 Final SEIS
Approximately 8,600 Marines and 9,000 dependents relocating over 5 years	**Relocated Population**	Approximately 5,000 Marines and 1,300 dependents relocating over 12 years
7-year intense construction boom followed by sharp decline	**Construction Period**	13-years of moderate construction activity with gradual phase out
More than 79,000 new Guam residents at peak	**Peak Population Increase**	Less than 10,000 new Guam residents at peak
More than 33,000 additional Guam residents	**Steady State Population Increase**	Approximately 7,400 additional Guam residents
2,580 acres at Finegayan preferred alternative	**Project Area: Cantonment**	1,723 acres at Finegayan/AAFB preferred alternative
Acquisition of 688 acres of non-federal land at Finegayan preferred alternative	**Land Acquisition: Cantonment**	No land acquisition at Finegayan/AAFB preferred alternative
5,529 acres for Route 15 preferred alternative (4,439 acres in SDZs, mostly over ocean)	**Project Area: LFTRC**	3,957 acres for Northwest Field preferred alternative (3,701 acres in SDZs, mostly over ocean)
Acquisition of more than 1,000 acres of non-federal land at Route 15 preferred alternative	**Land Acquisition: LFTRC**	No land acquisition at Northwest Field preferred alternative
20 megawatts	**Power Demand**	5.7 megawatts
5.82 million gallons/day	**Potable Water Demand**	1.7 million gallons/day
2.6 million gallons/day	**Wastewater Generation**	1.2 million gallons/day
165,600 pounds/day	**Solid Waste Generation**	54,250 pounds/day
4 alternative sites in EIS analysis, all in same vicinity	**EIS Alternatives: Cantonment**	5 alternative sites in 3 different areas on Guam
2 alternative sites in EIS analysis, both in same vicinity	**EIS Alternatives: LFTRC**	5 alternative sites in 3 different areas on Guam

ES-3.1 RELOCATION OF MARINES AND ASSOCIATED POPULATION CHANGE

The proposed Marine Corps relocation to implement the 2012 Roadmap Adjustments would consist of approximately 5,000 Marines accompanied by approximately 1,300 dependents, a 64% reduction in the relocated Marine Corps population compared to the proposed relocation in the 2010 Final EIS. The direct population influx associated with Marine Corps uniformed personnel would be supplemented by civilian military workers and off-island construction workers, as well as indirect and induced population that would be associated with economic growth from the proposed action (along with dependents for each). Figure ES-1 compares the population increase associated with the current proposed action to the increase that was projected in the 2010 Final EIS. The analysis of population growth in the 2010 Final EIS showed a rapid increase in the first 5 years of the relocation, a peak, and then a sharp decline to a steady state population increase of more than 33,000 new residents compared to the baseline population. The sharp increase and decline were forecast because the original planned construction period was intense and extremely short (which would have required the influx and subsequent outflow of large numbers of off-island construction workers over a relatively short period), and would have coincided with the arrival of Marines and their families.

The proposed action for the SEIS includes a relatively longer and more gradual construction period (13 years compared to 7 years for the 2010 Final EIS), resulting in a smaller requirement to bring off-island construction workers. This extended construction period and reduced number of relocated personnel are forecast to generate a much smaller and more gradual overall increase in population, rather than a peak, as shown in Figure ES-1. The eventual steady state (post construction) increase in island population related to the current proposed action would be approximately 7,400 additional Guam residents, a 78% reduction compared to the steady state population increase described in the 2010 Final EIS.

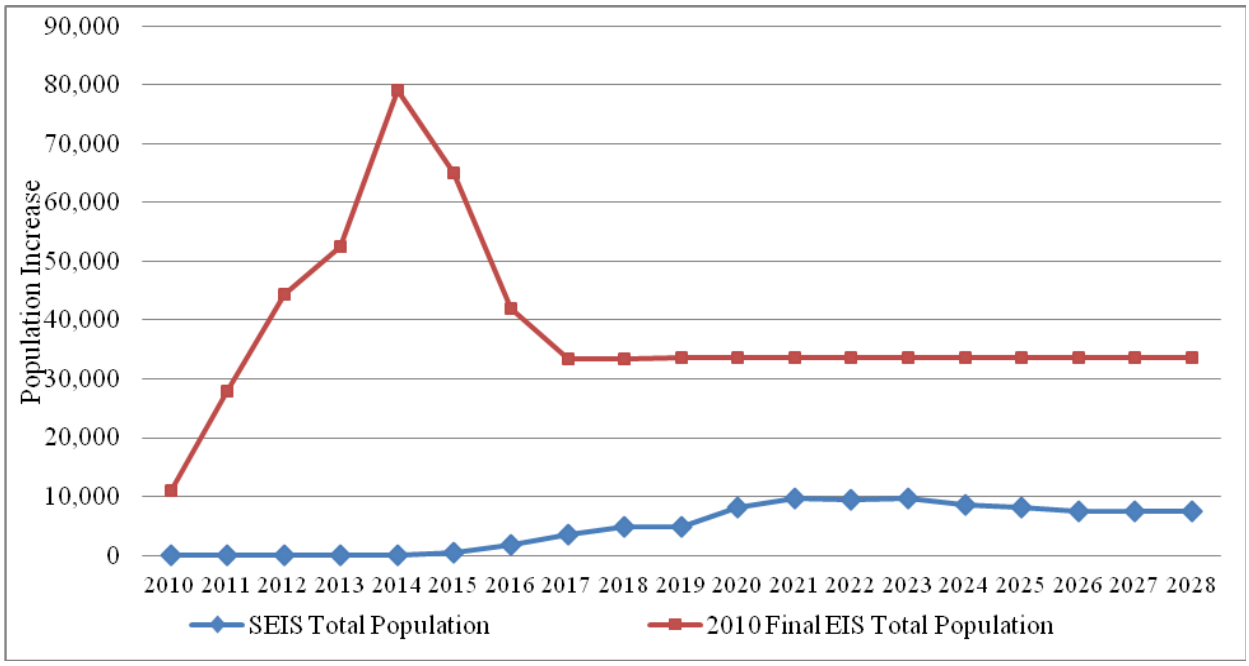


Figure ES-1 Comparison of Project-Related Population Increase on Guam: 2010 Final EIS and 2012 Roadmap Adjustments SEIS

ES-3.2 CANTONMENT AND FAMILY HOUSING

This component of the proposed action includes construction and operation of essential headquarters and administrative support facilities; base operations; supply, service, maintenance, and other support functions; housing for unaccompanied and accompanied personnel; and on base roadways, utilities, and similar infrastructure. These categories of facilities and functions are consistent with those included in the proposed action for the 2010 Final EIS, but the relative size and scope of the cantonment area is considerably reduced in the SEIS proposed action given the reduced size and adjusted composition of the relocating force. For example, the development footprint of the cantonment/family housing area that was selected in the 2010 ROD (which also represents the No-Action Alternative in this SEIS) is almost 78% larger than a representative SEIS alternative at Finegayan (Figure ES-2).

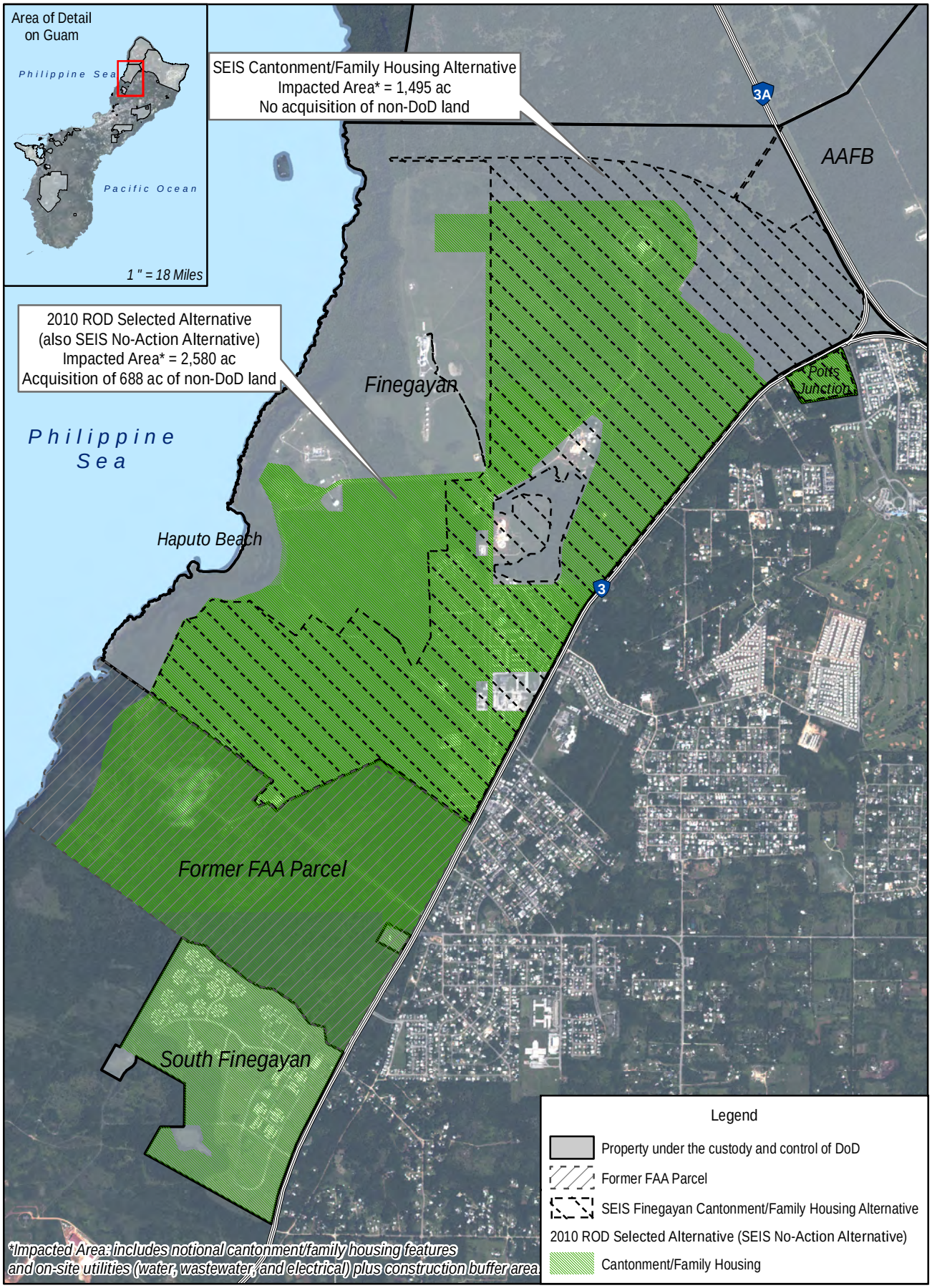
In addition to proposed construction of the various facilities and functions within the cantonment/family housing, the proposed action also includes expansion of the DoD Education Activity High School located at the Naval Hospital site on central Guam, and either expansion or (in the case of the alternative at AAFB) repurposing and replacement of the existing Andersen Middle School on AAFB.

ES-3.3 LIVE-FIRE TRAINING RANGE COMPLEX

This component of the proposed action includes the construction and operation of five live-fire training ranges and associated range operation and control facilities and access roads at a single consolidated location to meet the individual weapons training/qualification requirements of the relocating Marine Corps force. It also includes construction and operation of a stand-alone Hand Grenade (HG) Range at a single location on federally-owned land at Andersen South and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) replacement facilties (including new beach access) within the Ritidian Unit of the Guam National Wildlife Refuge (NWR). The characteristics (though not the specific layout or footprint) of all proposed training ranges are consistent with the descriptions contained in the 2010 Final EIS, with the exception of a revised probabilistic SDZ configuration for the largest range in the LFTRC (i.e., the MPMG Range) and updated estimates of range utilization and ammunition usage.

Each range in the proposed LFTRC is designed to meet different training requirements. The usage of each individual range would primarily be dependent upon the number of individuals requiring training on the associated weapon system and the frequency of training required by appropriate training directives. The LFTRC utilization analyzed in this SEIS is up to 39 weeks (273 days) per year, with the remaining 13 weeks of the year unavailable for training due to weather, range maintenance, and holidays. However, each individual range is anticipated to be used less than the entire LFTRC's planned total of 39 weeks. Training at the LFTRC would typically occur during weekdays but periodic weekend use could also occur as needed.

The estimated annual ammunition usage at the LFTRC under the 2012 Roadmap Adjustments would be approximately 47% less than the amount analyzed in the 2010 Final EIS. This reduction would result from the changed composition and reduced numbers of Marine Corps personnel that would be relocated to Guam.



0 0.25 0.5 Miles

0 0.25 0.5 Kilometers

Figure ES-2
Comparison of an SEIS Cantonment/Family Housing Alternative to the Alternative Selected in the 2010 ROD

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Source: NAVFAC Pacific 2013

ES-3.4 UTILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The DON updated the utilities assessment studies prepared for the 2010 Final EIS to reflect the reduced Marine Corps population and reduced facilities requirements associated with the 2012 Roadmap Adjustments. The updated studies focused on power, potable water, wastewater, and solid waste disposal, and the DON conducted a new evaluation for information technology and communications (IT/COMM) requirements. The studies factored in the anticipated increase in population and associated utility demand, including direct, indirect, induced, and natural growth. Utilities requirements for the proposed action include: (1) on-site DoD utilities to support the cantonment, family housing, and LFTRC facilities under each project alternative; (2) off-site DoD utilities required to connect the proposed facilities to existing military and civilian utilities infrastructure; and (3) upgrade or augmentation of existing military and civilian utilities infrastructure where necessary and appropriate to support the relocation.

ES-4 ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

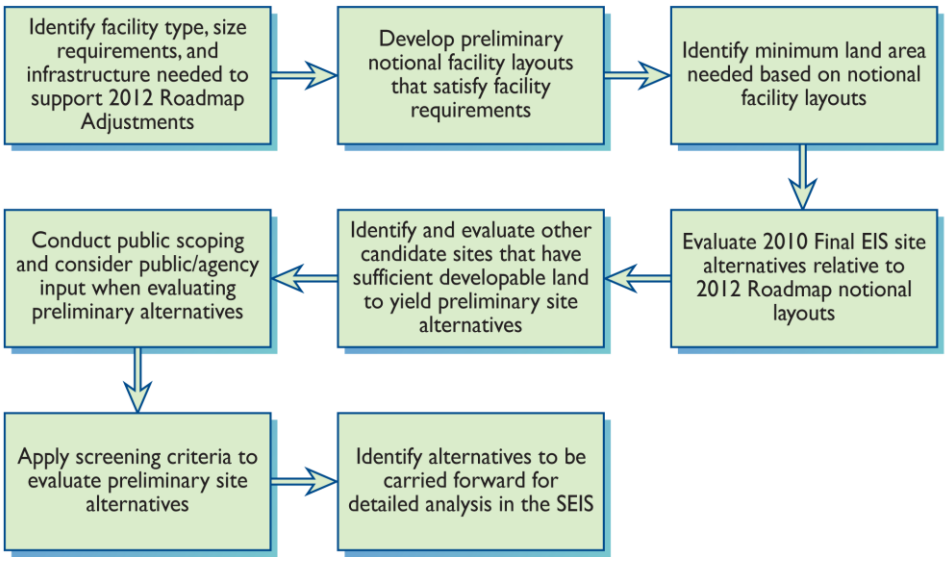
ES-4.1 ALTERNATIVES DEVELOPMENT METHODOLOGY

Because of the reduced acreage requirements for the cantonment and family housing facilities, as well as other factors (e.g., the reconfigured SDZ footprint for the proposed LFTRC, consideration of public input, refinement of range designs, criteria changes, and a reassessment of operational requirements, conflicts, and opportunities), the DON considered a broad range of siting alternatives in this SEIS. Some of these siting alternatives were not feasible under the conditions evaluated in the 2010 Final EIS but were reconsidered for the 2012 Roadmap Adjustments SEIS.

For the SEIS, the DON applied a methodology for identifying and evaluating alternatives that was similar to the one described in the 2010 Final EIS. This methodology included the identification of preliminary alternatives based on a search for land areas on Guam that are large enough to accommodate the proposed cantonment/family housing and the application of appropriate screening criteria to represent the essential operational and mission requirements of the relocating forces. The DON derived initial screening criteria from the "Marine Corps Guam Cantonment Guiding Principles" (hereinafter "Guiding Principles") developed at Headquarters Marine Corps for the planning and establishment of Marine Corps Base Guam. Additional screening criteria were derived from input provided by the Chief of Staff of the U.S. Air Force (hereinafter "Air Force") and Commander, Navy Installations Command (CNIC). All screening criteria are described in detail in Section 2.3 of the SEIS.

Based on the Guiding Principles, and in consideration of Air Force and CNIC input, the DON developed a two-step screening process for evaluating potential alternatives using the initial screening criteria and additional screening criteria. Initial screening criteria represented fundamental requirements that must be met for an alternative to be considered for further analysis. Alternatives that satisfied the initial screening criteria were subsequently evaluated qualitatively in terms of their strengths and weaknesses relative to a defined set of additional screening criteria (e.g., mission impacts or proximity to compatible functions). The DON developed separate sets of screening criteria for the cantonment, family housing, and LFTRC components of the proposed action.

The flowchart outlines the alternatives development process that was followed for this SEIS.



ES-4.1.1 Evaluation of Preliminary Cantonment/Family Housing Alternatives

The DON first applied this methodology for considering alternatives to evaluate an initial set of four preliminary site alternatives for the cantonment[1] and a set of five preliminary site alternatives for family housing and associated facilities.[2] After considering the Guiding Principles, the DON consolidated these preliminary alternatives into five combined cantonment/family housing preliminary alternatives for purposes of public scoping. The five preliminary alternatives for cantonment/family housing were:

- Finegayan Cantonment/Family Housing
- Finegayan Cantonment/South Finegayan Family Housing
- AAFB Cantonment/Family Housing
- Barrigada Cantonment/Family Housing
- Apra Harbor Cantonment/Family Housing

All five of these preliminary alternatives are located on property that is under the custody and control of the DoD.

Despite some partial commonality and overlap with the site layouts analyzed in the 2010 Final EIS, the first two preliminary site alternatives listed above (involving Finegayan and South Finegayan) differ substantially from those previous alternatives. The preliminary alternatives above would require a substantially smaller development footprint than was analyzed in the 2010 Final EIS, and would not require the use of the adjacent former Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) parcel (see Figure ES-2).

[1] Finegayan, AAFB, Barrigada, and Apra Harbor.
[2] Finegayan, South Finegayan, AAFB, Barrigada, and Apra Harbor

ES-4.1.2 Evaluation of Preliminary LFTRC Alternatives

A similar approach was used to identify preliminary site alternatives for the LFTRC on Guam, except that an associated acreage requirement was not developed for the LFTRC because the footprint would be dependent on specific site conditions. The land area required would need to include the space for the range facilities (including firing points, berms, and impact areas) and associated SDZs. The quantity and quality of land that would need to be acquired and the current ownership of such land were also considered in the evaluation. The DON first reviewed previous LFTRC alternatives that had been considered and eliminated in the 2010 Final EIS to determine if any of those sites could be considered a reasonable alternative following application of the probabilistic methodology for a site-specific range SDZ layout. As a result of this review, the DON identified five preliminary alternatives for the range complex: two adjacent to Route 15 in northeastern Guam, and three located at or immediately adjacent to the Naval Magazine (NAVMAG) area.

Comments received during scoping for the LFTRC SEIS (February-April 2012) suggested that the DON should also consider NWF at AAFB as an alternative location for the LFTRC. Although the DON had previously analyzed and dismissed NWF as a potential LFTRC alternative primarily due to operational conflicts, the DON worked with the Air Force to develop a NWF LFTRC alternative. The proposed NWF alternative does not eliminate all operational and environmental challenges; however, as presented in this SEIS it is a reasonable alternative based on the screening criteria defined for the LFTRC. In addition, because cantonment/family housing alternatives other than Finegayan are now being considered (see Section 2.4), a potential LFTRC alternative at Finegayan was also developed that merited further consideration. As a result, the DON identified seven preliminary alternatives for the LFTRC for purposes of public scoping for this SEIS. The seven preliminary alternatives for the proposed LFTRC were:

- Route 15A
- Route 15B
- NAVMAG (East/West)
- NAVMAG (North/South)
- NAVMAG (L-Shaped)
- NWF
- Finegayan

ES-4.2 NO-ACTION ALTERNATIVE

Under the No-Action Alternative, the DON would continue to implement the September 2010 Final EIS and ROD. The decision to construct and operate the LFTRC would remain deferred, and the DON would establish a cantonment/family housing area for a larger force of approximately 8,600 Marines and approximately 9,000 dependents on federally-controlled lands at Finegayan and South Finegayan and by acquiring land known as the former FAA parcel. The No-Action Alternative is not a reasonable alternative as it would not meet the purpose and need for the proposed action as defined above. Foremost, it would be inconsistent with the new force posture adopted by the DoD in accordance with the April 27, 2012 Roadmap Adjustments, which provide for a materially smaller relocated force on Guam. Furthermore, the No-Action Alternative would neither satisfy the training requirements for the relocated Marines as mandated by 10 USC § 5063 nor satisfy the individual live-fire training requirements as described in the 2010 Final EIS and ROD. Although the No-Action Alternative presumes the present course of action identified in the September 2010 ROD, for purposes of assessing the environmental impacts of the proposed alternatives in this SEIS, the DON compared the impacts of the proposed action

to the baseline conditions identified in the July 2010 Final EIS. The DON updated baseline conditions, as appropriate, based upon the availability of new information.

ES-4.3 ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED BUT DISMISSED

The DON's objective in applying the alternatives development process was to systematically identify and evaluate the reasonable action alternatives that would be carried forward for NEPA analysis. For the purposes of this SEIS, an alternative was considered reasonable if it would satisfy the purpose of and need of the proposed action and was practical and feasible from both a technical and economic standpoint. After a thorough evaluation of each preliminary alternative relative to the defined screening criteria, the DON eliminated Apra Harbor as a preliminary cantonment/family housing alternative and both Route 15B and Finegayan as preliminary LFTRC alternatives. These alternatives were not deemed reasonable because they did not satisfy the screening criteria identified by the Marine Corps, Air Force, and CNIC. The DON recognizes that not carrying forward the Route 15B preliminary LFTRC alternative presents an apparent inconsistency with the 2010 Final EIS. Coordination with the FAA during the development of this SEIS resulted in the determination that potential airspace impacts associated with the Route 15B preliminary alternative could not be mitigated. Sections 2.4.2 and 2.5.2 of the SEIS describe in more detail (for cantonment/family housing and LFTRC alternatives, respectively) why specific preliminary alternatives were eliminated from further analysis.

ES-4.4 ALTERNATIVES CARRIED FORWARD FOR ANALYSIS IN THE SEIS

Figure ES-3 shows the five cantonment/family housing alternatives that are analyzed in this SEIS:

- Alternative A – Finegayan Cantonment/Family Housing
- Alternative B – Finegayan Cantonment/South Finegayan Family Housing
- Alternative C – AAFB Cantonment/Family Housing
- Alternative D – Barrigada Cantonment/Family Housing
- Alternative E – Finegayan Cantonment/AAFB Family Housing[3]

Section 2.4.4 of the SEIS describes each cantonment/family housing alternative in more detail. Each of the alternatives includes development of associated off-site utilities and modifications at two existing DoD schools. All five alternatives involve land parcels that are already under the custody and control of the federal government, and therefore no acquisition of non-federal lands would be required. In addition, two of the proposed alternatives are in locations on Guam other than Finegayan and one alternative is only partially located on Finegayan. In comparison, the 2010 Final EIS evaluated four site alternatives for cantonment that all involved the use of Finegayan (as well as various combinations of non-contiguous parcels to accommodate family housing) and three of the four required the acquisition of non-federal land.

As per CEQ regulations, the DON also analyzed a No-Action Alternative in this SEIS, which as described in Section ES-4.2 would involve development of the cantonment/family housing alternative that was selected in the 2010 ROD.

Figure ES-4 shows the following five LFTRC alternatives that are analyzed in this SEIS:

- Alternative 1 – Route 15
- Alternative 2 – NAVMAG East/West

[3] Alternative E – Finegayan Cantonment/AAFB Family Housing was added after publication of the Draft SEIS and review of public comments. A full explanation is provided in Section ES-6 and Section 2.7 of the Final SEIS.

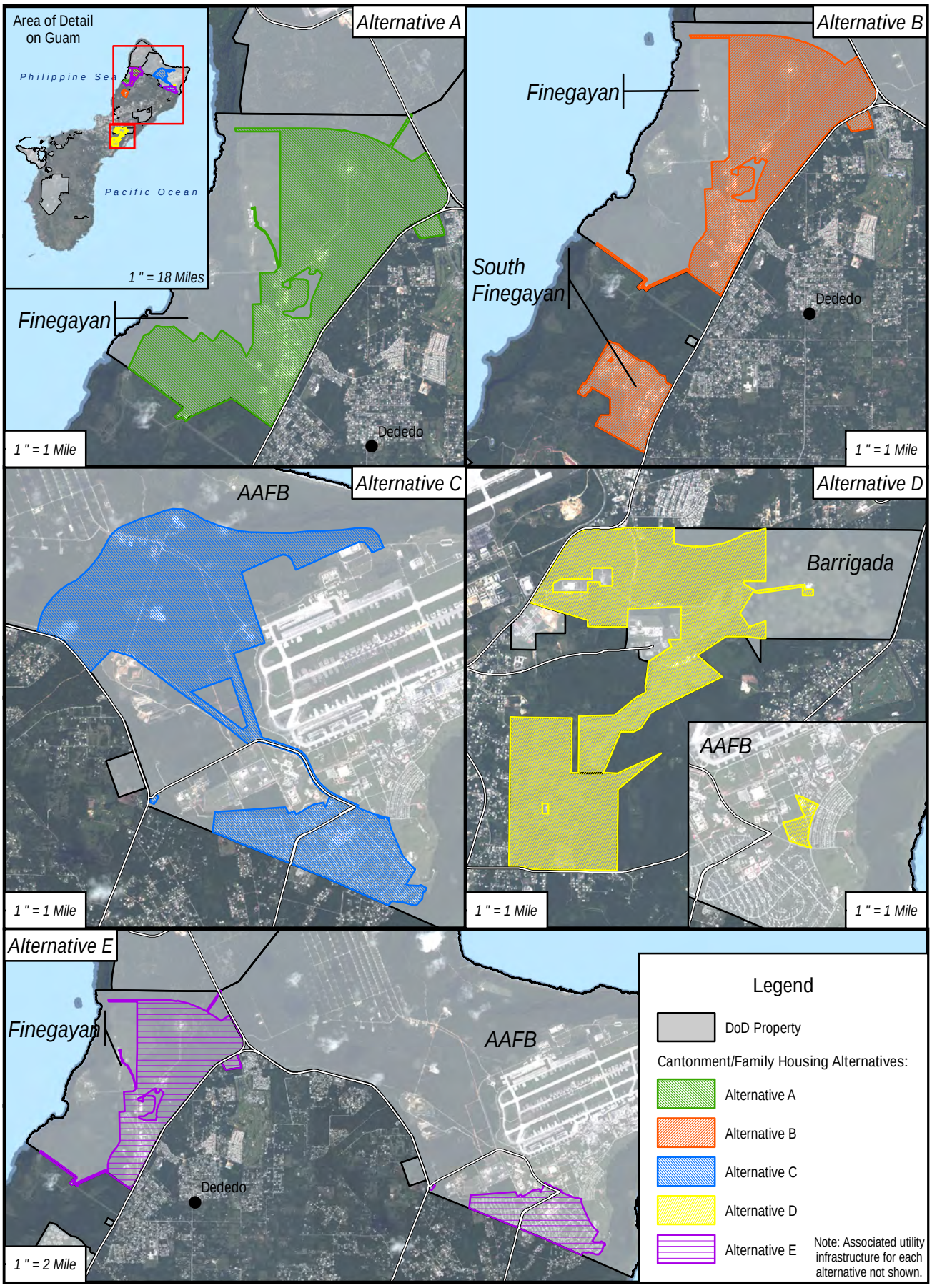


Figure ES-3
Cantonment/Family Housing Alternatives
Carried Forward for Analysis

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Source: NAVFAC Pacific 2013

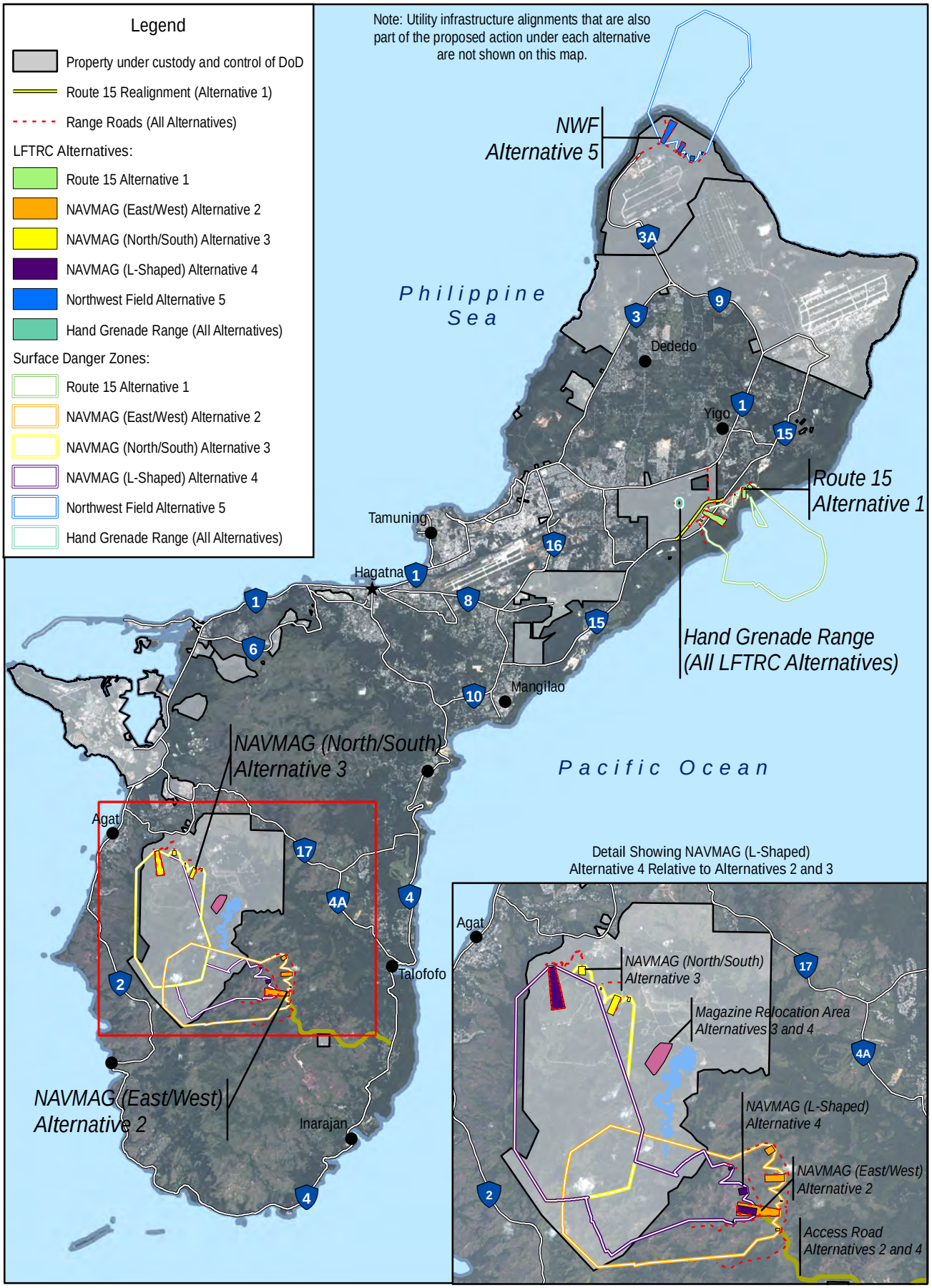


Figure ES-4
SEIS Live-Fire Training Range Complex Alternatives

- Alternative 3 – NAVMAG North/South
- Alternative 4 – NAVMAG L-Shaped
- Alternative 5 – NWF

Section 2.5.4 of the SEIS describes each of the LFTRC alternatives in more detail. All of the alternatives include a proposed stand-alone HG Range location at Andersen South. Alternative 1 is similar to the Route 15A alternative studied in the 2010 Final EIS, except that it now avoids encumbering public access to the Pågat Village and Pågat Cave historical sites and the existing trail from Route 15 leading to both. The remaining four LFTRC alternative sites were not evaluated in the 2010 Final EIS. Of the five LFTRC alternatives, only the alternative at NWF can be implemented without acquisition of additional non-federal land. The alternative at NWF is also unique because it would include the relocation of USFWS facilities within the Ritidian Unit of the Guam NWR that would otherwise be encumbered by the proposed range SDZs.

ES-4.4.1 Comparison of Cantonment/Family Housing Alternatives

Table ES-1 provides a comparison of the land area involved for each cantonment/family housing alternative and for the No-Action Alternative. The potentially impacted area for the cantonment (not including off-site utilities and school expansions/construction) varies from 1,074 acres (435 hectares [ha]) at Barrigada (Alternative D) to 1,309 acres (530 ha) at AAFB (Alternative C). The potentially impacted area for the proposed family housing varies from 115 acres (47 ha) at Barrigada (Alternative D) to 510 acres (206 ha) at AAFB (Alternative C or E). As shown in the table, any of the five SEIS alternatives for cantonment and family housing require substantially less acreage than the No-Action Alternative. For all alternatives, additional areas would be impacted by implementation of off-site utilities specific to each cantonment/family housing alternative, and the school expansions or construction (except for the No-Action Alternative, for which no DoD school construction was identified). Estimates of the area potentially affected, especially for off-site utilities, are worst case estimates that reflect the current lack of detail in the exact placement of underground utility lines (in most instances a 50-foot (15-meter) wide corridor has been assumed even though the eventual ground disturbance may be only a few feet wide).

Table ES-1. Summary Comparison of Land Area Potentially Impacted by Cantonment/Family Housing Alternatives (acres / ha)

	Finegayan Alternative A	***Finegayan/South Finegayan Alternative B***	***AAFB Alternative C***	***Barrigada Alternative D***	***Finegayan/ AAFB Alternative E***	***No-Action Alternative [1]***
Cantonment[2]	1,165 / 471	1,191 / 482	1,309 / 530	1,074 / 435	1,213 / 491	2,580 / 1,044
Family Housing Area[3]	330 / 134	290 / 117	510 / 206	115 / 47	510 / 206	
Offsite Utilities[4, 5]	30 / 12	42 / 17	21 / 8	90 / 36	48 / 19	188 / 76
Utilities - Electric and Water Lines	107 / 43	81 / 33	117 / 47	86 / 35	105 /42	not reported
Utilities - Water Well Area	45 / 18	45 / 18	45 / 18	45 / 18	45 / 18	not reported
School Expansion/ Construction	17 / 7	17 / 7	28 / 11	17 / 7	28 / 11	0/0
Total Area	**1,694 / 686**	**1,666 / 674**	**2,030 / 817**	**1,427 / 557**	**1,949 / 789**	**2,768 / 1,120**

Notes: [1]As defined by Alternative 2 selected in the 2010 ROD. Cantonment and housing area acreages are combined for the No-Action Alternative.
[2]The differences in cantonment acreage between Alternatives A, B, and E are due to differences in utility configuration.
[3]The size of the impacted area for constructing housing under either Alternative C or E is larger than for other alternatives because of the need to replace 912 existing family housing units in addition to new units for relocating Marines.
[4]Not including IT/COMM lines between specific combinations of a cantonment/family housing alternative and an LFTRC Alternative, which are described in Section 2.6. Assumes a worst-case corridor of potential impact for underground utility lines whose precise location has not yet been determined. Actual area of impact along the underground lines is likely to be much less than acreages estimated here.
[5]Acreage of off-site utilities were not reported in the 2010 Final EIS; however, for purposes of this comparison, it is conservatively assumed that the acreage for the No-Action Alternative would be the same as the SEIS alternatives.

ES-4.4.2 Comparison of LFTRC Alternatives

The five LFTRC alternatives would require between 3,572 acres (1,446 ha) for NAVMAG (North/South) Alternative 3 and 4,918 acres (1,990 ha) for NAVMAG (L-Shaped) Alternative 4. This includes the construction footprint for the ranges and associated facilities; the additional SDZ area required that would not be impacted by construction, including lands and submerged lands; the stand-alone HG Range proposed at Andersen South; and the access roads required for Alternatives 2, 4, and 5. Table ES-2 provides a comparison of the land area required for each LFTRC alternative. Table ES-3 provides a summary comparison of non-federal land acquisition requirements for each LFTRC alternative.

Table ES-2. Summary Comparison of Land Area Included in LFTRC Alternatives (acres / ha)[1]

	Alternative 1 Route 15	***Alternative 2 NAVMAG (East/West)***	***Alternative 3 NAVMAG (North/South)***	***Alternative 4 NAVMAG (L-Shaped)***	***Alternative 5 NWF***
LFTRC Construction Footprint	383/ 155	275 / 111	370 / 150	356 / 144	256 / 104
LFTRC SDZ	3,379 / 1,367	3,433 / 1,389	3,179 / 1,286	4,418 / 1,788	3,701 / 1,498
Stand-alone HG Range at Andersen South	23 / 9	23 / 9	23 / 9	23 / 9	23 / 9
Access Road	0 / 0	107 / 43	0 / 0	121 / 49	59 / 24
Total Area	**3,785 / 1,532**	**3,838 / 1,553**	**3,572 / 1,446**	**4,918 / 1,990**	**4,039 / 1,635**

Notes: [1]The No-Action Alternative is not included in this or the following table because a decision regarding the LFTRC would continue to be deferred under the No-Action Alternative, as it was in the 2010 ROD.

Table ES-3. Summary Comparison of Non-Federal Land Acquisition Requirements for LFTRC Alternatives (acres / ha)

	Alternative 1 Route 15	***Alternative 2 NAVMAG (East/West)***	***Alternative 3 NAVMAG (North/South)***	***Alternative 4 NAVMAG (L-Shaped)***	***Alternative 5 NWF***
Minimum Land Acquisition (Parcels Subdivided)[1]	896 / 363	1,894 / 766	252 / 102	914 / 370	0
Maximum Land Acquisition (Parcels Not Subdivided)[2]	915 / 370	3,648 / 1,476	905 / 366	3,671 / 1,486	0

Notes: [1]Assumes that the minimum amount of land required could be acquired, which would require subdividing larger parcels.
[2]Assumes that subdivision of larger parcels encompassing the required land would not be achievable and larger parcels would need to be acquired.

ES-4.4.3 Information Technology/Communications Links Between Alternatives

IT/COMM would require inter-base connections between the new Marine Corps cantonment and family housing areas and other existing bases, the LFTRC, and training facilities at Andersen South (covered by the 2010 Final EIS and ROD). Off-site conduits would be installed along existing roads between the facilities. The size of the potential construction footprint for the IT/COMM lines associated with each pairing of a cantonment/family housing alternative with an LFTRC alternative is shown in Table ES-4.

Table ES-4. Construction Footprint for Routing of IT/COMM Links between Alternatives (acres / ha)

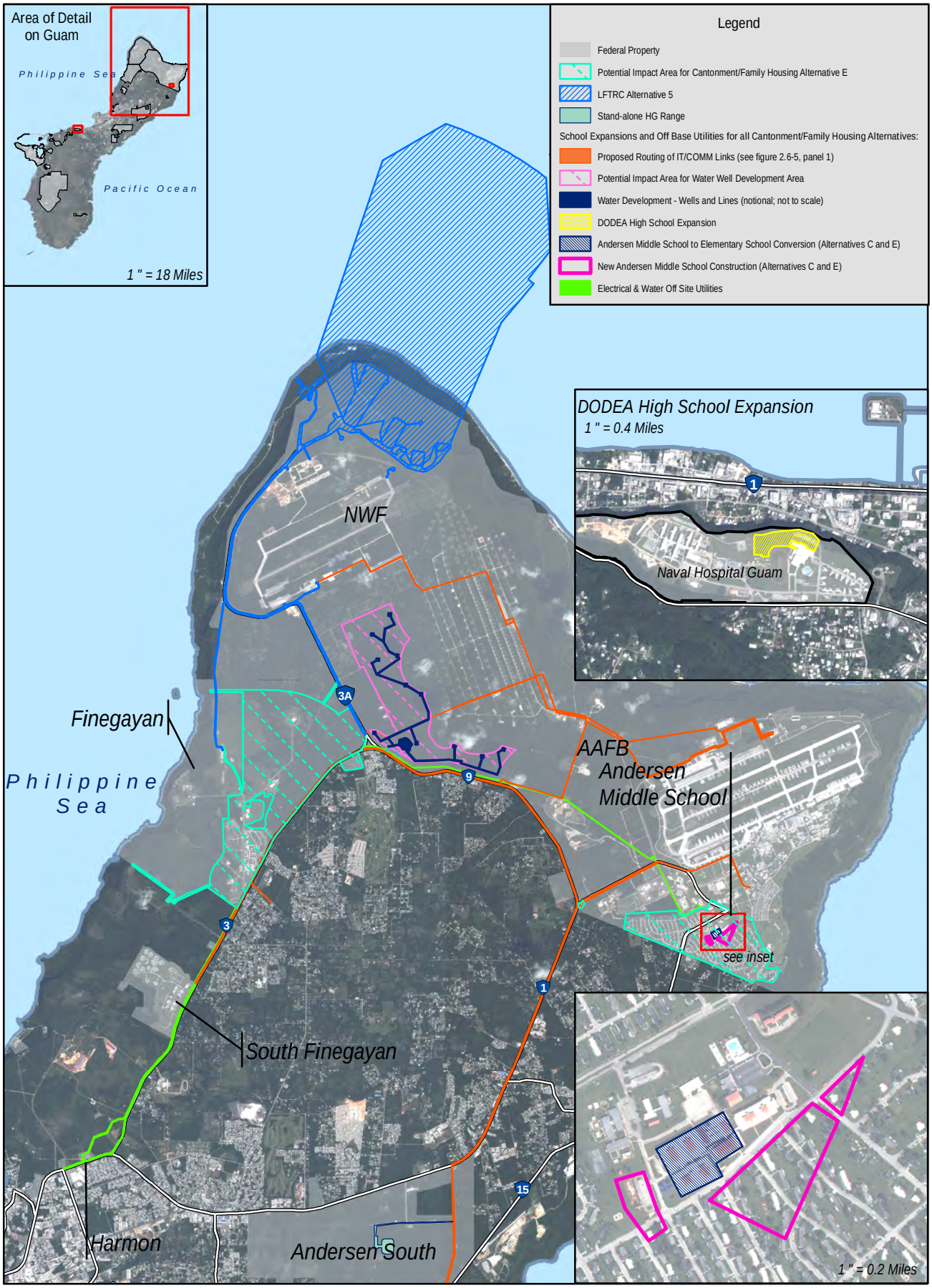
Cantonment/Family Housing Alternatives	*LFTRC Alternatives*				
	Alternative 1 Route 15	*Alternative 2 NAVMAG (East/West)*	*Alternative 3 NAVMAG (North/South)*	*Alternative 4 NAVMAG (L-Shaped)*	*Alternative 5 NWF*
Alternative A: Finegayan	416 / 168	563 / 228	537 / 217	566 / 229	431 / 174
Alternative B: Finegayan/South Finegayan	416 / 168	563 / 228	537 / 217	566 / 229	431 / 174
Alternative C: AAFB	352 / 142	522 / 211	496 / 201	524 / 212	390 / 158
Alternative D: Barrigada	431 / 174	561 / 227	534 / 216	563 / 228	515 / 208
Alternative E: Finegayan/AAFB	416 / 168	563 / 228	537 / 217	566 / 229	431 / 174

ES-5 BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Regardless of the alternative considered, the proposed action would include the implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs) to proactively reduce, minimize, or avoid impacts. BMPs are existing policies, practices, and measures that the DON would adopt to reduce the environmental impacts of designated activities, functions, or processes. Although BMPs mitigate potential impacts by avoiding, minimizing, or reducing/eliminating impacts, BMPs are distinguished from potential mitigation measures because BMPs are (1) existing requirements for the proposed action, (2) ongoing, regularly occurring practices, or (3) not unique to this proposed action. In other words, the BMPs identified in this SEIS are inherently part of the proposed action and are not potential mitigation measures proposed as a function of the NEPA environmental review process for the proposed action. The application of BMPs is, however, factored into the environmental impact analysis for each resource category and may influence the conclusions resulting from such analyses. Specific BMPs that would be included in the proposed action are described in Section 2.8.

ES-6 PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

According to the CEQ, the agency's preferred alternative is the alternative that the agency believes best fulfills its statutory mission and responsibilities, giving consideration to economic, environmental, technical and other factors (40 CFR 1502.14(e)). The DON considered military requirements, known infrastructure and environmental impacts and constraints, and input from the public, resource agencies, and the Government of Guam (GovGuam) to identify a preferred alternative. The DON's preferred alternative is to construct and operate a cantonment at Finegayan and a family housing area at AAFB (Alternative E), plus an LFTRC at NWF (Alternative 5). This preferred alternative is different than what was identified in the Draft SEIS. Similar to the Draft SEIS preferred alternative (Alternative A [cantonment and family housing at Finegayan]), this new preferred alternative still meets Marine Corps operational requirements, maximizes the use of federal land on Guam, and optimizes operational efficiencies due to the relative proximity of the cantonment and LFTRC to one another. Additionally, compared to the preferred alternative in the Draft SEIS, this new preferred alternative would reduce the amount of vegetation that would have to be cleared, present additional opportunity for forest enhancement mitigation, maintain the natural buffer area between developed areas and nearby sensitive coastal resources, and leverage existing family housing support facilities already in place at AAFB. Figure ES-5 illustrates the components of the preferred alternative.



0 0.8 1.6 Miles

0 0.8 1.6 Kilometers

Figure ES-5
Preferred Alternative

Source: NAVFAC Pacific 2013

The preferred alternative with Finegayan cantonment/AAFB family housing would comprise approximately 1,751 acres (709 ha) of federally-owned land. The cantonment area at Finegayan is bounded on the north by NWF and Route 3, and on the west by a cliffline (within DoD property), the Haputo Ecological Reserve Area (ERA), and the Philippine Sea. The site is also bounded to the east by limited residential development and to the south by the Dos Amantes planned area, also known as the former Harmon Village (non-federal property). Although DoD property descends to the coastline, the cantonment would be situated on the upper area of Finegayan and would not encroach on the cliffline leading to the ocean or the adjacent ERA.

The family housing area would be located at the current AAFB family housing area, approximately 4.2 miles (6.8 kilometers) east of the proposed cantonment area. The proposed housing density at AAFB is 5.5 units per acre. The family housing area would be accessed by the existing family housing gate (the Santa Rosa Gate) at the northern end of Route 15 or from the AAFB Main Gate off Route 9. Existing family housing would be demolished and a maximum of 912 family housing units would be constructed as replacements for existing AAFB housing in addition to the 535 family housing units required for Marine Corps families. The total of up to 1,447 family housing units would be integrated into one large housing pool where all eligible personnel and families would live.

On-site DoD utilities development under Alternative E would include buried electrical, communications, water, and wastewater lines generally along existing or proposed roadways; a new electrical substation at Finegayan; two communication area distribution nodes; one ground level water storage tank at Finegayan; wastewater pump stations at both Finegayan and the AAFB family housing site; and a recycling facility and solid waste transfer facility at Finegayan. In addition, tie-ins of electrical, water, and wastewater lines would be implemented (mostly along existing roadway corridors for Routes 3 and 9 and along portions of interior AAFB roadway corridors) to connect the new on-base infrastructure to existing utility networks.

The LFTRC preferred alternative at NWF would comprise approximately 4,016 acres (1,626 ha) (not including the HG Range at Andersen South). Although Alternative 5 would not require acquisition of lands, access to areas within the Ritidian Unit of the Guam National Wildlife Refuge (NWR) that fall within the boundaries of range SDZs would be restricted when ranges are in use. The Ritidian Unit of the Guam NWR is owned and managed by the USFWS. The DON would pursue an agreement with USFWS in accordance with the provisions of Section 2822 of the Fiscal Year (FY) 2015 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) which would allow for the continued management of the Ritidian Unit consistent with the purposes for which it was established and the operation of the range SDZs associated with the LFTRC preferred alternative at NWF. The DON anticipates that access restrictions will be addressed in this agreement. Construction of Alternative 5 would cause direct disturbance to approximately 315 acres (128 ha). This would include approximately 256 acres (104 ha) for the construction of the individual ranges, range support building, range towers, internal range access roads, and a perimeter fence, as well as the relocation of USFWS facilities within the Ritidian Unit of the Guam NWR that would be encumbered by the range SDZs. As proposed and analyzed in this SEIS, approximately 59 additional acres (24 ha) would be disturbed by construction to improve existing roadways from the intersection of Routes 3, 3A, and 9 to the Ritidian Unit of the Guam NWR. Any decisions regarding the relocation of the USFWS facilities and/or construction to improve beach access at the Ritidian Unit of the Guam NWR are dependent upon the outcome of consultations under section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and negotiation of the agreement authorized by Section 2822 of the FY 2015 NDAA. The remaining project area for Alternative 5 would include lands and submerged lands under the exclusive custody and control of the DON and the USFWS within the SDZ that would not be affected by construction. Power to the site would extend from an existing overhead line at NWF. Potable

water service to two range buildings would require installation of a water main to connect to the existing distribution system off site. Wastewater collection requirements for two range buildings and the relocated USFWS facility would include a combination of gravity sewer line, septic tank, and a self-contained vegetated effluent disposal basin.

ES-7 OVERVIEW OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

ES-7.1 SUMMARY OF IMPACT DETERMINATIONS FOR ALL ALTERNATIVES

The SEIS analyzes the affected environment and potential environmental consequences for 18 distinct resource areas. These details are presented in the following chapters of the SEIS:

- ***Chapter 3*** introduces each of the 18 resource areas, including a discussion of key characteristics, relevant issues of concern given the nature of the proposed action, the regulatory framework established on behalf of each resource area, and the approach to analysis and impact assessment criteria that were applied in the analysis of potential environmental consequences of the action.
- ***Chapter 4*** describes the impact analyses associated with each of the five cantonment/family housing alternatives plus the No-Action Alternative, and includes for each alternative a discussion of the affected environment and the potential impacts for each of the 18 resources.
- ***Chapter 5*** describes the affected environment and impact analyses associated with each of the five LFTRC alternatives, including an analysis of all 18 resources for each of the alternatives.
- ***Chapter 6*** evaluates the "additive" impacts (i.e., those in addition to the impacts described in Chapters 4 and 5) that would result when a particular cantonment/family housing alternative is paired with a particular LFTRC alternative (e.g., the traffic generated between the cantonment and the LFTRC, or the effects of installing IT/COMM infrastructure between a specific cantonment/family housing area, an LFTRC, and other DoD facilities on Guam).
- ***Chapter 7*** evaluates the cumulative effects of implementing the 2012 Roadmap Adjustments in conjunction with those projects that remained final under the 2010 ROD and other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects on Guam.

Table ES-5 consolidates and summarizes the findings of the impact analyses contained in Chapter 4 (cantonment/family housing alternatives) and Chapter 5 (LFTRC alternatives) for all action alternatives and for the No-Action Alternative. The findings for the preferred alternative (i.e., Alternative E for cantonment/family housing and Alternative 5 for LFTRC) are shaded in blue in the table. The impact determinations for all alternatives are abbreviated as follows:

- ***SI – Significant Impact.*** These impacts would be significant and either no mitigation measures have been identified that could reduce the impact to a less than significant level or the impact would remain significant even with the application of potential mitigation measures. Impacts that have been identified as SI are shown in **bold red** print in Table ES-5. The significant impacts identified for the preferred alternative (and any associated potential mitigation measures) are summarized later in this section.
- ***SI-M – Significant Impact-Mitigable.*** These impacts would be significant but may be reduced to a less than significant level with the application of potential mitigation measures. Such impacts are shown in **bold red** print in Table ES-5 and these impacts for the preferred alternative (along with the potential mitigation measures) are summarized later in this section.
- ***LSI – Less than Significant Impact.*** These impacts were determined to be less than significant for various reasons (e.g., because the impact did not exceed a regulatory threshold or because the

proactive implementation of BMPs as part of the proposed action would reduce the degree of impact). BMPs are discussed in Section 2.8 of the SEIS.

- ***NI – No Impact.***
- ***BI – Beneficial Impact.***

For most resource areas, impacts were assessed separately for both the construction phase of the proposed action and for ongoing (post-construction) operations. In some cases, resource impacts were assessed separately for component resources (e.g., in the case of water resources, impacts were assessed independently for surface water, groundwater, nearshore waters, and wetlands). Table ES-5 is organized to illustrate these distinctions in the reporting of impact results. In a few rare cases, impacts associated with a specific component resource are designated as not applicable (NA) (e.g., land acquisition impacts only apply to certain LFTRC alternatives and not to Alternative 5 or any of the cantonment/family housing alternatives). In the case of certain component resources of socioeconomics the analysis was island-wide and not location-dependent, so the impacts for LFTRC alternatives are designated in Table ES-5 as "included" (abbreviated as "Incl.") in the findings for the cantonment/family housing alternatives.

As shown in Table ES-5, the cantonment/family housing component of the proposed action (all five action alternatives) would yield no significant impacts to the following eight resources: geological and soil resources, air quality, noise, airspace, visual resources, ground transportation, marine transportation, and hazardous materials and waste. Three additional resources would be significantly impacted by only one of the five action alternatives: land use (Alternative B – Finegayan/South Finegayan), recreation (Alternative D – Barrigada), and public health and safety (Alternative C – AAFB).

For the LFTRC component of the action (all five alternatives), no significant impacts were identified for eight of the resource areas: air quality, marine biological resources, ground transportation, marine transportation, utilities, hazardous materials and waste, public health and safety, and environmental justice. For one additional resource (noise), significant impacts would result from only one alternative (Alternative 1 – Route 15).

The summary results in Table ES-5 also indicate that the preferred Alternative 5 is the only LFTRC alternative that would not result in significant operational impacts to civilian airspace, and is one of only two alternatives that would result in no significant impacts to water resources (wetlands) and visual resources (operations impacts).

Following Table ES-5, the SI and SI-M impacts attributed to the preferred alternative are summarized in more detail, along with associated potential mitigation measures. Relevant additive impacts from Chapter 6 and cumulative effects from Chapter 7 are also summarized for the preferred alternative. For further explanation of the findings for other alternatives, refer to the relevant sections of Chapters 4 and 5, or to the more extensive impact summary tables presented at the end of each of those chapters.

Table ES-5. Summary of Impact Determinations for Cantonment/Family Housing Alternatives and LFTRC Alternatives

Resources		Cantonment/Family Housing Alternatives						LFTRC Alternatives				
		Alternative A – Finegayan	Alternative B – Finegayan/South Finegayan	Alternative C – AAFB	Alternative D – Barrigada	Alternative E – Finegayan/AAFB (Preferred Alternative)[1]	No-Action Alternative	Alternative 1 – Route 15	Alternative 2 – NAVMAG East/West	Alternative 3 – NAVMAG North/South	Alternative 4 – NAVMAG L-Shaped	Alternative 5 – NWF (Preferred Alternative)[1]
Geological & Soil Resources	**Construction**											
	Topography	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	SI[2]	LSI	SI	SI	SI
	Soils	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI
	Sinkholes	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI
	Geological Hazards	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI
	Operation											
	Topography	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI
	Soils	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI
	Sinkholes	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI
	Geological Hazards	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI
Water Resources	**Construction**											
	Surface Water	NI	NI	NI	LSI	NI	NI	NI	LSI	LSI	LSI	NI
	Groundwater	SI-M	SI-M	SI-M	SI-M	SI-M	SI-M	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI
	Nearshore Waters	SI	SI	SI	SI	SI	SI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI
	Wetlands	NI	NI	NI	SI-M	NI	NI	NI	SI-M	SI-M	SI-M	NI
	Operation											
	Surface Water	NI	NI	NI	LSI	NI	SI-M	NI	LSI	LSI	LSI	NI
	Ground Water	SI-M	SI-M	SI-M	SI-M	SI-M	SI-M	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI
	Nearshore Waters	SI-M	SI-M	SI-M	SI-M	SI-M	SI-M	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI
	Wetlands	NI	NI	NI	LSI	NI	SI-M	NI	LSI	LSI	LSI	NI
Air Quality	**Construction**	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI
	Operation	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI
Noise	**Construction**	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	SI-M	LSI	NI	NI	NI	NI
	Operation	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	SI-M	SI-M	NI	NI	NI	NI
Airspace	**Construction**	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI
	Operation	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	SI-M	SI-M	SI-M	SI-M	LSI

Table ES-5. Summary of Impact Determinations for Cantonment/Family Housing Alternatives and LFTRC Alternatives

	Resources	Cantonment/Family Housing Alternatives						LFTRC Alternatives				
		Alternative A – Finegayan	Alternative B – Finegayan/South Finegayan	Alternative C – AAFB	Alternative D – Barrigada	Alternative E – Finegayan/AAFB (Preferred Alternative)[1]	No-Action Alternative	Alternative 1 – Route 15	Alternative 2 – NAVMAG East/West	Alternative 3 – NAVMAG North/South	Alternative 4 – NAVMAG L-Shaped	Alternative 5 – NWF (Preferred Alternative)[1]
Land and Submerged Land Use	**Construction**	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI
	Operation											
	Loss of Valued Use	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	SI	SI	NI	SI	NI
	Public Access	NI	SI-M	NI	NI	NI	SI	SI	SI-M	NI	SI-M	SI
	Compatible Use	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	SI	LSI	LSI	LSI	NI
Recreation	**Construction**	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	SI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI
	Operation	LSI	LSI	LSI	SI	LSI	SI-M	SI	LSI	LSI	LSI	SI
Terrestrial Biological Resources	**Construction**											
	Vegetation	SI-M	SI-M	SI-M	SI-M	SI-M	SI-M	SI-M	LSI	SI-M	SI-M	SI-M
	Terrestrial Conservation Areas	SI-M	SI-M	SI-M	LSI	SI-M	SI-M	NI	NI	SI-M	SI-M	SI-M
	Native Wildlife	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI
	Special-Status Species – ESA Listed/ Proposed	SI-M	SI-M	SI-M	SI-M	SI-M	SI-M	SI-M	LSI	SI-M	SI-M	SI-M
	Special-Status Species – Guam Listed/ SOGCN	SI-M	SI-M	SI-M	SI-M	SI-M	SI-M	SI-M	LSI	SI-M	SI-M	SI-M
	Operation											
	Vegetation	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI
	Terrestrial Conservation Areas	SI-M	SI-M	NI	NI	SI-M	LSI	NI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI
	Native Wildlife	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI
	Special-Status Species – ESA Listed/ Proposed	SI-M	SI-M	SI-M	NI	SI-M	SI-M	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI
	Special-Status Species – Guam Listed/ SOGCN	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI
Marine Biological Resources	**Construction**											
	Marine Flora and Invertebrates	SI	SI	SI	SI	SI	SI	LSI	NI	NI	NI	LSI
	Fish	SI	SI	SI	SI	SI	SI	LSI	NI	NI	NI	LSI
	Essential Fish Habitat	SI	SI	SI	SI	SI	SI	LSI	NI	NI	NI	LSI
	Special-Status Species – ESA Listed/Proposed	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	NI	NI	NI	LSI
	Marine Conservation Areas	NI	LSI	LSI	NI	LSI	LSI	NI	NI	NI	NI	LSI
	Operation											
	Marine Flora and Invertebrates	SI-M	SI-M	SI-M	SI-M	SI-M	SI-M	LSI	NI	NI	NI	LSI
	Fish	SI-M	SI-M	SI-M	SI-M	SI-M	SI-M	LSI	NI	NI	NI	LSI

Table ES-5. Summary of Impact Determinations for Cantonment/Family Housing Alternatives and LFTRC Alternatives

	Resources	Cantonment/Family Housing Alternatives						LFTRC Alternatives				
		Alternative A – Finegayan	Alternative B – Finegayan/South Finegayan	Alternative C – AAFB	Alternative D – Barrigada	Alternative E – Finegayan/AAFB (Preferred Alternative)[1]	No-Action Alternative	Alternative 1 – Route 15	Alternative 2 – NAVMAG East/West	Alternative 3 – NAVMAG North/South	Alternative 4 – NAVMAG L-Shaped	Alternative 5 – NWF (Preferred Alternative)[1]
	Essential Fish Habitat	SI-M	SI-M	SI-M	SI-M	SI-M	SI-M	LSI	NI	NI	NI	LSI
	Special-Status Species – ESA Listed/Proposed	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	NI	NI	NI	LSI
	Marine Conservation Areas	LSI	LSI	LSI	NI	LSI	LSI	NI	NI	NI	NI	LSI
CULTURAL RESOURCES	**Construction**	SI-M	SI-M	SI-M	SI-M	SI-M	SI-M	SI-M	SI-M	SI-M	SI-M	SI-M
CULTURAL RESOURCES	**Operation**	SI-M	SI-M	NI	NI	NI	SI-M	SI-M	SI-M	SI-M	SI-M	SI and SI-M
VISUAL RESOURCES	**Construction**	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI
VISUAL RESOURCES	**Operation**	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	SI-M	SI-M	LSI	SI	SI	LSI
GROUND TRANS.	**Construction**	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI
GROUND TRANS.	**Operation**	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	LSI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI
MARINE TRANS.	**Construction**	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI
MARINE TRANS.	**Operation**	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	NI	NI	NI	LSI
UTILITIES	**Construction**											
UTILITIES	Electrical Power	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI
UTILITIES	Potable Water	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	SI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI
UTILITIES	Wastewater	SI	SI	SI	SI	SI	SI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI
UTILITIES	Solid Waste	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI
UTILITIES	IT/COMM	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI
UTILITIES	**Operation**											
UTILITIES	Electrical Power	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI
UTILITIES	Potable Water	SI-M	SI-M	SI-M	SI-M	SI-M	SI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI
UTILITIES	Wastewater	SI-M	SI-M	SI-M	SI-M	SI-M	SI-M	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI
UTILITIES	Solid Waste	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI
UTILITIES	IT/COMM	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI

Table ES-5. Summary of Impact Determinations for Cantonment/Family Housing Alternatives and LFTRC Alternatives

	Resources	Cantonment/Family Housing Alternatives						LFTRC Alternatives				
		Alternative A – Finegayan	Alternative B – Finegayan/South Finegayan	Alternative C – AAFB	Alternative D – Barrigada	Alternative E – Finegayan/AAFB (Preferred Alternative)[1]	No-Action Alternative	Alternative 1 – Route 15	Alternative 2 – NAVMAG East/West	Alternative 3 – NAVMAG North/South	Alternative 4 – NAVMAG L-Shaped	Alternative 5 – NWF (Preferred Alternative)[1]
Socioeconomics & General Services	**Construction and Operation**											
	Population Change	SI	SI	SI	SI	SI	SI	Incl.[3]	Incl.	Incl.	Incl.	Incl.
	Economic Activity Construction Operation	 LSI BI	 LSI BI	 LSI BI	 LSI BI	 LSI BI	 SI BI	 Incl. Incl.	 Incl. Incl.	 Incl. Incl.	 Incl. Incl.	 Incl. Incl.
	Public Services Construction Operation	 SI-M LSI	 SI-M LSI	 SI-M LSI	 SI-M LSI	 SI-M LSI	 SI SI	 Incl. Incl.	 Incl. Incl.	 Incl. Incl.	 Incl. Incl.	 Incl. Incl.
	Sociocultural Issues	SI-M	SI-M	SI-M	SI-M	SI-M	SI	Incl.	Incl.	Incl.	Incl.	Incl.
	Sociocultural Impacts of Land Acquisition	NA[4]	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI
	Economic Impacts of Land Acquisition	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	NI
Hazardous Materials & Waste	**Construction**											
	Hazardous Materials	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI
	Hazardous Waste	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI
	Contaminated Sites	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	NI	NI	NI	NI	LSI
	Toxic Substances	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	NI	LSI	LSI	LSI
	Operation											
	Hazardous Materials	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI
	Hazardous Waste	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI
	Contaminated Sites	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	NI	NI	NI	NI	LSI
	Toxic Substances	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	LSI	NI	LSI	LSI	LSI

Table ES-5. Summary of Impact Determinations for Cantonment/Family Housing Alternatives and LFTRC Alternatives

	Resources	*Cantonment/Family Housing Alternatives*						*LFTRC Alternatives*				
		Alternative A – Finegayan	*Alternative B – Finegayan/South Finegayan*	*Alternative C – AAFB*	*Alternative D – Barrigada*	*Alternative E – Finegayan/AAFB (Preferred Alternative)*[1]	*No-Action Alternative*	*Alternative 1 – Route 15*	*Alternative 2 – NAVMAG East/West*	*Alternative 3 – NAVMAG North/South*	*Alternative 4 – NAVMAG L-Shaped*	*Alternative 5 – NWF (Preferred Alternative)*[1]
PUBLIC HEALTH & SAFETY	**Construction**											
	Notifiable Diseases	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*Incl.*	*Incl.*	*Incl.*	*Incl.*	*Incl.*
	Mental Illness	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*Incl.*	*Incl.*	*Incl.*	*Incl.*	*Incl.*
	Operational Safety	*NI*	*NI*	*NI*	*NI*	*NI*	*NI*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*
	Environmental Health	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*
	Hazardous Substances	*NI*	*NI*	*NI*	*NI*	*NI*	*NI*	*NI*	*NI*	*NI*	*NI*	*NI*
	Unexploded Ordnance	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*
	Traffic Incidents	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*
	Operation											
	Notifiable Diseases	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*Incl.*	*Incl.*	*Incl.*	*Incl.*	*Incl.*
	Mental Illness	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*Incl.*	*Incl.*	*Incl.*	*Incl.*	*Incl.*
	Operational Safety	*NI*	*NI*	***SI***	*NI*	*NI*	*NI*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*
	Environmental Health	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*
	Hazardous Substances	*NI*	*NI*	*NI*	*NI*	*NI*	*NI*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*
	Unexploded Ordnance	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*
	Traffic Incidents	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*
ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE & PROTECTION OF CHILDREN	**Construction and Operation**											
	Noise	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*NI*	*NI*	*NI*	*NI*
	Recreation	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*
	Land Acquisition	*NA*	*NA*	*NA*	*NA*	*NA*	*NA*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*NI*
	Socioeconomics	***SI-M***	***SI-M***	***SI-M***	***SI-M***	***SI-M***	***SI***	*Incl.*	*Incl.*	*Incl.*	*Incl.*	*Incl.*
	Public Health & Safety	***SI-M***	***SI-M***	***SI-M***	***SI-M***	***SI-M***	***SI***	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*	*LSI*

Legend: BI = beneficial impact; NI = no impact; LSI = less than significant impact; SI = significant impact; SI-M = significant impact-mitigable; Incl. = Included (see note 3 below); NA = Not Applicable (see note 4 below); Trans. = Transportation; & = and; SOGCN = Species of Greatest Conservation Need.

Notes: [1] Blue shading indicates the Preferred Alternative: Finegayan Cantonment/AAFB Family Housing (Alternative E) and NWF LFTRC (Alternative 5).

[2] Impacts that are considered ***SI*** or ***SI-M*** are shown in **Bold red print**.

[3] *Incl.* = Included. The applicable determination of impacts for this resource is not location-dependent and was based on an island-wide analysis. Both the proposed LFTRC and the proposed cantonment/family housing components were factored into a single analysis and so the findings for LFTRC alternatives are included in the results for the cantonment/family housing alternatives.

[4] *NA* = Not applicable because land acquisition is not proposed for any of the cantonment/family housing alternatives.

ES-7.2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS AND POTENTIAL MITIGATION MEASURES FOR THE PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

As shown in Table ES-5, the preferred cantonment and family housing alternative (Alternative E – Finegayan/AAFB) would result in significant impacts to seven resource areas: water resources, terrestrial biological resources, marine biological resources, cultural resources, utilities, socioeconomics and general services, and environmental justice. The preferred LFTRC alternative (Alternative 5 – NWF) would result in significant impacts to five resource areas: geological and soil resources, land use/submerged land use, recreation, terrestrial biological resources, and cultural resources. These findings are not unique to the preferred alternative, as the analysis in the SEIS indicates that the resource areas noted above would be significantly impacted by all or most of the other alternatives as well. The following subsections provide brief overviews of the significant impacts and associated mitigation measures for each of the primary components of the preferred alternative. Final mitigation measures will be determined after the completion of consultations with appropriate agencies and will be included in the ROD.

ES-7.2.1 Significant Impacts of Preferred Cantonment/Family Housing Alternative E – Finegayan/AAFB

Water Resources

Construction Impacts

Groundwater (SI-M): The Guam Waterworks Authority's (GWA) interceptor sewer from AAFB to the Northern District WWTP is in a state of deterioration and the number of spills from this system exceeds spill rate norms for similar wastewater systems. Increased wastewater flows associated with the construction/DoD workforce and induced civilian growth during the construction phase of Alternative E would potentially increase the rate of sewage spills, resulting in significant but mitigable indirect impacts to groundwater quality.

Potential Mitigation

- Refurbishment of the GWA interceptor sewer system would mitigate significant impacts to groundwater resources during the construction phase of the proposed action. The FY 2014 NDAA directed the Secretary of Defense to convene the Economic Adjustment Committee (EAC) in part to develop an implementation plan that will address public infrastructure requirements necessary to support the preferred alternative. The implementation plan will detail descriptions of work, costs, and schedules for completion of construction, improvements, and repairs to Guam public infrastructure affected by the realignment, including improvements and upgrades to the Guam wastewater system and expansion/rehabilitation of the Northern Guam Lens Aquifer (NGLA) monitoring network for sustainment of the NGLA. To support the implementation plan, DoD assessed GWA water and wastewater systems that may be affected by the preferred alternative. The water and wastewater assessment recommended the refurbishment of the GWA interceptor sewer from AAFB to the Northern District WWTP. Also, Section 8102 of the FY 2014 Consolidated Appropriations Act (Public Law No. 113-76) appropriated $106.4 million to the Secretary of Defense, acting through the Office of Economic Adjustment (OEA), for civilian water and wastewater improvements on Guam. These funds will remain available until expended.

Nearshore Waters (SI): Increased wastewater flows associated with induced civilian and construction/DoD workforce growth under Alternative E would result in a significant and unmitigable indirect impact to nearshore waters from increased wastewater discharge from the Northern District WWTP outfall. The Northern District WWTP is non-compliant with the current National Pollutant

Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit and increasing the wastewater discharge from a non-compliant treatment plant would be a significant indirect impact during the period of noncompliance. Until the WWTP upgrades are completed (not anticipated until early in the operational phase of the proposed action) there would be an indirect and unmitigable significant impact to nearshore waters during construction.

Operation Impacts

Groundwater (SI-M): Operation of the cantonment/family housing facilities under Alternative E would result in a significant but mitigable impact to groundwater in the form of a long-term increase in annual groundwater production (withdrawal) of 1.7 million gallons per day, which could result in a localized significant impact to the NGLA. In addition, the GWA interceptor sewer from AAFB to the Northern District WWTP is in a state of deterioration that requires refurbishment. Increased wastewater flow from the proposed relocation would accelerate this deterioration. Should this sewer experience a failure, the NGLA could be negatively impacted from failing sewer pipes, exposing the NGLA to raw sewage.

Potential Mitigation

- The DoD would, as appropriate, implement enhanced water conservation measures for the proposed action, improve existing DoD potable water systems to reduce system leaks, adjust pumping rates at DoD wells, and increase the use of existing wells and/or surface water from Fena Reservoir in order to reduce withdrawals from the NGLA.
- The DoD would continue to support the Guam Water Resources Development Group (GWRDG) and would support the U.S. Geological Survey's (USGS's) recommendation to rehabilitate and expand the hydrologic data collection network and monitoring necessary to ensure sustainable management of NGLA.
- As required in the FY 2014 NDAA, the EAC implementation plan will address public infrastructure requirements necessary to support the preferred alternative, as well as address groundwater-related issues including technical and financial assistance for an updated and expanded NGLA monitoring well network and the refurbishment of the GWA interceptor sewer from AAFB to the Northern District WWTP. The implementation plan will detail descriptions of work, costs, and schedules for completion of construction, improvements, and repairs to Guam public infrastructure affected by the realignment, including improvements and upgrades to the NGLA monitoring well network. To support this implementation plan, DoD assessed GWA's water and wastewater systems that may be affected by the preferred alternative. The water and wastewater assessment recommended an updated and expanded NGLA monitoring well network and the refurbishment of the GWA interceptor sewer from AAFB to the Northern District WWTP. Section 8102 of the FY 2014 Consolidated Appropriations Act (Public Law No. 113-76) appropriated $106.4 million to the Secretary of Defense, acting through the OEA, for civilian water and wastewater improvements on Guam. These funds will remain available until expended.

Nearshore Waters (SI-M): Operation of the cantonment and family housing facilities under Alternative E would result in a significant but mitigable impact to nearshore waters from increased wastewater discharge from the Northern District WWTP outfall. The Northern District WWTP is non-compliant with the treatment standards required by the current NPDES permit and increasing the wastewater discharge from a non-compliant treatment plant would be a significant indirect impact during the period of non-compliance. However, upgrades to bring the Northern District WWTP into compliance with the permit

are expected to be completed early in the operational phase of the proposed action and such upgrades would mitigate the impact to a less than significant level.

Potential Mitigation

- Upgrading the Northern District WWTP treatment systems (as required by the 2013 NPDES permit) would mitigate significant impacts to the wastewater system on Guam once the upgrades are completed. In addition, refurbishing the main GWA sewer lines from AAFB to the Northern District WWTP along Routes 3 and 9 would mitigate potential failure of the concrete reinforced sewer lines that are in a state of deterioration. The FY 2014 NDAA directed the Secretary of Defense to convene the EAC in part to develop an implementation plan that will address public infrastructure requirements necessary to support the preferred alternative. The implementation plan will detail descriptions of work, costs, and schedules for completion of construction, improvements, and repairs to Guam public infrastructure affected by the realignment, including improvements and upgrades to the Guam wastewater system. The water and wastewater assessment that DoD prepared to support the Implementation Plan recommended upgrades to the Northern District WWTP and the refurbishment of the GWA interceptor sewer from AAFB to the Northern District WWTP. Section 8102 of the FY 2014 Consolidated Appropriations Act (Public Law No. 113-76) appropriated $106.4 million to the Secretary of Defense, acting through the OEA, for civilian water and wastewater improvements on Guam. These funds will remain available until expended.

Terrestrial Biological Resources

Construction Impacts

Vegetation (SI-M): Construction of the cantonment facilities under Alternative E would result in a significant but mitigable impact to vegetation due to the conversion of 780 acres (316 ha) of limestone forest to developed area. Construction of the family housing facilities under Alternative E would have less than significant impact to this resource.

Potential Mitigation

- Forest enhancement on a minimum of 780 acres (316 ha) of limestone forest.

Terrestrial Conservation Areas (SI-M): Construction of the cantonment facilities under Alternative E would result in a significant but mitigable impact to terrestrial conservation areas due to the conversion of 1,065 acres (431 ha) of Overlay Refuge lands to developed area. Construction of the family housing facilities under Alternative E would have less than significant impact to this resource.

Potential Mitigation

- Submit a proposal to designate NAVMAG ERA.
- Submit a proposal for the expansion of Orote Peninsula ERA.

Special-Status Species – Federal ESA-Listed/Proposed Species (SI-M): Construction of the cantonment facilities under Alternative E would result in significant but mitigable impacts to special-status species (Federal ESA-listed/proposed species) as a result of impacts to 719 acres (291 ha) of Mariana fruit bat recovery habitat, 719 acres (291 ha) of Mariana crow recovery habitat, 507 acres (205 ha) of Guam rail recovery habitat, 719 acres (291 ha) of Guam Micronesian kingfisher recovery habitat, and 648 acres (262 ha) of *Serianthes* recovery habitat. Construction of the family housing facilities under Alternative E would have less than significant impact to this resource.

As part of the ESA section 7 consultation process, the DON and the USFWS entered into a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) which would, if the preferred alternative is chosen, facilitate Guam Micronesian kingfisher conservation goals. In the MOA, the DON agreed to designate approximately 5,234 acres (2,118 ha) under the custody and control of the DoD in northern Guam to a status that will provide durable habitat protection needed to support native habitat restoration and land management for the survival and recovery of the kingfisher. Consistent with the Joint Region Marianas (JRM) Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) developed in accordance with Section 101 of the Sikes Act, the DON agreed to actively restore native habitat and manage, in collaboration with the USFWS, the 5,234 acres (2,118 ha) consistent with the DoD's obligations under ESA section 7(a) and the Sikes Act to benefit the survival and recovery of the kingfisher. The DON would work cooperatively with the USFWS to identify, develop and implement specific management activities and projects on these 5,234 acres (2,118 ha) to support the reintroduction and recovery of the kingfisher. These 5,234 acres (2,118 ha) have been identified by the USFWS as habitat for the kingfisher and needed to offset impacts of the proposed action. The DON and USFWS recognize that the designation of the 5,234 acres (2,118 ha) may also provide a conservation benefit to other ESA-listed species with similar habitat requirements (e.g. Mariana crow, Mariana fruit bat).

Potential Mitigation

- Brown treesnake research and suppression.
- Implementation of the potential mitigation measures under Construction Impacts, Vegetation would also benefit these species.

Special-Status Species – Guam-Listed and Species of Greatest Conservation Need (SOGCN) (SI-M): Impacts and mitigation associated with Guam-listed species that are also federally listed would be the same as described above. Impacts to other Guam-listed species from construction of the cantonment facilities under Alternative E would include significant but mitigable impacts to special-status species (Guam-listed and SOGCN) due to loss of 765 acres (310 ha) of occupied moth skink and Pacific slender-toed gecko habitat. Construction of the family housing facilities under Alternative E would result in less than significant impacts to this resource.

Potential Mitigation

- Implementation of the potential mitigation measures under Construction Impacts, Vegetation would also benefit these species.

Operation Impacts

Terrestrial Conservation Areas (SI-M): Operation of the cantonment/family housing facilities under Alternative E would result in a significant but mitigable impact to terrestrial conservation areas due to potential increased usage of the Haputo ERA by military and civilian personnel.

Potential Mitigation

- Fencing.
- Info/educational signage.
- Educational materials regarding sensitive biological resources.
- Monitoring of visitor use.

Special-Status Species – Federal ESA-Listed/Proposed Species (SI-M): Operation of the cantonment/family housing facilities under Alternative E would result in significant but mitigable impacts to special-status species (Federal ESA-listed/proposed species) as a result of impacts to Mariana fruit bat habitat due to lights, noise, and human activity.

Potential Mitigation

- Haputo ERA – fencing, info/educational signage, educational materials regarding sensitive biological resources, and monitoring of visitor use.
- Continued implementation of the potential mitigation measures under Construction Impacts, Vegetation would also benefit the Mariana fruit bat.

Marine Biological Resources

Construction Impacts (SI)

Induced civilian and construction/DoD workforce growth under Alternative E would result in a significant unmitigable indirect impact to marine flora and invertebrates, fish, and Essential Fish Habitat from increased wastewater discharge from the Northern District WWTP outfall. The Northern District WWTP is non-compliant with the standards required by its current NPDES permit and increasing the wastewater discharge from a non-compliant treatment plant would be a significant indirect impact. Upgrading the Northern District WWTP treatment systems (as required by the 2013 NPDES permit) would mitigate the significant indirect impacts once the upgrades are completed. Until the WWTP upgrades are completed (anticipated to be early in the operational phase of the proposed action) there would be an indirect and unmitigable significant impact to nearshore waters during construction.

Operation Impacts (SI-M)

Operation of the cantonment and family housing facilities under Alternative E would result in a significant but mitigable impact to marine flora and invertebrates, fish, and Essential Fish Habitat from increased wastewater discharge from the Northern District WWTP outfall. The Northern District WWTP is non-compliant with the treatment standards required by the current NPDES permit and increasing the wastewater discharge from a non-compliant treatment plant would result in significant indirect impacts during the period of non-compliance. However, upgrades to bring the Northern District WWTP into compliance with the permit are expected to be completed early in the operational phase of the proposed action.

Potential Mitigation

- Upgrading the Northern District WWTP treatment systems (as required by the 2013 NPDES permit) would mitigate significant impacts to marine biological resources. The FY 2014 NDAA directed the Secretary of Defense to convene the EAC in part to develop an implementation plan that will address public infrastructure requirements necessary to support the preferred alternative. The implementation plan will detail descriptions of work, costs, and schedules for completion of construction, improvements, and repairs to Guam public infrastructure affected by the realignment, including improvements and upgrades to the Guam wastewater system. The water and wastewater assessment that DoD prepared to support the Implementation Plan recommended upgrades to the Northern District WWTP and the refurbishment of the GWA interceptor sewer from AAFB to the Northern District WWTP. Section 8102 of the FY 2014 Consolidated Appropriations Act (Public Law No. 113-76) appropriated $106.4 million to the Secretary of

Defense, acting through the OEA, for civilian water and wastewater improvements on Guam. These funds will remain available until expended.

Cultural Resources

Construction Impacts (SI-M)

Construction of the cantonment/housing family housing facilities under Alternative E would result in significant but mitigable potential direct adverse effects to 17 historic properties (16 National Register of Historic Places [NRHP]-eligible archaeological sites and 1 NRHP-eligible structure) and undetermined effects to 14 unevaluated buildings.

Potential Mitigation

- Proposed mitigation through 2011 Programmatic Agreement (PA) processes, including data recovery and contractor measures, and coordination with State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), concurring parties, and knowledgeable traditional practitioners.

Operation Impacts (NI)

Operations associated with Alternative E would not directly affect any historic properties or impact other resources of cultural importance.

Utilities

Construction Impacts

Wastewater (SI): Construction of the cantonment/family housing facilities under Alternative E would result in significant direct impacts during the period of non-compliance with the 2013 NPDES permit at the Northern District WWTP.

Potential Mitigation

- Potential mitigation measures during construction would include constructing sewers during low flow periods, by-pass pumping, and having pump trucks on stand-by.

Operation Impacts

Potable Water (NGLA impact) (SI-M): Operation of the cantonment/family housing facilities under Alternative E would result in significant but mitigable short-term, localized significant impacts to the affected basin within the NGLA but less than significant impacts to the overall NGLA. Increased withdrawal from the NGLA may result in higher levels of chloride concentrations. The chloride concentration spikes could be a localized phenomenon, based on USGS modeling of the NGLA.

Potential Mitigation

- The DoD would, as appropriate, implement enhanced water conservation measures for the proposed action, improve existing DoD water systems to reduce system leaks, adjust pumping rates at DoD wells, and increase the use of surface water in northern Guam from Fena Reservoir in order to reduce withdrawals from the NGLA.
- The DoD would continue to support the GWRDG and would support USGS's recommendation to rehabilitate and expand the hydrologic data collection network and monitoring necessary to ensure sustainable management of NGLA.
- The FY 2014 NDAA directed the Secretary of Defense to convene the EAC in part to develop an implementation plan that will address public infrastructure requirements necessary to support the

preferred alternative. The implementation plan will detail descriptions of work, costs, and schedules for completion of construction, improvements, and repairs to Guam public infrastructure affected by the realignment, including rehabilitation and expansion of the NGLA monitoring well network. The water and wastewater assessment that DoD prepared to support the Implementation Plan recommended an updated and expanded NGLA monitoring well network. Section 8102 of the FY 2014 Consolidated Appropriations Act (Public Law No. 113-76) appropriated $106.4 million to the Secretary of Defense, acting through the OEA, for civilian water and wastewater improvements on Guam. These funds will remain available until expended.

Wastewater (SI-M): Operation of the cantonment/family housing facilities under Alternative E would result in significant direct impacts during the period of non-compliance with the 2013 NPDES permit at the Northern District WWTP. However, upgrades to bring the Northern District WWTP into compliance with the permit are expected to be completed early in the operational phase of the proposed action. This operation would also generate additional wastewater flow from both AAFB family housing facilities and Finegayan cantonment that would utilize the existing GWA interceptor sewer system from AAFB to the Northern District WWTP. This interceptor sewer system is in a state of deterioration that requires rehabilitation. The additional wastewater flow from the proposed action would accelerate this deterioration and could result in sewer system failure.

Potential Mitigation

- Upgrading the Northern District WWTP treatment systems (as required by the 2013 NPDES permit) would mitigate significant impacts to the wastewater system on Guam. In addition, refurbishing the main GWA sewer lines from AAFB to the Northern District WWTP along Routes 3 and 9 would mitigate potential failure of the concrete reinforced sewer lines that are in a state of deterioration. The FY 2014 NDAA directed the Secretary of Defense to convene the EAC in part to develop an implementation plan that will address public infrastructure requirements necessary to support the preferred alternative. The implementation plan will detail descriptions of work, costs, and schedules for completion of construction, improvements, and repairs to Guam public infrastructure affected by the realignment, including improvements and upgrades to the Guam wastewater system. The water and wastewater assessment that DoD prepared to support the Implementation Plan recommended upgrades to the Northern District WWTP and refurbishment of the GWA interceptor sewer from AAFB to the Northern District WWTP. Section 8102 of the FY 2014 Consolidated Appropriations Act (Public Law No. 113-76) appropriated $106.4 million to the Secretary of Defense, acting through the OEA, for civilian water and wastewater improvements on Guam. These funds will remain available until expended.

<u>Socioeconomics and General Services</u>

Construction and Operation Impacts

Population Change (SI): The population change associated with the proposed Marine Corps relocation would be considered significant during both the construction and operations phases (given that population change would exceed 2%). Between the years 2021 and 2023 the population with the proposed action is 5.6% higher than it otherwise would have been without the proposed action. At a steady-state the difference would be 4.1%. However, the significant change would not be considered entirely negative. Impacts related to population change would be mixed, with some adverse and some beneficial outcomes.

Potential Mitigation

- No mitigation is proposed as the population increase would not likely result in a sustained increase in demand on Guam's public services and permitting agencies, and the estimated increases in GovGuam tax revenues would likely compensate for any increased demand on public services that would occur.

Public Services (SI-M): During construction, all categories of public services agencies combined would require an estimated 185 additional employees, an increase of 3.6% over baseline staffing levels. This maximum increase in staffing levels would be temporary, lasting from approximately 2021 through 2023. During this short period, staffing requirements for many public service agencies would increase by more than 2% and, given existing deficiencies at many agencies, significant impacts were identified. However, over the longer term, GovGuam agencies would require an additional 66 staff (an increase of 1.3% over baseline levels), which would be less than significant. From a broad perspective, looking at the entire group of GovGuam public services agencies overall, impacts would be considered significant in the short-term and less than significant in the long-term steady-state. While the total number of additional staff required during the relatively short construction phase may appear manageable (representing only a 3.6% increase over baseline staffing), other factors including existing shortfalls in staffing and deficiencies in facilities and equipment were considered when determining significance. As discussed, no mitigation is proposed as the population increase would not likely result in a sustained increase in demand on Guam's public services and permitting agencies, and the estimated increases in GovGuam tax revenues would likely compensate for any increased demand on public services that would occur. However, while additional tax revenues to GovGuam associated with the proposed action would compensate for additional costs that would be incurred, and ample time should be available to plan for short-term staff increases, GovGuam agencies may still face challenges. For the short-term significant impacts on public services, the following potential mitigation measures are identified.

Potential Mitigation

- The DoD would continue to support the efforts of the Civilian Military Coordination Council (CMCC) to develop recommendations, as appropriate, regarding adjustment of construction tempo and sequencing to directly influence workforce population levels and indirectly influence induced population growth before infrastructure capabilities are exceeded. Such support may include providing project-related employment and population forecasts, participating in the identification of shortfalls in Guam public services, and assisting in the identification of federal programs and funding sources that may help GovGuam to address shortfalls.
- The DoD would continue to support existing programs that contribute and/or donate excess equipment to local agencies.

Sociocultural Issues (SI-M): There is a potential for sociocultural impact to occur, but the magnitude of the impacts are difficult to predict and could vary substantially based on policy and program choices yet to be made as how to address them. For these reasons, and for the purposes of this SEIS, impacts to sociocultural issues are conservatively classified as significant.

Potential Mitigation

- In accordance with the 2011 PA, the DoD will conduct orientation briefs for all incoming DoD personnel, their families, and contractors regarding cultural sensitivity in the area. All DoD personnel and contractors working on Guam will receive annual briefings. The DoD will develop the briefing in consultation with the appropriate SHPO and will provide SHPO with a copy of the final briefing materials.
- The DoD would continue to support the efforts of the CMCC to develop recommendations, as appropriate, regarding adjustment of construction tempo and sequencing to directly influence workforce population levels and indirectly influence induced population growth to address sociocultural issues. See Section 2.9 for further discussion on the CMCC.
- In accordance with the 2011 PA, the $12,000,000 appropriated under the FY 2012 Consolidated Appropriations Act (Public Law 112-74) for a Guam Cultural Repository facility remains in place. The appropriation provides funding for a repository for curation of archaeological collections on Guam and to serve as a source of information on Guam history and culture. As directed by the FY 2014 NDAA, the DoD would convene the EAC to consider necessary technical and financial assistance and develop an implementation plan coordinated with EAC federal agencies. This plan must be submitted to the congressional defense committees as part of a reporting requirement that is due no later than the date of issuance of the ROD.

Environmental Justice and Protection of Children

Construction and Operation Impacts

Socioeconomics and General Services (SI-M): Temporary population growth may stress some sectors of the Guam economy (e.g., housing, costs of goods and services). In the short-term (during construction), direct and indirect impacts to health services would be significant; during the steady-state period (operational phase), impacts to public health and human service agencies would be less than significant.

This would be felt more severely by low-income people, who often do not have resources to buffer hard economic times. However, there would also be some economic benefits due to increased employment opportunities. There would be adverse and disproportionate socioeconomic impacts in terms of environmental justice on low-income populations; however, some of the socioeconomic impacts would be beneficial (e.g., economic impacts).

Potential Mitigation

- The DoD would continue to support the efforts of the CMCC to develop recommendations, as appropriate, regarding adjustment of construction tempo and sequencing to directly influence workforce population levels and indirectly influence induced population growth before infrastructure capabilities are exceeded. Such support would include providing project-related employment and population forecasts, participating in the identification of shortfalls in Guam public services, and assisting in the identification of federal programs and funding sources that would help GovGuam to address shortfalls.
- As directed by the FY 2014 NDAA, the DoD would convene the EAC to consider necessary technical and financial assistance and develop an implementation plan coordinated with EAC federal agencies. This plan must be submitted to the congressional defense committees as part of a reporting requirement that is due no later than the date of issuance of the ROD.

Public Health and Safety (SI-M): Since the number of public health and safety professionals required to maintain current levels of service at public health and safety agencies would increase by more than 2%, and due to existing deficiencies in facilities and equipment at these agencies, there would be short-term, direct and indirect significant impacts to public health agencies and significant direct and indirect impacts on public safety agencies, both short-term (during construction) and during the steady-state period (during operation). Given that public health agencies that serve low-income and uninsured populations already have insufficient staffing levels, population increase would further strain these resources, causing a significant environmental justice impact.

Potential Mitigation

- The DoD would continue to support the efforts of the CMCC to develop recommendations, as appropriate, regarding adjustment of construction tempo and sequencing to directly influence workforce population levels and indirectly influence induced population growth before infrastructure capabilities are exceeded. Such support may include providing project-related employment and population forecasts, participating in the identification of shortfalls in Guam public services, and assisting in the identification of federal programs and funding sources that may help GovGuam to address shortfalls.
- The FY 2014 Consolidated Appropriations Act (Public Law No. 113-76) appropriated $13,000,000 for the construction of a regional public health laboratory on Guam; these funds remain in place. The public health laboratory would alleviate some existing deficiencies in Guam's public health infrastructure, and bolster Guam's capability to meet public health demands brought about by project-related population, by providing a facility that would help identify, treat, and control diseases of public health concern.
- As directed by the FY 2014 NDAA, the DoD would convene the EAC to consider necessary technical and financial assistance and develop an implementation plan coordinated with EAC federal agencies. This plan must be submitted to the congressional defense committees as part of a reporting requirement that is due no later than the date of issuance of the ROD.

ES-7.2.2 Significant Impacts of the Preferred LFTRC Alternative 5 – NWF

Geological and Soil Resources

Construction Impacts

Topography (SI): Construction of the LFTRC under Alternative 5 would result in a significant direct, long-term impact to topography in the form of major changes to surface elevation due to excavation and filling for construction of the MPMG Range.

Potential Mitigation

- Mitigation is not considered feasible for this impact because smaller cut/fill volumes would not provide the necessary level surfaces for the MPMG Range.

Operation Impacts

No significant operation impacts have been identified for this resource.

Land and Submerged Land Use

Construction Impacts

No significant construction impacts have been identified for this resource.

Operation Impacts

Public Access (SI): Although the land and submerged land use within the Ritidian Unit of the NWR would remain as Conservation land use, there would be access restrictions to the land and submerged lands within the SDZs while the ranges are in use. Such restrictions would be limited to the minimum SDZ area and period of use required for the LFTRC. Access to non-NWR submerged lands under the custody and control of the DON would be similarly restricted. The DON would pursue an agreement with the USFWS in accordance with the provisions of Section 2822 of the FY 2015 NDAA to ensure that access restrictions to the Ritidian Unit are consistent with the purposes for which the Unit was established. New beach access is proposed near the relocation of the USFWS facilities to partially offset the impact of proposed restrictions on beach access within the SDZ.

Potential Mitigation

- No mitigation measures have been identified.

Recreational Resources

Construction Impacts

No significant construction impacts have been identified for this resource.

Operation Impacts (SI)

Operation of the LFTRC under Alternative 5 would result in significant impacts due to loss of access to existing hiking trails and caves within the Ritidian Unit of the Guam NWR. These trails are currently open for access during normal refuge hours. Access to the areas within the MPMG Range SDZ would be restricted during MPMG Range operational periods. Recreational resources within the MPMG Range SDZ include a portion of existing hiking trails and caves containing ancient Chamorro paintings within the Ritidian Unit of the Guam NWR.

Potential Mitigation

- No mitigation measures have been identified.

Terrestrial Biological Resources

Construction Impacts

Vegetation (SI-M): Construction of the LFTRC under Alternative 5 would result in a significant but mitigable impact to vegetation due to the conversion of 219 acres (89 ha) of limestone forest to developed area.

Potential Mitigation

- Forest enhancement on a minimum of 219 acres (89 ha) of limestone forest.

Terrestrial Conservation Areas (SI-M): Construction of the LFTRC under Alternative 5 would result in a significant but mitigable impact to terrestrial conservation areas due to the conversion of 298 acres (121 ha) of Overlay Refuge lands to developed area.

Potential Mitigation

- Submit a proposal to designate an ERA on NAVMAG.
- Submit a proposal for the expansion of Orote Peninsula ERA.

Special-Status Species – Federal ESA-Listed/Proposed Species and Critical Habitat (SI-M): Construction of the LFTRC under Alternative 5 would result in a significant but mitigable impact to special-status species as a result of impacts to 215 acres (87 ha) of Mariana fruit bat recovery habitat, 215 acres (87 ha) of Mariana crow recovery habitat, 215 acres (87 ha) of Guam Micronesian kingfisher recovery habitat.

Potential Mitigation

- Forest enhancement on a minimum of 219 acres (87 ha) of limestone forest.
- Brown treesnake research and suppression.

Special-Status Species – Guam-Listed and SOGCN (SI-M):

Impacts and mitigations associated with Guam-listed species that are also federally listed would be the same as described above for those species. No additional Guam-listed species are known to occur in the project area for Alternative 5.

Operation Impacts

No significant operation impacts have been identified for this resource.

<u>Cultural Resources</u>

Construction Impacts (SI-M)

Construction of the LFTRC under Alternative 5 would result in significant but mitigable impacts. Twenty historic properties would be directly, adversely affected and culturally important natural resources could be impacted from vegetation removal.

Potential Mitigation

- Proposed mitigation through the 2011 PA process includes the development of a Range Mitigation Plan, archaeological data recovery, development of public education and interpretation materials, and coordination with SHPO, concurring parties, and knowledgeable traditional practitioners for treatment of culturally important natural resources.

Operation Impacts (SI and SI-M)

Operation of the LFTRC under Alternative 5 would result in significant impacts, which are not fully mitigable, due to restricted access to two NRHP-eligible archaeological sites. Significant but mitigable impacts would result from indirect adverse effects to three NRHP-eligible sites due to changes in use that degrades site integrity.

Potential Mitigation

- Partial mitigation of significant impacts resulting from changes in use and reduced access through the 2011 PA process, which includes the development of a Range Mitigation Plan, consultation to identify and evaluate appropriate noise-reducing measures, and amending the existing access plan.

ES-7.2.3 Significant Additive Impacts of the Preferred Alternative

For the purposes of this SEIS, additive impacts are those that would result specifically from the combination of a cantonment/family housing alternative with an LFTRC alternative. Consequently, these project impacts are not addressed in Chapter 4 (cantonment/family housing impacts) or Chapter 5 (LFTRC impacts). The additive impacts resulting from the combination of the preferred cantonment/family housing Alternative E and LFTRC Alternative 5 would yield no additional significant impacts to the following 16 resources: geological and soil resources, water resources, air quality, noise, airspace, land and submerged land use, recreational resources, terrestrial biological resources, marine biological resources, visual resources, marine transportation, utilities, socioeconomic and general services, hazardous materials and waste, public health and safety, and environmental justice and the protection of children.

The additive impacts of the preferred alternative would yield significant but mitigable impacts to two resources: cultural resources and ground transportation. The significant but mitigable additive impacts of the preferred alternative are summarized below.

Cultural Resources (SI-M)

There would be significant but mitigable impacts as a result of potential adverse effects to six known historic properties from construction of IT/COMM lines. There would be no adverse effects from operation of IT/COMM.

Potential Mitigation

- Measures outlined in the 2011 PA would reduce impacts to a level below significance.

Ground Transportation (SI-M)

There would be a slight increase in traffic on segments and intersections between the cantonment at Finegayan, the family housing at AAFB, and the LFTRC at NWF. There would be potentially significant impact on eight segments in at least one direction and ten intersections for weekday a.m. and/or p.m. peak hours.

Potential Mitigation

To reduce impacts to less than significant levels on roadway segments, the following eight roadway widening projects are recommended:

- Route 1, from Route 3 to Route 34.
- Route 1, from Route 34 to Route 16.
- Route 3, from Route 3A/9 to Finegayan Main Gate.
- Route 3, from Finegayan Main Gate to Finegayan Residential Gate.
- Route 3, from Finegayan Residential Gate to Route 28.
- Route 3, from Route 28 to South Finegayan Main Gate.
- Route 3, from South Finegayan Main Gate to Route 1.
- Route 28, from Chalan Balako to Route 3.

To reduce impacts to less than significant levels on intersections, improvement projects are recommended at the following intersections:

- Route 3 / 3A / 9.
- Route 3 / Royal Palm Drive.
- Route 1 / Route 3.

- Route 1 / Route 27.
- Route 1 / Route 26.
- Route 16 / Route 27.
- Route 16 / Route 10A.
- Route 1 / Route 14A.
- Route 1 / Route 10A.

ES-7.2.4 Significant Cumulative Impacts of the Preferred Alternative

The assessment of cumulative effects presented in Chapter 7 of this SEIS addresses the potential long-term impacts of recently completed, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects in conjunction with the proposed action. The resources most likely to be adversely affected by projects are terrestrial biology and cultural. This is largely due to the fact that most projects would result in ground disturbance and potential for removal or disturbance of habitat and cultural resources. For these reasons, a brief summary of cumulative impacts to terrestrial biological resources and cultural resources is discussed below. The resource areas that benefit most from the projects listed are ground transportation, utilities, socioeconomic and general services, public health and safety, and environmental justice and the protection of children. This is because many of the GovGuam projects are capital improvement projects designed to support the health and safety of the community. A nearly equal number of projects having adverse and beneficial impacts were identified for geological and soil resources and water resources. Air quality, noise, airspace, land use, recreational resources, and marine transportation resource areas are impacted by fewer projects than other resource areas, either beneficially or adversely. Please refer to Chapter 7 of this SEIS for a detailed cumulative impact analysis.

Terrestrial Biological Resources

The following are the general types of projects or activities that may result in cumulative impacts to terrestrial biological resources:

- Loss or conversion of native habitat would reduce the potential recovery and survival of ESA-listed species creating an adverse impact.
- Reductions and management activities (i.e., fencing, removal) of invasive species and/or feral ungulates or their access to habitat would have a beneficial impact.
- Projects involving ground disturbance, such as construction of housing or new and widened roadways, would contribute to an adverse cumulative effect. Projects that are renovations or improvements to existing facilities within the existing facility footprint would have no impact on terrestrial biological resources, such as resurfacing a roadway.

Recently completed projects, present projects, and reasonably foreseeable projects all have the potential to contribute to adverse cumulative effects to terrestrial biological resources. The primary impact from these projects would be the potential loss of native habitat and the increased potential for the spread of invasive species. All five resource areas assessed (e.g., vegetation, terrestrial conservation areas, native wildlife, federal special-status species, Guam special-status species) would be significantly impacted by the direct and indirect impacts of the LFTRC and cantonment combinations, except there would be a less than significant impact on native vegetation for all combinations. The adverse impacts would occur during construction and operations phases. Most of the projects require ground disturbance, and the assumption is that terrestrial biological resources would be affected. The terrestrial biological resource health on Guam would continue to decline, and threatened and endangered species would continue to be vulnerable to natural and anthropogenic stressors.

Potential Mitigation

- GovGuam reviews public, private, and commercial development proposals for potential impacts to terrestrial biological resources. The USFWS monitors GovGuam, private, and commercial development proposals and periodically adjusts the acreage of available recovery habitat island-wide. This adjustment is used to determine the impact of federal development proposals that must comply with section 7 of the ESA and may result in mitigation for federal development proposals. The USFWS and GovGuam review DoD and other federal development proposals and mitigation is developed through the consultation process. There are local and federal initiatives and protocols to prevent the introduction of non-native species. There are local and federal conservation and restoration efforts. No additional mitigation is proposed for cumulative impacts to terrestrial biological resources.

Cultural Resources

The following are the general types of projects that may result in cumulative impacts to cultural resources:

- Projects that result in adverse effects to historic properties can lead to a cumulative loss of the archaeological and built-historical record that could contribute to an adverse cumulative impact.
- Projects that damage culturally important natural resources can lead to an adverse cumulative impact.
- Projects that lead to reduced access to cultural sites can lead to an adverse cumulative impact.

Recently completed projects, present projects, and reasonably foreseeable projects all have the potential to contribute to adverse cumulative effects to cultural resources. The primary impact from these projects would be direct and indirect adverse effects to historic properties, archaeological sites, and impacts to culturally important natural resources. Direct and indirect adverse effects would contribute to the decline in preservation of cultural resources. Other factors unrelated to the project, such as vandalism and weathering, would continue to adversely impact cultural resources. Disturbance or destruction of cultural resources would further diminish the regional historic record, thus decreasing the potential of its overall research contribution. The loss of culturally important natural resources would reduce opportunities for important cultural practices. Reduced access to cultural sites, whether for cultural practices, recreation, tourism, or academic study, would also diminish the cultural resources of Guam.

Potential Mitigation

Potential mitigation for cumulative impacts would include the following:

- Support Guam SHPO's update of the Guam Historic Preservation Plan.
- Beginning in 2017, update the Guam Synthesis with information from DoD studies in concert with the Guam Historic Preservation Plan.
- Nominate two or more historic properties on DoD land per year for listing in the NRHP.
- In accordance with the 2011 PA, support construction of a Guam Cultural Repository and seek congressional authorization to transfer DoD funding for the construction. The $12,000,000 appropriated under the FY 2012 Consolidated Appropriations Act (Public Law 112-74) for a Guam Cultural Repository facility remains in place. The appropriation provides funding for a repository for curation of archaeological collections on Guam and to serve as a source of information on Guam history and culture.
- Advocate to other federal agencies to provide funding for the Guam Museum Complex.

With the implementation of these measures and processes as outlined in the 2011 PA, it is expected that significant cumulative impacts would be partially mitigated but not to a less than significant level.

ES-7.2.5 Issues to be Resolved

USFWS Replacement Facilities and Public Access to Ritidian Beach

If Alternative 5 (locating the LFTRC at NWF) is selected, the DON proposes to relocate, as appropriate, the USFWS facilities within the Ritidian Unit of the Guam NWR that would be encumbered by the range SDZs, and provide alternate public access to Ritidian Beach when the range is in use. Any decisions regarding the relocation of the USFWS facilities and/or construction to improve beach access at the Ritidian Unit of Guam NWR are dependent upon the outcome of consultations under section 7 of the ESA and negotiation of the agreement authorized by Section 2822 of the FY 2015 NDAA.

Guam and Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands Military Relocation (2012 Roadmap Adjustments) Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AAFB	Andersen Air Force Base
AAMDTF	Army Air and Missile Defense Task Force
ACE	Aviation Combat Element
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
ACM	asbestos-containing material
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
ADNL	A-weighted DNL
AGL	above ground level
AICUZ	Air Installation Compatible Use Zone
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ALPCD	Alien Labor Processing and Certification Division
AOC	Area of Concern
APHIS	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
APZ	Accident Potential Zone
ARPA	Archeological Resources Protection Act
ARTCC	Air Route Traffic Control Center
AT/FP	Anti-Terrorism/Force Protection
ATC	Air Traffic Control
ATCAA	Air Traffic Control Assigned Airspace
AVLA	Amphibious Vehicle Laydown Area
BA	Biological Assessment
BEQ	Bachelor Enlisted Quarters
BI	beneficial impact
BMP	Best Management Practice
BNOISE2	Blast Noise Impact Assessment
BO	Biological Opinion
BOQ	Bachelor Officer Quarters
C&D	construction and demolition
CAA	Clean Air Act
cal	caliber
CATM	Combat Arms Training and Maintenance
CDNL	C-weighted DNL
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
CES/CEV	Civil Engineering Squadron Environmental Flight
CFA	Controlled Firing Area
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
ChST	Chamorro Standard Time
CJMT	CNMI Joint Military Training
CLTC	Chamorro Land Trust Commission
cm	centimeter
CMCC	Civilian Military Coordination Council
CNIC	Commander, Navy Installations Command
CNMI	Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
CNO	Chief of Naval Operations
CO	carbon monoxide
CO_2	carbon dioxide
COMNAV	Commander Navy Region
CWA	Clean Water Act
CWCS	Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy
dB	decibels
dBA	A-weighted dB
dBC	C-weighted dB
DMM	discarded military munitions
DNL	day-night average sound level
DoD	Department of Defense
DoDEA	Department of Defense Education Activity
DOI	Department of the Interior
DON	Department of the Navy
DRMO	Defense Reutilization Marketing Office
DRS	Demand-Response Service
EA	Environmental Assessment
EAC	Economic Adjustment Committee
ECF	entry control facility
EDT	Eastern Daylight Time
EFH	Essential Fish Habitat
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EISA	Energy Independence and Security Act
EMR	electromagnetic radiation
EO	Executive Order
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
EPP	Environmental Protection Plan
ERA	Ecological Reserve Area
ESA	Endangered Species Act
ESQD	Explosive Safety Quantity-Distance
ESS	Explosives Safety Submission
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
FICUN	Federal Interagency Committee on Urban Noise
FL	flight level
FPCON	Force Protection Condition
FR	Federal Register
FTE	full time equivalent

FY	Fiscal Year
GALC	Guam Ancestral Lands Commission
GAR	Guam Administrative Rules and Regulations
GBHWC	Guam Behavioral Health and Wellness Center
GBSP	Guam Bureau of Statistics and Plans
GCA	Guam Code Annotated
GCC	Guam Community College
GDAWR	Guam Division of Aquatic and Wildlife Resources
GDISID	Guam Department of Integrated Services for Individuals with Disabilities
GDoC	Guam Department of Corrections
GDoE	Guam Department of Education
GDPHSS	Guam Department of Public Health and Social Services
GDPR	Guam Department of Parks and Recreations
GDPW	Guam Department of Public Works
GDYA	Guam Department of Youth Affairs
GEPA	Guam Environmental Protection Agency
GFCA	Guam Fishermen's Cooperative Association
GFD	Guam Fire Department
GHPI	Guam Historic Properties Inventory
GIP	Gross Island Product
GIS	geographic information system
GMHA	Guam Memorial Hospital Authority
GOV	government-owned vehicle
GovGuam	Government of Guam
GPA	Guam Power Authority
GPD	Guam Police Department
GPLS	Guam Public Library System
GRN	Guam Road Network
GRTA	Guam Regional Transit Authority
GWA	Guam Waterworks Authority
GWQS	Guam Water Quality Standards
GWRDG	Guam Water Resources Development Group
GWUDI	groundwater under the direct influence
ha	hectare
HACCP	Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point
HAPC	Habitat Area of Particular Concern
HG	hand grenade
HMU	Habitat Management Unit
D	identification
IFR	Instrument Flight Rules
ILS	Instrument Landing Systems
IMPLAN	Impact Analysis for Planning
iNFADS	internet Navy Facilities Asset Data Store
INRMP	Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan
IRP	Installation Restoration Program
IT/COMM	information technology/ communications
JGPO	Joint Guam Program Office
JoG	Judiciary of Guam
JRM	Joint Region Marianas
KD	Known Distance
kg	kilogram
km	kilometer
kV	kilovolt
KW	kilowatt
LBP	lead-based paint
LEDPA	Least Environmentally Damaging Practicable Alternative
LEED	Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design
L_{eq}	equivalent sound level
LFTRC	live-fire training range complex
LID	Low Impact Development
LOS	level of service
LSI	less than significant impact
m	meter
m^3	cubic meter
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
MC	munitions constituents
MCO	Marine Corps Order
MEC	munitions and explosives of concern
MGd	million gallons per day
MIRC	Mariana Islands Range Complex
MITT	Mariana Islands Training and Testing
MLd	million liters per day
mm	millimeter
MMRP	Military Munitions Response Program
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MOVES	Motor Vehicle Emissions Simulator
MPA	Marine Protected Area
MPMG	Multi-Purpose Machine Gun
MPPEH	material potentially presenting an explosive hazard
MRF	Modified Record of Fire
MSA	Munitions Storage Area

MSAT	mobile source air toxics
MSL	mean sea level
MSW	municipal solid waste
MTVR	Medium Tactical Vehicle Replacement
MUS	Management Unit Species
MW	megawatt
NA	not applicable
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAVFAC	Naval Facilities Engineering Command
NAVFIG	Naval Flight Information Group
NAVMAG	Naval Magazine
NDAA	National Defense Authorization Act
NEIC	National Enforcement Investigations Center
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NEXRAD	Next-Generation Radar
NGLA	Northern Guam Lens Aquifer
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NI	no impact
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NOI	Notice of Intent
NOx	oxides of nitrogen
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NPS	National Park Service
NR	Not Reported
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NWF	Northwest Field
NWI	National Wetlands Inventory
NWR	National Wildlife Refuge
OEA	Office of Economic Adjustment
OEIS	Overseas Environmental Impact Statement
OPNAVINST	Chief of Naval Operations Instruction
ORC	Operational Range Clearance
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
P	Present
PA	Programmatic Agreement
PAG	Port Authority Guam
PCB	polychlorinated biphenyl
PCE	primary constituent elements
pCi/l	picocuries per liter
PDIA	Potential Direct Impacted Area
PIIA	Potential Indirect Impacted Area
PM	particulate matter
$PM_{2.5}$	particulate matter less than or equal to 2.5 microns in diameter
PM_{10}	particulate matter less than or equal to 10 microns in diameter
POL	petroleum, oil, and lubricants
POV	privately owned vehicle
ppb	parts per billion
ppm	parts per million
PRTC	Pacific Regional Training Center
PTSD	Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder
QOL	quality of life
RAM	Random Antiterrorism Measures
RBP	Regional Biosecurity Plan
RC	Recently Completed
RED HORSE	Rapid Engineer Deployable Heavy Operational Repair Squadron Engineers
REVA	Range Environmental Vulnerability Assessment
RF	Reasonably Foreseeable
RMP	Range Mitigation Plan
ROD	Record of Decision
ROI	region of influence
RWY	Runway
SARNAM	Small Arms Range Noise Assessment Model
SAW	Squad Automatic Weapon
SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
SDDCTEA	Surface Deployment and Distribution Command - Transportation Engineering Agency
SDZ	surface danger zone
SEIS	Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SI	significant impact
SIAS	Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study
SI-M	significant impact but mitigable
SNCO	Staff Non-Commissioned Officer
SO_2	sulfur dioxide
SOGCN	Species of Greatest Conservation Need
SOP	standard operating procedures
SPAWAR	Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command
SPCC	Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure
STD	sexually transmitted disease
STP	sewage treatment plant
SUA	Special Use Airspace

SWMP	Stormwater Management Plan
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
TCP	Traditional Cultural Property
THAAD	Terminal High Altitude Area Defense
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
tpy	tons per year
TRRA	Training Ranges Review and Analysis
U&SI	utilities and site improvements
UDP	Unit Deployment Program
UFC	Unified Facilities Criteria
$\mu g/m^3$	micrograms per cubic meter
UIC	Underground Injection Control
UoG	University of Guam
U.S.	United States
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USC	U.S. Code
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USEPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
USFS	U.S. Forest Service
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
UXO	unexploded ordnance
v/c	volume to capacity
VFR	Visual Flight Rules
VOC	volatile organic compound
WA	Warning Area
WERI	Water and Environmental Research Institute
WG	Wing
WWII	World War II
WWPS	wastewater pump station
WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant
yd^3	cubic yard

CHAPTER 1
PURPOSE OF AND NEED FOR THE PROPOSED ACTION

This chapter provides background for the Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) for the Guam and Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) Military Relocation (2012 Roadmap Adjustments) SEIS, and describes the purpose and need for the proposed action to develop a cantonment area, family housing, a live-fire training range complex (LFTRC), and supporting infrastructure.

1.1 INTRODUCTION

In September 2010, the U.S. Department of the Navy (DON) signed a Record of Decision (ROD) (75 Federal Register [FR] 60438, September 30, 2010) (DON and U.S. Department of the Army 2010) regarding the 2010 Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the *Guam and CNMI Military Relocation; Relocating Marines from Okinawa, Visiting Aircraft Carrier Berthing, and Army Air and Missile Defense Task Force* (DON 2010). The ROD documented the DON's decisions regarding the 2006 Roadmap for Realignment Implementation, including the selection of specific alternatives analyzed in the 2010 Final EIS for the main base (cantonment area), aviation, and waterfront operations to support relocation of approximately 8,600 Marines and 9,000 dependents from Okinawa to Guam. The ROD deferred a decision on the specific site for an LFTRC. Regarding the establishment of the cantonment area, the ROD selected an area on federal lands under the custody and control of the Department of Defense (DoD) located at the Naval Base Guam, Telecommunications Site at Finegayan[4] (hereinafter "Finegayan") and the nearby South Finegayan Navy Housing site, as well as non-federal land known as the "former Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) parcel." The 2010 Final EIS identified this combined area as the preferred alternative for establishment of the cantonment area, including family housing.

In the months following issuance of the ROD, the DON formally committed that if the Route 15A area was selected for the LFTRC, the DON would provide for 24 hours a day, 7 days a week access to Pågat Village and Pågat Cave historical sites, to include the existing trail from Route 15A leading to both (DoD 2011, DON 2011; and see Appendix A). The DON, to meet this commitment, applied a probabilistic methodology to more precisely model the size of the surface danger zone (SDZ) associated with the Multi-Purpose Machine Gun (MPMG) Range, which would be part of the LFTRC. Application of this methodology reduced the size of the overall footprint and enabled the DON to take another look at potential LFTRC locations on Guam, including those locations previously considered but not carried forward for detailed analysis. This reevaluation resulted in the identification of additional LFTRC preliminary alternatives.

In light of this information, the DON initially elected to prepare an SEIS limited solely to the evaluation of potential impacts associated with the construction and operation of the LFTRC on Guam (hereinafter "LFTRC SEIS"). The DON issued its Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare the SEIS in February 2012 (77 FR 6787, February 9, 2012) (see Appendix B). In the NOI, the DON preliminarily identified five potential alternatives for the range complex: two were adjacent to Route 15 in northeastern Guam, and three were located at or immediately adjacent to the Naval Base Guam, Munitions Site in southern Guam

[4] The names used throughout this SEIS for specific DoD properties on Guam were chosen to maintain consistency in planning and environmental documents, and may not be the official site names.

(hereinafter "Naval Magazine [NAVMAG]"). Public scoping meetings were conducted for the LFTRC SEIS in March 2012, and the public scoping comment period closed on April 6, 2012.

After the close of the public scoping comment period, on April 27, 2012, the U.S.-Japan Security Consultative Committee issued a joint statement announcing its decision to adjust the plans outlined in the May 2006 Roadmap for Realignment Implementation. In accordance with these 2012 Roadmap Adjustments, the DoD adopted a new force posture in the Pacific providing for a materially smaller and reconfigured force on Guam. In conjunction with changes to the mix of personnel involved in the relocation, the force adjustments would reduce the originally planned relocation of approximately 8,600 Marines with 9,000 dependents to a force of approximately 5,000 Marines with approximately 1,300 dependents. That decision prompted the DON's review of the actions previously planned for Guam and approved in the September 2010 ROD. This review concluded that while some actions remain unchanged as a result of the smaller force size, others, such as the size and location of the cantonment and family housing areas, could significantly change as a result of the modified force. Therefore, the DON published a new NOI on October 11, 2012 (77 FR 61746, October 11, 2012) and amended the scope of the ongoing LFTRC SEIS to add those actions that materially changed as a result of the new force posture (see Appendix B, and available for review at: http://guambuildupeis.us).

1.2 SCOPE OF THIS SUPPLEMENTAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

The DON prepared this SEIS in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) (42 U.S. Code [USC] §§ 4321, *et seq.)* and the Council on Environmental Quality's (CEQ's) implementing regulations (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Parts 1500-1508). Pursuant to 40 CFR § 1502.9, the DON prepared this SEIS for the purpose of supplementing the portions of the 2010 Final EIS regarding the establishment on Guam of an LFTRC, a cantonment area, family housing, and associated infrastructure to support the relocation of a substantially reduced number of Marines and dependents than was previously analyzed. By supplementing the 2010 Final EIS, this SEIS advances NEPA's purpose of informing decision-makers and the public about the environmental effects of the DON's proposed action.

Pursuant to 40 CFR § 1502.21, this SEIS incorporates by reference the entire 2010 Final EIS and the September 2010 ROD. Compared to the 2010 Final EIS, this SEIS evaluates the potential environmental impacts of constructing and operating a smaller U.S. Marine Corps (hereinafter "Marine Corps") cantonment area, a smaller family housing area, a similarly sized LFTRC that has a smaller SDZ footprint (based on SDZ reduction achieved by applying the probabilistic methodology to the design of the MPMG Range), and infrastructure requirements to support a reduced number of relocating Marines and dependents than originally planned. The following considerations allowed for the development and evaluation of additional siting alternatives that were not considered feasible under the conditions evaluated in the 2010 Final EIS:

- Reduction in acreage requirements for the cantonment and family housing areas.
- Reconfigured SDZ footprint for the required LFTRC.
- Consideration of public input.
- Refinement of range designs.
- Reassessment of operational requirements, conflicts, and opportunities.

This Final SEIS evaluates five alternatives for the cantonment/family housing component of the proposed action, all of which are entirely contained within federally owned land parcels and two of which include locations on Guam other than Finegayan. In comparison, the 2010 Final EIS evaluated four site alternatives for cantonment that all involved the use of Finegayan (plus various combinations of non-

contiguous parcels to accommodate the needed family housing) and three of the four required the acquisition of non-federal land.

This Final SEIS evaluates five alternatives for the proposed LFTRC, all of which include a proposed stand-alone Hand Grenade (HG) Range at Andersen South. In comparison, the 2010 Final EIS evaluated two site alternatives for the LFTRC, including a separate proposed location for an HG Range at each site alternative.

The proposed change in size and composition of the new force structure and the reconsideration of the LFTRC SDZ footprint did not affect all of the decisions that were made in the September 2010 ROD. For example, the location of the Aviation Combat Element (ACE), the air embarkation facilities (Air Mobility Command Complex), the development of the North Gate and access road at Andersen Air Force Base (AAFB), the wharf improvements at the U.S. Navy (hereinafter "Navy") base at Apra Harbor, and the non-live fire and maneuver ranges on Andersen South remain unaffected by the changes in force structure resulting from the April 2012 Roadmap Adjustments. These actions are not dependent on (and would not be affected by) the ultimate locations of the cantonment/family housing areas and LFTRC on Guam. The potential environmental effects of these actions were fully and accurately considered and analyzed in the 2010 Final EIS. For those decisions that are not affected by the new force structure, the September 2010 ROD stands as the final agency action for those actions. The expanded scope of this SEIS does not include the transient aircraft carrier berthing in Apra Harbor or the U.S. Army (hereinafter "Army") Air and Missile Defense Task Force (AAMDTF).

The decision regarding training ranges on Tinian is not affected by the 2012 Roadmap Adjustments, and remains final and is not subject to reanalysis in this SEIS. However, in April of 2015 the DON published a combined Draft EIS and Overseas EIS (OEIS) for proposed CNMI Joint Military Training (CJMT) (hereinafter "CJMT EIS") on the islands of Tinian and Pagan. If implemented following completion of the CJMT NEPA process, the decision regarding proposed training ranges as evaluated in the CJMT EIS would supersede the 2010 ROD with regards to Tinian range projects. Consequently, the DON has deferred any implementation of the Tinian training ranges from the 2010 ROD pending the outcome of the CJMT EIS.

1.3 BACKGROUND

1.3.1 Overview of the 2010 Final Environmental Impact Statement

The 2010 Final EIS examined the environmental effects of a variety of complex multi-service actions, including components involving the Marine Corps, Navy, and Army, as well as existing U.S. Air Force (hereinafter "Air Force") assets on Guam. Given their temporal and geographic proximity, these actions were addressed in the same EIS. However, each component is based on a different national security objective, has an independent need for and independent utility from each other, and decisions were reached or will be reached on each component independently of the others. The three primary components of the proposed actions addressed in the 2010 Final EIS are briefly described below for each service. A detailed overview is contained in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 1, Chapter 2: Overview of Proposed Actions and Volume 6, Chapters 1 and 2: Related Actions - Utilities and Roadway Projects).

Marine Corps. The Marine Corps component of the 2010 Final EIS focused on the 2006 Roadmap for Realignment Implementation to relocate Marine Corps forces, and included proposed development and operations on Guam and on the island of Tinian in the CNMI. The action included construction and operation of facilities and infrastructure to support approximately 8,600 Marines and their 9,000

dependents to be relocated to Guam (including cantonment, family housing, community support, and base support and administrative functions). These are the elements of the 2010 Final EIS that were revised in the 2012 Roadmap Adjustments and are reanalyzed in this SEIS. The 2010 Final EIS also included construction and operation of other required facilities and infrastructure to support the Marines' relocation to Guam (e.g., non-live fire and maneuver ranges, live-fire ranges on Tinian, aviation training areas, and several waterfront functions). These components of the action were not affected by the 2012 Roadmap Adjustments and are not reevaluated in this SEIS.

Navy. The Navy component of the 2010 Final EIS included construction of a new deep-draft wharf with shoreside infrastructure improvements, creating the capability in Apra Harbor to support extended aircraft carrier visits. This component of the 2010 Final EIS was not affected by the 2012 Roadmap Adjustments and is not reevaluated in this SEIS.

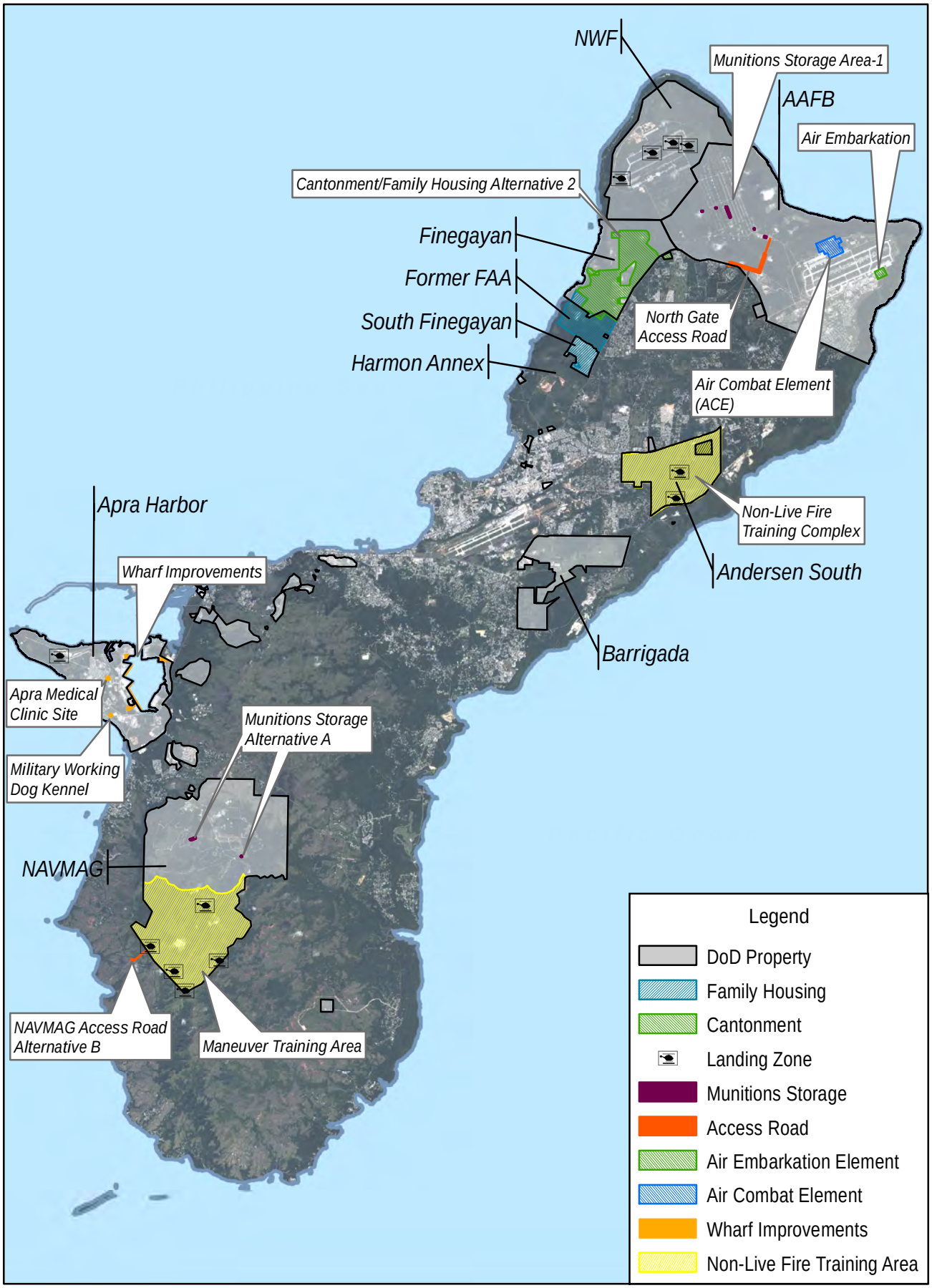
Army. The Army component of the 2010 Final EIS included development of facilities and infrastructure on Guam to establish and operate an AAMDTF to protect against the threat of ballistic missile attacks on Guam. This component also included the relocation of approximately 600 military personnel and their 900 dependents. This component of the 2010 Final EIS was not affected by the 2012 Roadmap Adjustments and is not reevaluated in this SEIS.

Related Actions - Utilities and Roadway Projects. The 2010 Final EIS (Volume 6: Related Actions - Utilities and Roadway Projects) also evaluated a series of related actions associated with the infrastructure requirements of the various action components. The EIS considered alternatives to satisfy both immediate and long-term needs of the relocation and to mitigate the effects of the increased demand on existing utilities and roadways systems on Guam. The 2010 Final EIS identified and evaluated the potential environmental impacts of several alternatives within each of the above categories of main components and related actions, and recommended preferred alternatives for possible inclusion in the ROD. In some cases, the scope of these requirements changed as a function of the 2012 Roadmap Adjustments, so utility and other infrastructure projects to support the Marine relocation are reevaluated in this SEIS.

1.3.2 Overview of the 2010 Record of Decision

In September 2010, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Energy, Installations and Environment signed the ROD documenting the DON's decisions relative to the Marine Corps and Navy components of the Proposed Action. The Commanding General for the 94th Army Air and Missile Defense Command also signed the ROD on behalf of the Army relative to its project component. The results of the ROD are described below and shown in Figure 1.3-1.

Marine Corps. In general, the ROD documented the DON's overall decision to proceed with the Guam and CNMI Military Relocation (2006 Roadmap for Realignment Implementation), as described in the 2010 Final EIS. Implementation of the relocation would include: (a) development and construction of facilities and infrastructure to support approximately 8,600 Marines and approximately 9,000 dependents being relocated from Okinawa to Guam; and (b) development and construction of facilities and infrastructure to support training and operations on Guam and Tinian. For some elements of the proposed action that did not require a choice of alternatives, such as the proposed training and maneuver facilities and operations at the NAVMAG area and at AAFB-Andersen South (hereinafter "Andersen South"), the ROD approved the proposed development and operations by virtue of their inclusion in the overall proposed action analyzed in the 2010 Final EIS. The ROD focused more specifically on the elements of the proposed action for which choices needed to be made from the range of alternatives presented in the 2010 Final EIS.



0 1 2 4 Miles

0 1 2 4 Kilometers

Figure 1.3-1
2010 Record of Decision: Marine Corps Relocation
Components Selected for Implementation

N

Source: NAVFAC Pacific 2013

Specific ROD decisions for alternatives described in Volume 2 of the 2010 Final EIS included the following: (1) selection of a cantonment area utilizing federal lands at Finegayan and South Finegayan and acquisition of non-federal land known as the former FAA parcel; (2) access to the NAVMAG area using the existing hiking trail as the access road; (3) use of Parsons Road for the location of additional ammunition storage at NAVMAG area; (4) the beddown of the Marine Corps ACE and construction of associated ACE facilities at AAFB North Ramp, construction of air embarkation facilities at AAFB South Ramp, and construction of the North Gate and access road at AAFB; and (5) waterfront functions at Apra Harbor to support embarkation, including wharf and utility upgrades, associated dredging and dredge disposal management, relocation of military dog kennels, and construction of a medical/dental clinic. The ROD deferred a decision on the location of the LFTRC on Guam.

Decisions made in the ROD relative to Volume 3 of the 2010 Final EIS (Marine Corps Relocation - Training on Tinian) included the construction and operation of a Platoon Battle Course and Automated Combat Pistol/Military Police Firearms Qualification Course, an Automated Field Firing Range, and a Known Distance (KD) Rifle Range.

Decisions made in the ROD relative to Volume 6 of the 2010 Final EIS (Related Actions - Utilities and Roadway Projects) and solutions to meet required utilities improvements necessary to support the military buildup on Guam included the following: (1) power solutions, including reconditioning of up to five existing Guam Power Authority (GPA) combustion turbine power generation units, upgrades to power transmission and distribution lines to serve military needs at Apra Harbor, Finegayan, and AAFB; (2) potable water solutions, including the provision of additional potable water capacity of 11.3 million gallons per day (MGd) via the development of up to 22 new DoD water wells at AAFB, rehabilitation of existing wells, interconnects with the Guam Waterworks Authority (GWA) water system, and construction of associated treatment, storage, and transmission systems; (3) wastewater solutions, improvements to achieve secondary treatment standards, and expansion beyond the current design capacity at the Northern District Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP), improvements to the Northern and Central wastewater collection systems, and improvements to the Agaña WWTP to achieve secondary treatment standards; (4) solid waste solutions that would continue the use of the existing Navy Apra Harbor landfill until completion of the new Government of Guam (GovGuam) public landfill at Layon (since completed); and (5) roadway improvements, including roadway widening, intersection improvements, bridge replacements, pavement strengthening at specific locations island-wide, and military access points.

Navy. The DON elected to defer selection of a specific site for the construction and operation of a visiting aircraft carrier berth within Apra Harbor. The DON decided that the analysis presented in the 2010 Final EIS, including the marine resources impacts analysis, provided sufficient information to allow the DON to make a programmatic decision to locate a visiting aircraft carrier berth generally within Apra Harbor, which is the only deep draft harbor on Guam that could support such a berth. A final site selection would not occur until a site-specific NEPA analysis is conducted. There are currently no plans to conduct such an analysis.

Army. The Army selected the preferred alternative as described in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 5: AAMDTF) and determined that it best represented how the Army could implement the action on Guam if the decision is made to assign the mission to the Army and if Guam is selected from those sites under consideration for an AAMDTF location. Since the 2010 ROD, the Army has deployed a Terminal High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) Battalion, which would have been one of the three elements comprising the AAMDTF, as part of an expeditionary force to strengthen defense capabilities for American citizens

and U.S. Forces stationed on Guam. Any future plans to expand capabilities beyond the current expeditionary status to a permanent stationing would require a separate NEPA analysis from this SEIS. This separate NEPA analysis would be completed by the Army.

1.4 PURPOSE OF AND NEED FOR THE PROPOSED ACTION

The purpose of the proposed action evaluated in this SEIS is to ensure that the relocated Marines are organized, trained, and equipped as mandated by 10 USC § 5063, to satisfy individual live-fire training requirements as described in the 2010 Final EIS and associated ROD, and to establish an operational Marine Corps presence on Guam in accordance with the April 2012 Roadmap Adjustments. The purpose remains unchanged from the 2010 Final EIS, albeit to support a materially smaller relocating Marine Corps force.

The proposed action is needed to ensure consistency with the new force posture adopted by the DoD in accordance with the April 2012 Roadmap Adjustments, which provide for a materially smaller force on Guam than was originally proposed in the 2010 Final EIS, while fulfilling U.S. national security obligations to provide mutual defense, deter aggression, and dissuade coercion in the Western Pacific Region.

1.5 NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT COMPLIANCE

NEPA requires federal agencies to examine the environmental effects of the reasonable alternatives to implement a proposed action. The DON prepared this SEIS to identify and assess the potential environmental effects associated with the proposed construction and operation of an LFTRC on Guam that allows for simultaneous use of all firing ranges to support training and operations of the relocated Marines, a cantonment area of sufficient size and layout to provide military support functions, and family housing. The DON is the lead agency for preparation of this SEIS. The Office of the Secretary of Defense directed the DON to establish a Joint Guam Program Office (JGPO) to serve as the action proponent for the proposed action.

As the lead agency, the DON is responsible for consultation with other agencies, for coordination of appropriate environmental studies and evaluations, and for preparation of any NEPA-related determinations or documents in cooperation with other federal agencies.

1.5.1 Cooperating Agencies - Consultation and Coordination

Per 40 CFR § 1508.5, a cooperating agency "means any federal agency other than a lead agency which has jurisdiction by law or special expertise with respect to any environmental impact involved in a proposal (or a reasonable alternative) for legislation or other major federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment."

The following federal agencies accepted the DON's invitation to participate as cooperating agencies for this SEIS (see also Appendix C):

- FAA
- Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)
- U.S. Department of the Air Force
- U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)
- U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), Office of Insular Affairs

- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Region 9

The cooperating agencies' participation in the NEPA process includes: (1) participating in a timely and effective manner; (2) advising JGPO on the scope of the proposal and analysis to be included in this SEIS; (3) providing comments on working drafts of this SEIS in a timely manner; (4) responding to JGPO requests for information; (5) participating, as necessary, in discussions on SEIS related issues; and (6) adhering to the overall schedule as set forth by JGPO.

The FAA provided consultation and advice on matters related to airspace management during the alternatives development process and provided comments on the Draft SEIS.

The USEPA commented extensively on the Draft SEIS and met with the DON in a series of meetings to receive and comment on additional information to address concerns on water and wastewater infrastructure, Northern Guam Lens Aquifer (NGLA) management, coordination with Guam Waterworks Authority (GWA), and groundwater monitoring. The USEPA also provided advice and technical review of the Northern District WWTP upgrades and associated impacts to the marine environment in support of DON's effects determination consultation with the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act for listed species and Essential Fish Habitat (EFH).

A similar process was undertaken with U.S. DOI agencies, including the National Park Service (NPS), U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and Office of Insular Affairs to address most major comments related to water and wastewater infrastructure, public services, terrestrial and marine biological resources, Guam National Wildlife Refuge (NWR) mission and management activities, and cultural resources, among others. These cooperating agency engagements occurred from September 2014 through November 2014.

The USFWS declined the DON's invitation to be a cooperating agency, but has continued to collaborate with the DON with respect to the ESA section 7 consultation process, the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act, and relevant interagency agreements. The section 7 formal consultation involved the preparation of a Biological Assessment (BA) by the DON and will result in the issuance of a Biological Opinion (BO) by the USFWS. The DON provided its BA to the USFWS on October 1, 2014, and as of the publication of this Final SEIS continues to participate in the section 7 consultation process with the USFWS.

The DON has also engaged and received information from GovGuam agencies and other local organizations in conducting the studies necessary to develop this SEIS.

As described in Section 3.10, the 2011 Programmatic Agreement (PA) established a process for the review and analysis of potential effects to historic properties and other cultural resources for all alternative LFTRC locations. Beginning in October 2014, the DON consulted with the parties to the PA and the public on the Training Ranges Review and Analysis (TRRA), which provided information on potential adverse effects resulting from the construction and operation of the LFTRC alternatives to support consultation with the PA parties and the public.

1.5.2 Notice of Intent and Public Scoping

40 CFR § 1501.7 defines scoping as "an early and open process for determining the scope of issues to be addressed and for identifying the significant issues related to a proposed action." Scoping is an important aspect of the NEPA process. Scoping not only informs governmental agencies, interest groups, and the general public about the proposed action, but also helps the lead agency identify the issues and

concerns that are of particular interest to the affected populace. Noting the flexibility afforded by 40 CFR § 1502.9(c), the DON held public scoping periods for both the LFTRC SEIS and this SEIS for the 2012 Roadmap Adjustments due to the community's interest in the military buildup and the recognition that public input would be valuable in helping to shape the range of alternatives that would be analyzed in this SEIS.

The DON published an NOI for the LFTRC SEIS on February 10, 2012 (77 FR 6787, February 9, 2012), initiating a 56-day scoping period, which included three scoping meetings on Guam in March 2012. Over 300 people attended the three meetings and the DON received 151 comment letters (delineated into 348 unique comments) over the course of the scoping period. Of the 348 comments, approximately 24% of the comments related to the proposed actions and preliminary alternatives, followed by 16% about concerns with future recreational opportunities. Other concerns included potential impacts to real estate, historic properties, terrestrial biology, noise, transportation, public health and safety, and socioeconomics. A Scoping Summary Report was prepared and made available to the public following the February 2012 scoping period. It is included as an appendix to the Scoping Summary Report for the November 2012 scoping period for this SEIS (available on the project website at http://guambuildupeis.us).

After the scope of this SEIS was expanded to address the 2012 Roadmap Adjustments, scoping was reinitiated with the publication of an NOI on October 11, 2012 (77 FR 61746, October 11, 2012). The DON held three scoping meetings on Guam at the beginning of November 2012, which were attended by a total of 241 people. During the 60-day scoping period, the DON received 398 comment letters, including 10 duplicate comments, 131 identical form letters from members of the Community Advocates of the Raceway, and 52 comments from Community Advocates of the Raceway that attached signed petitions (collectively totaling over 13,000 signatures).

During scoping for this SEIS, comments were received from a variety of stakeholders and interest groups focusing primarily on the preliminary alternatives and/or specific resource issues. The highest percentage of comments (48%) related to concerns about the preliminary alternatives, with most comments focusing on the LFTRC preliminary alternatives. Many commented on the location of the preliminary LFTRC alternatives relative to populated areas. Some comments suggested that the LFTRC should be located on federal land. Others noted the potential impacts associated with the Northwest Field (NWF) and Route 15 LFTRC preliminary alternatives to historic or cultural sites (including in particular Pågat near the Route 15 alternatives), and potential impacts to recreational and commercial boating, diving, and fishing areas. Several commenters, including those associated with the Community Advocates of the Raceway, commented on the possible loss of the Guam International Raceway if the Route 15A area were selected for implementation and specifically identified the Finegayan and South Finegayan areas as preferred locations for proposed cantonment and NWF as a preferred location for the proposed LFTRC. Several comments suggested other alternatives, such as the CNMI, use of existing ranges on Guam, use of existing off-island ranges, and an option to split the LFTRC into separate ranges that could be built on existing federal land.

Comments regarding the cantonment area preliminary alternatives offered a variety of individual preferences for a preferred alternative. Overall, the comments recommended the use of existing federal land for the cantonment area. Other comments suggested the use of green buildings and renewable energy.

A Scoping Summary Report was prepared and made available to the public on the project website for this SEIS (http://guambuildupeis.us).

1.5.3 Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement

A Draft SEIS was prepared in accordance with NEPA and the CEQ's implementing regulations and distributed for public and agency review on April 18, 2014 Eastern Daylight Time (EDT) (April 19, 2014 Chamorro Standard Time [ChST]). Concurrently, a Notice of Availability of the Draft SEIS was announced in the Federal Register (FR 79 21907, April 18, 2014 EDT) and local newspapers. The notice indicated locations (e.g., public libraries) where the Draft EIS was available to be reviewed, the duration of the public review and comment period, the available options for submitting comments, and the time and location of three scheduled public information meetings and public hearings on Guam. The public meetings/hearings provided an opportunity for interested parties to comment on the content of the Draft SEIS, which formed the basis for making subsequent changes in the Final SEIS.

The Draft EIS evaluated the potential environmental impacts of four alternatives for constructing and operating a cantonment area and family housing on Guam, five alternatives for constructing and operating an LFTRC, related utilities and infrastructure, and the No-Action Alternative. Project alternatives (including the No-Action Alternative) are described in Chapter 2.

The public comment period for the Draft SEIS was initially scheduled to last 60 days, with a published end date of June 16, 2014 EDT (June 17, 2014 ChST). The Draft EIS was made available for review on the SEIS website (http://guambuildupeis.us) and copies were sent to regulatory agencies, the Nieves M. Flores Memorial Library (Hagåtña) and the University of Guam (UoG) Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Library (Mangilao), elected officials (Governor, Legislature, and Mayors), and to individuals who requested copies during scoping.

The DON held three open house style meetings combined with three public hearings to both inform the public about the proposed action and identified impacts, and to receive written and verbal feedback about the Draft SEIS from the public. Informational posters were displayed, fact sheets about the project (including one translated into Chamorro) were handed out, and subject matter experts were available during each open house to answer questions on the Draft SEIS. Comment forms, a stenographer, and a Chamorro language translator were available during the open house portion of each meeting to receive written and oral comments. Oral comments were recorded during the public hearing portion of each meeting and transcripts of each hearing were later prepared for the record. The public meetings/hearings took place between May 17 and May 20, 2014 ChST as follows:

- Saturday, May 17, 2014 ChST at Okkodo High School in Dededo, with an open house from 1:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m. and a public hearing from 3:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.
- Monday, May 19, 2014 ChST at the Father Dueñas Memorial School Phoenix Center in Chalan Pago, with the open house from 5:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. and the public hearing from 7:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.
- Tuesday, May 20, 2014 ChST at the former McCool School Gymnasium (Naval Base Guam - Santa Rita Annex, Naval Magazine Road, Santa Rita, with the open house from 5:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. and the public hearing from 7:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.

In addition to opportunities to submit either written or verbal comments during the three public meetings/hearings, other options for submitting comments during the public comment period included direct entry of written comments via the project website (including attachment of pre-written electronic files) and submittal of comment letters via mail.

In response to public comments the DON extended the public comment period for the Draft SEIS by 15 days to July 2, 2014 (ChST). Following the end of the extended public comment period, the DON

reviewed all written and verbal comments on the Draft SEIS and prepared responses to all comments (see Appendix G, Responses to Public and Agency Comments on the Draft SEIS). A total of 906 comment submissions were received from agencies and members of the public, including 286 via the project website, 36 written and 123 verbal comments at the three public meetings/hearings, and 461 comment letters via mail. An additional 20 comments were exact duplicates of comments already submitted by the same person, and two comments were entered by DON to test the website database. These 22 comments were not included in the total number of comments above. Of the total number of comments received (by all methods and at all venues), three verbal comments were expressed in the Chamorro language. All three of these comments were translated into English by a professional translator and responses are provided in Appendix G.

1.5.4 Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement

The DON prepared this Final SEIS by incorporating responses to public and agency comments on the Draft SEIS, refining and/or conducting additional project planning and analysis, and incorporating updated information. The Final SEIS was circulated in the same manner as the Draft SEIS.

The following lists key changes implemented between the Draft SEIS and the Final SEIS:

- Addition of a new cantonment/family housing Alternative E, which consists of a combination of the main cantonment at Finegayan that was previously analyzed in the Draft SEIS under Alternatives A and B, and the family housing at AAFB that that was analyzed in the Draft SEIS under Alternative C.
- Revisions to the description of the LFTRC Alternative 5 at NWF (and relevant analyses of impacts as appropriate) to reflect additional or adjusted planning features:
  - access to the beach and a vehicle access gate at the intersection of Beach Road and the SDZ;
  - four groundwater monitoring wells with access roads;
  - a third range observation tower and access road;
  - additional water and wastewater utility lines within the project boundary; and
  - removal of the existing USFWS facilities and a proposed water tank from the impacted area.
- A small adjustment in the construction area footprint for the proposed HG Range, representing an increase of one acre compared to the area considered in the Draft SEIS.
- Expansion of the Land and Submerged Land Use sections to specifically address public access restrictions as they relate to fishing and other recreational activities.
- Addition of an analysis of potential impacts to the Guam Customs and Quarantine Agency's key professional staffing requirements at the Port of Guam in the Socioeconomics sections.
- Revision of the impact assessment regarding the Northern District Wastewater Collection System in light of newly available information from closed-circuit television footage on the sewer line conditions from AAFB to the Northern District WWTP along Routes 3 and 9. This concrete reinforced pipe is in a state of deterioration that requires rehabilitation or replacement. Thus, this impact assessment has been revised to significant but mitigable.
- Update to the potential layout of the proposed water well area at AAFB.
- Addition of Appendix G to provide a record of all comments received during the Draft SEIS public comment period and the DON's response to each comment.

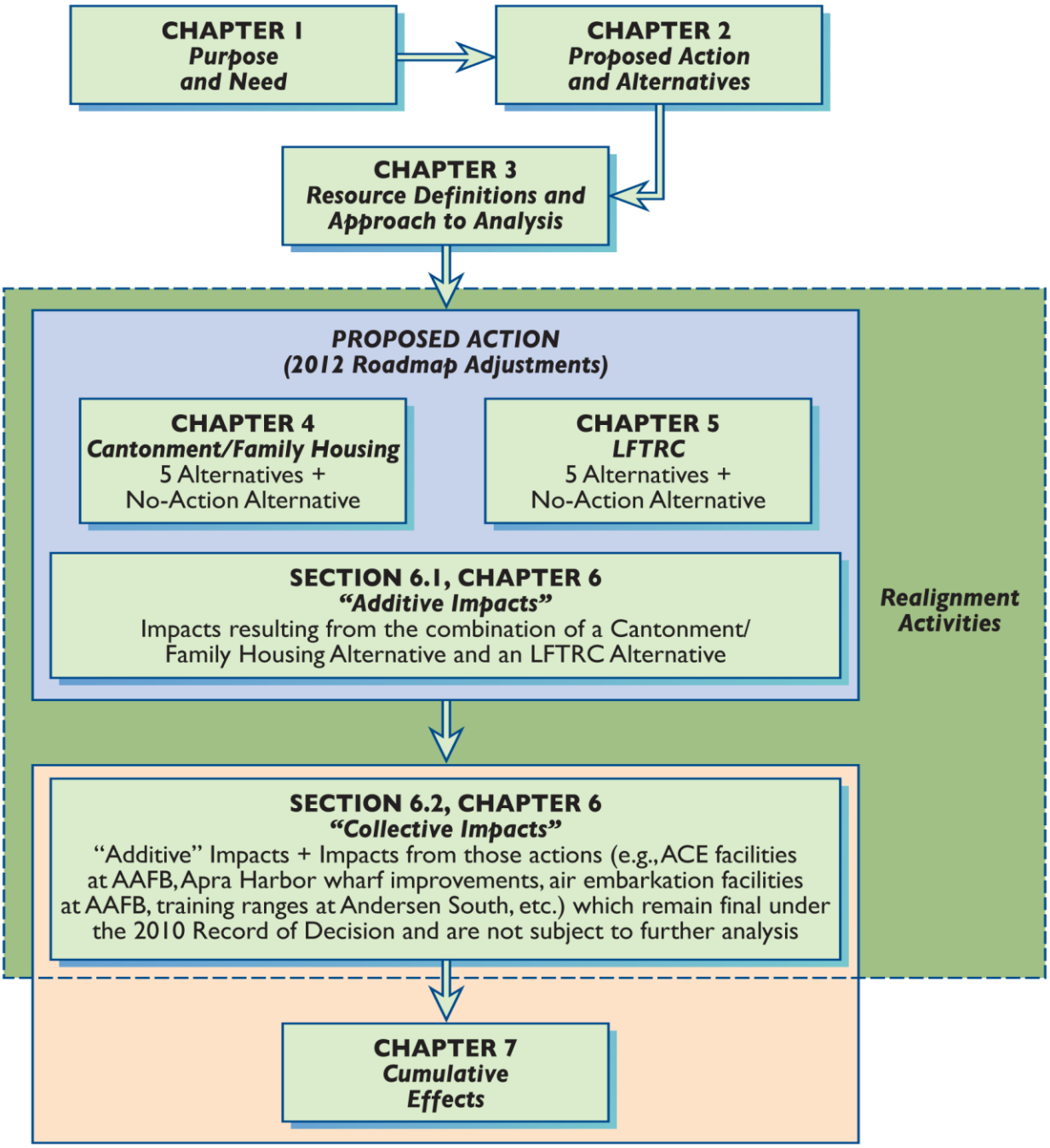
1.5.5 Record of Decision

The DON will prepare a ROD that reflects the final decisions on the proposed action, the rationale behind those decisions, and any commitments to monitoring and mitigation. The DON will issue the ROD

following the issuance of the Final SEIS and a 30-day waiting period. The ROD will be published in the Federal Register, distributed to agencies and interested parties, and posted on the SEIS website. An announcement regarding the availability of the ROD will also be published in local newspapers and the project website.

1.6 ORGANIZATION OF THE SUPPLEMENTAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

This Final SEIS describes the affected environment and the impact analyses for all alternatives. The organization of this SEIS, focusing in particular on the interrelationships between Chapters 1 through 7, is shown in the diagram below, followed by a short description of each chapter.



Chapter 1 explains the background of the Guam and CNMI Military Relocation (2012 Roadmap Adjustments) SEIS, and describes the purpose of and need for the proposed action to develop a cantonment/family housing area, an LFTRC, and supporting infrastructure.

Chapter 2 identifies the alternatives that are carried forward for analysis in this SEIS, including the No-Action Alternative, identifies the DON's preferred alternative, and explains why certain alternatives were considered but then eliminated from further analysis. This chapter also includes an overview of the Best Management Practices (BMPs) that would be incorporated into the proposed action and that were factored into the impact analyses in this SEIS.

Chapter 3 introduces each of the environmental resources on Guam that are evaluated in this SEIS. Each resource is defined in terms of its key characteristics and relevant issues of concern given the nature of the proposed action (e.g., facility construction, military base operations and training) and public input provided during the scoping process. The regulatory framework that exists to preserve, protect, and identify potential impacts to each resource is also described, followed by the approach and impact assessment criteria that were applied in the analysis of potential effects on each resource.

Chapter 4 describes the affected environment and environmental consequences associated with the implementation of each of the cantonment/family housing alternatives.

Chapter 5 describes the affected environment and environmental consequences associated with the implementation of each of the LFTRC alternatives.

Chapter 6 evaluates the "additive" impacts (i.e., those in addition to the impacts described in Chapters 4 and 5) that would result when a particular cantonment/family housing site alternative is paired with a particular LFTRC alternative (including the effects of installing communications infrastructure required to connect a cantonment/family housing area to an LFTRC and to link both facilities to other DoD facilities on Guam). Chapter 6 also addresses the "collective" impacts of combining the proposed actions evaluated in this SEIS with those actions which remain final under the 2010 ROD and are not subject to further analysis in this SEIS (e.g., ACE facilities at AAFB, Apra Harbor wharf improvements, air embarkation facilities at AAFB, training ranges at Andersen South).

Chapter 7 discusses the cumulative effects of implementing the 2012 Roadmap Adjustments in conjunction with those projects that remain final under the 2010 ROD and other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects on Guam. The DON acknowledges a general trend towards incorporating the cumulative analysis into the discussion of direct and indirect impacts of an action. However, because of the unique nature of this SEIS (i.e., it supplements a majority of the original 2010 action, presents numerous feasible combinations of cantonment and LFTRC alternatives, and acknowledges relevant additive and collective impacts), the DON decided to address cumulative effects in a separate chapter to facilitate readability.

Chapter 8 addresses additional considerations required by NEPA.

Chapter 9 provides a list of the references cited in this SEIS.

Chapter 10 provides a list of preparers of this SEIS.

Appendices cover public involvement, agency consultation, and select technical supporting documentation. The appendices complement and expand upon the information provided in this SEIS.

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CHAPTER 2
PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES

This chapter presents an overview of each component of the proposed action (including relevant changes since the 2010 Final EIS), describes the No-Action Alternative to the proposed action, and summarizes the alternatives screening process and criteria used to develop and evaluate a set of preliminary alternatives for implementing the proposed action. This chapter then describes in more detail the reasonable alternatives that are carried forward for analysis in this SEIS, identifies the DON's preferred alternative, and explains why certain alternatives were considered but then eliminated from further analysis. Lastly, this chapter summarizes the BMPs that would be incorporated into the proposed action and that were factored into the impact analyses presented in later chapters of this SEIS.

2.1 NO-ACTION ALTERNATIVE

Under the No-Action Alternative, the DON would continue to implement the September 2010 Final EIS and ROD. The decision to construct and operate the LFTRC would remain deferred, and the DON would establish a cantonment/family housing area for a larger force of approximately 8,600 Marines and approximately 9,000 dependents on federally controlled lands at Finegayan and South Finegayan and by acquiring land known as the former FAA parcel. Although the No-Action Alternative presumes the present course of action identified in the September 2010 ROD, for purposes of assessing the environmental impacts of the proposed alternatives in this SEIS, the DON compared the impacts of the proposed action to the baseline conditions identified in the 2010 Final EIS. Baseline conditions were updated in this SEIS, as appropriate, if new information was available. The No-Action Alternative is not a reasonable alternative as it would not meet the purpose and need for the proposed action as defined in Chapter 1 of this SEIS. Foremost, it would be inconsistent with the new force posture adopted by the DoD in accordance with the April 27, 2012 Roadmap Adjustments, which provide for a materially smaller relocated force on Guam. Furthermore, the No-Action Alternative would neither satisfy the training requirements for the relocated Marines as mandated by 10 USC § 5063 nor satisfy the individual live-fire training requirements as described in the 2010 Final EIS and ROD.

2.2 OVERVIEW OF THE PROPOSED ACTION

The proposed action is to construct and operate a cantonment area, family housing, and an LFTRC on Guam to support the Marine Corps relocation. To meet the purpose of and need for the proposed action (as described in Section 1.3), the Marine Corps requires facilities that can fully support the missions of the relocated units. These requirements include a cantonment area, family housing and community support facilities of sufficient size and functional organization to accommodate the reduced number of Marines relocating to Guam per the 2012 Roadmap Adjustments, and an LFTRC that allows for simultaneous use of firing ranges to support training and operations of the relocated Marines. The proposed action also includes the provision of on-site utilities, access roads, and related off-site infrastructure to support the cantonment/family housing and LFTRC. The sections below describe each of the SEIS action components in more detail.

2.2.1 Relocation of Marines and Associated Population Change

The proposed Marine Corps relocation to implement the 2012 Roadmap Adjustments would consist of approximately 5,000 Marines accompanied by approximately 1,300 dependents, a 64% reduction in the relocated Marine Corps population compared to the proposed relocation in the 2010 Final EIS (see Section 1.1). Approximately one-third of the relocating active duty Marines would be Permanent Change of Station personnel. The designation "Permanent Change of Station" refers to the official relocation of an active duty military service member to a different duty station, along with any dependents. The Permanent Change of Station personnel would be assigned to Guam for an average period of 3 years and may be accompanied by dependents.

The remaining two-thirds (approximately) of the relocating active duty Marines would be personnel in the Unit Deployment Program (UDP). The UDP is a system for assigning and sequencing the deployments of Marines to reduce the number of unaccompanied tours of duty, reduce personnel turnover within a unit, and enhance unit readiness by stabilizing the unit's assigned personnel prior to deployment, thereby improving unit continuity. The UDP personnel would be deployed to Guam for periods of approximately 6 months, and would not be accompanied by dependents. As each UDP unit is deployed off-island, another unit would be rotated to Guam so the overall number of UDP personnel would remain relatively constant. A unit would be manned with deployable Marines approximately 180 days from the scheduled deployment date. Units deploying to Guam under the UDP would arrive aboard aircraft contracted through the Air Force's Air Mobility Command. Those same aircraft would then accommodate the outgoing unit for its return to either the continental U.S. or Hawaii. Individual UDP units would arrive and depart at staggered intervals so as to not create any gaps in readiness of the overall force, and would not all arrive at once and/or on the same day. For example, the two infantry battalions would stagger their arrival and departure by approximately 3 months and would not change at the same time. Equipment sets, including aircraft, for the UDP units would be permanently based in Guam and would not rotate with the units. Each incoming (and outgoing) unit would send an advance party to Guam (and the departing unit's next duty station) approximately 30 days prior to the main unit arrival to facilitate the inventory and turnover of equipment from the outgoing to incoming units. There would be no requirement for more bachelor quarters since the incoming/outgoing units would arrive and depart on the same day. Also, since both the incoming and outgoing units would send advance parties, there should be no short term personnel surge during that period.

The direct population influx associated with Marine Corps uniformed personnel would be supplemented by civilian military workers and off-island construction workers, as well as indirect and induced population that would be associated with economic growth from the proposed action (along with dependents for each).

Table 2.2-1 presents the estimated total population increase on Guam that would occur as a result of the proposed action[5]. SEIS project-related construction work is expected to begin in 2015, increase substantially over a period of about 2 years, and then enter a period of relatively consistent construction activity between 2017 and 2023. Construction activity would begin to decrease substantially from 2024 until the final year of construction in 2027. Based on the projected construction schedule, sufficient facilities and infrastructure will have been developed to allow the first major influx of Marines and their families by 2020 (an increase of about 2,600 Marines from 2019 to 2020). Additional Marines and their dependents would continue to arrive on Guam through 2026, at which time the Marine Corps presence on Guam would achieve a steady-state population going forward.

Table 2.2-2 also compares the population increase associated with the current proposed action to the increase projected in the 2010 Final EIS. As graphically shown in Figure 2.2-1, the analysis of population growth in the 2010 Final EIS showed a rapid increase in the first 5 years of the relocation, a peak, and then a sharp decline into a steady state population increase of more than 33,000 new residents compared to the baseline population. The sharp increase and decline were forecast because the original planned construction period was intense and extremely short (which would have required the influx and subsequent outflow of large numbers of off-island construction workers over a relatively short period), and would have coincided with the arrival of Marines and their families. The proposed action evaluated in the 2010 Final EIS also included non-Marine Corps actions (e.g., AAMDTF and carrier berthing at Apra Harbor) involving both construction and additional population. As previously noted, there are currently no plans to implement these actions. This SEIS proposed action includes a relatively longer and more gradual construction period, resulting in a smaller requirement to bring in off-island construction workers. As shown in Figure 2.2-1, this extended construction period and reduced number of relocated personnel are forecast to generate a much smaller and more gradual overall increase in population, rather than a peak. Additional details about the anticipated population increase related to the proposed action are presented in the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study in Appendix D.

[5] The estimated population changes on Guam and corresponding impacts analysis in this SEIS is based on Marine Corps relocation planning assumptions developed in early 2013. The DON anticipates that refinements to the planning assumptions will occur periodically over the course of preparation of this SEIS (through 2015) and proposed action (2015-2027). However updating the analysis during preparation of this SEIS based on small adjustments to Marine Corps implementation planning assumptions was not deemed practical and/or necessary.

Table 2.2-1. Estimated Total Population Increase[1] from the SEIS Proposed Action (Relative to Base Year 2014)

	2015	*2016*	*2017*	*2018*	*2019*	*2020*	*2021*	*2022*	*2023*	*2024*	*2025*	*2026*	*2027*	*2028*
Direct Population														
Active Duty Marine Corps	25	35	35	35	387	2,990	3,319	3,319	4,282	4,282	4,779	5,000	5,000	5,000
Marine Corps Dependents	8	11	11	11	118	908	1,008	1,008	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300
Civilian Military Workers	4	5	38	75	113	150	188	225	263	300	338	338	338	338
Civilian Worker Dependents	4	5	35	71	107	143	179	214	249	285	320	320	320	320
Off-Island Construction Workers	161	1,071	2,301	3,227	2,871	2,587	3,175	2,978	2,205	1,350	618	46	0	0
Construction Worker Dependents	56	343	667	839	660	517	635	596	507	351	179	15	0	0
Direct Marine Corps Relocation Subtotal	**258**	**1,470**	**3,087**	**4,259**	**4,256**	**7,295**	**8,504**	**8,339**	**8,806**	**7,868**	**7,533**	**7,019**	**6,959**	**6,959**
Indirect and Induced Population														
Off-Island Workers for Indirect/Induced Jobs	46	130	271	338	349	455	548	529	462	361	308	257	228	227
Dependents of Off-Island Workers for Indirect/Induced Jobs	43	124	260	325	337	441	533	517	453	355	304	255	227	227
Indirect/Induced Subtotal	**89**	**254**	**531**	**663**	**686**	**897**	**1,082**	**1,046**	**915**	**716**	**612**	**513**	**455**	**453**
Total Population Increase[1]	**347**	**1,724**	**3,618**	**4,922**	**4,941**	**8,191**	**9,585**	**9,386**	**9,721**	**8,584**	**8,145**	**7,532**	**7,414**	**7,412**

Note: [1] Population increases shown are not additive from year to year. They represent the aggregate project-related increase as of any given year (relative to the Base Year 2014 population before project implementation), and not an annual increase.

Source: Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (Appendix D of this SEIS).

Table 2.2-2. Total Project-Related Population Increase[1] on Guam: Comparison of the 2010 Final EIS to SEIS Proposed Actions

	2010	*2011*	*2012*	*2013*	*2014*	*2015*	*2016*	*2017*	*2018*	*2019*	*2020*	*2021*	*2022*	*2023*	*2024*	*2025*	*2026*	*2027*	*2028*
2010 Final EIS																			
Total Increase	11,038	27,835	44,301	52,575	79,178	64,918	41,919	33,431	33,431	33,608	33,608	33,608	33,608	33,608	33,608	33,608	33,608	33,608	33,608
2012 Roadmap Adjustments SEIS																			
Total Increase	0	0	0	0	0	347	1,724	3,618	4,922	4,941	8,191	9,585	9,386	9,721	8,584	8,145	7,532	7,414	7,412

Note: [1]Population increases shown are not additive from year to year. They represent the aggregate project-related increase as of any given year (relative to the Base Year population before project implementation), and not an annual increase.

Sources: 2010 Final EIS (Volume 9, Appendix F); Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (Appendix D of this SEIS).

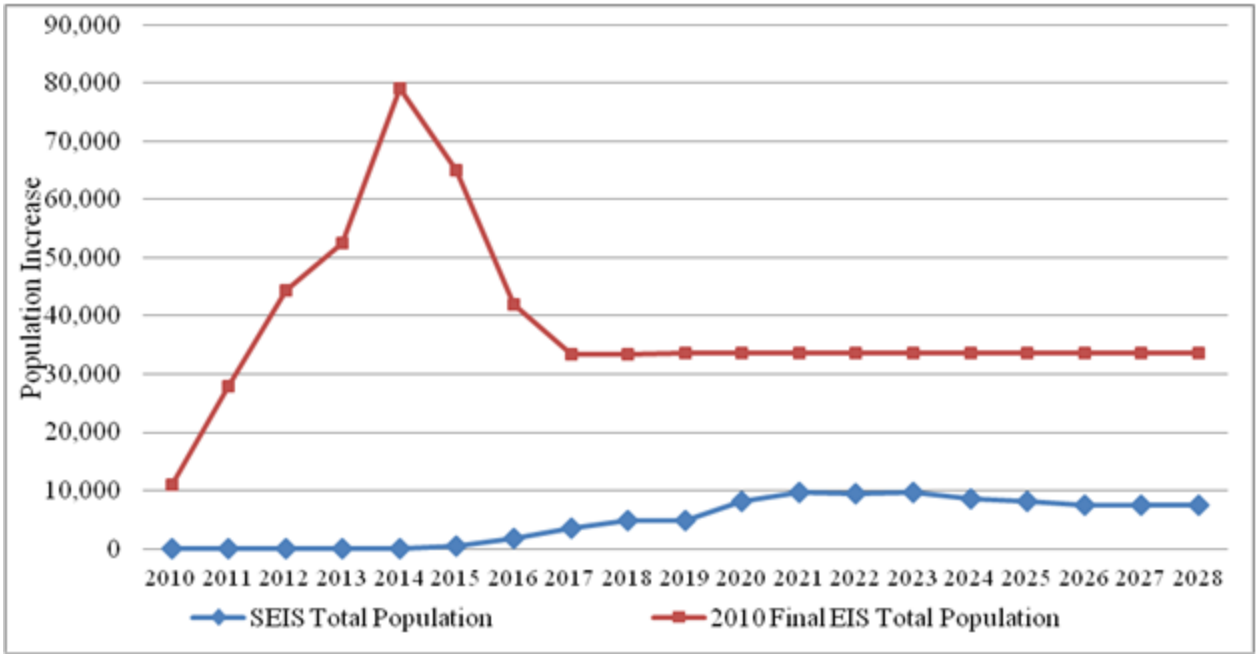


Figure 2.2-1 Comparison of Project-Related Population Increase on Guam: 2010 Final EIS and 2012 Roadmap Adjustments SEIS

2.2.2 Cantonment and Family Housing

The proposed cantonment and family housing would provide essential base operations and support facilities and functions, including, but not limited to:

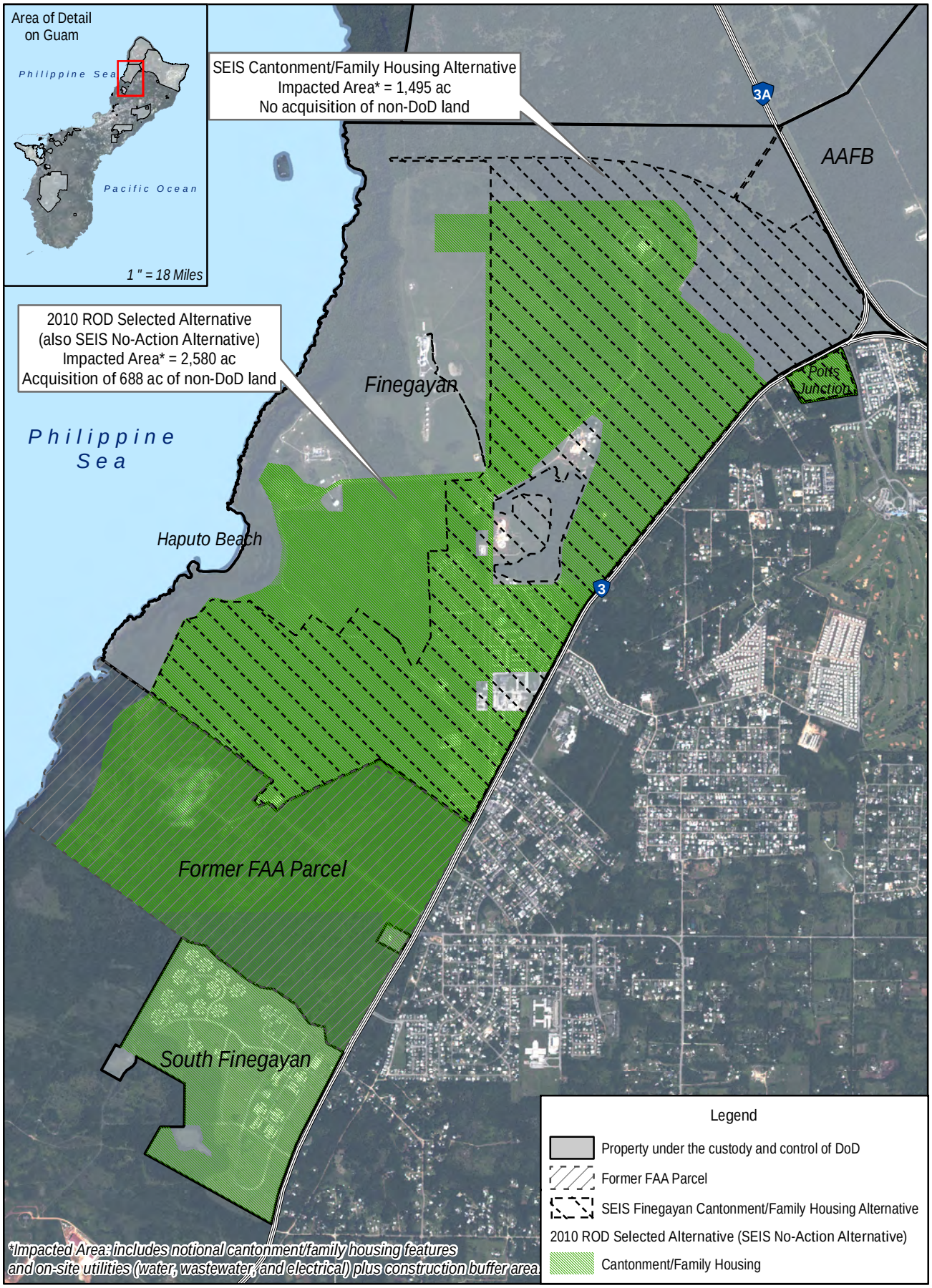
- Headquarters and administrative support.
- Supply, service, maintenance, and storage facilities (including uncovered, paved open storage areas).
- Some site-specific training functions (classroom and other non-live fire) and open space (e.g., parade grounds, and training areas).
- Housing for unaccompanied personnel (Bachelor Officer, Bachelor Enlisted, and Transient)
- Family housing[6].
- Community support facilities (e.g., retail, educational, recreational, medical, day care, and religious facilities).

[6] The SEIS assumes construction of 535 family housing units to support the Marine Corps relocation to Guam. This estimate was based on planning assumptions identified early in the SEIS process. In June 2013, Commander, Navy Installations Command prepared a Guam Housing Study that concluded that, given existing and planned DoD housing inventories, less homes may be required to support the Marine Corps relocation. However, recognizing that family housing assumptions and conditions will continue to evolve over the course of the Marine Corps relocation, this SEIS conservatively assumes construction of 535 family housing units.

These categories of functions are generally consistent with those that were included in the proposed action for the 2010 Final EIS, but the relative size of the required cantonment area is considerably reduced in this SEIS given the reduced size and adjusted composition of the relocating force. For example, as shown in Figure 2.2-2, the development footprint of the cantonment/family housing area that was selected in the 2010 ROD (which also represents the No-Action Alternative in this SEIS) is almost 78% larger than a representative SEIS alternative at Finegayan (details are presented in Section 2.4.4 later in this chapter). The impacted area of the 2010 ROD alternative would also require acquisition of 680 acres (275 hectares [ha]) of land not already under the custody and control of the DoD (known as the former FAA parcel), whereas the SEIS alternatives would require no acquisition of such lands. The 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 2: Description of Proposed Action and Alternatives, Section 2.2: Main Cantonment Area Functions, pages 2-22 and 2-23) describes the required facilities for the cantonment area in more detail.

The proposed action also includes installation of on-site utilities to support the cantonment and family housing facilities, as well as off-site utilities to connect the proposed facilities with existing island infrastructure, and to link proposed facilities (e.g., for communications) with other DoD facilities on Guam. Brief overviews of the proposed utility components that would be the same for any project alternative are provided below in Section 2.2.4. Additional site-specific details are included with the description of each project alternative in Sections 2.4 and 2.5.

In addition to the proposed construction of cantonment and family housing facilities and supporting utility infrastructure, the proposed action would also include the expansion or realignment of two existing off-site school facilities. The existing Department of Defense Education Activity (DoDEA) High School located at the Naval Hospital site on central Guam would be expanded to accommodate additional students associated with the relocated Marine Corps families on Guam. The existing Andersen Middle School on AAFB would, depending on the alternative selected, either be expanded to accommodate additional students or be repurposed as an elementary school and a new middle school would be constructed nearby. The proposed school upgrades would include new structures, open space, and parking area and are described in more detail in Section 2.4.4.6. Additional site-specific details of the proposed action are described in Section 2.4.4 for each cantonment/family housing alternative carried forward for analysis in this SEIS.



0 0.25 0.5 Miles

0 0.25 0.5 Kilometers

Figure 2.2-2
Comparison of an SEIS Cantonment/Family Housing Alternative to the Alternative Selected in the 2010 ROD

N

Source: NAVFAC Pacific 2013

2.2.3 Live-Fire Training Range Complex

The proposed action includes construction and operation of live-fire training ranges and associated range operation and control facilities (e.g., range administration building, range maintenance building, observation towers) to meet the individual weapons training/qualification requirements of the Marine force. Photo 2-1 illustrates the standard features of a live-fire training range. The proposed LFTRC would include the following ranges:

- *KD Rifle Range:* The proposed KD Rifle Range would have 50 firing points for 5.56-millimeter (mm) weapons. The range would be 178 yards (163 meters [m]) wide and 500 yards (457 m) from the farthest firing line to the target line). The target line would be flush with the ground, and there would be level ground from the 200 yard (183 m) firing line to the target line. The range would include a 25-foot (8-m) tall impact berm behind the target line. The range footprint would encompass approximately 18.5 acres (7.5 ha).

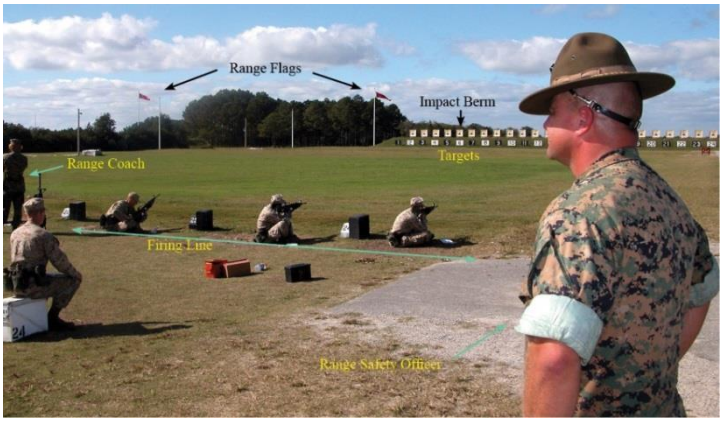


Photo 2-1. Standard Features of a Live-Fire Training Range

- *KD Pistol Range:* The KD Pistol Range would provide 25 firing points for training with 9-mm and 0.45-caliber (cal) weapons. The range would be 41 yards (37.5 m) wide by 50 yards (46 m) long with level ground from the firing line to the target line. The range would include a 12-foot (4-m) tall impact berm behind the target line and 12 foot (4 m) lateral berms. The range footprint would encompass approximately 0.4 acres (0.2 ha).
- *Non-standard Small Arms Range*: The Non-standard Small Arms Range would provide 25 firing points, and be used for training with 5.56-mm weapons. The range would be 68 yards (62.5 m) wide by 109.4 yards (100 m) long with level ground from the 91 m firing line to the target line. There would be a 16 foot (5 m) tall impact berm behind the target line, and 16 foot (5 m) lateral berms. The range footprint would encompass approximately 1.5 acres (0.6 ha).
- *Modified Record of Fire Range (MRF)*: The proposed MRF Range would have 16 firing points for use by 5.56-mm weapons. This live-fire range area would be 175 yards (160 m) wide by 219 yards (200 m) in length with a 25 foot (8 m) tall impact berm at the far end of the range. The range footprint would encompass approximately 7.9 acres (3.2 ha).
- *MPMG Range*: The proposed MPMG Range would have eight stationary firing lanes to support training with 5.56-mm, 7.62-mm, and 0.50-cal weapons, and 40-mm inert training rounds (i.e., non-explosive). The range would be 175 yards (160 m) wide at the firing line, expanding to 350 yards (320 m) wide at the far end of the range. The range would be 1093.6 yards (1,000 m) long and would include a 25 foot (8 m) tall impact berm at the far end of the range. The range footprint would encompass approximately 59 acres (24 ha).

The LFTRC would include a range operations tower, a target storage and maintenance sheds, ammunition issue points, covered bleachers, portable toilets, perimeter fencing, safety signage and lighting, and parking. Range footprints would be entirely cleared of vegetation and the range would be designed so that

expended rounds of ammunition would be contained by berms within the footprint. Following construction, some non-invasive grassy vegetation may be introduced for erosion and storm water control in some areas of the range footprint in keeping with the Guam landscaping guidelines.

In addition to the five ranges collocated within the proposed LFTRC, the proposed action also includes construction and operation of a separate HG Range at Andersen South. The proposed HG Range would include an area developed as a hand grenade training complex for the M67 fragmentation grenade. The following features would be developed within the hazard zone: a holding shelter for four persons, four throwing positions with grenade sumps, a range control tower with ballistic glass, and a grenade dudded impact area. A grenade house would be collocated with the grenade throwing pits. There would also be a concrete munitions storage facility (i.e., magazine) surrounded on three sides by earthen berms for the temporary storage of hand grenades during training events. In addition to the live-fire area, there would be a non-live fire training area developed adjacent to the range and outside of the SDZ. The training area would consist of a demonstration area with bleachers, an open practice throwing field with various targets and throwing positions, portable toilets, and a parking area. Inert practice grenades would be used at this training area to provide familiarization training prior to proceeding onto the live-fire grenade range.

The LFTRC and the HG Range would be managed in accordance with current Marine Corps range management policies and procedures, which are designed to ensure the safe, efficient, effective, and environmentally sustainable use of the range area. A thorough explanation of range management is detailed in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 2: Description of Proposed Action and Alternatives, Section 2.3.1.4: Firing General Military Skills, pages 2-58 to 2-59). The same range management activities presented in the 2010 Final EIS would be applied (with any applicable updates) to the LFTRC and HG Range proposed in this SEIS. These would include a range safety program, range maintenance, scheduling, access control, fire management, and environmental protection and monitoring activities.

The individual ranges within the LFTRC would be designed and constructed with berms up to 25 feet (7.62 m) in height to contain expended ammunition within the range footprint. However, it is possible (although highly unlikely) that a round may ricochet or fragment and land outside the range footprint. In accordance with Marine Corps Order (MCO) 3570.2J, a safety area called an SDZ is established for each range. An SDZ is an area associated with a training range that is designed to protect people during weapons training. It may include land, water, and airspace. When a range is in active use, the SDZ is an exclusion area that is strictly controlled and could contain projectiles, fragments, or components from weapons firing. SDZs are only restricted when the associated range is in use.

The acreage requirements for the live-fire training ranges and associated SDZs are shown in Table 2.2-3.

Table 2.2-3. Size of Live-Fire Training Ranges and Associated SDZs

Weapons Range	*Range Footprint (acre / ha)*	*SDZ (acre / ha)*
KD Rifle Range	18.5 / 7.5	997 / 404
KD Pistol Range	0.4 / 0.2	249 / 101
Non-standard Small Arms Range	1.5 / 0.6	763 / 309
MRF Range	7.9 / 3.2	887 / 359
MPMG Range[1]	59.0 / 24.0	2,768 to 3,458 / 1,120 to 1,399
HG Range at Andersen South	24.0 / 9.7	30.7 / 12.4

Note: [1]The SDZs for the MPMG Range were determined using probabilistic modeling based on-site-specific characteristics. The Probabilistic SDZ varies for each alternative. Therefore, the low and high acreages for the SDZs are shown for that range type.

Source: NAVFAC Pacific 2013.

Establishment of the LFTRC is essential to maintaining training and readiness of Marine Corps personnel on Guam. The LFTRC would consist of the five separate ranges described above. Each range is designed to meet different training requirements. The usage of each individual range would primarily be dependent upon the number of individuals requiring training on the associated weapon system and the frequency of training required by appropriate training directives. The LFTRC utilization analyzed in this SEIS is up to 39 weeks (273 days) per year, with the remaining 13 weeks of the year unavailable for training due to weather, range maintenance, and holidays. However, each individual range is anticipated to be used less than the entire LFTRC's planned total of 39 weeks. Training at the LFTRC would typically occur during weekdays but periodic weekend use could also occur as needed. Night training is estimated to occur twice per week during the associated qualification periods and would require consecutive firing days.

Table 2.2-4 summarizes the estimated Marine Corps and non-Marine Corps ammunition usage at each range. The estimated annual ammunition usage at the LFTRC under the 2012 Roadmap Adjustments would be approximately 47% less than the amount analyzed in the 2010 Final EIS (an estimated 10,134,750 annual rounds). This reduction would result from the changed composition and reduced numbers of Marine Corps personnel that would be relocated to Guam. Table 2.2-4 also shows the additional estimated annual ammunition usage associated with joint use (non-Marine Corps use) of the LFTRC ranges. The demand for joint use of the ranges would not change as a function of the reduced Marine Corps contingent but would be reduced as a function of the reduced number of weeks of range operation (39 weeks per year compared to 45 weeks per year in the 2010 Final EIS).

The stand-alone HG Range at Andersen South would be operational between 8 a.m. to 4 p.m., with an annual estimated grenade expenditure of 421 grenades.

Table 2.2-4. Estimated Average Annual LFTRC Range Usage

Range	*Weapon*	*Ammunition Type*	*Estimated Ammunition Usage*		
			Day [1]	*Night* [1]	*Total*
Marine Corps					
KD Rifle Range	M16/M4	5.56-mm	1,533,300	322,800	1,856,100
	M249 SAW	5.56-mm	59,200	39,664	98,864
KD Pistol Range	M9	9-mm	324,956	19,328	344,464
Non-standard Small Arms Range	M16/M4	5.56-mm	569,356	403,500	972,856
	M249 SAW	5.56-mm	152,736	34,900	187,636
MRF Range	M16/M4	5.56-mm	304,920	62,820	367,740
	M249 SAW	5.56-mm	59,200	17,760	76,960
MPMG Range	M249 SAW	5.56-mm	377,104	0	377,104
	M40/M110	7.62-mm	13,824	4,104	17,928
	M240	7.62-mm	576,716	141,336	718,052
	M107	0.50-cal	3,520	0	3,520
	M2	0.50-cal	190,756	6,180	196,936
	MK19	40-mm inert	84,480	8,448	92,928
	M-203/ M-32 Grenade Launcher	40-mm inert	24,940	2,580	27,520
Marine Corps Total Estimated Use =			4,275,008	1,063,420	5,338,608
Joint Use (non-Marine Corps) Total Estimated Joint Use =			1,104,466	276,116	1,380,582
GRAND TOTAL (MARINE CORPS AND JOINT USE) =			**5,379,474**	**1,339,536**	**6,719,190**

Legend: SAW = Squad Automatic Weapon.

Notes: [1]"Day" operations would occur between 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. "Night" operations (estimated to occur two nights per week) would potentially occur between 7:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m. or 6:00 a.m. and 6:59 a.m. Night firing training requirements need to be met during hours of darkness, dusk until dawn, and this timeframe differs from "acoustic" night (10 p.m. to 7 a.m.) used in noise modeling. Of the 1,063,000 rounds expected during darkness, only 326,000 rounds or 7% of the total number of rounds would occur during "acoustic" night, and no training is planned to occur between the hours of 10:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m.

UDP personnel would generally not be expected to have access to a privately owned vehicle (POV). Transportation of UDP personnel to and from the LFTRC would be provided using passenger buses. Permanent party officers and Staff Non-Commissioned Officers (SNCOs) would have the option to utilize POVs as transportation to the LFTRC. Lower-ranked personnel would be required to use government-owned vehicles (GOVs) to carry multiple people to and from the LFTRC. Support staff assigned to the ranges may commute via POV or GOV. It is assumed that a proportion of permanent party officers and SNCOs would elect to drive a POV. In addition to transporting personnel, transportation requirements include the movement of equipment and ammunition to the LFTRC via Medium Tactical Vehicle Replacement (MTVR). Each range would also be required to have an emergency response vehicle. The actual number of emergency response vehicles would vary depending on the proximity of individual ranges to each other. Transportation to/from the range is generally not expected to occur during peak travel hours. A summary of the average daily transportation requirements for the LFTRC by vehicle type based on 39 weeks of range utilization per year is provided in Table 2.2-5.

Table 2.2-5. Average Daily Vehicle Usage for the LFTRC

Personnel/Vehicle Type	*# Vehicles*
Range Support Personnel	20 POVs or 7 GOVs
SNCOs and Officer POVs	12
Buses	6
MTVR	6 to 7
Emergency Vehicles	1 to 2

2.2.4 Utilities

The DON updated the utilities analysis studies prepared for the 2010 Final EIS to reflect the reduced Marine Corps population and reduced cantonment/family housing area requirements associated with the 2012 Roadmap Adjustments. The updated studies focused on power, potable water, wastewater, and solid waste disposal, and the DON conducted a new evaluation for information technology/communications (IT/COMM) requirements. The studies factored in the anticipated increase in population and associated utility demand, including direct, indirect, induced, and natural growth. The utilities studies also identified needed utility upgrades, technical solutions for upgrades, and options for implementation to yield viable utilities solutions both on and off-base.

Utilities requirements for the proposed action include:

- On-site utilities projects to support the cantonment, family housing, and live-fire range facilities under each project alternative.
- Off-site utilities projects required to connect the proposed Marine Corps facilities to existing military and civilian utilities infrastructure or other proposed facilities.
- Upgrading or augmenting existing military and civilian utilities infrastructure where necessary and appropriate to support the relocation.

Brief overviews of the proposed utility components that would be the same for any project alternative are provided below. Additional site-specific details are included with the description of each project alternative in Sections 2.4 and 2.5.

- *Power*. Under the SEIS proposed action, the demand for electrical power at the cantonment/family housing area would be reduced relative to the 2010 Final EIS and ROD from an estimated 20 megawatts (MW) to approximately 5.7 MW. Current generation capacity on

Guam would be adequate and no power generation upgrades would be required. Additionally, to comply with Marine Corps sustainability goals (see Section 8.6), a portion of the power demand would be satisfied by power generated from renewable energy sources, to include photovoltaic solar panels on rooftops and approximately 20 acres (8 ha) within the cantonment and/or family housing footprints proposed for ground-mounted photovoltaic panels. Some transmission line upgrades would be required for current transmission infrastructure to function properly and all cantonment/family housing alternatives would require construction of a new on-site substation. The locations and routing for some transmission upgrades would depend upon the cantonment/family housing alternative selected, while some transmission upgrades would be required regardless of the alternative selected. Such site-specific requirements are described in Section 2.4. DON representatives coordinated with GPA to provide a basis for load flow analysis. Based on the load flow analysis performed by GPA (which took into account estimates of future DoD electrical loads, increased electrical demand from the civilian/construction workforce, and the estimated organic civilian growth through the year 2028), the existing 34.5kV transmission lines serving northern Guam would require upgrading. The 34.5kV transmission lines from Harmon Substation to AAFB Main Substation would be upgraded by installing a new underground 34.5kV line. These upgrades would be required for all proposed alternatives.

- *Potable Water*. Potable water demand for the cantonment/family housing area would be reduced from an estimated daily average of 5.82 MGd (22 million liters per day [MLd]) in the 2010 Final EIS to approximately 1.7 MGd (6.4 MLd) for the 2012 Roadmap Adjustments. This 1.7 MGd represents the estimated average daily potable water demand associated with the steady state operations of the relocated Marines with the assumption that all housing units (family housing and bachelor quarters) are fully occupied. The proposed action would require approximately 11 new wells based on estimated daily maximum demand of approximately 2.6 MGd (9.8 MLd), which would be installed at AAFB regardless of the selected cantonment/family housing alternative. Additional potable water may be available due to rehabilitation of some existing wells in northern Guam (which are complete or in progress and not included in the proposed action). The success rate for wells across the NGLA is thought to be on the order of one production well for every two to three test wells. Therefore, for the 11 new wells, approximately 22 to 33 candidate well sites would be selected during the design phase of the potable water supply system. The number of new wells could be reduced depending upon the results of rehabilitation of existing wells and efforts to reduce unaccounted for water in both the Navy and Air Force water systems. The new wells would feed into a new well field storage tank with pumps and treatment system (chlorination and fluoridation) that would in turn feed into the transmission system. Transmission routing lines and new base storage tank locations would vary depending on the cantonment/family housing alternative selected.
- *Wastewater*. Wastewater generation for the cantonment/family housing area would be reduced from an estimated daily average of 2.6 MGd (9.8 MLd) in the 2010 Final EIS to approximately 1.2 MGd (4.5 MLd) for the 2012 Roadmap Adjustments. The issuance of National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits in 2013 for both the Northern District WWTP and the Agaña WWTP established discharge limits consistent with secondary treatment levels and Guam Water Quality Standards, including those for nutrients. Thus, both plants are currently out of compliance and will continue to be so until upgrades are completed. Regardless of the Marine Corps relocation, both of these existing WWTPs need to be upgraded to meet current NPDES permit requirements for the full design capacity of the plants (12 MGd). Requirements for establishing connections to the existing sewer system infrastructure would depend upon the

potential locations of cantonment/family housing and LFTRC facilities and are described in Sections 2.4 and 2.5, respectively. Until the required WWTP upgrades are operational, additional projected wastewater flows from the proposed action and all other sources would be treated to primary treatment standards. The implications of the NPDES permit compliance situation and potential measures to address any associated impacts are discussed in the *Utility* sections in Chapter 4 for each alternative. In addition, the GWA sewer lines along Routes 3 and 9 from AAFB to the Northern District WWTP are in a state of deterioration and should be relined in the near future. This information was made available in late 2014 from examination of closed circuit television footage taken inside these sewer lines.

- *Solid Waste*. Solid waste generation at the cantonment/family housing area would be reduced from an estimated average of 165,600 pounds/day (75,114 kilograms [kg]/day), as analyzed in the 2010 Final EIS, to approximately 54,250 pounds/day (24,607 kg/day). Guam's Layon landfill has sufficient capacity to support solid waste disposal requirements for the SEIS proposed action. Projects initiated since the 2010 ROD by GovGuam would support implementation of any of the proposed cantonment or LFTRC alternatives and no further improvements would be required. Similar to the 2010 Final EIS, solid waste management would focus on waste reduction, reuse, recycling and minimizing waste generation and promoting landfill diversion during construction and base operations. Beneficial reuse of green waste through composting or other means and construction and demolition debris recovery and processing for reuse are part of the solid waste management plan. Construction and demolition debris would be processed for reuse or disposed in existing disposal facilities in accordance with all regulatory requirements, Executive Orders (EO), and DoD requirements. Each cantonment/family housing alternative would require a solid waste transfer station and recycling center to efficiently manage solid waste.
- *IT/COMM*. The proposed action would require development of IT/COMM infrastructure. The cantonment area would need to be hardwired to the existing Naval computer and telecommunications facilities at Finegayan and to AAFB facilities regardless of the selected alternative. In addition, both secure and non-secure DoD IT/COMM would require inter-base connections between the new Marine Corps cantonment/family housing area and other existing bases, the LFTRC, and training facilities at Andersen South. Because redundant off-island communication paths are necessary, an additional connection from AAFB to the Tata Communications cable termination facility would be required and would need additional easements. The DoD would install underground conduit with manholes/handholes on-base for use by commercial providers to install their own cables. An on-site connection facility for this service would be constructed, if needed. This would provide residential and other facilities of the cantonment/family housing areas with television, internet, and phone service. The most extensive IT/COMM connections would be between the cantonment and LFTRC. The potential routing for the IT/COMM connection would depend on the specific combination of individual cantonment and LFTRC alternatives. The proposed action would also include pulling IT/COMM lines through existing conduit on DoD-controlled lands and easements, including at Apra Harbor and AAFB. Section 2.6 describes potential IT/COMM routes in more detail.

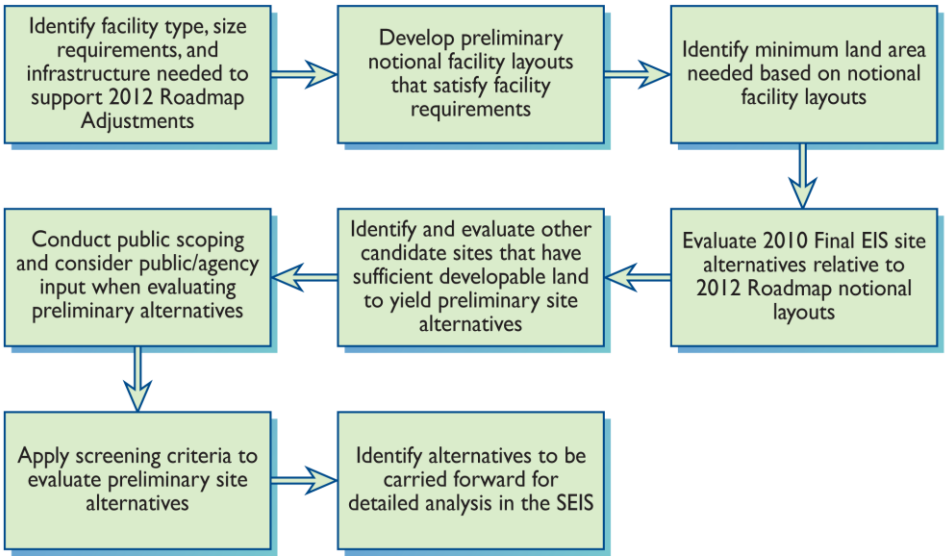
2.2.5 Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Materials

Initial studies indicate that the existing Hazardous Waste Conforming Storage Facility at Apra Harbor is adequately sized to accommodate the proposed action considered in this SEIS. Interim collection and holding sites referred to as Initial Accumulation Points would be required at the point of waste generation

at the proposed cantonment/family housing area, along with a Hazardous Waste Accumulation Site (90-day storage facility) to serve as the central collection facility for the proposed base. Bulk hazardous materials storage would need to be constructed to accommodate the Marine Corps requirements.

2.3 ALTERNATIVES DEVELOPMENT METHODOLOGY

This section summarizes the methodology and criteria used to identify and evaluate action alternatives to implement the 2012 Roadmap Adjustments for the Marine Corps relocation to Guam. The DON applied a methodology that was similar to the one described in the 2010 Final EIS, including the analysis of the individual and aggregate facility land area requirements for the proposed cantonment/family housing areas and the LFTRC, the identification of potential areas on Guam that could accommodate those requirements, and the development and application of appropriate screening criteria to represent the essential operational and mission requirements of the relocating forces. The DON derived initial screening criteria from the "Marine Corps Guam Cantonment Guiding Principles" (hereinafter "Guiding Principles") for the planning and establishment of Marine Corps Base Guam (Headquarters Marine Corps 2012). Additional screening criteria were derived from input provided by the Chief of Staff of the Air Force and Commander, Navy Installations Command (CNIC) as described in Section 2.3.1 below. These criteria were applied to screen out preliminary alternatives that would not satisfy the purpose of and need for the proposed action and should therefore not be considered further in this SEIS. The DON's objective in applying this alternatives analysis process was to systematically identify and evaluate the reasonable action alternatives that would be carried forward in this SEIS. For the purposes of this analysis, an alternative was considered reasonable if it would satisfy the purpose of and need for the proposed action and was practical and feasible from both a technical and economic standpoint. The flowchart below outlines the alternatives development process that was followed for this SEIS.



2.3.1 Marine Corps Guiding Principles, Air Force Boundaries, Commander, Navy Installations Command Land-Use Constraints, and Alternatives Screening Process

On July 5, 2012, Headquarters Marine Corps established the Guiding Principles (Headquarters Marine Corps 2012) shown in Table 2.3-1. The Guiding Principles are the foundation of the requirements for operations, training, quality of life (QOL), and an enduring base for the Marine Corps on Guam. They

reflect lessons learned from planning at existing bases, site-specific planning principles developed during the preparation of the 2010 Final EIS, the Marine Corps' desire to be a good neighbor with the people of Guam, and the Commandant of the Marine Corps' intent to make Guam a "duty station of choice" for Marines and their dependents. The relocation of the Marines to Guam is foremost an operational issue, and directly affects the capability of the III Marine Expeditionary Force, a forward deployed force, to execute its missions in support of the Commander, U.S. Pacific Command.

Table 2.3-1. Marine Corps Guiding Principles

Operational	***Applicable Functions***
Operational facilities lay-down shall be located at a single location to ensure functionality and efficiency in daily operations by providing for and preserving the operational relationships and interdependencies between headquarters, operational units and service providers. Initial estimates indicate this will require approximately 800 acres (324 ha) at a single location. • Exceptions include the ACE at AAFB (North Ramp Area Development Plan), certain waterfront and warehousing operations, munitions storage and disposal, or otherwise as outlined in the Draft Guam Joint Military Master Plan. • Common supply, service, and maintenance functions should be geographically consolidated to the extent practicable in order to limit redundancy and enhance efficiency.	• Main Cantonment • Infrastructure • Training
Training	***Applicable Functions***
Training facilities shall be located to provide maximum utility to the Marine Corps forces on Guam and provide for the individual and unit training outlined in the September 2010 ROD. • Non-live fire training should be located as close as practicable to the main operational cantonment. • Live-fire ranges should be grouped into a contiguous arrangement in order to ensure effective management and control of the ranges, and reduce transportation requirements and associated impacts on the local community.	• Training • Main Cantonment
QOL	***Applicable Functions***
The proximity of family housing and associated facilities and services (e.g., schools, child development centers, parks, and retail) to the main cantonment is a key consideration affecting Marine Corps QOL and force readiness. • Family housing collocated with operational facilities on a contiguous base is strongly preferred. Initial estimates indicate this will take approximately 100 additional acres (40.5 ha) beyond that required for operational facilities. • Locating family housing separate from a contiguous base but in otherwise close proximity to the operational facilities is supportable (although not preferred). Acceptable examples include housing at South Finegayan supporting an operational cantonment at Finegayan or housing at AAFB (with associated QOL and community services) supporting an operational cantonment at Andersen South. Conversely, an arrangement placing the main cantonment at Apra Harbor or Finegayan with housing at Barrigada would be unacceptable. • Housing densities will comply with Unified Facility Criteria (UFC) standards, moderately developed, and rural areas not to exceed 4-6 housing units per acre of land. Hi-rise family housing units are unacceptable. • Family housing shall meet current UFC standards for construction and sizes with adequate supporting infrastructure, public recreational facilities, site amenities and ancillary facilities allotted per the most current UFC, MCO, and DoD guidance. • Bachelor housing must be located on the same installation as the operational facilities it serves, providing a "live where you work" atmosphere. • Unaccompanied and rotational personnel in bachelor housing must have walking access to QOL/community support services, retail, and recreational facilities.	• Main Cantonment • Family Housing

Table 2.3-1. Marine Corps Guiding Principles

Enduring Base	*Applicable Functions*
In order to accommodate Marine Corps units, personnel, and dependents for the next 50 years and minimize potential encroachment on the base and ranges, cantonment size shall encompass sufficient acreage and a flexible base design to accommodate changes and growth, yet also foster a harmonious relationship with the surrounding community. • Facilities must meet established Basic Facility Requirements for their intended purpose per the UFC. • New facilities will meet or exceed current federal, DoD and DON requirements for sustainable design in accordance with the Commandant of the Marine Corps' goal of achieving net-zero energy installations. • Installation proposals will include adequate green/smart growth space and comply with all standoff distances required by current Anti-terrorism and Force Protection measures.	• Main Cantonment • Family Housing • Training • Infrastructure

Source: Headquarters Marine Corps 2012.

In a June 5, 2012 memorandum, the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Installations, Environment and Logistics, provided the Chief of Staff of the Air Force "boundaries" for the proposed action on Guam (Department of the Air Force 2012). Listed in priority order, the boundaries are:

- Protect and preserve the Air Force's mission readiness and Operation Plan Execution. This includes airfield operating areas, parking ramps and support facilities as well as areas designated for force beddown in the event of Operation Plan execution.
- Ensure that any alternatives factor in operational suitability and compatibility to existing Air Force training. This includes, but is not limited to, aircraft, airborne, air drop, agile combat support, ranges, and training.
- Analyze and provide Joint Service Mission Support Requirements (family and unaccompanied housing, medical facilities, schools) in a fair and equitable fashion with respect to QOL standards, avoiding the "haves" and "have-nots," and sustaining the QOL for Air Force members and families currently assigned to AAFB. This includes determining which Service is responsible for planning and programming of costs.
- Continue the track record of protection of some of Guam's most sensitive environmental areas.

In a July 30, 2012 memorandum responding to an Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Energy, Installations, and Environment) request for operational impacts of existing and future missions, the CNIC indicated an additional concern that cantonment and family housing alternatives at either AAFB or Apra Harbor may consume a majority of available land for development, increasing the difficulty of accommodating any future mission growth that may require close association with the airfield or harbor assets (DON 2012).

Based on the Guiding Principles, and in consideration of Air Force and CNIC input, the DON developed a two-step screening process for evaluating potential alternatives using initial screening criteria and additional screening criteria. Initial screening criteria represented fundamental requirements that must be met for an alternative to be considered for further analysis. Alternatives that satisfied the initial screening criteria were subsequently evaluated qualitatively in terms of their strengths and weaknesses relative to a defined set of additional screening criteria (e.g., mission impacts or proximity to compatible functions). The DON developed separate sets of screening criteria for the cantonment, family housing, and LFTRC components of the proposed action, as described in the next section.

2.3.2 Cantonment Area Screening Criteria

Initial screening criteria:

- ***Acreage Available Meets or Exceeds Acreage Required.*** A preliminary site alternative must provide sufficient acreage for all cantonment requirements[7] to be located on a single installation, with contiguous land for geographic consolidation of common functions and preservation of the operational relationships and interdependencies between headquarters, operational units, and service providers, including standoff distances and open space required by current Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) and Anti-Terrorism/Force Protection (AT/FP) directives. In accordance with the Guiding Principle to plan for an Enduring Base, this criterion ensures that the cantonment area will encompass sufficient acreage to support a flexible and sustainable base design and accommodate future changes and growth.
- ***Walkable Access for UDP Units.*** Walkable access for the unaccompanied UDP personnel to QOL services, community support services, and their workplaces is required. For planning purposes, this means that bachelor housing needs to be located on the same installation as the operational facilities and that the distances between the housing and the QOL services, work, and support facilities are achievable by the UDP personnel. While the Guiding Principles do not identify a specific distance for walkability, it was assumed after consultation with the Marine Corps that approximately a 0.5-mile (0.8-kilometer [km]) radius would be acceptable.

Additional screening criteria:

- ***Mission Impacts.*** Operational preference is that development and operation of the Marine Corps cantonment area minimize negative impact to existing and foreseeable future DoD missions.
  - *Strength* - The cantonment would create shared use opportunities or beneficial changes to existing or anticipated future missions that are deemed desirable by existing commands and/or there is no impact to existing or foreseeable future DoD missions.
  - *Weakness* - The cantonment would require changes to existing or anticipated future missions that would compromise the mission as determined by existing commands.
- ***Impacts to DoD Infrastructure.*** Operational preference is that development of the new cantonment minimizes disruption and impacts to existing DoD infrastructure.
  - *Strength* - Cantonment development would not require relocation of existing DoD commands or tenants, modification of occupied DoD facilities, or significant redevelopment of existing DoD infrastructure.
  - *Weakness* - Cantonment development would require significant and disruptive redevelopment of existing DoD facilities and/or infrastructure.

2.3.3 Family Housing Screening Criteria

Initial screening criteria:

- ***Housing Densities Comply with UFC and Marine Corps QOL Standards.*** Housing densities will comply with UFC and Marine Corps QOL standards, moderately developed, and rural areas not to exceed 4 to 6 housing units per acre of land.

[7] Including but not limited to operational and administrative facilities, bachelor housing, QOL, logistics and warehousing, and open space for group training.

- ***Housing Should be Contiguous with Cantonment.*** Family housing that is collocated with operational facilities on a contiguous base is strongly preferred. Locating family housing separate from a contiguous base, but in otherwise close proximity to operational facilities, is supportable.

Additional screening criteria:

- ***Proximity to QOL and Community Support.*** Operational preference is that family housing be located within the same fence line as associated QOL facilities and support services.
  - *Strength* - Family housing would occur within the same fence line as the Marine Corps cantonment or other DoD installation (e.g., AAFB) with full-size QOL and community support facilities such as commissary, exchange, elementary school, medical/dental clinic, and Child Development Center.
  - *Weakness* - Families may have to travel through highly congested roads in order to access QOL and community support facilities.
- ***Mission Impacts.*** Operational preference is that family housing would minimize the negative impact to existing and foreseeable future DoD missions and on-base support.
  - *Strength* - Family housing would create beneficial changes to existing or anticipated DoD missions and on-base support that are deemed desirable by existing commands and tenants and/or there is no impact to existing or foreseeable future DoD missions.
  - *Weakness* - Family housing would require changes to existing or anticipated future missions or on-base support that are deemed undesirable by existing commands and tenants.
- ***Impacts to DoD Infrastructure.*** Operational preference is that development of family housing minimizes disruption and impacts to existing DoD infrastructure.
  - *Strength* - Family housing development would not require relocation of existing DoD commands or tenants, modification of occupied DoD facilities, or significant redevelopment of existing DoD infrastructure.
  - *Weakness* - Family housing development would require significant and disruptive redevelopment of existing DoD facilities and/or infrastructure.

2.3.4 Live-Fire Training Range Complex Screening Criteria

Initial screening criterion:

- ***Sufficient Area (Land, Sea, and Airspace).*** A preliminary site alternative must provide sufficient area on federally owned land, leased land, or controlled air/land/sea space for LFTRC facilities, firing points, impacted areas, and associated SDZs in accordance with Marine Corps training manuals, Basic Facility Requirements, and UFCs.

Additional screening criteria:

- ***Land Acquisition.*** Operational preference is that the LFTRC involve minimal acquisition of non-federal land.
  - *Strength* - All or most of the land is currently owned by the DoD and minimal land acquisition from GovGuam and private landowners would be required.
  - *Weakness* - Would require acquisition of extensive amounts of non-federal land.
- ***Proximity of Ranges to Each Other.*** Operational preference is for all the ranges within the LFTRC, including facilities and associated SDZs, to be grouped as close together as possible to maximize training efficiencies, and to ensure effective management and control of the ranges. This also reduces the overall footprint for the LFTRC.

- *Strength* - All live-fire training ranges could be constructed on a contiguous parcel in a single complex.
- *Weakness* - Live-fire training ranges would be divided in a way that is operationally undesirable to the Marine Corps.

- ***Proximity of Ranges to Cantonment.*** Operational preference is that the LFTRC be located close to the cantonment. Training facilities should be located as close as practical to the cantonment to reduce transportation requirements and associated impacts on the local community.
  - *Strength* - The LFTRC would be located within the same fence line as the cantonment.
  - *Weakness* - The LFTRC would not be located within the same general region (e.g., northern or southern Guam) as the cantonment, or would require travel through heavily populated areas or highly congested roads.
- ***Mission Impacts.*** Operational preference is to minimize the LFTRC's negative impact to existing or foreseeable future DoD missions on Guam.
  - *Strength* - The LFTRC would create shared use opportunities or beneficial changes to existing or anticipated future missions that are deemed desirable by existing commands and/or there is no impact to existing or foreseeable future DoD missions.
  - *Weakness* - The LFTRC would require changes to existing or anticipated future missions that would compromise the mission as determined by existing commands.
- ***Impacts to DoD Infrastructure.*** Development of the LFTRC should minimize disruption of existing DoD infrastructure.
  - *Strength* - LFTRC development would not require relocation of existing DoD commands or tenants, modification of occupied DoD facilities, or significant redevelopment of existing DoD infrastructure.
  - *Weakness* - LFTRC development would require significant and disruptive redevelopment of existing DoD facilities and/or infrastructure.

2.4 CANTONMENT AND HOUSING ALTERNATIVES

2.4.1 Preliminary Alternatives for Cantonment and Family Housing

As described in Section 2.3, the DON initiated the alternatives analysis process by identifying minimum individual and aggregate facility land area requirements based on notional preliminary layouts of cantonment/family housing areas and associated infrastructure. The DON estimated the appropriate facility size and type requirements based on the planned size of the base population, the UFC, and the completion of Basic Facility Requirements. The notional land area requirements assumed a 100% developable area and did not account for any site-specific conditions. Table 2.4-1 provides the resulting minimum land area requirements for two cantonment/family housing scenarios as derived for the preliminary evaluation. A generic stand-alone location (i.e., not on an existing military installation on Guam) was estimated to require between 653 and 784 acres (264 and 317 ha). Development of the Marine Corps cantonment/family housing functions at AAFB was estimated to require a minimum land area between 787 and 1,076 acres (318 and 435 ha). These preliminary notional acreage estimates included building footprints, parking and other pavements, required AT/FP setbacks, additional allowances to accommodate planning factors for roadways, drainage, future growth, and a contingency for unknown factors. These minimum acreage requirements are considerably smaller than the approximately 2,580 acres (1,044 ha) that comprised the area of the cantonment/family housing preferred alternative considered in the 2010 Final EIS. The land area of each of the five actual cantonment/family housing alternatives carried forward for analysis in this SEIS (described in Section 2.4.5) were larger than the

initial notional land area requirements, as more detailed site-specific planning considered reserved areas (e.g., to preserve existing DoD missions), undevelopable portions of each site, and other constraints on developable area. All four of the resulting site alternatives remained considerably smaller than the preferred alternative in the 2010 Final EIS (the No-Action Alternative in this SEIS).

Table 2.4-1. Preliminary Estimates of the Minimum Land Area Required for Notional Cantonment and Family Housing Areas[1]

Function	*Land Area Requirement[2] (Stand-Alone Base)*		*Land Area Requirement[2] (at AAFB)*	
	Low Estimate (acre / ha)	*High Estimate (acre / ha)*	*Low Estimate (acre / ha)*	*High Estimate (acre / ha)*
Cantonment [2,3]	505 / 204	557 / 225	462 / 187	530 / 214
Family Housing [2,4]	148 / 60	227 / 92	325 / 131	546 / 221
Total[5]	**653 / 264**	**784 / 317**	**787 / 318**	**1,076 / 435**
Average	718 / 291		932 / 377	

Notes: [1]Requirements as of August 24, 2012.
[2]Low and high estimates are due to variation in planning factors applied to the land requirement analysis.
[3]Some existing facilities and/or expansion required to accommodate Marine Corps requirements are outside of areas being considered.
[4]At AAFB, requirements include replacement of 912 existing family housing units.
[5]Total acreage assumes 100% developable land area.

After calculating the land area requirements for the proposed cantonment and family housing as a function of the reduced scope of the military relocation under the 2012 Roadmap Adjustments, the DON revisited the set of preliminary site alternatives that were considered in the 2010 Final EIS. In that EIS, the DON had initially evaluated a variety of DoD properties before narrowing the alternatives to four variations of the same location (Finegayan) that were analyzed in detail (Volume 2, Chapter 2: Description of Proposed Action and Alternatives, Section 2.2.3: Alternatives Carried Forward for Analysis: Main Cantonment Area, pages 2-31 to 2-40). The alternatives originally considered in the 2010 Final EIS included DoD properties at Finegayan, South Finegayan, Andersen South, and both Naval Base Guam, Barrigada and AAFB, Air Force Barrigada (hereinafter referred to collectively as "Barrigada").

Similar to the approach taken in the 2010 Final EIS, the identification of preliminary alternatives for this SEIS also focused on utilizing existing DoD properties with sufficient developable land area to accommodate the projected size of the cantonment/family housing area requirement. Figure 2.4-1 shows the DoD properties on Guam that are large enough to be considered cantonment/family housing preliminary alternatives and how much developable land is available at each property. Although large enough to accommodate the reduced-size cantonment requirements of the 2012 Roadmap Adjustments, the DON removed Andersen South from the list of potential SEIS preliminary alternatives because it had been approved for non-live fire training functions in the 2010 ROD, and cantonment/family housing functions would not be compatible with the training mission and operations to be implemented in that area. Similarly, the nature of the existing missions and land uses at NWF (aircraft operations) and NAVMAG area (munitions storage) precluded their consideration as potential cantonment/family housing alternatives. These locations are shown on Figure 2.4-1 as being incompatible with the prospective cantonment/family housing land uses. In addition, based on a preliminary feasibility evaluation, the DON determined that Apra Harbor and AAFB warranted further evaluation as potential cantonment/family housing alternatives because both bases initially appeared to have the available acreage to support a cantonment and family housing.

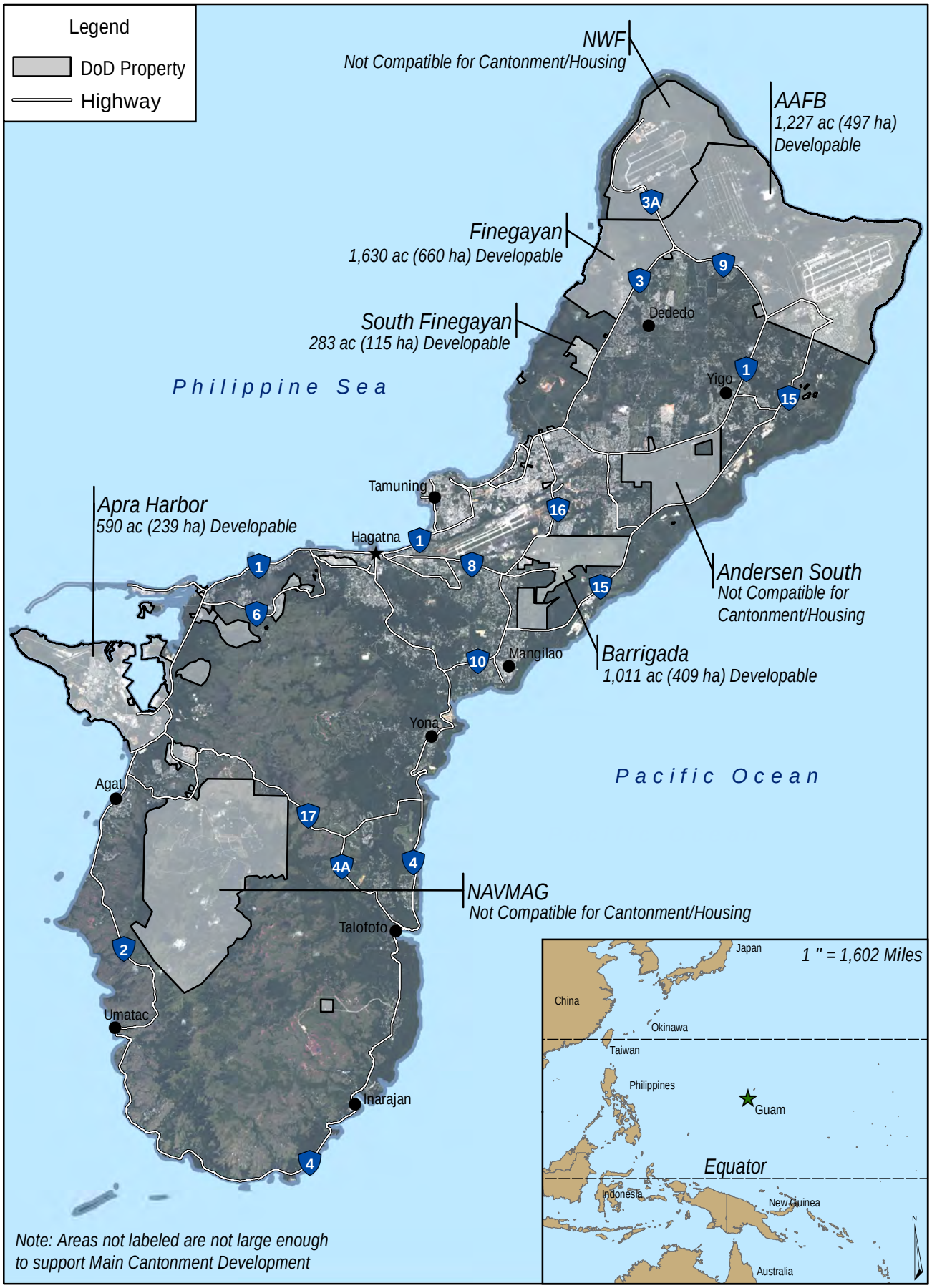


Figure 2.4-1
Guam Overview Map with DoD Developable Lands

2.4.2 Post-scoping Evaluation of Preliminary Alternatives for Cantonment/Family Housing

The DON applied the screening criteria described above to evaluate an initial set of four preliminary site alternatives for cantonment (Finegayan, AAFB, Barrigada, and Apra Harbor) and a set of five preliminary site alternatives for family housing and associated facilities (Finegayan, South Finegayan, AAFB, Barrigada, and Apra Harbor). After considering the Guiding Principles, the DON consolidated these preliminary alternatives into five combined cantonment/family housing preliminary alternatives for purposes of public scoping. The five preliminary alternatives for cantonment/family housing were:

- Finegayan Cantonment/Family Housing
- Finegayan Cantonment/South Finegayan Family Housing
- AAFB Cantonment/Family Housing
- Barrigada Cantonment/Family Housing
- Apra Harbor Cantonment/Family Housing

Despite some partial commonality and overlap with the site layouts analyzed in the 2010 Final EIS, the first two preliminary site alternatives listed above (involving Finegayan and South Finegayan) differ substantially from those previous alternatives. The preliminary alternatives above would require a substantially smaller development footprint than was analyzed in the 2010 Final EIS, and would not require the use of the adjacent former FAA parcel or Harmon Annex property. The following subsections evaluate each of these preliminary site alternatives relative to the screening criteria defined in Section 2.3. After each screening criteria is applied below, a determination is made about whether or not each criterion is met (for Initial Screening Criteria) or if the conditions represent a strength or a weakness (for Additional Screening Criteria), as defined in Section 2.3.

2.4.2.1 Finegayan Cantonment/Family Housing

Initial Screening Criteria (Cantonment):

Acreage Available Meets or Exceeds Acreage Required. As shown in Figure 2.4-1, Finegayan has approximately 1,630 acres (660 ha) of potentially available area for Marine Corps development, which would include portions of the Guam NWR Overlay lands (Overlay Refuge), which are managed by the DoD/Navy under a Cooperative Agreement with the USFWS. Finegayan has limited existing support facilities/infrastructure, so the stand-alone requirement (average of 531 acres [215 ha]) for a cantonment area) was applied (see Table 2.4-1). *(Meets Criterion)*

Walkable Access for UDP Units. Based on conceptual land use plans prepared for the Finegayan cantonment area, walkability was considered achievable. A standard six-story Bachelor Enlisted Quarters (BEQ) design concept developed to support a high density of development for the unaccompanied personnel housing would facilitate a pedestrian-friendly balance between living, working, and recreation areas. QOL and community support facilities could be located within walking distance (up to a 0.5-mile [0.8-km] radius). *(Meets Criterion)*

Additional Screening Criteria (Cantonment):

Mission Impacts. Land has been set aside to provide for the protection of the existing Finegayan intelligence and communications mission, as well as projected expansion requirements. Vertical construction can be controlled so as not to encroach on the receiver antenna look-angle restrictions and existing buried IT/COMM lines can be left undisturbed during and after construction. *(Strength)*

Impacts to DoD Infrastructure. Construction can be planned and executed to minimize disruption to existing infrastructure. *(Strength)*

Cantonment Conclusion: The Finegayan site is a feasible alternative for the Marine Corps cantonment because it has adequate land area and can be developed to provide walkable access and appropriate protection of the ongoing military mission and DoD infrastructure.

Initial Screening Criteria (Family Housing):

Housing Complies with UFC Standards: The projected family housing requirement (see Table 2.4-1) for UFC standard density requirements ranges between 148 to 227 acres (60 to 92 ha) for a stand-alone housing complex. As described above for cantonment, Finegayan has approximately 1,630 acres (660 ha) of developable area, sufficient to accommodate both cantonment and family housing within the same installation. *(Meets Criterion)*

Housing Should be Contiguous with Cantonment: Finegayan has sufficient developable land available to accommodate both the cantonment and family housing. *(Meets Criterion)*

Additional Screening Criteria (Family Housing):

Proximity to QOL and Community Support: Finegayan has sufficient developable land available to design the base such that family housing and QOL/community support facilities would be in close proximity. *(Strength)*

Mission Impacts: The development of Marine Corps family housing at Finegayan would represent a beneficial upgrade to existing housing inventory. The existing Finegayan intelligence and communications missions would be preserved, as well as adjacent land for potential future expansion. *(Strength)*

Impacts to DoD Infrastructure: Construction can be planned and executed to minimize disruption to existing infrastructure. *(Strength)*

Family Housing Conclusion: Finegayan is a feasible alternative for family housing and associated QOL/community support functions if Finegayan is selected for the cantonment.

2.4.2.2 Finegayan Cantonment/South Finegayan Housing

As discussed above, the Finegayan site is a feasible alternative for the Marine Corps cantonment because it has adequate land area and can be developed with appropriate protection of the ongoing military mission and DoD infrastructure *(Meets Criteria)*.

The following describes the screening evaluation of the South Finegayan site as a preliminary alternative for the family housing component of the proposed action.

Initial Screening Criteria (Family Housing):

Housing Complies with UFC Standards: As shown on Figure 2.4-1, South Finegayan has approximately 283 acres (115 ha) of developable area, sufficient to accommodate the family housing complex. *(Meets Criterion)*

Housing Should be Contiguous with Cantonment: South Finegayan is close to Finegayan and formerly served as a family housing site for the communications personnel at Finegayan when its base population was much larger. Although not contiguous to Finegayan, it is within approximately 1 road mile (1.6 km) of the southern Finegayan property boundary. South Finegayan would satisfy this criterion because it is proximate to a potential cantonment area at Finegayan and would allow for relatively easy access to the cantonment area and community support facilities. *(Meets Criterion)*

Additional Screening Criteria (Family Housing):

Proximity to QOL and Community Support: South Finegayan has sufficient developable land available to design the housing complex such that family housing and QOL/community support facilities would be in close proximity. *(Strength)*

Mission Impacts: There is no existing DoD mission at South Finegayan as most of the existing 233 units of old housing on the site are not suitable for use. *(Strength)*

Impacts to DoD Infrastructure: No disruption to existing infrastructure is expected from the development of a family housing complex at South Finegayan. *(Strength)*

Family Housing Conclusion: South Finegayan is a feasible alternative for family housing and associated QOL/community support functions if Finegayan is selected for the cantonment.

2.4.2.3 Andersen Air Force Base Cantonment/Family Housing

Initial Screening Criteria (Cantonment):

Acreage Available Meets or Exceeds Acreage Required. As shown in Figure 2.4-1, AAFB has approximately 1,227 acres (497 ha) of potentially available area for Marine Corps development. Because AAFB has well-developed base support facilities, the estimated acreage requirement for development of the Marine Corps cantonment (see Table 2.4-1) would be from 462 to 530 acres (187 to 214 ha). *(Meets Criterion)*

Walkable Access for UDP Units. Development of the cantonment would occur on the north side of the installation, in proximity to the planned ACE complex near the North Ramp. Some QOL and community support facilities would be required to support the unaccompanied personnel assigned to the UDP units. A standard six-story BEQ design concept that supports a high density of development for the unaccompanied personnel housing would facilitate a pedestrian-friendly development among living, working, and recreation areas. *(Meets Criterion)*

Additional Screening Criteria (Cantonment):

Mission Impacts. The feasibility analysis determined that the cantonment could be sited so that no existing Air Force missions would need to be relocated. However, munitions are currently transported several times per week to the airfield along a primary route north and east of the proposed cantonment area, which has the potential to cause the evacuation of up to 100% of the cantonment if a munitions transport incident were to occur during transport somewhere along that route. An alternative route has been recommended to AAFB; however, this route would also require significant evacuation of the cantonment if a munitions transport incident were to occur. Additionally, siting the cantonment at AAFB would limit future expansion potential of the Air Force operational mission. *(Weakness)*

Impacts to DoD Infrastructure. A major expansion requiring disruption of the utilities systems would be required to support the additional facilities and functions. (*Weakness)*

Cantonment Conclusion: Based on the initial screening criteria, AAFB is a feasible alternative for the Marine Corps cantonment as it has adequate land area and could be developed to provide walkable access for UDP units. However, the site has weaknesses in additional screening criteria, particularly related to the need for deconfliction of munitions transport issues and limitations on Air Force mission expansion potential. The DON determined that this preliminary alternative would be carried forward for analysis in this SEIS despite these weaknesses.

Initial Screening Criteria (Family Housing):

Housing Complies with UFC Standards: The projected family housing requirement (see Table 2.4-1) must allow for UFC standard density requirements ranges between 325 to 546 acres (131 to 221 ha). As described above for cantonment, AAFB has approximately 1,227 acres (497 ha) of developable area, sufficient to accommodate both cantonment and family housing within the same installation. *(Meets Criterion)*

Housing Should be Contiguous with Cantonment: AAFB has sufficient developable land available to accommodate both the cantonment and family housing, although the housing would be located approximately 2 road miles (3.2 km) from the cantonment area. This criterion refers to housing and cantonment being contiguous in the sense that they should be located within the same installation, which would be the case at AAFB. Though not ideal, the Marine Corps considers the housing area under this preliminary alternative to be in sufficiently close proximity to the operational facilities to be in compliance with this Guiding Principle requirement. *(Meets Criterion)*

Additional Screening Criteria (Family Housing):

Proximity to QOL and Community Support: AAFB has sufficient developable land to plan the Marine Corps facilities for close proximity between family housing and QOL/community support facilities. *(Strength)*

Mission Impacts: The Air Force's mission readiness and Operation Plan execution capability must be protected and preserved. Based on a preliminary analysis, no relocation of Air Force mission functions would be required to accommodate the Marine Corps family housing development. *(Strength)*

Impacts to DoD Infrastructure: If AAFB were selected as the family housing site, existing family housing would require replacement, the utilities systems would require modifications to accommodate revised road layout, and current communication infrastructure may require relocation. *(Weakness)*

Family Housing Conclusion*:* Based on the criteria above, AAFB is a feasible alternative for development of Marine Corps family housing and associated QOL/community support functions.

2.4.2.4 Barrigada Cantonment/Family Housing

Initial Screening Criteria (Cantonment):

Acreage Available Meets or Exceeds Acreage Required. As shown in Figure 2.4-1, Barrigada has approximately 1,011 acres (409 ha) of potentially developable area, including the closed Nimitz Golf Course. Approximately 531 acres (215 ha) would be required for a stand-alone cantonment location. *(Meets Criterion)*

Walkable Access for UDP Units. Based on conceptual land use plans prepared for the Barrigada cantonment area, walkability was considered partially achievable. A standard six-story BEQ design concept developed to support a high density of development for the unaccompanied personnel housing would facilitate a pedestrian-friendly development between living, working, and recreation areas. QOL and community support facilities could also be located within walking distance (up to a 0.5-mile [0.8-km] radius). *(Meets Criterion)*

Additional Screening Criteria (Cantonment):

Mission Impacts. The DON identified some planning considerations for facility development in the vicinity of the Navy Antenna Field that occupies the eastern portion of the Barrigada site and the Next-Generation Radar (NEXRAD) weather facility in the southern portion of the site. A Reserved Area encompasses the Navy Antenna Field, which is intended not only to protect the existing telecommunications mission but to provide for future growth of the Navy's mission, as land for potential expansion is located in the northeastern and northwestern portions of the Reserved Area. There is also a no-build area on the southern slope of Mt. Barrigada to protect the antenna look angle. The transmitters generate an electromagnetic radiation (EMR) arc, but a 2009 Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command (SPAWAR) study concluded that for the area potentially available for development at Barrigada, no hazards of EMR to personnel were predicted, provided that the no-build area was avoided and additional fencing of the antennas and antenna field was constructed to prevent unauthorized access (Commanding Officer, SPAWAR Pacific 2009).

NEXRAD is a weather surveillance radar operated by the National Weather Service for detecting precipitation and weather patterns. Blockage of the radar beam from buildings or towers can adversely affect the quality of the radar data and weather detection capability. To avoid interference with the radar beam, a 100-feet (30-m) height limit for all structures would be maintained. Additionally, in accordance with the recommendations of the 2009 SPAWAR study, no activity would occur within a 100-foot (30-m) radius of the NEXRAD tower and all structures and construction activity within a 600-foot (183-m) radius around the tower would be limited to a height of 68.5 feet (20.9 m) to avoid potential health impacts from proximity to the NEXRAD. Construction of the cantonment area at Barrigada would follow all such construction guidelines and avoid these designated zones to preclude negative mission impacts. *(Strength)*

Impacts to DoD Infrastructure. Development of the cantonment area at Barrigada would not require relocation of or otherwise impact existing DoD infrastructure. *(Strength)*

Cantonment Conclusion: Barrigada is a feasible alternative for the Marine Corps cantonment area. Planning considerations associated with the existing transmitters and the NEXRAD weather facility would be addressed in the detailed planning analysis.

Initial Screening Criteria (Family Housing):

Housing Complies with UFC Standards: As shown on Figure 2.4-1, Barrigada has approximately 1,011 acres (409 ha) of potentially developable area, including the closed Nimitz Golf Course, which would be sufficient to accommodate the family housing complex. *(Meets Criterion)*

Housing Should be Contiguous with Cantonment: As described above for cantonment, Barrigada has approximately 1,011 acres (409 ha) of potentially developable area, including the closed Nimitz Golf Course, which would be sufficient to accommodate both cantonment and family housing within the same installation. Although the family housing area would not be adjacent to the cantonment, it would be within approximately 1 road mile (1.6 km) of the cantonment area. This criterion would be met because there would be ease of access to the cantonment area and community support facilities. *(Meets Criterion)*

Additional Screening Criteria (Family Housing):

Proximity to QOL and Community Support: Barrigada has sufficient developable land available to design the base such that family housing would be in close proximity to these facilities. *(Strength)*

Mission Impacts: Construction of housing would not impact the NEXRAD weather facility on the Barrigada property. *(Strength)*

Impacts to DoD Infrastructure: Family housing development at Barrigada would not require any relocation of or otherwise impact existing DoD infrastructure. *(Strength)*

Family Housing Conclusion: Barrigada is a feasible alternative for development of family housing and associated QOL/community support functions if Barrigada is selected for the cantonment.

2.4.2.5 Apra Harbor Cantonment/Family Housing

Initial Screening Criteria (Cantonment):

Acreage Available Meets or Exceeds Acreage Required. In a preliminary evaluation, the DON identified approximately 590 acres (239 ha) of land potentially available for Marine Corps development at Apra Harbor (see Figure 2.4-1), but it is distributed over several non-contiguous parcels (i.e., Apra Harbor main base, Polaris Point, Camp Covington, and Apra Heights) as shown in Figure 2.4-2.

The DON had also estimated the total land requirement for Marine Corps cantonment and family housing at Apra Harbor to be between 557 to 696 acres (225 to 282 ha). Based on this information, the DON determined that Apra Harbor required more detailed planning analysis to confirm the feasibility of the base for development of Marine Corps cantonment/family housing. Consequently, in the NOI published for this SEIS in October 2012, the DON identified Apra Harbor as one of five preliminary alternatives for potential establishment of the Marine Corps cantonment/family housing functions in support of the 2012 Roadmap Adjustments. The DON also presented the Apra Harbor preliminary alternative, along with the other cantonment/family housing and LFTRC preliminary alternatives, for public review and comment during the SEIS scoping period that ended on December 10, 2012.

Following public scoping, a more detailed planning investigation was conducted for the Apra Harbor preliminary alternative. This more intensive planning analysis revealed substantial constraints in developing a workable cantonment/family housing layout at Apra Harbor, including an insufficient number of developable acres available and the need to displace and relocate several existing missions and functions to other federal lands on Guam. The investigation also identified limitations on the use of specific available parcels dispersed among existing Apra Harbor functions, protected wetlands, and other development constraints. The alternative could also not be designed to meet Marine Corps Guiding Principles (see Table 2.3-1). In an effort to try to make additional land available for development, the DON had to conceptually incorporate multi-level parking structures into the site layout; however, this proved unworkable due to the size and weight of military vehicles. The garages would also be considerably more expensive to construct.

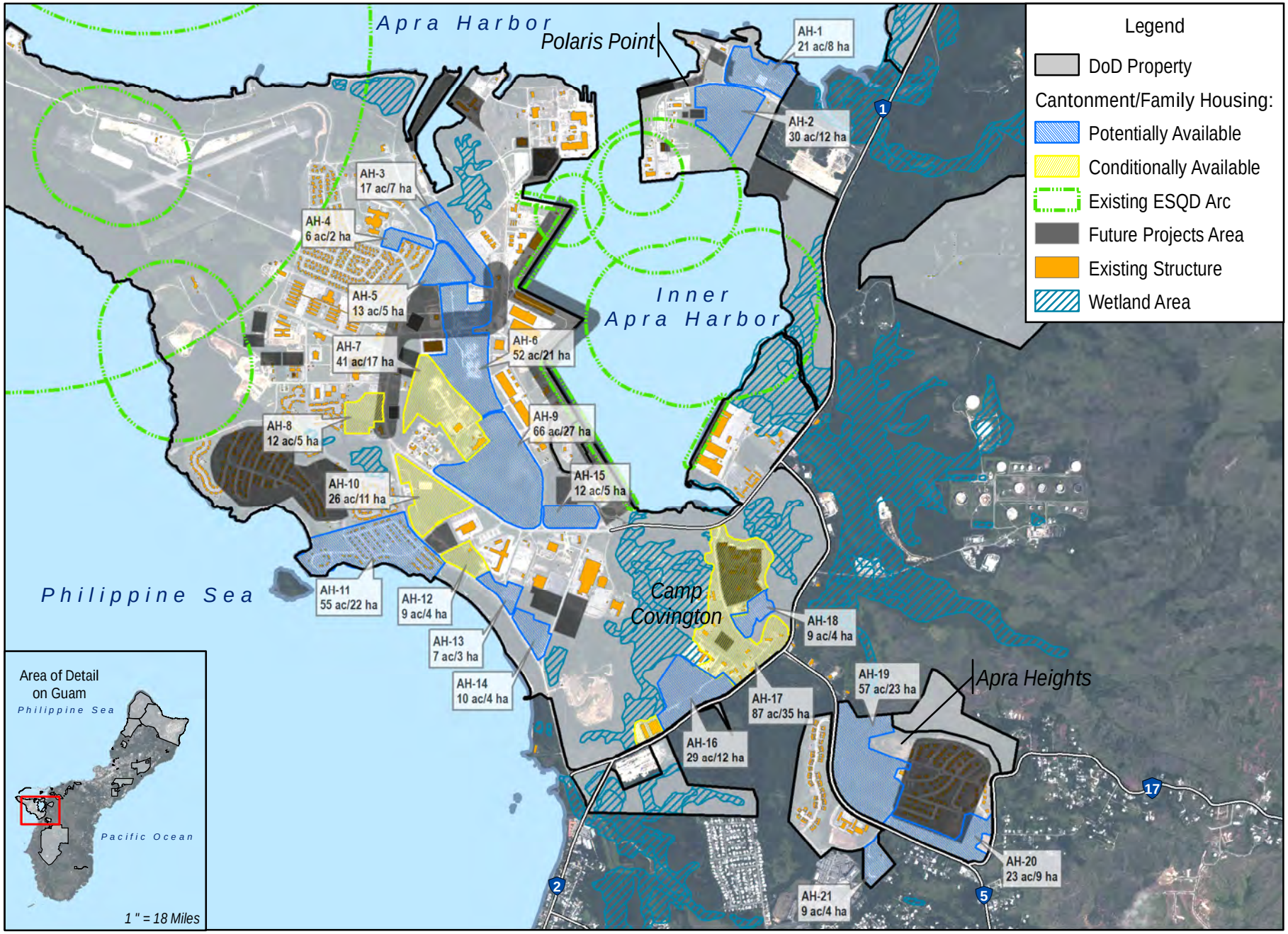


Figure 2.4-2
Apra Harbor Preliminary Cantonment/Family Housing Alternative Eliminated from Further Consideration

Source: NAVFAC Pacific 2013

The DON ultimately identified a total of 672 acres (272 ha) of developable land for this preliminary alternative (421 acres [170 ha] for cantonment and 251 acres [102 ha] for family housing) after integrating land use functional relationships with infrastructure (e.g., grading, drainage, low-impact development, utility corridors), topography/slope, wetlands, Kilo Wharf explosive safety zones, and other factors. Although more land was identified (672 acres [272 ha]) than was originally thought available (590 acres [239 ha]), the land available for potential development was scattered over the entire base and was dependent on other missions/functions being relocated to other locations.

Based on the additional information from the detailed planning analysis, the DON concluded that the dispersed, segmented nature of the available land on Apra Harbor did not allow for layout of the facilities in a manner that would provide functionality and efficiency of operations, and would not preserve operational relationships and interdependencies, thereby not meeting Marine Corps guidelines. For example, the developable area at Apra Harbor is bisected by Marine Corps Drive (a major transportation artery through the base) and an adjacent sewage treatment plant. As a result, key supply, service, and maintenance functions could not be appropriately consolidated geographically. The multi-story parking structures in some cases had to be located up to 0.5-mile (0.8-km) away by road from operational workplaces, and included two structures designated for combined government (tactical) vehicles and personally-owned vehicles. The DON identified security concerns, operational challenges, and inefficiencies associated with such a layout, and concluded that the use of multi-level parking structures with associated walking distances to workplaces would not satisfy the operational guiding principle for functionality and efficiency in daily operations. *(Does Not Meet Criterion)*

Walkable Access for UDP Units. Given the limitations of the developable space at Apra Harbor, bachelor housing could not be situated to provide walkable access to community support facilities, so this preliminary alternative would not comply with the QOL guiding principle. *(Does Not Meet Criterion)*

Cantonment Conclusion: Based on the results of detailed planning efforts, the DON determined that the development of a cantonment area at Apra Harbor is not a reasonable alternative because it does not meet Marine Corps Guiding Principles and associated initial screening criteria (see Section 2.3). Accordingly, this alternative was not evaluated further. The Apra Harbor alternative was eliminated from further consideration and is not carried forward for analysis in this SEIS.

2.4.3 Summary of Alternatives Screening Evaluation for Cantonment/Family Housing

Table 2.4-2 summarizes the results of the screening evaluation for each of the cantonment/family housing preliminary alternatives discussed in Section 2.4.2. As shown in the table, and as discussed in Section 2.4.2.5, the Apra Harbor preliminary alternative did not satisfy the screening criteria and was therefore eliminated from further analysis in this SEIS.

Table 2.4-2. Results of Preliminary Alternative Screening Evaluation for Cantonment/Family Housing

	Finegayan Cantonment/ Housing	***Finegayan Cantonment/ South Finegayan Housing***	***AAFB Cantonment/ Housing***	***Barrigada Cantonment/ Housing***	***Apra Harbor Cantonment/ Housing***
Initial Screening Criteria: Cantonment					
Acreage Available	Meets Criterion	Meets Criterion	Meets Criterion	Meets Criterion	Does not Meet Criterion
Walkable Access	Meets Criterion	Meets Criterion	Meets Criterion	Meets Criterion	Does not Meet Criterion
Additional Screening Criteria: Cantonment					
Mission Impacts	Strength	Strength	Weakness	Strength	Not Evaluated
Infrastructure Impacts	Strength	Strength	Weakness	Strength	Not Evaluated
Conclusion	***Carried Forward***	***Carried Forward***	***Carried Forward***	***Carried Forward***	***Not Carried Forward***
Initial Screening Criteria: Family Housing					
Housing Complies	Meets Criterion	Meets Criterion	Meets Criterion	Meets Criterion	Not Evaluated
Housing Contiguous	Meets Criterion	Meets Criterion	Meets Criterion	Meets Criterion	Not Evaluated
Additional Screening Criteria: Family Housing					
Proximity to QOL	Strength	Strength	Strength	Strength	Not Evaluated
Mission Impacts	Strength	Strength	Strength	Strength	Not Evaluated
Infrastructure Impacts	Strength	Strength	Weakness	Strength	Not Evaluated
Conclusion	***Carried Forward***	***Carried Forward***	***Carried Forward***	***Carried Forward***	***Not Carried Forward***
Overall Conclusion	***Carried Forward***	***Carried Forward***	***Carried Forward***	***Carried Forward***	***Not Carried Forward***

2.4.4 Alternatives Carried Forward for Analysis: Cantonment/Family Housing

The alternatives screening process and evaluation determined that four of the five preliminary cantonment/family housing alternatives were sufficiently aligned with the Marine Corps Guiding Principles and additional screening criteria to be carried forward for analysis of impacts in the Draft SEIS. These alternatives are identified as Alternatives A, B, C, and D and are described in detail below. In addition, as a result of the DON's continued analysis of environmental, cost, and other issues, as well as feedback from the public and local and federal agencies during the Draft SEIS public comment period, a fifth reasonable alternative (Alternative E) was added to the analysis during preparation of this Final SEIS. The Draft SEIS (page 2-21) noted that the range of reasonable cantonment/family housing alternative combinations would continue to be reviewed by DON during the Draft SEIS public comment period, and that adjustments to such combinations would be considered and addressed in accordance with NEPA requirements.

Figure 2.4-3 shows the locations of all five cantonment/family housing alternatives carried forward for analysis in this Final SEIS:

- Finegayan Cantonment/Family Housing (Alternative A)
- Finegayan Cantonment/South Finegayan Family Housing (Alternative B)
- AAFB Cantonment/Family Housing (Alternative C)
- Barrigada Cantonment/Family Housing (Alternative D)
- Finegayan Cantonment/AAFB Family Housing (Alternative E)

Alternative E represents a combination of the cantonment area portion of Alternatives A and B at Finegayan and the family housing portion of Alternative C at AAFB. Because Alternative E is a combination of both Alternative A (or B) and C, it also satisfies the screening criteria described above. Although, as with Alternative B, the cantonment area and the family housing area under Alternative E are not contiguous, the DON determined that Alternative E would satisfy the contiguity criterion and the proximity to QOL and community support criterion because access between the two areas would be relatively convenient via Route 9 and the existing QOL/community support functions at AAFB would be in close proximity to family housing.

As described in Section 2.1, a No-Action Alternative was also carried forward for analysis in this SEIS, although such an alternative would not meet the purpose of and need for the proposed action and would not be consistent with the new force posture adopted by the DoD in the 2012 Roadmap Adjustments.

Under the five identified action alternatives, each cantonment area would consist of six functional areas: Command Core, Unit Operations, Base Operations, BEQ and Bachelor Officer Quarters (BOQ), Community Support, and Training. Family housing areas would include three types of family housing units (single-family residences, duplex residences, and four-plex residences), a community center, elementary school, child development center(s), temporary lodging facility, youth center, and a base exchange. The DON will consider establishing a shuttle bus system to reduce traffic and improve circulation if deemed necessary. The shuttle system would transport Marine Corps personnel around the cantonment area and provide service to on-base destinations. On-base shuttle service could also be coordinated with the Guam Regional Transit Authority (GRTA) bus system to provide service to popular off-base destinations. Any grading and other earthwork required during facility construction at any of the alternative sites would be implemented to balance cut and fill on-site to the extent possible. If off-site fill material were needed, it would be obtained from a permitted source.

As described in the following subsections, each of the alternatives includes site-specific design characteristics associated with a notional facility layout (which may be subject to change as the planning and design process continues), a construction footprint or potential area of impact (which would not change regardless of ongoing site planning modifications), and both on-site and off-site utility infrastructure requirements. Common to each alternative and regardless of location, off-site development and extension of utility infrastructure, new water wells, and either facility expansion or conversion with new construction at existing DoD school facilities would be required and are presented in Section 2.4.4.6 and shown in Figure 2.4-14. These common off-site improvements are not presented within each alternative for clarity and reduced repetition.

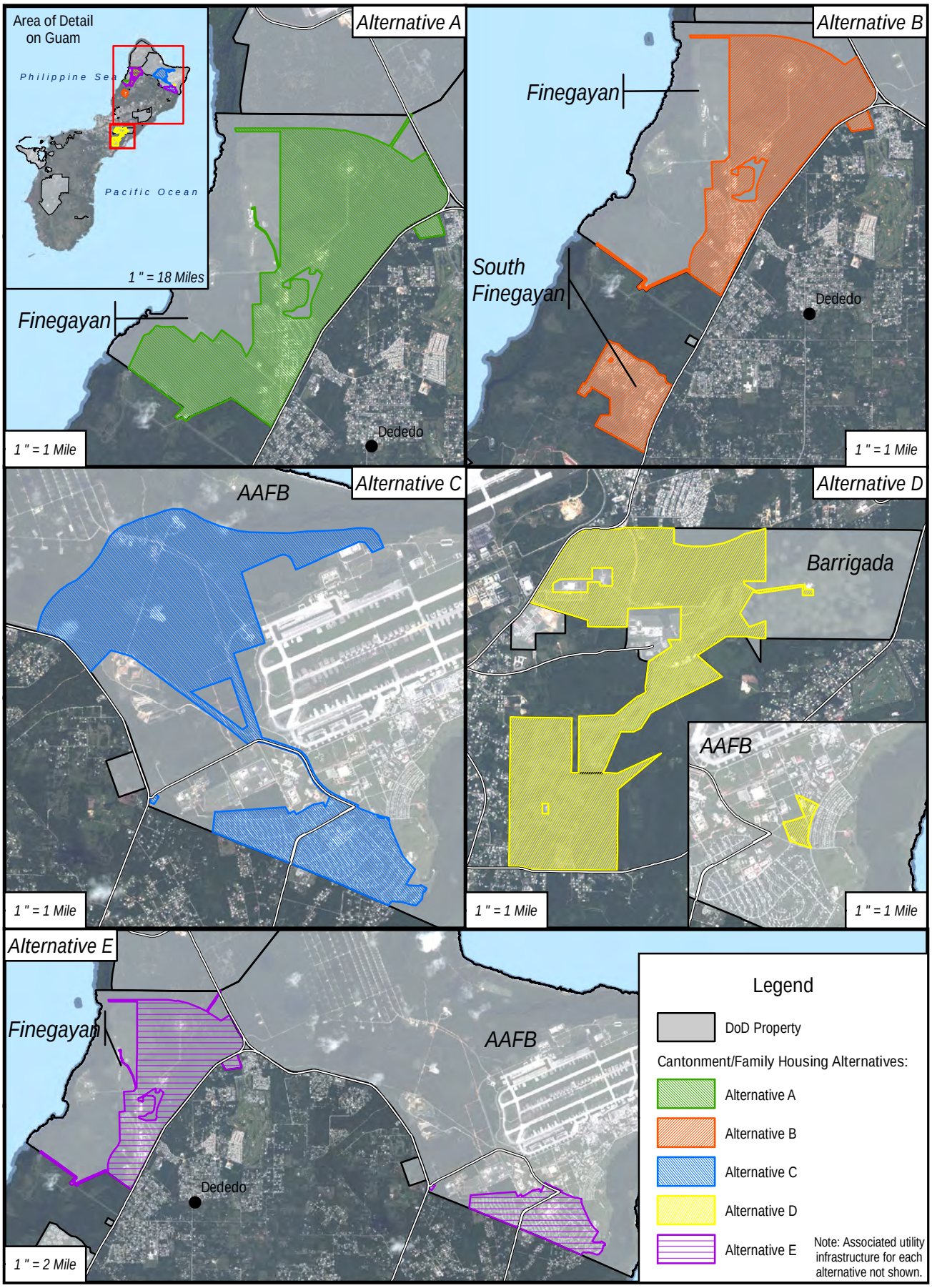


Figure 2.4-3
Cantonment/Family Housing Alternatives
Carried Forward for Analysis

N

Source: NAVFAC Pacific 2013

2.4.4.1 Finegayan Cantonment/Family Housing - Alternative A

The Finegayan cantonment/family housing alternative (Alternative A) is completely contained on existing federally owned land. This alternative is bounded on the north by NWF, on the east by Route 3, and on the west by a cliffline (within federal property), the Haputo Ecological Reserve, and the Philippine Sea. The site is also bounded to the east by limited residential development and to the south by the Dos Amantes planned area, also known as the former Harmon Village (non-federal property). Although DoD property descends to the coastline, the cantonment area would be situated on the upper area of Finegayan and would not encroach on the cliffline leading to the ocean or the adjacent ecological reserve.

Alternative A is shown in Figure 2.4-4. This alternative would comprise approximately 1,495 acres (605 ha) within one contiguous parcel of land, although the family housing area would be separated from the cantonment core by approximately 1.5 miles (2.4 km). The Finegayan housing density would comply with the Marine Corps density range.

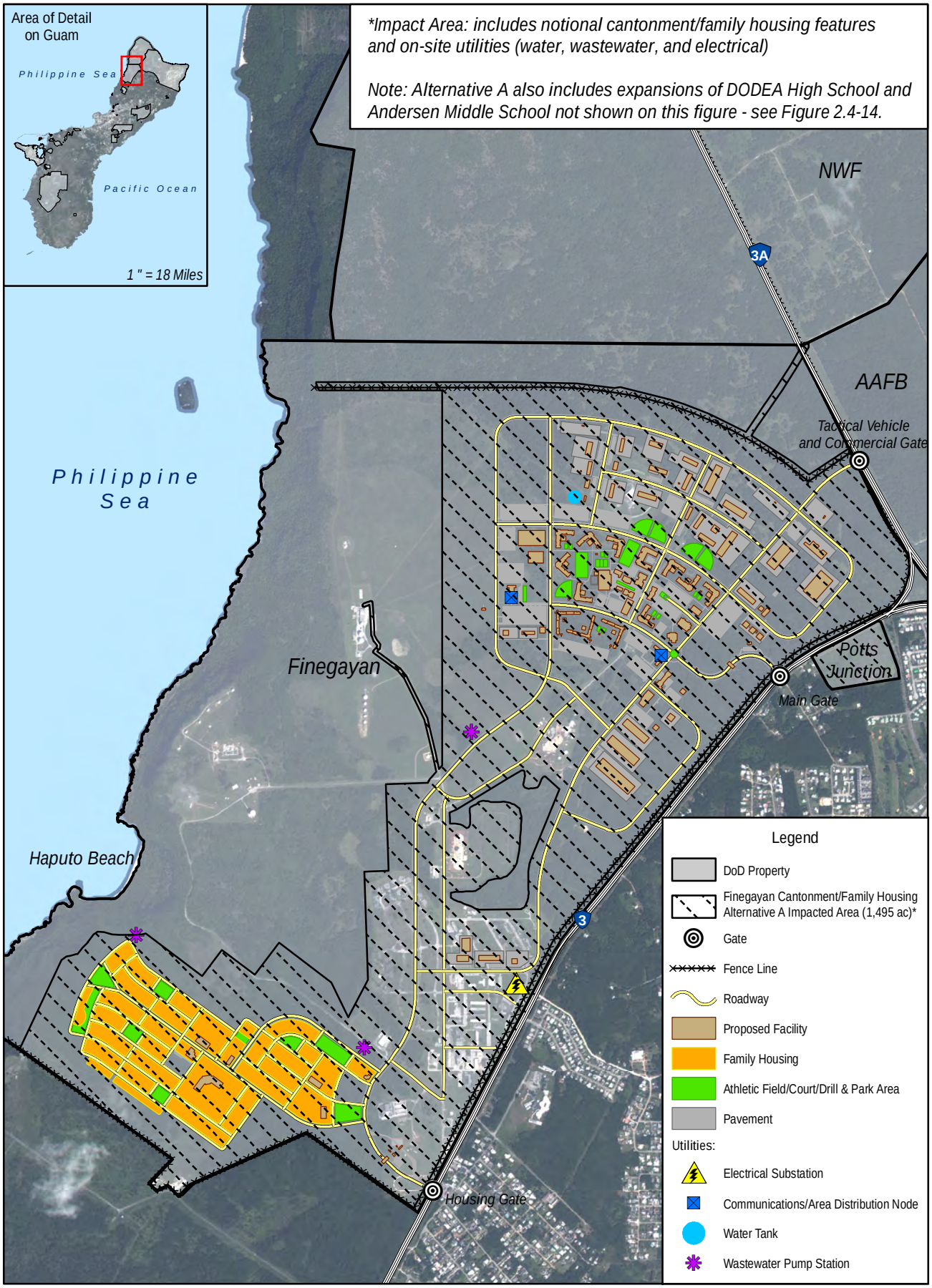
Finegayan would be directly accessible from Route 3 (main gate and residential gate) and Route 3A (tactical vehicle and commercial gate). The proposed main gate would be located off Route 3 near Potts Junction and would provide direct access to the cantonment. The family housing area would be accessed by a residential gate off Route 3 at the southeastern corner of the site.

Grading requirements for construction of the cantonment/family housing areas and associated infrastructure for Alternative A would include 3,159,000 cubic yard (yd^3) (2,415,230 cubic meter [m^3]) of cut (excavation) and 2,483,000 yd^3 (1,898,391 m^3) of fill, resulting in a net of 676,000 yd^3 (516,839 m^3) of cut material available for use as needed.

<u>Utilities</u>

As described below, on-site utilities development under Alternative A would include buried electrical, communication, water, and wastewater lines generally along existing or proposed roadways, a new electrical substation, two communication area distribution nodes, two ground level water storage tanks with pumped pressurization system and emergency backup generator, four wastewater pump stations (WWPS), a recycling facility, and a solid waste transfer facility. In addition, as shown in Figure 2.4-5, additional alternative-specific tie-ins of electrical, water, and wastewater lines would be implemented (mostly along existing utility and roadway corridors for Routes 3 and 9) to connect the new on-base infrastructure to existing utility networks.

Other off-site utility improvements common to all alternatives are covered in Section 2.4.4.6 and shown in Figure 2.4-14. Underground electrical lines would be in conduit buried up to approximately 3.5 feet (1.0 m) deep in its own dedicated trench, and water and wastewater lines would be buried at least 3.0 feet (0.9 m) deep and not more than approximately 5.0 feet (1.5 m) deep, with approximately 10.0 feet (3.0 m) of separation between their respective trenches. For purposes of this SEIS, a maximum potential impact corridor of 50.0 feet (15.2 m) wide is assumed.



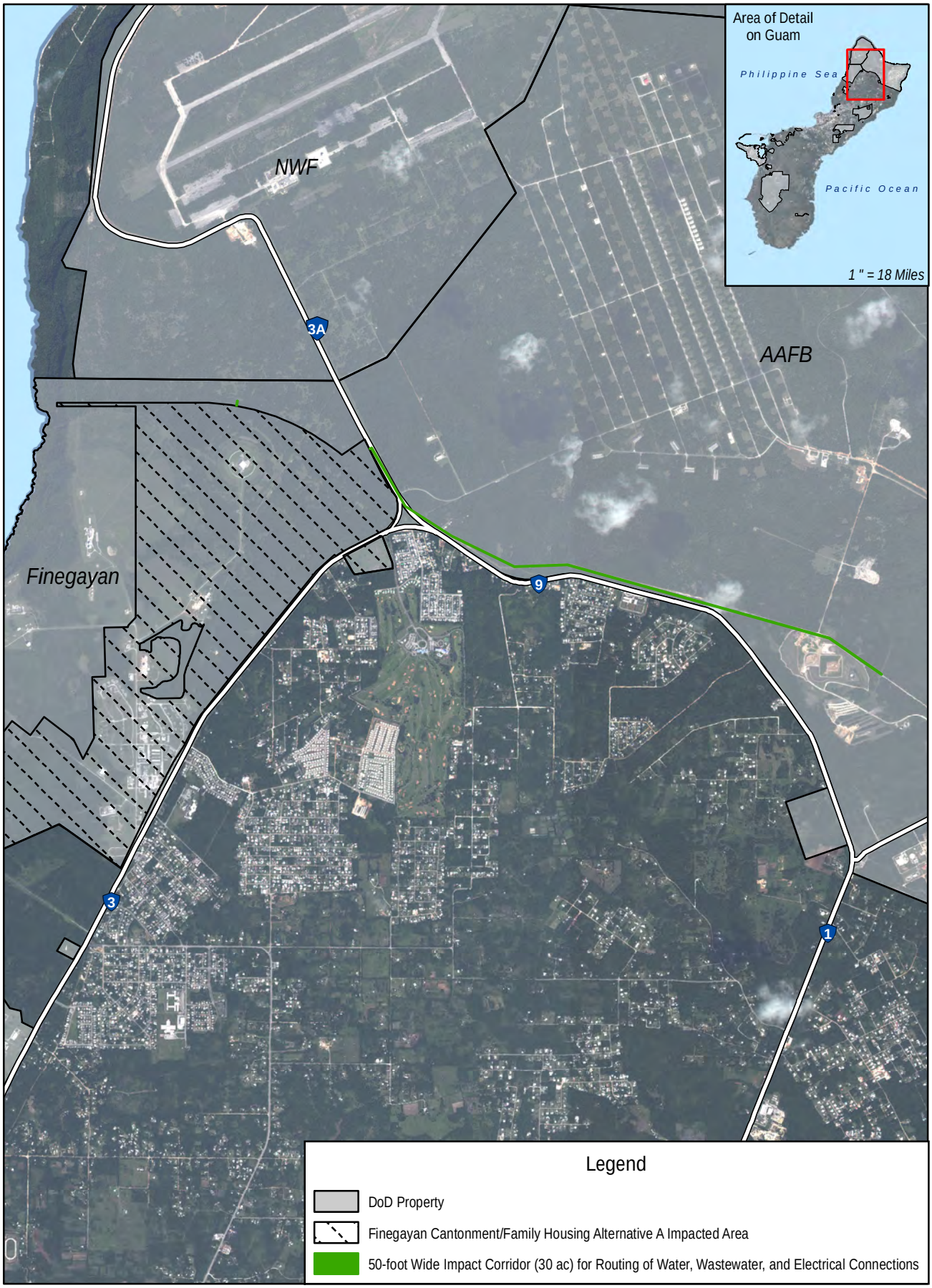
0 0.25 0.5 Mile

0 0.25 0.5 Kilometer

Figure 2.4-4
Finegayan Cantonment/Family Housing Alternative A

N

Source: NAVFAC Pacific 2013



0 2,000 4,000 Feet

0 400 800 Meters

Figure 2.4-5
Proposed Utility Routing for Finegayan Cantonment/Family Housing Alternative A

N

Source: NAVFAC Pacific 2013

Electrical Power

Although the existing substation would remain operational to serve current loads in North Finegayan and provide the necessary generator backup capability for mission-critical and emergency loads, a new substation would be constructed to serve the proposed cantonment and family housing areas. Electrical distribution throughout the cantonment and family housing areas would be via an underground 13.8 kilovolt (kV) distribution line. The new power distribution system would be installed in underground concrete encased conduit duct banks. The width of the conduit duct banks would depend on how many conduits are needed, but for power distribution, this should be within 2.0 feet (0.6 m) to 4.0 feet (1.2 m). Pad mounted distribution transformers would be provided throughout the development as required, and emergency generators would provide backup power for critical facilities. Critical facilities within sufficient proximity of each other could be served by a common emergency generator to minimize the number of generators required.

Potable Water

Currently, two elevated 250,000 gallon (946,353 liter) storage tanks are located along Route 3 in Finegayan and South Finegayan. A new 500,000 gallon (1,892,706 liter) concrete ground-level water storage tank would be installed adjacent to the existing 200,000 gallon (757,082 liter) concrete ground-level water storage tank, B144, located near the North Finegayan existing elevated storage tank, to meet current demand requirements, including fire protection. The new concrete ground-level water storage tank would have an updated supervisory control and data acquisition system and connection to the Harmon Booster Pump Station to support the required fire flow and water demand to the new 500,000 gallon ground-level tank. This new tank would remain part of the water system serving the existing facilities and is not part of the proposed action. Both elevated water storage tanks located at Finegayan and South Finegayan would be demolished.

Increased water supply for the cantonment/family housing would come from the proposed new well field at AAFB and excess water from existing DoD water systems (to include the rehabilitated wells). Rehabilitation has been completed or is in process and thus is not part of the proposed action covered within this SEIS, but the new proposed well field of approximately 11 new wells is part of the proposed action. The new wells would feed a new well field collection tank and water treatment facility (chlorination and fluoridation). This water supply would feed a new ground-level water storage tank that would be provided within the proposed cantonment area. To service the family housing area, a separate water storage tank will be built in the family housing area or next to the new ground tank at the cantonment area. The new potable water distribution pipes would be installed underground at least 3.0 feet (0.9 m) deep. The width of the trench to install the pipes would be about 1.5 feet (0.5 m) to 4.0 feet (1.2 m) for 6 inch (15 centimeters [cm]) to 24 inch (61 cm) pipes.

Wastewater

A new wastewater collection system for Alternative A would include a network of gravity mains, manholes, WWPS, and force mains. The new system would tie into the GWA wastewater collection system at a manhole on Route 3. Wastewater would be conveyed to the Northern District WWTP for treatment and disposal. Upgrades to the Northern District WWTP are already needed in order for the plant to achieve compliance with the current NPDES permit requirements.

The new wastewater collection system would be installed underground at least 3.0 feet (0.9 m) deep and not more than approximately 5.0 feet (1.5 m) deep. The width of the installation trench would be approximately 2.0 feet (0.6 m) to 3.0 feet (0.9 m) wide. Larger excavations would be required for the installation of manholes.

Solid Waste

The GovGuam Layon Landfill would continue to be used for solid waste disposal. Construction and demolition debris would be processed for reuse or disposed in existing disposal facilities in accordance with all regulatory requirements, EOs, and DoD requirements. The DON is currently coordinating with the Guam Environmental Protection Agency (GEPA) regarding the status of the permit for the Naval Base Guam Landfill. Disposal of wastes at the Naval Base Guam Landfill would be consistent with solid waste permit terms and conditions. The Solid Waste Working Group consisting of the DoD, GEPA, and USEPA was established to coordinate and resolve landfill permitting issues and other solid waste issues on Guam. Green waste composting and construction recycling would be pursued on-site during the construction process. A new solid waste transfer facility and a waste recycling facility would be constructed for Alternative A.

2.4.4.2 Finegayan Cantonment/South Finegayan Housing - Alternative B

The Finegayan cantonment/South Finegayan housing alternative (Alternative B), as shown in Figure 2.4-6, would comprise approximately 1,450 acres (587 ha) of federally owned land. The cantonment area of this alternative would be in the same location as the proposed cantonment for Alternative A, discussed in Section 2.4.4.1. The housing area would be located at the South Finegayan site, approximately 1.0 mile (1.6 km) from the southern boundary of Finegayan. The portion of the South Finegayan parcel proposed for development of family housing covers approximately 290 acres (117 ha). The proposed housing density at South Finegayan would comply with the Marine Corps density range.

Access to the Finegayan cantonment area would be via a new Main Gate off Route 3 at Potts Junction and a tactical vehicle and commercial gate off Route 3A. The South Finegayan family housing area would be accessible off Route 3 via a new residential gate.

Grading requirements under Alternative B (comprising the Finegayan and South Finegayan components) would include 3,245,000 yd^3 (2,480,980 m^3) of cut (excavation) and 2,731,000 yd^3 (2,087,999 m^3) of fill, resulting in a net of 514,000 yd^3 (392,981 m^3) of cut material available for use as needed.

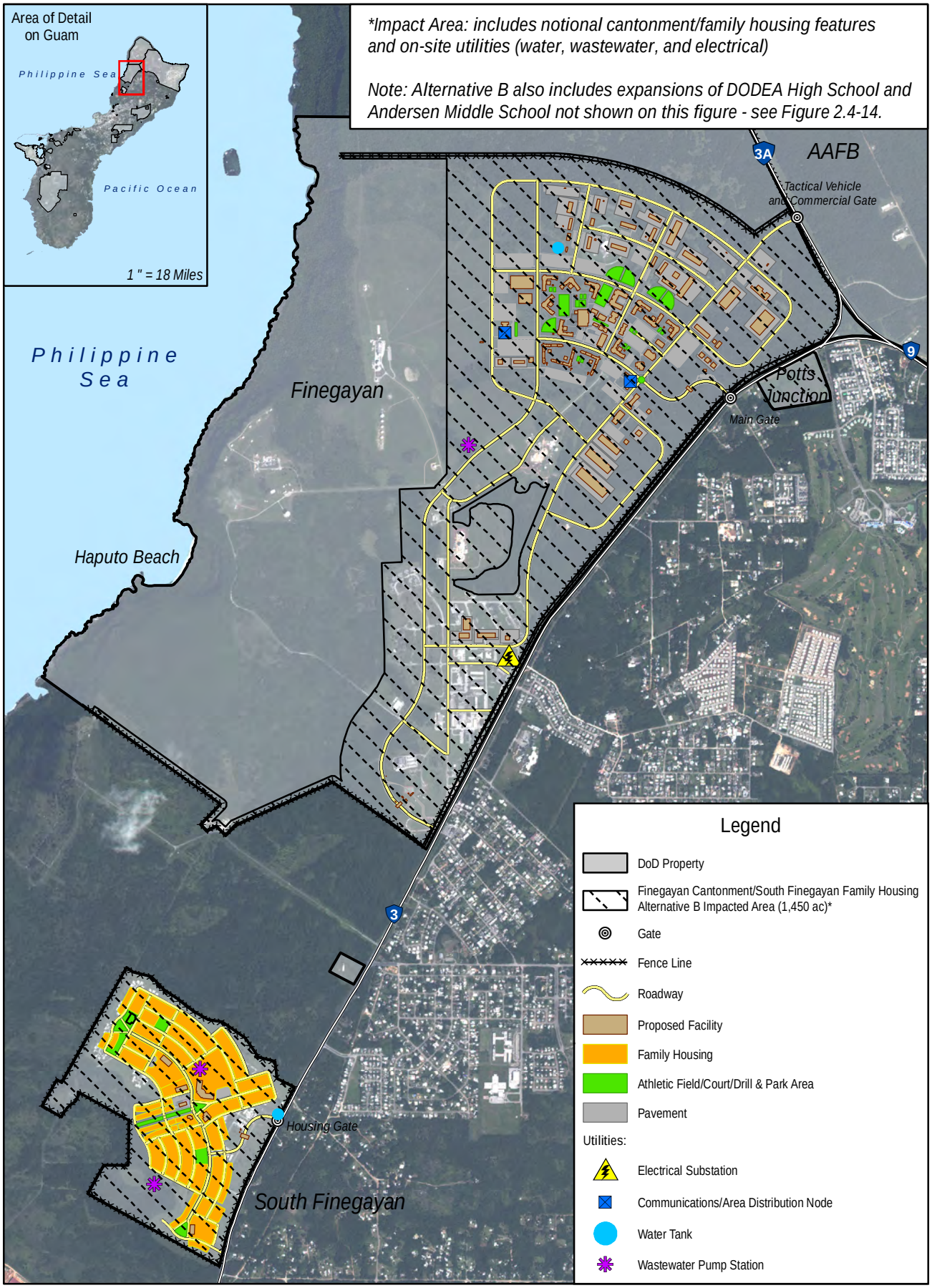


Figure 2.4-6
Finegayan Cantonment/South Finegayan
Family Housing Alternative B

Source: NAVFAC Pacific 2013

Utilities

As described below, on-site utilities development under Alternative B would include buried electrical, communication, water, and wastewater lines generally along existing or proposed roadways, a new electrical substation, two communication area distribution nodes, two new ground level water storage tanks (see discussion under the Finegayan alternative) and one at the family housing area at South Finegayan, WWPS at the cantonment area and the family housing area, a waste recycling facility, and a solid waste transfer facility.

In addition, as shown in Figure 2.4-7, additional alternative-specific tie-ins of electrical, water, and wastewater lines would be implemented (mostly along existing utility and roadway corridors for Routes 3 and 9) to connect the new on-base infrastructure to existing utility networks. Other off-site utility improvements common to all alternatives are covered in Section 2.4.4.6 and shown in Figure 2.4-14. Underground electrical lines would be in conduit buried up to approximately 3.5 feet (1.0 m) deep in their own trenches, and water and wastewater lines would be buried at least 3.0 feet (0.9 m) deep and not more than approximately 5.0 feet (1.5 m) deep, with approximately 10.0 feet (3.0 m) of separation between their respective trenches. For purposes of this SEIS, a maximum potential impact corridor 50.0 feet (15.2 m) wide is assumed.

Electrical Power

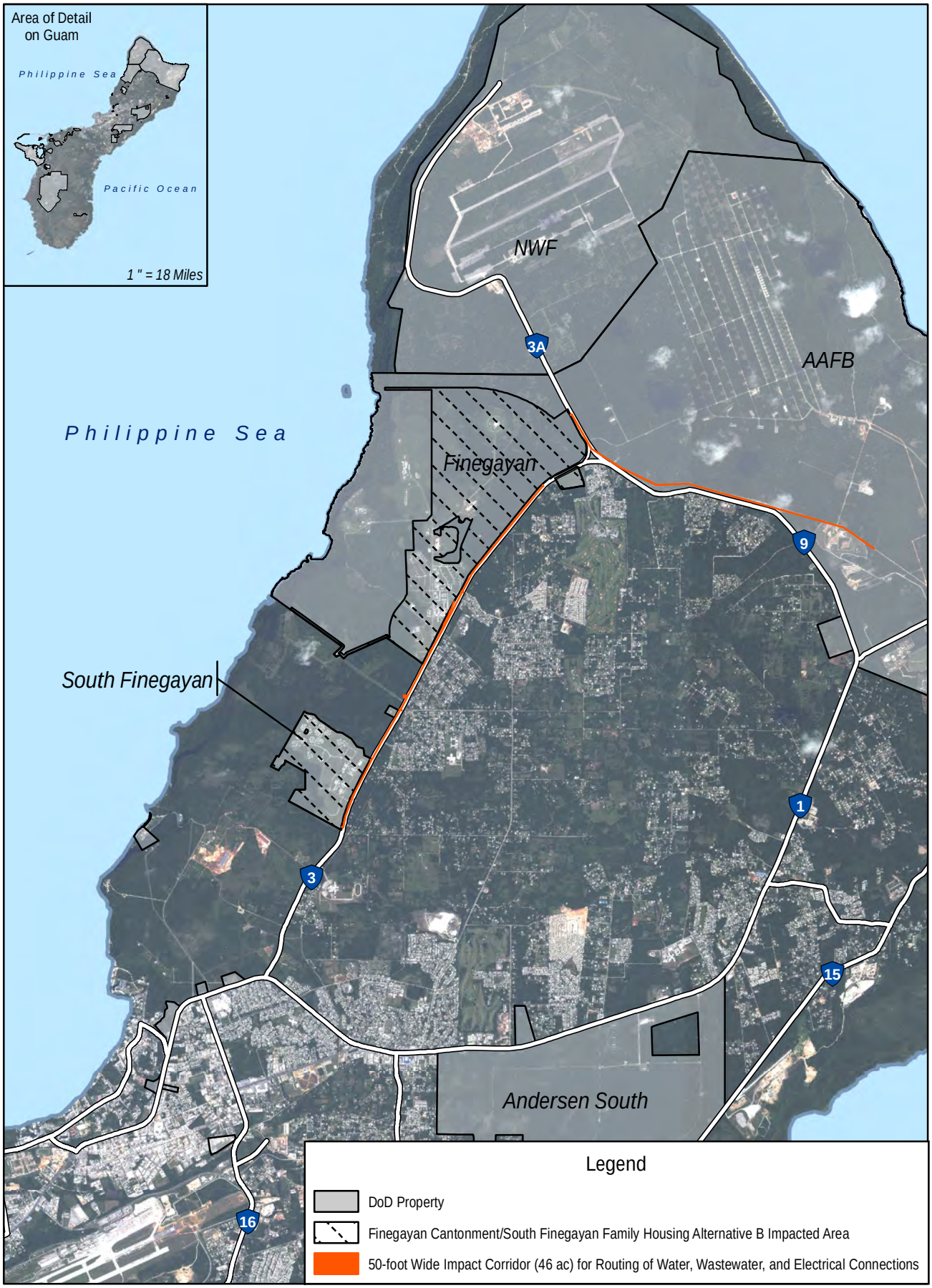
Provision of electrical power to Alternative B would be the same as discussed in Section 2.4.4.1 with the addition of an underground 13.8 kV electrical line along Route 3 from the proposed new Finegayan substation to the South Finegayan family housing area. This underground 13.8 kV electrical line along Route 3 would be within a concrete encased duct bank. The width of the conduit duct banks would depend on how many conduits are needed, but for power distribution, this should be within 2.0 feet (0.6 m) to 4.0 feet (1.2 m).

Potable Water

Water service to Alternative B would be similar to the water service for Alternative A, as discussed in Section 2.4.4.1. However, this alternative would include installation of a water main extension from Finegayan to South Finegayan along Route 3, which would be installed in a trench up to approximately 5 feet (1.5 m) deep. There would be a ground-level water storage tank located at South Finegayan family housing area fed by the water storage tank(s) at Finegayan through a new underground water line along Route 3.

Wastewater

The new wastewater collection system for the cantonment area in Alternative B would be the same as discussed in Section 2.4.4.1 for Alternative A. In the family housing area, the existing GWA interceptor sewer currently goes through South Finegayan and would conflict with the proposed family housing development in Alternative B. The existing GWA interceptor sewer would be rerouted around the north and west sides of the proposed family housing area and thus be maintained as a gravity system. The family housing wastewater collection system would include a network of gravity mains, manholes, two WWPS and force mains and tie into the rerouted GWA interceptor sewer on the west side. Wastewater would be conveyed to the Northern District WWTP for treatment and disposal. Upgrades to the Northern District WWTP are already needed in order for the plant to achieve compliance with the current NPDES permit.



0 0.5 1 Miles

0 0.5 1 Kilometers

Figure 2.4-7
Proposed Utility Routing for Finegayan Cantonment/South Finegayan Family Housing Alternative B

Source: NAVFAC Pacific 2013

The new wastewater collection system would be installed underground with a minimum 3.0 feet (0.9 m) cover to approximately 5.0 feet (1.5 m) deep, or sometimes deeper if needed. The width of the installation trench would be approximately 2.0 feet (0.6 m) to 3.0 feet (0.9 m) wide. Larger excavations would be required for the installation of manholes.

Solid Waste

Solid Waste for Alternative B would be handled the same as for Alternative A, as discussed in Section 2.4.4.1.

2.4.4.3 Andersen Air Force Base Cantonment/Family Housing - Alternative C

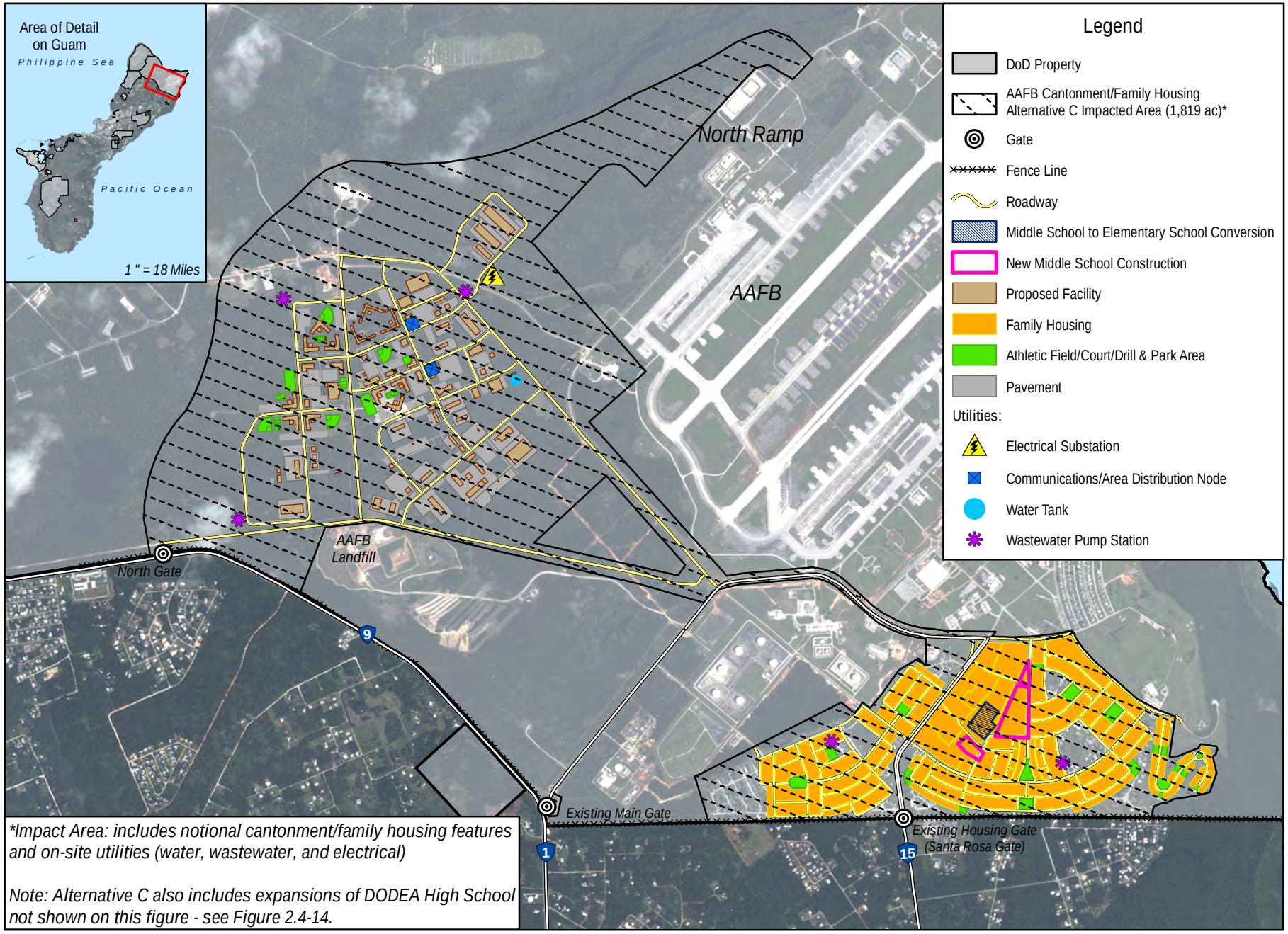
The AAFB cantonment/family housing alternative (Alternative C) is located on AAFB, which is bounded to the north and east by the Pacific Ocean, to the south by privately-owned residential areas, and to the west by Route 9 and NWF. Alternative C would utilize approximately 1,819 acres (736 ha) of federally owned land (Figure 2.4-8). The cantonment/family housing areas of Alternative C would not be contiguous, but both areas would be contained within the same installation fence line.

Grading requirements for construction of the cantonment/family housing areas and associated infrastructure would include 2,390,000 yd^3 (1,827,286 m^3) of cut and 2,652,000 yd^3 (2,027,599 m^3) of fill, resulting in a net requirement of 262,000 yd^3 (200,313 m^3) of fill.

Access to the cantonment would occur from the existing Main Gate on Route 1 and from Route 9 through the North Gate. However, the Main Gate would need to be expanded to accommodate the new loading for the cantonment.

The family housing area for Alternative C would be located at the current AAFB family housing area approximately 2 miles (3.2 km) southeast of the proposed cantonment area. The proposed housing density at AAFB is 5.5 units per acre (final configuration is subject to change; Figures 2.4-8 and 2.4-14 provides a notional layout). The family housing area would be accessed by the existing family housing gate (the Santa Rosa Gate) at the northern end of Route 15, or from the AAFB Main Gate off Route 1. Existing family housing would be demolished and a maximum 912 family housing units would be constructed as replacements for existing AAFB housing in addition to the 535 family housing units required for Marine Corps families. The total of 1,447 maximum family housing units would be integrated into one large housing pool where all eligible personnel and families would live. The total number of housing units will continue to be refined, but the analyses in this SEIS are based upon the number of units identified above.

Existing community support facilities would be expanded or replaced, including the child development center, youth center, clinic, and temporary lodging facility. Other facilities that could be impacted and require expansion or replacement include the commissary, dining facility, fitness center, theater, library and chapel(s). These facilities would be the subject of a follow-on community support assessment. Other new facility construction under the AAFB cantonment/family housing alternative would include a new temporary lodging facility, a new community center with outdoor swimming pool, and a new Family Support Center. Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force planners will coordinate with the Defense Commissary Agency on future commissary alternatives, to include evaluation of a new commissary adjacent to the existing base exchange.



0 0.5 1 Mile

0 0.5 1 Kilometer

Figure 2.4-8
AAFB Cantonment/Family Housing Alternative C

Source: NAVFAC Pacific 2013

Utilities

As described below, on-site utilities development under Alternative C would include buried electrical, communication, water, and wastewater lines generally along proposed or existing roadways, and a new electrical power distribution system for the cantonment hooked to a dedicated substation to be fed from the planned North Ramp switching station. The installation of the switching station is not part of the proposed action. Alternative C would also include a new water storage tank, five new WWPS and refurbishment of two existing WWPS, a waste recycling facility, a solid waste transfer facility, and two communications area distribution nodes. The existing capacities of the utilities for the proposed AAFB family housing area are deemed adequate for the proposed redeveloped area. The proposed increase in the number of housing units and other facilities is small compared to the existing housing and other facilities. Additionally, the new facilities would implement energy and water efficient features, which would reduce utility requirements. Revised distribution for electrical power, water, and wastewater collection would be required.

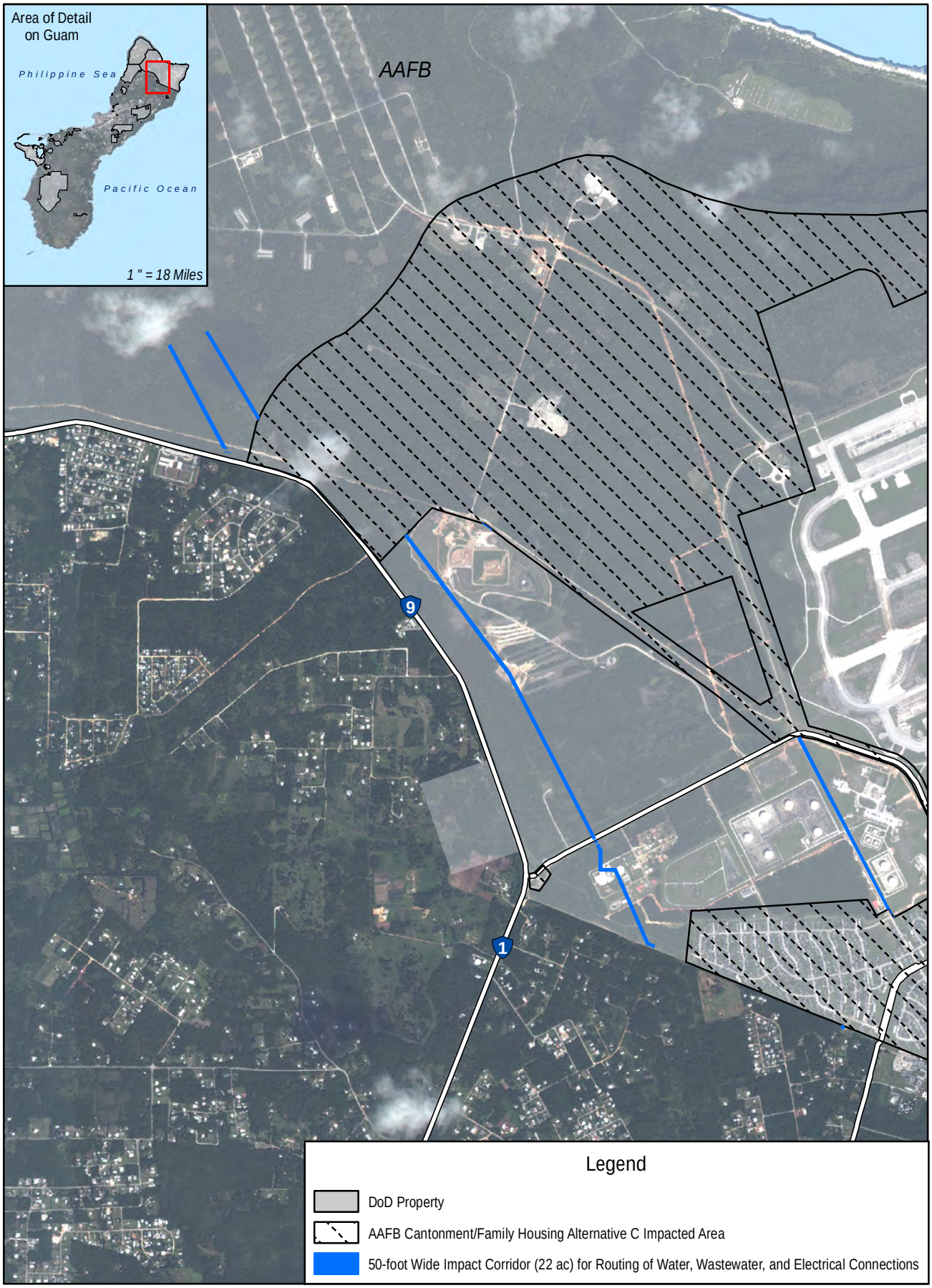
In addition, as shown in Figure 2.4-9, additional alternative-specific tie-ins of water and wastewater lines would be implemented (mostly along portions of interior AAFB roadway corridors and a portion of Route 9) to connect the new on-base infrastructure to existing utility networks. Other off-site utility improvements common to all alternatives are covered in Section 2.4.4.6 and shown in Figure 2.4-14. The underground electrical line would be buried up to approximately 3.5 feet (1.0 m) deep in its own dedicated trench, and water and wastewater lines would be buried with at least 3.0 feet (0.9 m) deep to not more than approximately 5.0 feet (1.5 m) deep, with approximately 10.0 feet (3.0 m) of separation between their respective trenches. For purposes of this SEIS, a maximum potential impact corridor 50.0 feet (15.2 m) wide is assumed.

Electrical Power

The planned switching station for the North Ramp projects would be located just east of the proposed cantonment area and would have adequate power capacity to support the proposed development. For the AAFB Alternative, the plan is to install a dedicated substation for providing power to the cantonment. This substation would be fed from the 34.5kV transmission at AAFB substation. A dedicated 34.5kV underground line from the AAFB substation to this substation would be constructed. The installation of the switching station is not part of the proposed action. Small pad mounted distribution transformers would be located in the cantonment area to provide power for facilities. Additionally, emergency generators would provide backup power for critical facilities. The new power distribution system would be installed in underground concrete encased conduit duct banks and properly spaced manholes. The width of the conduit duct banks would depend on how many conduits are needed, but for power distribution, this should be within 2.0 feet (0.6 m) to 4.0 feet (1.2 m).

Potable Water

Increased water supply for the cantonment area would come from the new well field at AAFB and excess water from the DoD water system (to include the rehabilitated wells). Rehabilitation has been completed or is in progress and thus is not part of the proposed action covered within this SEIS, but the new proposed well field of approximately 11 new wells is part of the proposed action. The new wells would feed a new well field collection tank, pump and water treatment facility (chlorination and fluoridation). The cantonment area would be provided with a new ground level water storage tank supplied by the new well field storage tank. Pumped pressurization with an emergency generator for backup power would be utilized.



0 1,000 2,000 Feet

0 200 400 Meters

Figure 2.4-9
Proposed Utility Routing for AAFB
Cantonment/Family Housing Alternative C

N

Source: NAVFAC Pacific 2013

Alternatively, the proposed new well field water collection tank could feed into the existing AAFB storage tank and new distribution piping installed along Marianas Boulevard to the proposed new water storage tank with a pumped pressurization system at the cantonment, which would provide the water supply. This SEIS evaluates both options, but should Alternative C become the preferred alternative, these options would be studied more in depth in order to select the best approach.

Water for the family housing area would be provided by the current AAFB water system that would be tied into the proposed new well field. The existing housing area water distribution system would be modified to reroute the system for the new road alignments desired for the family housing layout.

The new potable water distribution pipes would be installed underground at least 3.0 feet (0.9 m) deep. The width of the trench to install the pipes would be about 1.5 feet (0.5 m) to 4.0 feet (1.2 m) for 6 inch (15 cm) to 24 inch (61 cm) pipes.

Wastewater

The new wastewater collection systems for the cantonment and family housing of Alternative C would be separate systems. The cantonment wastewater collection system would include a network of gravity mains, manholes, WWPSs, and force mains. The cantonment system would discharge into the GWA collection system at an existing manhole on Route 9 near the new access road entrance to the new North Gate and be conveyed to the Northern District WWTP for treatment and disposal. The family housing wastewater collection system would include a network of gravity mains, manholes, two new WWPSs, force mains and refurbishment of existing WWPSs #1881 and #1089. The family housing wastewater collection system would utilize the existing connection to the GWA wastewater collection system and would remain as is. Existing WWPS #1295 would be demolished as part of the proposed action. Wastewater would be conveyed to the Northern District WWTP for treatment and disposal. Upgrades to the Northern District WWTP are already needed in order for the plant to achieve compliance with the current NPDES permit.

The new wastewater collection system would be installed underground with a minimum 3.0 feet (0.9 m) cover to approximately 5.0 feet (1.5 m) deep, or sometimes deeper if needed. The width of the installation trench would be approximately 2.0 feet (0.6 m) to 3.0 feet (0.9 m) wide. Larger excavations would be required for the installation of manholes.

Solid Waste

Solid waste generated during construction of Alternative C, including the construction and demolition debris generated by the demolition of the existing family housing and construction of new family housing would be handled as described for Alternative A in Section 2.4.4.1. A new waste recycling facility and solid waste transfer facility would be constructed for Alternative C cantonment. The existing solid waste recycling center and transfer facilities at AAFB are at capacity, so new facilities to accommodate the operation of the proposed cantonment/family housing area would be constructed in the vicinity of the cantonment. Planned solid waste infrastructure includes construction of a separate solid waste transfer station and recycling facility, apart from the existing temporary transfer station and Arc Light Recycling Facility. The additional transfer station and recycling facility would be built within the industrial area footprint and would support the Marine Corps cantonment apart from the existing facilities that would continue to support the Air Force requirements. Alternatively, if feasible, the existing AAFB solid waste transfer station and recycling center could be expanded. Family housing areas would continue to have their solid waste handled as currently done for the existing AAFB housing area.

2.4.4.4 Barrigada Cantonment/Housing - Alternative D

The Barrigada cantonment/family housing alternative (Alternative D) is located on the eastern side of Guam, with Route 15 bordering the site to the east and south, and Routes 16 and 10 to the west. Existing land uses in the northern section of the Barrigada property include DoD communication high frequency transmitting activities, headquarters facilities for the Guam Army National Guard, and facilities used by the Army Reserve and the Navy's Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command. A portion of the southernmost part of the Barrigada property is used by the Air Force to accommodate the NEXRAD weather facility. The northern and southern sections of the Barrigada property are connected by a strip of open space that was the former Nimitz Golf Course.

Alternative D would comprise approximately 1,194 acres (483 ha) of federally owned land (Figure 2.4-10). The cantonment and family housing areas would be located on one contiguous parcel of land, although the family housing area would be separated from the cantonment by approximately 1.5 miles (2.4 km). The cantonment would be located in the southern part of the site near Route 15. Base support facilities would occupy the former Nimitz Golf Course and would connect the cantonment core to the family housing area to the north. The proposed housing density at Barrigada would comply with the Marine Corps density range. In addition to the proposed facilities for cantonment/family housing within the Barrigada property, Alternative D would also include construction of a BEQ with 300 rooms and a BOQ with 100 rooms on AAFB, as shown in the inset map on Figure 2.4-10. The BEQ and BOQ would be for the military personnel associated with the ACE facilities on AAFB.

The cantonment area would be accessed via a new Main Gate off Route 15 and a new commercial gate off Route 15. The family housing area would be accessed via a new residential gate off Route 16 just north of the existing gate to the Guam Army National Guard site.

Grading for construction of the cantonment/family housing areas and associated infrastructure under Alternative D would include 3,510,000 yd^3 (2,683,589 m^3) of cut (excavation) and 2,618,000 yd^3 (2,001,606 m^3) of fill, resulting in a net of 892,000 yd^3 (681,983 m^3) of cut material available for use as needed.

<u>Utilities</u>

As described below, on-site utilities development under Alternative D would include buried electrical, communication, water, and wastewater lines generally along existing or proposed roadways, a new electrical substation, two communications area distribution nodes, a new water storage tank adjacent to the existing water storage tank (unless subsequent studies find the existing water storage tank adequate), four new WWPS, a waste recycling facility, and a solid waste transfer facility.

In addition, as shown in Figure 2.4-11, additional alternative-specific tie-ins of electrical, water, and wastewater lines would be implemented (mostly along portions of existing utility and roadway corridors for Routes 3, 1, 16, and 8) to connect the new on-base infrastructure to existing utility networks. Other off-site utility improvements common to all alternatives are covered in Section 2.4.4.6 and shown in Figure 2.4-14. The off-site electrical line upgrade would be overhead and part of the GPA system and include a communication line for GPA purposes. Water and wastewater lines would be buried at least 3.0 feet (0.9 m) deep and not more than approximately 5.0 feet (1.5 m) deep, with approximately 10.0 feet (3.0 m) of separation between their respective trenches. For purposes of this SEIS, a maximum potential impact corridor 50.0 feet (15.2 m) wide is assumed.

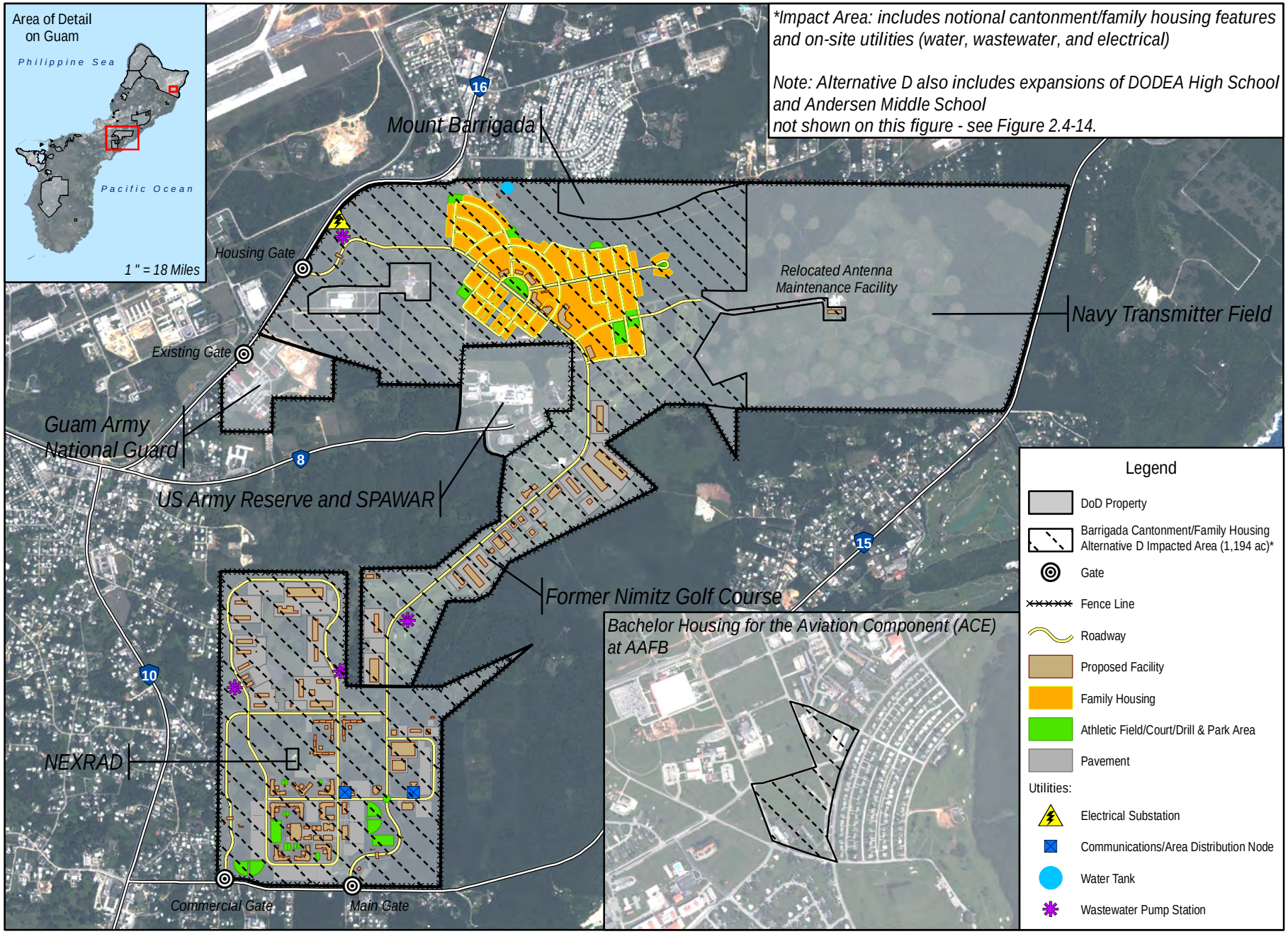
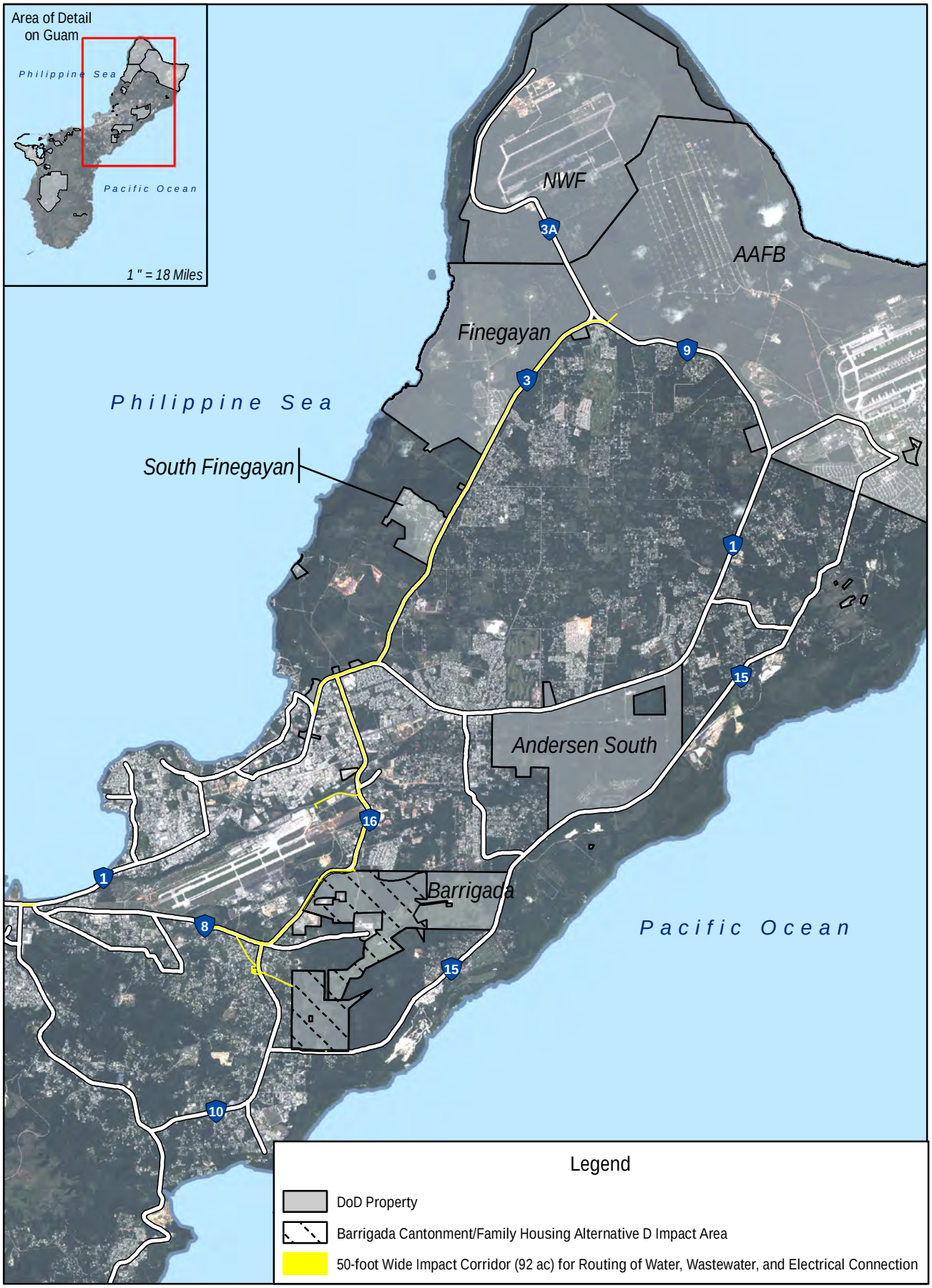


Figure 2.4-10
Barrigada Cantonment/Family Housing Alternative D

Source: NAVFAC Pacific 2013



0 0.5 1 2 Miles

0 0.5 1 2 Kilometers

Figure 2.4-11
Proposed Utility Routing for Barrigada Cantonment/Family Housing Alternative D

N

Source: NAVFAC Pacific 2013

Electrical Power

The existing GPA circuits from the existing GPA Barrigada Substation and the GPA Guam Airport Authority Substation would support the existing and planned loads at the Barrigada site. To facilitate this additional support, the transmission lines between those two existing substations would require upgrades along with a new communication line. A new substation would be constructed near the proposed family housing gate along Route 16 and tie into the upgraded GPA transmission line. This substation, along with the distribution transformers throughout the development, would provide power to the cantonment and housing areas. Emergency generators would provide backup power for critical facilities.

The new power distribution system would be installed in underground conduit in concrete encased duct banks. The width of the conduit duct banks would depend on how many conduits are needed, but for power distribution, this should be within 2.0 feet (0.6 m) to 4.0 feet (1.2 m).

Potable Water

Increased water supply for the proposed action would come from the new well field at AAFB, excess water from existing DoD water systems, and the rehabilitated wells. Rehabilitation has been completed or is in process and thus is not part of the proposed action covered within this SEIS, but the new proposed well field of approximately 11 new wells is part of the proposed action. The new wells would feed a new well field collection tank and water treatment facility (chlorination and fluoridation). This water supply would feed Barrigada from the proposed water transmission system along Route 3 and Route 16. The existing water main along Route 16 would require upgrades from the Harmon Pump Station to the proposed new water storage tank adjacent to the existing Barrigada water storage tank. Should subsequent water system studies find the existing Barrigada water storage tank adequate to serve the proposed development at Barrigada, then the new tank would not be necessary. A main distribution line would be constructed from the proposed new water storage tank down the middle of the housing area and to the southern part of the cantonment. A connection to the existing DoD water main on Route 16 would be made for use in emergency situations to facilitate receiving water from southern sources, but would not be adequate for full service.

The new potable water distribution pipes would be installed underground at least 3.0 feet (0.9 m) deep. The width of the trench to install the pipes would be about 1.5 feet (0.5 m) to 4.0 feet (1.2 m) for 6 inch (15 cm) to 24 inch (61 cm) pipes.

Wastewater

Wastewater generated from Alternative D would be collected, conveyed to, treated, and disposed of at the Agaña WWTP for facilities located at Navy Barrigada, and at the Northern District WWTP for facilities located at AAFB. Upgrades to both WWTPs are already needed in order for the plants to achieve compliance with the current NPDES permits.

The new wastewater collection system for the cantonment and family housing in Alternative D would include a network of gravity mains, manholes, WWPS, and force mains. A new sewer main would be required off-base to tie into the existing GWA wastewater collection system on Route 10 where wastewater is pumped to an existing gravity main along Route 8 by the GWA Barrigada pump station. Upgrades to the GWA Barrigada pump station and force main would be required. As an option, a new off-base WWPS could be installed along Route 10 and/or a new force main installed north along Route 10 and west along Route 8. Wastewater from both options would connect to the existing GWA gravity main along Route 8 and be conveyed west to Route 1 to the Agaña WWTP for treatment and disposal. Both options are evaluated in this SEIS.

The new wastewater collection system would be installed underground with a minimum 3.0 feet (0.9 m) cover to approximately 5.0 feet (1.5 m) deep, or sometimes deeper if needed. The width of the installation trench would be approximately 2.0-feet (0.6-m) to 3.0-feet (0.9-m) wide. Larger excavations would be required for the installation of manholes.

Solid Waste

There are no existing solid waste facilities at Barrigada. Solid waste generated during construction would be handled as described for Alternative A in Section 2.4.4.1. A new waste recycling facility and solid waste transfer facility would be constructed for Alternative D.

2.4.4.5 Finegayan Cantonment/AAFB Family Housing - Alternative E

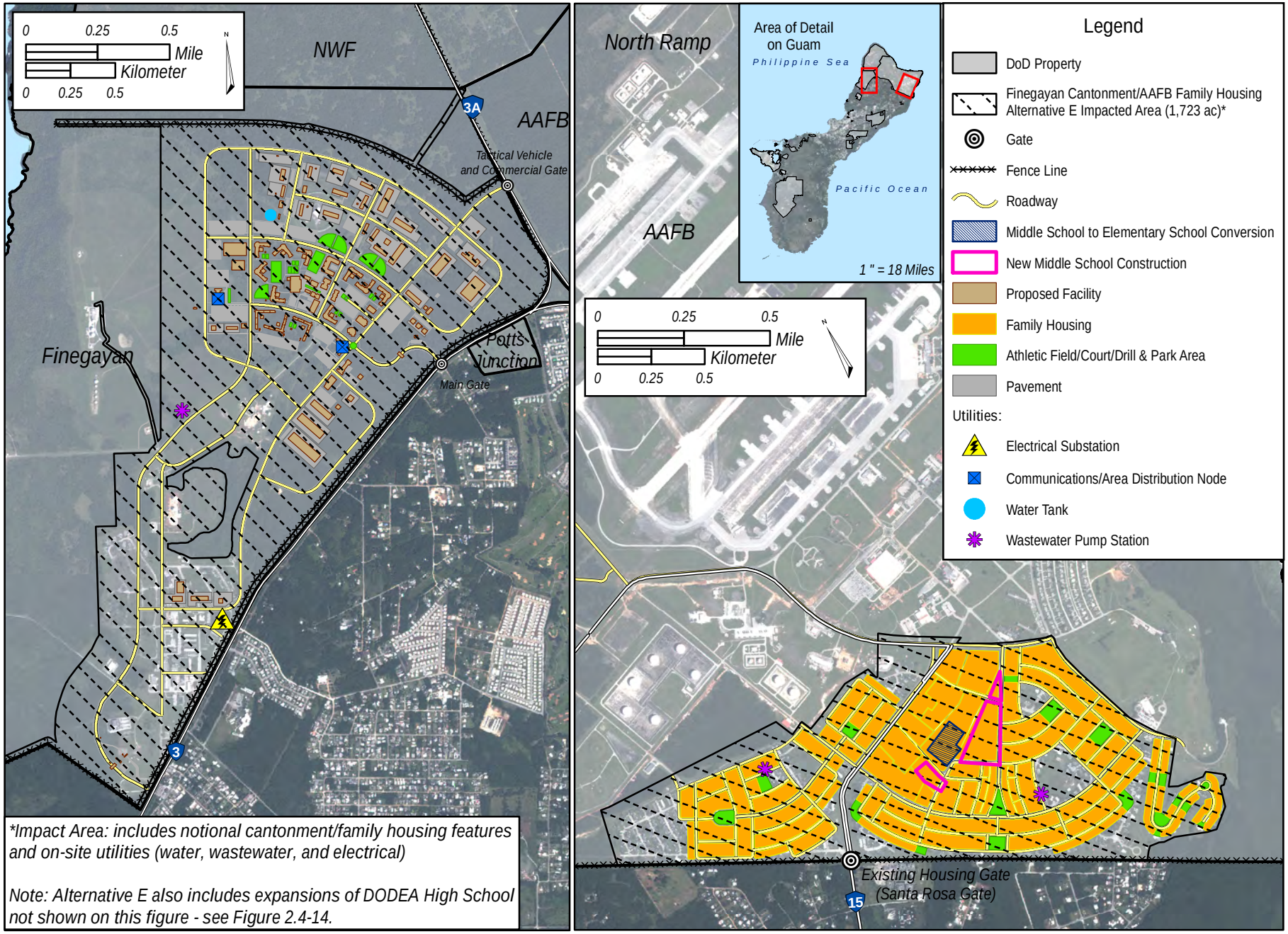
The Finegayan cantonment/AAFB family housing alternative (Alternative E), as shown in Figure 2.4-12, would comprise approximately 1,723 acres (697 ha) of federally owned land. The cantonment for this alternative would consist of 1,213 acres (491 ha) and would be in the same location as the proposed cantonment for Alternatives A and B, discussed in Sections 2.4.4.1 and 2.4.4.2, respectively.

The family housing area for Alternative E would consist of 510 acres (206 ha) located at the current AAFB family housing area. The proposed housing density at AAFB is 5.5 units per acre (final configuration is subject to change; Figure 2.4-12 and 2.4-14 provides a notional layout). The family housing area would be accessed by the existing family housing gate (the Santa Rosa Gate) at the northern end of Route 15, or from the AAFB Main Gate off Route 1 (the latter is assumed in traffic modeling conducted for this SEIS). Existing family housing would be demolished and a maximum of 912 family housing units would be constructed as replacements for existing AAFB housing in addition to the 535 family housing units required for Marine Corps families. The total of up to 1,447 family housing units would be integrated into one large housing pool where all eligible personnel and families would live. The total number of housing units will continue to be refined, but the analyses in this SEIS are based upon the number of units identified above.

Community support facilities exist for families currently residing at AAFB. These existing facilities would be assessed collaboratively with planners from the Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force in follow-on analyses to determine the level of improvements that may be required. Examples of these facilities include, but are not limited to, a child development center, exchanges, family support services, and a commissary. These support facilities would take into consideration the timing and programming needs of all future stakeholders at AAFB.

Access to the Finegayan cantonment area would be via a new Main Gate off Route 3 at Potts Junction and via a Tactical Vehicle and Commercial Gate off Route 3A.

Grading for construction of the cantonment/family housing areas and associated infrastructure under Alternative E (comprising the Finegayan and AAFB components) would include 3,732,871 yd^3 (2,853,984 m^3) of cut (excavation) and 2,958,469 yd^3 (2,261,911 m^3) of fill, resulting in a net of 774,402 yd^3 (92,072 m^3) of cut material available for use as needed.



*Impact Area: includes notional cantonment/family housing features and on-site utilities (water, wastewater, and electrical)

Note: Alternative E also includes expansions of DODEA High School not shown on this figure - see Figure 2.4-14.

Figure 2.4-12
Finigayan Cantonment/AAFB Family Housing Alternative E

Source: NAVFAC Pacific 2013

Utilities

As described below, on-site utilities development under Alternative E would be a combination of the cantonment utilities from Alternative A (or B) and the family housing utilities from Alternative C (Figure 2.4-13). These utilities would include electrical, communication, water, wastewater and solid waste as described in greater detail below.

Other off-site utility improvements common to all alternatives are covered in Section 2.4.4.6 and shown in Figure 2.4-14. Underground electrical lines would be in conduit buried up to approximately 3.5 feet (1.0 m) deep in its own dedicated trench, and water and wastewater lines would be buried at least 3.0 feet (0.9 m) deep and not more than approximately 5.0-feet (1.5-m) deep, with approximately 10.0 feet (3.0 m) of separation between their respective trenches. For purposes of this SEIS, a maximum potential impact corridor of 50.0-feet (15.2-m) wide is assumed.

Electrical

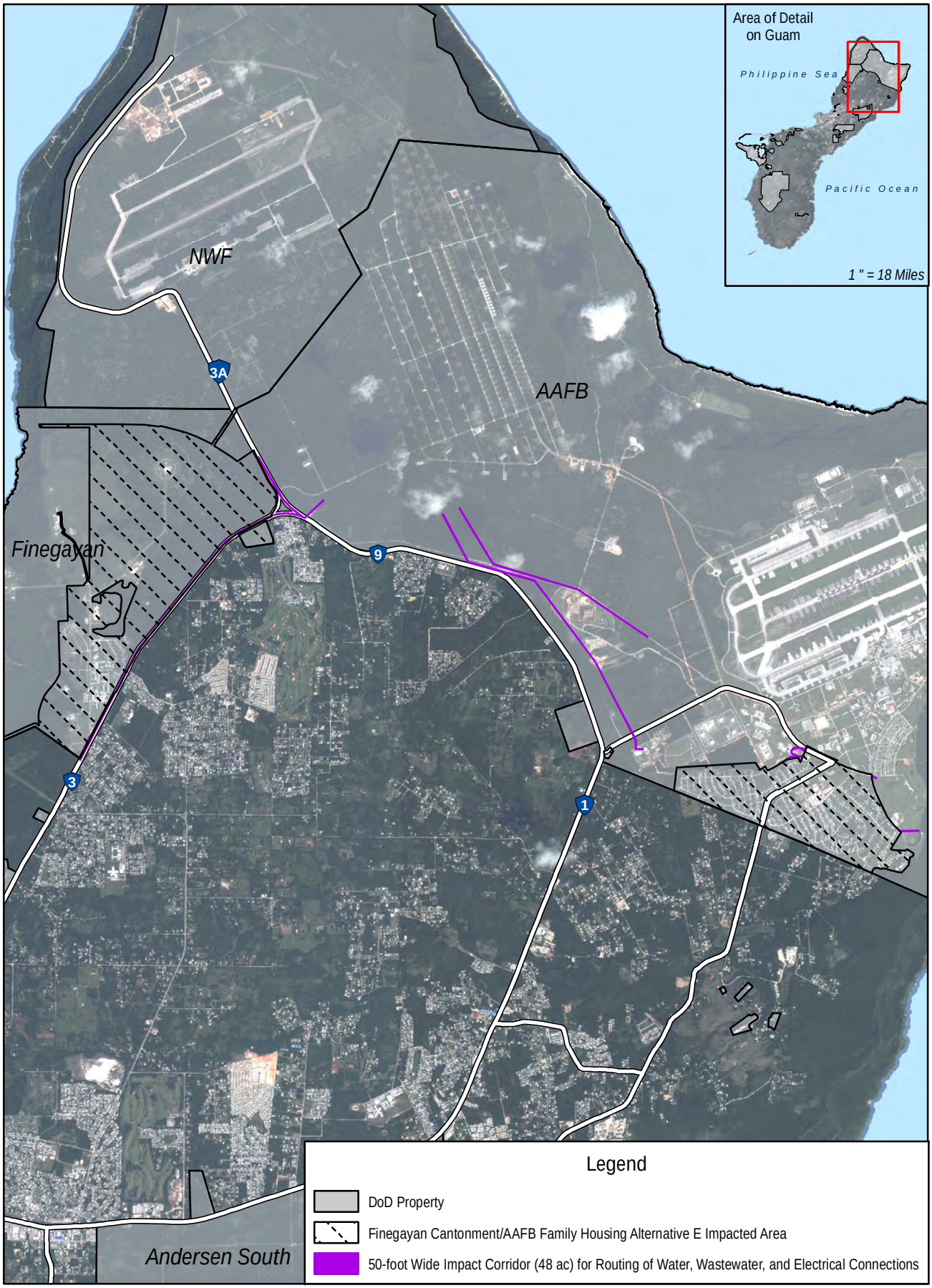
Finegayan Cantonment: as in Alternative A (or B), under Alternative E the existing Naval Computer and Telecommunications Station substation would remain operational to serve current loads in North Finegayan and provide the necessary generator backup capability for mission-critical and emergency loads, and a new substation would be constructed to serve the proposed cantonment. Electrical distribution throughout the Alternative E cantonment would be the same as for Alternative A (or B) cantonment area.

AAFB Family Housing: as in Alternative C, under Alternative E the existing AAFB main substation would have adequate capacity to serve the family housing, including the redeveloped housing units, new common facilities, and expanded common facilities. The distribution system would be rebuilt, enhanced, and reconfigured to accommodate the revised housing layout plan.

Potable Water

Finegayan Cantonment: the proposed water system for the Alternative E cantonment would be very similar to that depicted in Alternative A (or B). The proposed well field would remain in the same location, however the piping connection would utilize the integration with the existing AAFB water system option to enhance AAFB water supply. Other modifications from the Alternative A water plan would include elimination of the water line from the proposed new water storage tanks to the Alternative A family housing since this area would not be developed under Alternative E. The Finegayan cantonment storage tank requirements could be reduced to reflect the reduced size of the distribution system, but the storage system would remain in the same location.

AAFB Family Housing: as in Alternative C, under Alternative E the existing potable water system would have adequate capacity to supply the redeveloped family housing area. This system's reliability would be enhanced by the connection of the proposed well field storage tank to the AAFB water storage tank and system.



0 2,000 4,000 Feet

0 400 800 Meters

Figure 2.4-13
Proposed Utility Routing for Finegayan
Cantonment/AAFB Family Housing Alternative E

N

Source: NAVFAC Pacific 2013

Wastewater

Finegayan Cantonment: the wastewater system for the Finegayan cantonment would be the same as described in Alternative A (or B), except that the connection to the GWA main sewer line along Route 3 would occur farther north. Also the proposed facilities at the southern end of the cantonment would utilize the existing sewer system as they generate low wastewater flows that should be manageable by the existing sewer. Wastewater would still be conveyed to the Northern District WWTP for treatment and disposal.

AAFB Family Housing: wastewater infrastructure for the Alternative E family housing would be identical to that planned for the family housing area in Alternative C.

Solid Waste

Finegayan Cantonment: solid waste infrastructure for Alternative E would be the same as described for the cantonment area for Alternative A (or B). A solid waste transfer facility and recycling center would be provided as described for Alternative A (and B).

AAFB Family Housing: solid waste infrastructure under Alternative E would be the same as described for the family housing area under Alternative C. Essentially, the existing solid waste infrastructure currently serving the AAFB housing area would continue to provide the requirements for the redeveloped family housing area under Alternative E.

2.4.4.6 Off-Site Utilities and DoD School Expansion Common to All Cantonment/Family Housing Alternatives

In addition to proposed construction of the various facilities and functions within the cantonment and family housing area and off-site utilities unique to each cantonment/family housing alternative, each alternative regardless of location would also require off-site development and extension of utility infrastructure, new water wells, and either facility expansion or conversion with new construction at existing DoD school facilities. Additional common off-site utility upgrades would be implemented under any of the five cantonment/family housing alternatives, as shown in Figure 2.4-14. These would include upgrading the existing 34.5kV transmission lines from Harmon Substation to AAFB Main Substation by installing a new underground 34.5kV line and installation of approximately 11 new water production wells. The proposed water well area would total an estimated 45.2 acres (18.4 ha), including up to 7.6 acres (3.1 ha) for the test wells and approximately 11 production wells (200 foot [61 m] diameter each), approximately 28 acres (11.3 ha) for the water lines and access roads that would connect the wells, and approximately 9.6 acres (3.9 ha) for a well field water storage tank, pumps, and treatment system. The specific number and locations of wells would be determined during well development and would consider updated water system information. Without those inputs, approximately 11 new production wells would be required to meet the UFC dictated water demand for the cantonment/family housing area.

In addition to the utilities projects that are common to all alternatives, modifications to existing DoD school facilities would also be implemented under any of the five alternatives, although the details of such modifications would differ under the alternatives involving AAFB (Alternatives C and E).

All of the cantonment/family housing alternatives would include an expansion of approximately 33,300 square feet (3,094 square m) at the existing DoDEA High School at the Naval Hospital site in central Guam (Figure 2.4-14). The three stand-alone cantonment alternatives (e.g., Alternatives A, B, and D) would also include a similar expansion of the existing Andersen Middle School located at AAFB. Under Alternative C and Alternative E (with family housing at AAFB) however, the existing Andersen Middle School facility would be repurposed as an elementary school (within the current campus area), and a new middle school would be constructed south of the existing schools (Figure 2.4-14).

2.4.5 Comparison of Cantonment/Family Housing Alternatives

Table 2.4-3 provides a comparison of the land area encompassed by each alternative discussed in Sections 2.4.4.1 through 2.4.4.6 and the No-Action Alternative described in Section 2.1. The potentially impacted area for the cantonment (not including off-site utilities and school expansions/construction) varies from 1,074 acres (435 ha) at Barrigada (Alternative D) to 1,309 acres (530 ha) at AAFB (Alternative C). The potentially impacted area for the proposed family housing varies from 115 acres (47 ha) at Barrigada (Alternative D) to 510 acres (206 ha) at AAFB (Alternative C or E). As shown in the table, any of the five SEIS alternatives for cantonment and family housing require substantially less acreage than the No-Action Alternative. For all alternatives, additional areas would be impacted by implementation of off-site utilities specific to each cantonment/family housing alternative, and the school expansions or construction (except for the No-Action Alternative, for which no DoD school construction has been identified). Estimates of the area potentially affected, especially for off-site utilities, are worst case estimates that reflect the current lack of detail in the exact placement of underground utility lines (in most instances a 50 foot (15 m) wide corridor has been assumed even though the eventual ground disturbance may be only a few feet wide).

Table 2.4-3. Summary Comparison of Land Area Potentially Impacted by Cantonment/Family Housing Alternatives (acres / ha)

	Finegayan Alternative A	***Finegayan/South Finegayan Alternative B***	***AAFB Alternative C***	***Barrigada Alternative D***	***Finegayan/ AAFB Alternative E***	***No-Action Alternative [1]***
Cantonment[2]	1,165 / 471	1,191 / 482	1,309 / 530	1,074 / 435	1,213 / 491	2,580 / 1,044
Housing Area[3]	330 / 134	290 / 117	510 / 206	115 / 47	510 / 206	
Offsite Utilities[4, 5]	30 / 12	42/ 17	21 / 8	90 / 36	48 / 19	188 / 76
Utilities - Electric and Water Lines	107 / 43	81 / 33	117 / 47	86 / 35	105 /42	not reported
Utilities - Water Well Area	45 / 18	45 / 18	45 / 18	45 / 18	45 / 18	not reported
School Expansion/ Construction	17 / 7	17 / 7	28 / 11	17 / 7	28 / 11	0/0
Total Area	**1,694 / 686**	**1,666 / 674**	**2,030 / 817**	**1,427 / 557**	**1,949 / 789**	**2,768 / 1,120**

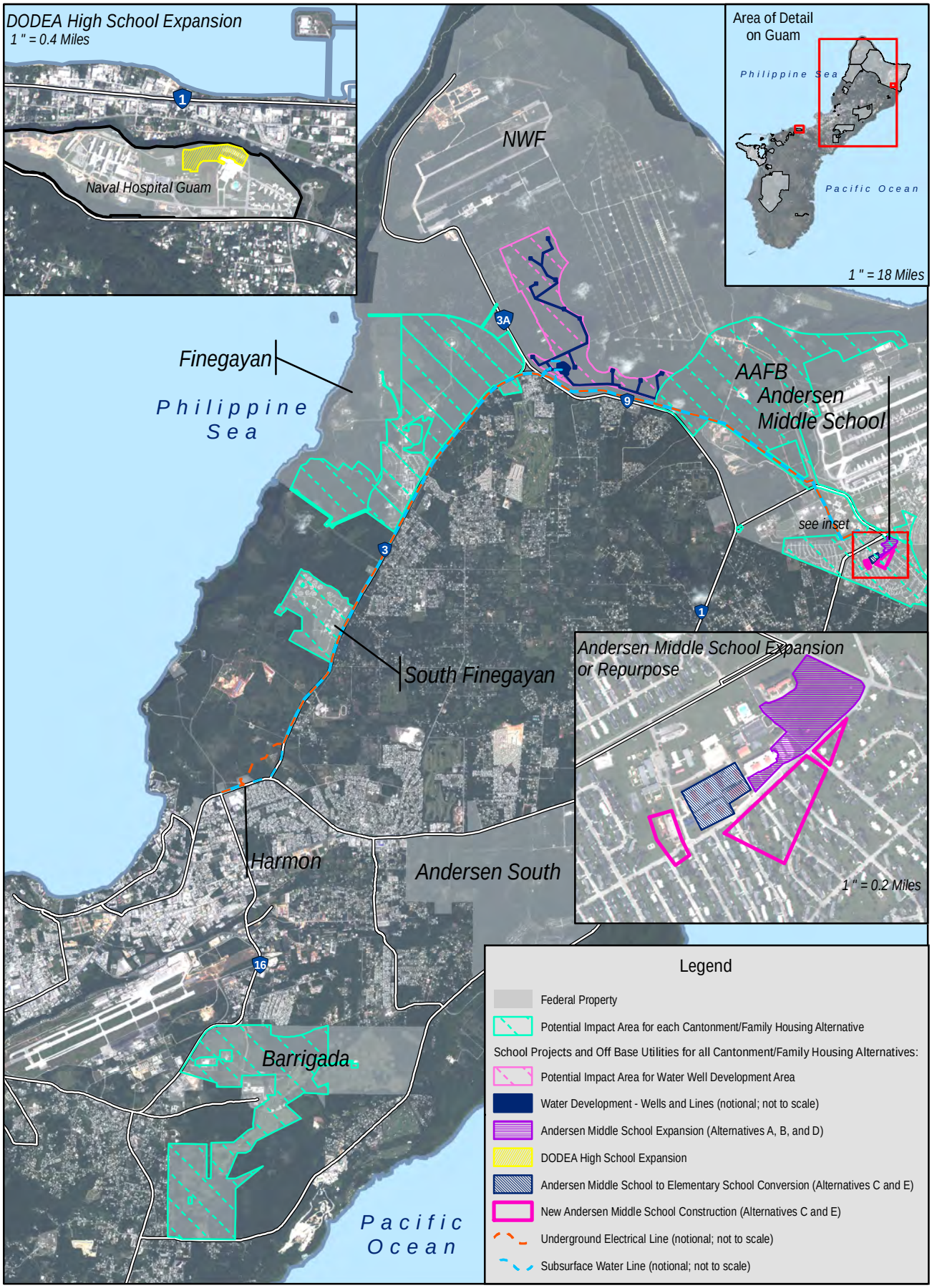
Notes: [1]As defined by the Alternative 2 selected in the 2010 ROD. Cantonment and Housing Area acreages are combined for the No-Action Alternative.

[2]The size of the impacted area for constructing housing under either is larger than for other alternatives because of the need to replace 912 existing family housing units in addition to new units for relocating Marines.

[3]The differences in cantonment acreage between Alternatives A, B, and E are due to differences in utility configuration.

[4]Not including IT/COMM lines between specific combinations of a cantonment/family housing alternative and an LFTRC alternative, which are described in Section 2.6. Assumes a worst-case corridor of potential impact for underground utility lines whose precise location has not yet been determined. Actual area of impact along the underground lines is likely to be much less than acreages estimated here.

[5]Acreage of off-site utilities were not reported in the 2010 Final EIS; however, for purposes of this comparison, it is conservatively assumed that the acreage for the No-Action Alternative would be the same as the SEIS alternatives.



0 0.8 1.6 Miles

0 0.8 1.6 Kilometers

Figure 2.4-14
Proposed School Projects and Off-Site Utilities
Common to All Cantonment/Family Housing Alternatives

N

Source: NAVFAC Pacific 2013

2.5 LIVE-FIRE TRAINING RANGE COMPLEX ALTERNATIVES

2.5.1 Preliminary Alternatives for Live-Fire Training Range Complex

The 2010 ROD deferred a decision on the specific site for a LFTRC. In the months following issuance of the ROD, the DON formally committed that if the Route 15 area was selected for the LFTRC, the DON would provide for continual access (24 hours a day, 7 days a week) to Pågat Village and Pågat Cave historical sites, to include the existing trail from Route 15 leading to both (DoD 2011; DON 2011). The DON, to meet this commitment, applied the probabilistic methodology to determine the size of the SDZ associated with the MPMG Range. Application of this method reduced the size of the SDZ. The DON then reviewed previous LFTRC alternatives that had been considered and eliminated in the 2010 Final EIS to determine if any of those sites could be considered a reasonable alternative following application of the probabilistic methodology for a site-specific range SDZ layout. As a result of this review, the DON identified five preliminary alternatives for the range complex: two adjacent to Route 15 in northeastern Guam, and three located at or immediately adjacent to the NAVMAG area.

Comments received during scoping for the LFTRC SEIS (February-April 2012) suggested that the DON should also consider NWF at AAFB as an alternative location for the LFTRC. Although the DON had previously analyzed and dismissed NWF as a potential LFTRC alternative primarily due to operational conflicts, the DON worked with the Air Force to develop a NWF LFTRC alternative. The proposed NWF alternative does not eliminate all operational and environmental challenges; however, as presented in the SEIS it is a reasonable alternative based on the screening criteria defined for the LFTRC. In addition, because cantonment/family housing alternatives other than Finegayan are now being considered (see Section 2.4), a potential LFTRC alternative at Finegayan was also developed that merited further consideration.

As a result, the DON announced in the October 2012 NOI for this SEIS that seven LFTRC preliminary alternatives were being considered: Route 15A (Section 2.5.2.1), Route 15B (Section 2.5.2.2), NAVMAG (East/West) (Section 2.5.2.3), NAVMAG (North/South) (Section 2.5.2.4), NAVMAG (L-Shaped) (Section 2.5.2.5), NWF (Section 2.5.2.6), and Finegayan (Section 2.5.2.7).

2.5.2 Evaluation of Preliminary Alternatives for Live-Fire Training Range Complex

The DON applied the LFTRC screening criteria introduced in Section 2.3.4 to evaluate the seven preliminary LFTRC site alternatives in an effort to identify the alternatives that should be carried forward for analysis in this SEIS. The set of evaluated sites included:

- Route 15A
- Route 15B
- NAVMAG (East/West)
- NAVMAG (North/South)
- NAVMAG (L-Shaped)
- NWF
- Finegayan

The initial screening criterion for the LFTRC is the availability of sufficient area, including land, sea, and airspace to conduct the training mission of the LFTRC. There is no precise land acreage requirement for the LFTRC because the footprint would be dependent on specific site conditions. The affected areas include the space for the range facilities (including firing points, berms, and impacted areas) and

associated SDZs. The quantity and quality of land that would need to be acquired and the current ownership of such land were also considered in the evaluation. For example, any grading or other earthwork required during facility construction at any of the alternative sites would be implemented to balance cut and fill on-site to the extent possible. If off-site fill material were needed, it would be obtained from a permitted source.

The availability of land for the LFTRC preliminary alternatives involves areas encumbered by SDZs, as there would be a requirement to coordinate and control access to areas (on and off-shore) under the SDZ. In locations where the DoD owns the shoreline, the Defensive Sea Area that extends up to 3.0 nautical miles (5.5 km) offshore is also controlled by the DoD.

In the October 2012 NOI, the DON advised the public that preliminary LFTRC alternatives could evolve as the Department considered public and regulatory agency input through the NEPA process, specifically noting as an example that coordination with the FAA was ongoing in an effort "to determine whether airspace impacts would render an otherwise preliminary [LFTRC] alternative untenable." The DON further advised, "Should the FAA conclude that an alternative's conflicts with existing airspace are unmitigable, that preliminary [LFTRC] alternative would not be carried forward for evaluation in the SEIS" (77 FR 61746, October 11, 2012). As a result of interagency coordination, in January 2013 the FAA provided the DON with a feasibility assessment of each LFTRC preliminary alternative to assist the DON in identifying which alternatives would be carried forward for further analysis in this SEIS. The FAA's feasibility assessment concluded that each LFTRC preliminary alternative would result in some impact to aviation. The Naval Flight Information Group (NAVFIG), which manages DON Terminal Instrument Procedures (i.e., the requirements and standards for instrumented approaches at an airport), reviewed and concurred with the FAA's feasibility assessment. In response to the FAA's assessment and NAVFIG's concurrence, DON airspace/air traffic control (ATC) experts undertook a subsequent analysis which focused on both quantifiable airspace/ATC impacts (e.g., frequency and severity) associated with each LFTRC preliminary alternative and corresponding operational impacts to the proposed range operations and training. The results of that analysis are discussed below in the Initial Screening Criteria for each of the seven preliminary LFTRC alternatives. The FAA and NAVFIG feasibility assessment focused on commercial/general aviation and Guam International Airport operations. A subsequent Air Force (36 WG/CC) analysis revealed potential conflicts with local AAFB flight operations.

The following subsections summarize the evaluation of the seven preliminary LFTRC site alternatives that were presented during scoping, based on the screening criteria defined in Section 2.3.4. After each screening criteria was applied, a determination was made about whether or not each criterion was met (for Initial Screening Criteria) and if the conditions represented a strength or a weakness (for Additional Screening Criteria), as defined in Section 2.3.4.

2.5.2.1 Route 15A

Initial Screening Criterion

Sufficient Area (Land, Sea, and Airspace). Approximately 211 acres (85 ha) of federal land at Andersen South would be utilized and approximately 896 acres (362.6 ha) of non-federal land would need to be acquired to support the Route 15A LFTRC alternative. The SDZs would extend over GovGuam-controlled submerged lands. The SDZ for the MPMG Range was based on the probabilistic SDZ methodology which, when aggregated with the other range layout SDZs, would permit unrestricted access to the Pågat Cave and Pågat Village historical sites and the trail leading to both.

The vertical hazard associated with the Route 15A preliminary alternative would extend approximately 2,965 feet (904 m) above ground level (AGL). The FAA concluded that the number or complexity of changes associated with this LFTRC alternative would be a significant burden to controllers, aviation managers, and local airspace users, making it necessary to mitigate these impacts. Furthermore, new instrument approach or control procedures would likely be required.

DON airspace/ATC experts concluded that the Route 15A LFTRC conflicts with existing airspace, although substantial, could be mitigated. Potential mitigation measures could include adjusting flight tracks, modifying operating procedures, improving communications and/or adopting slight modification to LFTRC operations. *(Meets Criterion)*

Additional Screening Criteria

Land Acquisition Required. Acquisition of approximately 791 acres (320 ha) of GovGuam land would be required. *(Weakness)*

Proximity of Ranges to Each Other. The proposed range layout would provide ease of access for Marine Corps personnel going from range to range, including the training complex at Andersen South. *(Strength)*

Proximity of Ranges to Cantonment. The Route 15A site is located relatively close to the proposed cantonment alternatives at Barrigada (Alternative D) and AAFB (Alternative C), and is in the same general region of Guam as the two cantonment/family housing alternatives in the Finegayan area (Alternatives A and B). *(Strength)*

Mission Impacts: There are no current DoD missions at the prospective Route 15A site, so no mission impacts are anticipated. *(Strength)*

Impacts to DoD Infrastructure: The Route 15A site would have no impacts on existing DoD infrastructure. However, Route 15A would need to be relocated to accommodate the range layouts and would encroach on the existing federal land at Andersen South. *(Weakness)*

Conclusion: Route 15A is a feasible alternative for the proposed LFTRC because it has sufficient land area and airspace (assuming potential mitigation measures for airspace impacts), allows for a contiguous LFTRC footprint, and is in proximity to all cantonment alternatives. The proposed range layout would accommodate unrestricted civilian access to the Pågat Cave and Pågat Village historical sites and the trail leading to both.

2.5.2.2 Route 15B

Initial Screening Criterion

Sufficient Area (Land, Sea, and Airspace). Approximately 1,227 acres (497 ha) of non-federal land would need to be acquired to support the Route 15B LFTRC alternative, including Marbo Cave and the surrounding area. SDZs would extend over GovGuam-controlled submerged lands. The proposed SDZs would encroach on the Class D regulated airspace associated with the Guam International Airport (also known as the Won Pat International Airport). The range layout would permit unrestricted access to the Pågat Cave, Pågat Village, and the existing trail leading to both.

The vertical hazard associated with this alternative would extend 2,965 feet (904 m) AGL. The FAA's feasibility assessment determined that the LFTRC preliminary alternative at Route 15B would impact arrivals into and departures out of the Guam International Airport, noting that the impact was driven by the direct proximity of the preliminary alternative to established instrumented approaches, missed approach procedures, and known daily flight paths of civil aircraft. Further, the FAA emphasized that the

Route 15B preliminary alternative was located within Class D airspace. Class D airspace is generally cylindrical in form and normally extends from the surface to 2,500 feet (760 m) above the ground. All traffic inside Class D airspace is controlled by ATC and specifically the Airport Control Tower.

The DON's follow-on airspace/ATC analysis concluded that airspace/ATC impacts associated with the Route 15B preliminary alternative could not be mitigated.

Conclusion: For the reasons noted above, the DON determined that the Route 15B LFTRC preliminary alternative does not satisfy the initial screening criterion associated with sufficient airspace. The Route 15B preliminary LFTRC alternative is not carried forward for further evaluation in this SEIS.

The DON recognizes that not carrying forward the Route 15B preliminary alternative presents an apparent inconsistency with the 2010 Final EIS, which identified a Route 15B LFTRC alternative as a reasonable option to meet Marine Corps live-fire training requirements. During the development of this SEIS, the DON worked with the FAA to determine whether airspace/ATC impacts would render an otherwise acceptable preliminary alternative untenable. While the DON did not request a feasibility assessment from the FAA as part of the 2009 Draft EIS or the 2010 Final EIS, it did note in the 2010 Final EIS the potential airspace/ATC conflicts associated with this location. The 2010 Final EIS further identified that additional discussions with FAA would be required prior to the DON submitting any proposal for restricted airspace associated with the Route 15B alternative. A Restricted Area is a type of Special Use Airspace (SUA) within which the flight of aircraft, while not wholly prohibited, is subject to restrictions. Formal discussions with the FAA following the 2010 ROD occurred after the DON's decision to defer a final decision on the location of the LFTRC. These discussions resulted in the DON determining that the Route 15B alternative has significant airspace/ATC impediments that cannot be mitigated without unacceptable modifications to the proposed training action. This resulted in the DON concluding that this alternative is no longer reasonable.

2.5.2.3 Naval Magazine (East/West)

Initial Screening Criterion

Sufficient Area (Land, Sea, and Airspace). The NAVMAG (East/West) LFTRC would require the use of portions of the NAVMAG and the acquisition of approximately 1,894 acres (766 ha) of non-federal land. The SDZs would be contained within the newly acquired lands and the NAVMAG boundary.

The vertical hazard associated with this preliminary alternative would extend 2,965 feet (904 m) AGL. The January 2013 FAA feasibility assessment of each LFTRC preliminary alternative determined that the NAVMAG (East/West) alternative would be a significant burden to controllers, aviation managers, and local airspace users making it necessary to mitigate these impacts. Furthermore, new instrument approach or control procedures would likely be required.

The DON's follow-on airspace/ATC analysis concluded that the NAVMAG (East/West) preliminary LFTRC alternative's conflicts with existing airspace, although substantial, could be mitigated. Potential mitigation measures could include adjusting flight tracks, modifying operating procedures, improving communications and/or adopting slight modification to LFTRC operations. *(Meets Criterion)*

Additional Screening Criteria

Land Acquisition. This preliminary alternative would require the acquisition of approximately 1,894 acres (766 ha) of privately owned and GovGuam lands. This alternative would require the most land acquisition. *(Weakness)*

Proximity of Ranges to Each Other. The proposed range layout would provide ease of access for Marine Corps personnel going from range to range, so this consideration represents a strength for the NAVMAG (East/West) preliminary alternative. *(Strength)*

Proximity of Ranges to Cantonment. The NAVMAG (East/West) LFTRC site is not located in the same region of Guam as any of the cantonment/family housing alternatives that have been carried forward and would require travel along congested roadways. *(Weakness)*

Mission Impacts: The NAVMAG (East/West) site would not impact the munitions magazines or other operations on the NAVMAG so there is no impact on existing DoD missions. *(Strength)*

Impacts to DoD Infrastructure: There would be no impact on DoD infrastructure *(Strength)*; however, new road access would need to be constructed on private land to the NAVMAG (East/West) LFTRC site.

Conclusion: The NAVMAG (East/West) site is a feasible alternative because sufficient land area could be made available (through a combination of existing DoD land and acquired land) and sufficient airspace would also be available (assuming potential mitigation measures for airspace impacts). In addition, the site has relatively flat topography, and is in a relatively undeveloped area of Guam. This alternative would require the largest amount of land acquisition of the three NAVMAG site alternatives.

2.5.2.4 Naval Magazine (North/South)

Initial Screening Criterion

Sufficient Area (Land, Sea, and Airspace). The NAVMAG (North/South) preliminary alternative would require the use of NAVMAG and the acquisition of approximately 252 acres (102 ha) of non-federal land to support the proposed LFTRC. The SDZs would be contained within the newly acquired lands and the NAVMAG boundary.

The vertical hazard associated with this preliminary alternative would extend 2,965 feet (904 m) AGL. The January 2013 FAA feasibility assessment of each LFTRC preliminary alternative determined that the NAVMAG (North/South) alternative would be a significant burden to controllers, aviation managers, and local airspace users making it necessary to mitigate these impacts. Furthermore, new instrument approach or control procedures would likely be required.

The DON's follow-on airspace/ATC analysis concluded that the NAVMAG (North/South) LFTRC alternative's conflicts with existing airspace, although substantial, could be mitigated. Potential mitigation measures could include adjusting flight tracks, modifying operating procedures, improving communications and/or adopting slight modification to LFTRC operations. *(Meets Criterion)*

Additional Screening Criteria

Land Acquisition. Approximately 252 acres (102 ha) of non-federal land would be required. *(Weakness)*

Proximity of Ranges to Each Other. The proposed range layout would provide ease of access for Marine Corps personnel going from range to range so this consideration represents a strength for the NAVMAG (North/South) site alternative. *(Strength)*

Proximity of Ranges to Cantonment. The NAVMAG North/South LFTRC site is not located in the same region of Guam as any of the cantonment/family housing alternatives and would require travel along congested roadways. *(Weakness)*

Mission Impacts: The NAVMAG (North/South) site would require relocation of existing munitions storage magazines and concurrence would be needed from the tenant (Naval Munitions Command) on

how this would be accomplished. Relocation sites would have to be approved and any impacts related to the timing of range construction relative to magazine construction would need to be addressed. This alternative would also encumber the following existing facilities: breacher house, sniper range, and the Ordnance Annex Detonation Range. In addition to existing uses, the NAVMAG (North/South) Alternative would encumber a Landing Zone and 1,630 acres (660 ha) of the Non-Firing Maneuver area approved in the ROD for the 2010 Final EIS. *(Weakness)*

Impacts to DoD Infrastructure: In the long-term, no impacts to DoD infrastructure are envisioned as all existing ordnance assets that would be impacted by the proposed ranges would be relocated and there would be no direct impacts to Fena Reservoir. However, in the short term, relocation site plans would need to be prepared and would need to meet current DoD explosives safety siting criteria. *(Weakness)*

Conclusion: The NAVMAG (North/South) site is a feasible alternative because sufficient land area could be made available (through a combination of existing DoD land and acquired land) and sufficient airspace may be available (assuming potential mitigation measures for airspace impacts). However, it would impact existing ordnance storage facilities and functions at the NAVMAG and construction would require considerable additional costs and take additional time to relocate the impacted facilities. Grading requirements and costs are expected to be significant due to the existing steep topography. Another relative weakness of the site is the lack of close proximity to the cantonment alternatives (of which Barrigada Alternative D is the closest).

2.5.2.5 Naval Magazine (L-Shaped)

Initial Screening Criterion

Sufficient Area (Land, Sea, and Airspace). The NAVMAG (L-Shaped) LFTRC alternative would require the use of portions of the NAVMAG and the acquisition of approximately 914 acres (370 ha) of non-federal land. The SDZs would be contained within the newly acquired lands and the NAVMAG boundary.

The vertical hazard associated with this preliminary alternative would extend 2,965 feet (904 m) AGL. The January 2013 FAA feasibility assessment of each LFTRC preliminary alternative determined that the NAVMAG (L-Shaped) alternative would be a significant burden to controllers, aviation managers, and local airspace users, making it necessary to mitigate these impacts. Furthermore, new instrument approach or control procedures would likely be required.

The DON's follow-on airspace/ATC analysis concluded that the NAVMAG (L-Shaped) LFTRC alternative's conflicts with existing airspace, although substantial, could be mitigated. Potential mitigation measures could include adjusting flight tracks, modifying operating procedures, improving communications and/or adopting slight modification to LFTRC operations. *(Meets Criterion)*

Additional Screening Criteria

Land Acquisition. Approximately 914 acres (370 ha) of privately-owned and GovGuam lands would be required. *(Weakness)*

Proximity of Ranges to Each Other. Acceptable, but the range facilities would be dispersed over a wide area and would not support walking from one range site to the other. Additionally, a new access road would need to be constructed to provide access to all but the MPMG Range. This is one of the weak points of this alternative from an operational perspective. *(Weakness)*

Proximity of Ranges to Cantonment. The NAVMAG (L-Shaped) LFTRC site is not located in the same region of Guam as any of the cantonment/family housing alternatives and would require travel along congested roadways. *(Weakness)*

Mission Impacts: The NAVMAG (L-Shaped) site would require relocation of existing munitions storage magazines and concurrence would be needed from the tenant (Naval Munitions Command) on how this would be accomplished. Relocation sites would have to be approved and any impacts related to the timing of range construction relative to magazine construction would need to be addressed. This alternative would also encumber the following existing facilities: breacher house, sniper range, and the Ordnance Annex Detonation Range. In addition to existing uses, the NAVMAG (North/South) Alternative would encumber the two Landing Zones and 2,303 acres (932 ha) of the Non-Firing Maneuver area approved in the ROD for the 2010 Final EIS. *(Weakness)*

Impacts to DoD Infrastructure: In the long-term, no impacts to DoD infrastructure are envisioned as all existing ordnance assets that would be impacted by the proposed ranges would be relocated. However, in the short term, relocation site plans would need to be prepared and would need to meet current DoD explosives safety siting criteria. Short-term impacts to DoD munitions storage and handling would be anticipated. *(Weakness)*

Conclusion: The DON considers the NAVMAG (L-Shaped) site to be a feasible alternative because sufficient land area could be made available (through a combination of existing DoD land and acquired land) and sufficient airspace would also be available (assuming potential mitigation measures for airspace impacts). However, this site would spread the LFTRC over a wide area, likely requiring transportation support if the training units needed to use more than one portion of the range complex. Additionally, a new access road would be required to access the east/west oriented ranges. The NAVMAG (L-Shaped) site would impact existing ordnance storage facilities and functions at the NAVMAG and would require additional costs and take additional time to relocate the impacted facilities. Grading requirements and costs are expected to be considerable due to the existing steep topography. Another relative weakness of the site is the lack of close proximity to the cantonment alternatives (of which Barrigada Alternative D is the closest).

2.5.2.6 Northwest Field

Initial Screening Criterion

Sufficient Area (Land, Sea, and Airspace). All range areas and range support facilities for the NWF LFTRC preliminary alternative would be located on existing DoD owned land at NWF. The range SDZs would overlie approximately 142 acres (57 ha) of the Ritidian Unit of the Guam NWR, managed by the USFWS, and over federally owned submerged lands along the shoreline at Ritidian Point. No privately owned lands would be encumbered by this alternative.

The vertical hazard associated with this preliminary alternative could extend up to 2,965 feet (904 m) AGL. The exact configuration of the SUA is subject to ongoing actions between DoD and the FAA. The January 2013 FAA feasibility assessment of each LFTRC preliminary alternative determined that airspace procedural adjustments would be within achievable limits based upon the amount and type of changes required in addition to impacts on air traffic volume and flight patterns. However, this assessment did not consider impacts to the AAFB mission or airspace. The DON's analysis of the FAA assessment concluded that the NWF LFTRC alternative's conflicts with existing airspace were the least of any of the LFTRC alternatives and could be easily mitigated. Potential measures could include adjusting flight

tracks, modifying operating procedures, improving communications and/or adopting slight modification to LFTRC operations. *(Meets Criterion)*

Additional Screening Criteria

Land Acquisition. No requirement for acquisition of lands. *(Strength)*

Proximity of Ranges to Each Other. This consideration represents a strength for the NWF site alternative. The proposed range layout would provide ease of access for Marine Corps personnel going from range to range. *(Strength)*

Proximity of Ranges to Cantonment. The NWF site is located in very close proximity to the proposed cantonment alternatives in the Finegayan area (Alternatives A and B) and at AAFB (Alternative C). The site is located in the same general region of Guam as the cantonment/family housing alternative at Barrigada (Alternative D). *(Strength)*

Mission Impacts: The Air Force identified potential mission impacts including the potential relocation of the Joint Threat Emitter, airspace impacts around the active runways at AAFB, the expeditionary runway at NWF, and the U.S. Pacific Air Forces Regional Training Center complex. *(Weakness)*

Impacts to DoD Infrastructure: New roads would be required to connect the LFTRC facilities to the existing road network and the current communication infrastructure may require relocation. However, these potential impacts are considered minimal. *(Weakness)*

Conclusion: The DON considers the NWF site to be a feasible alternative because it provides a compact LFTRC development and does not require any land acquisition. It is anticipated that potential impacts to the Air Force mission can be resolved or deconflicted.

2.5.2.7 Finegayan

Initial Screening Criterion

Sufficient Area (Land, Sea, and Airspace). All range areas and range support facilities would be located on existing DoD land at Finegayan. SDZs would extend over GovGuam controlled submerged lands. No privately-owned lands would be encumbered by this alternative.

The vertical hazard associated with this alternative would extend 2,965 feet (904 m) AGL. The FAA's feasibility assessment determined that the LFTRC preliminary alternative at Finegayan would impact arrivals into and departures out of the Guam International Airport and AAFB, and these impacts cannot be mitigated. The FAA's feasibility assessment concluded that this preliminary alternative was not feasible. The DON's follow-on airspace/ATC analysis concluded that airspace/ATC impacts associated with the Finegayan LFTRC alternative could not be mitigated. *(Does Not Meet Criterion)*

Conclusion: For the reasons noted above, the DON determined that the Finegayan LFTRC is not a feasible alternative because it does not satisfy the initial screening criterion associated with sufficient airspace. Accordingly, evaluation of additional screening criteria is not applicable. The Finegayan LFTRC preliminary alternative is not carried forward for further evaluation in this SEIS.

2.5.3 Preliminary Alternatives Considered but Eliminated from Further Analysis

Table 2.5-1 summarizes the results of the alternatives screening criteria evaluation for each of the preliminary LFTRC alternatives discussed in Section 2.5.2. The Route 15B (Section 2.5.2.2) and Finegayan (Section 2.5.2.7) preliminary alternatives were considered but eliminated from further analysis in this SEIS.

Table 2.5-1. Results of Preliminary Alternative Evaluation for LFTRC

	Route 15A	***Route 15B***	***NAVMAG (East/West)***	***NAVMAG (North/South)***	***NAVMAG (L-Shaped)***	***NWF***	***Finegayan***
Initial Screening Criterion							
Sufficient Land, Sea, and Airspace	Meets Criterion	Does Not Meet Criterion	Meets Criterion	Meets Criterion	Meets Criterion	Meets Criterion	Does Not Meet Criterion
Additional Screening Criteria							
Land Acquisition	Weakness	NA	Weakness	Weakness	Weakness	Strength	NA
Proximity of Ranges to Each Other	Strength	NA	Strength	Strength	Weakness	Strength	NA
Proximity of Ranges to Cantonment	Strength	NA	Weakness	Weakness	Weakness	Strength	NA
Mission Impacts	Strength	NA	Strength	Weakness	Weakness	Weakness	NA
Infrastructure Impacts	Weakness	NA	Strength	Weakness	Weakness	Weakness	NA
Conclusion	***Carried Forward***	***Not Carried Forward***	***Carried Forward***	***Carried Forward***	***Carried Forward***	***Carried Forward***	***Not Carried Forward***

Note: NA = not applicable

2.5.4 Preliminary Alternatives Carried Forward for Analysis: Live-Fire Training Range Complex

The evaluation of preliminary alternatives described above determined that five LFTRC alternatives are sufficiently aligned with the screening criteria and the Marine Corps Guiding Principles to be carried forward for impacts analysis in this SEIS. Figure 2.5-1 shows the locations of all five LFTRC alternatives on Guam:

- Route 15 (Alternative 1)
- NAVMAG (East/West) (Alternative 2)
- NAVMAG (North/South) (Alternative 3)
- NAVMAG (L-Shaped) (Alternative 4)
- NWF (Alternative 5)

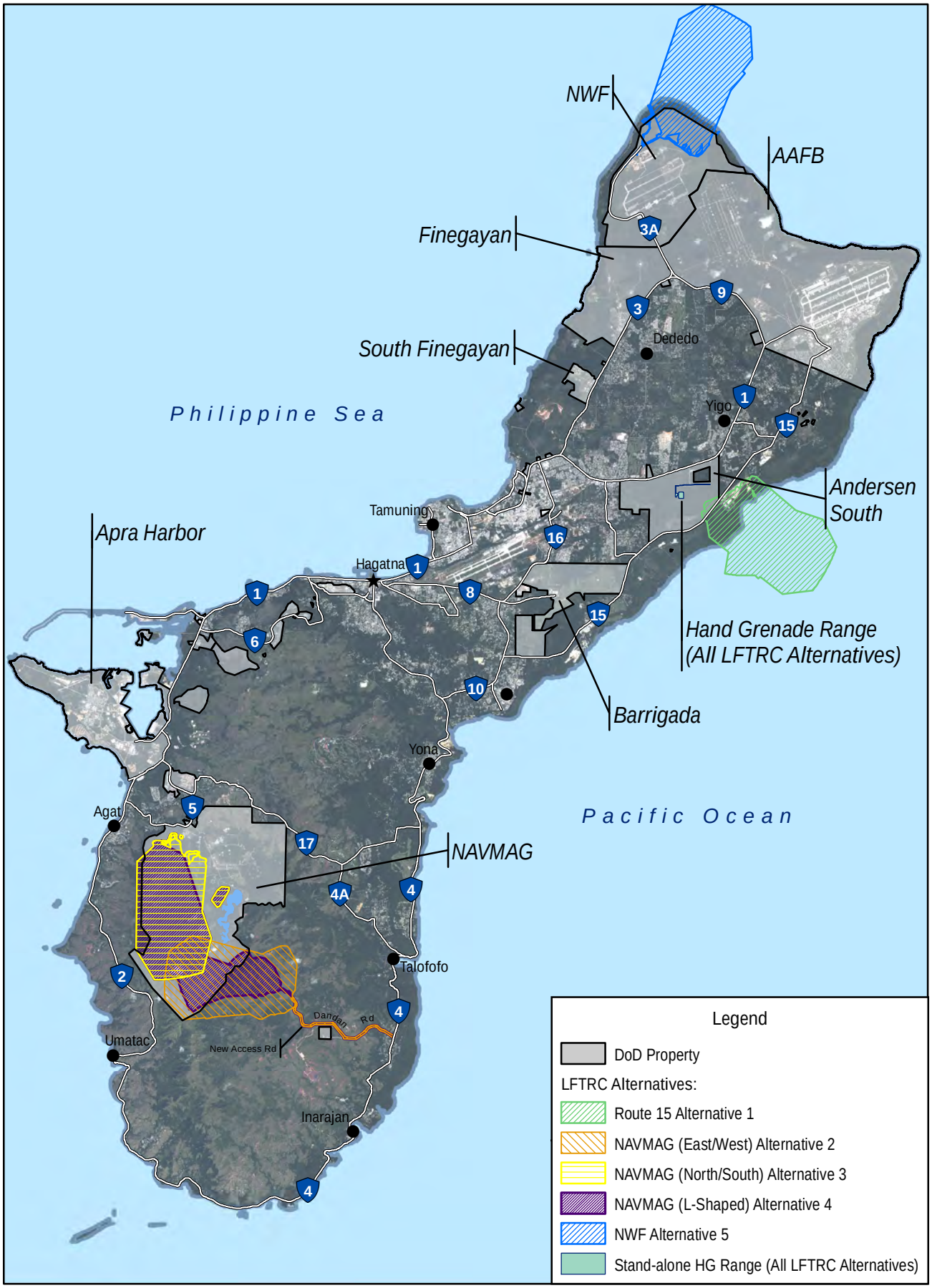


Figure 2.5-1
LFTRC Alternatives
Carried Forward for Analysis

Source: NAVFAC Pacific 2013

All LFTRC alternatives would include the MPMG Range, MRF Range, KD Pistol Range, KD Rifle Range, Non-standard Small Arms Range, range maintenance building, and a range administration building. The HG Range for all LFTRC alternatives would be located at Andersen South. Details about the individual ranges have been provided in Section 2.2.2. As described in Section 2.1, a No-Action Alternative was also carried forward for analysis in this SEIS, although such an alternative would not meet the purpose of and need for the proposed action and would not be consistent with the new force posture adopted by the DoD in the 2012 Roadmap Adjustments.

Each of the five LFTRC alternatives would require the establishment of SUA overlaying the firing ranges because of the vertical ricochet hazard associated with the proposed live-fire training. Established by the FAA, SUA is designed to alert users about areas of military activity, unusual flight hazards, or national security needs, and to segregate that activity from other airspace users to enhance safety. A type of SUA that would pertain to the proposed LFTRC is a Restricted Area. A Restricted Area is identified as an area within which the flight of aircraft, while not wholly prohibited, is subject to restrictions. Restricted Areas denote the existence of unusual hazards to aircraft such as artillery firing, aerial gunnery, small arms fire, or guided missiles. In addition, the proposed HG Range at Andersen South common to all LFTRC alternatives would include a Controlled Firing Area (CFA), which is airspace designated to contain activities that if not conducted in a controlled environment could be hazardous to other aircraft in the area. CFAs provide a means to accommodate certain hazardous activities (such as live-fire HG employment) that can be immediately suspended in the event that a nonparticipating aircraft approaches the area. The proposed SUA and CFA for each of the five LFTRC alternatives is described in detail in the relevant Airspace sections of Chapter 5 (e.g., Section 5.1.5 for Alternative 1, Section 5.2.5 for Alternative 2).

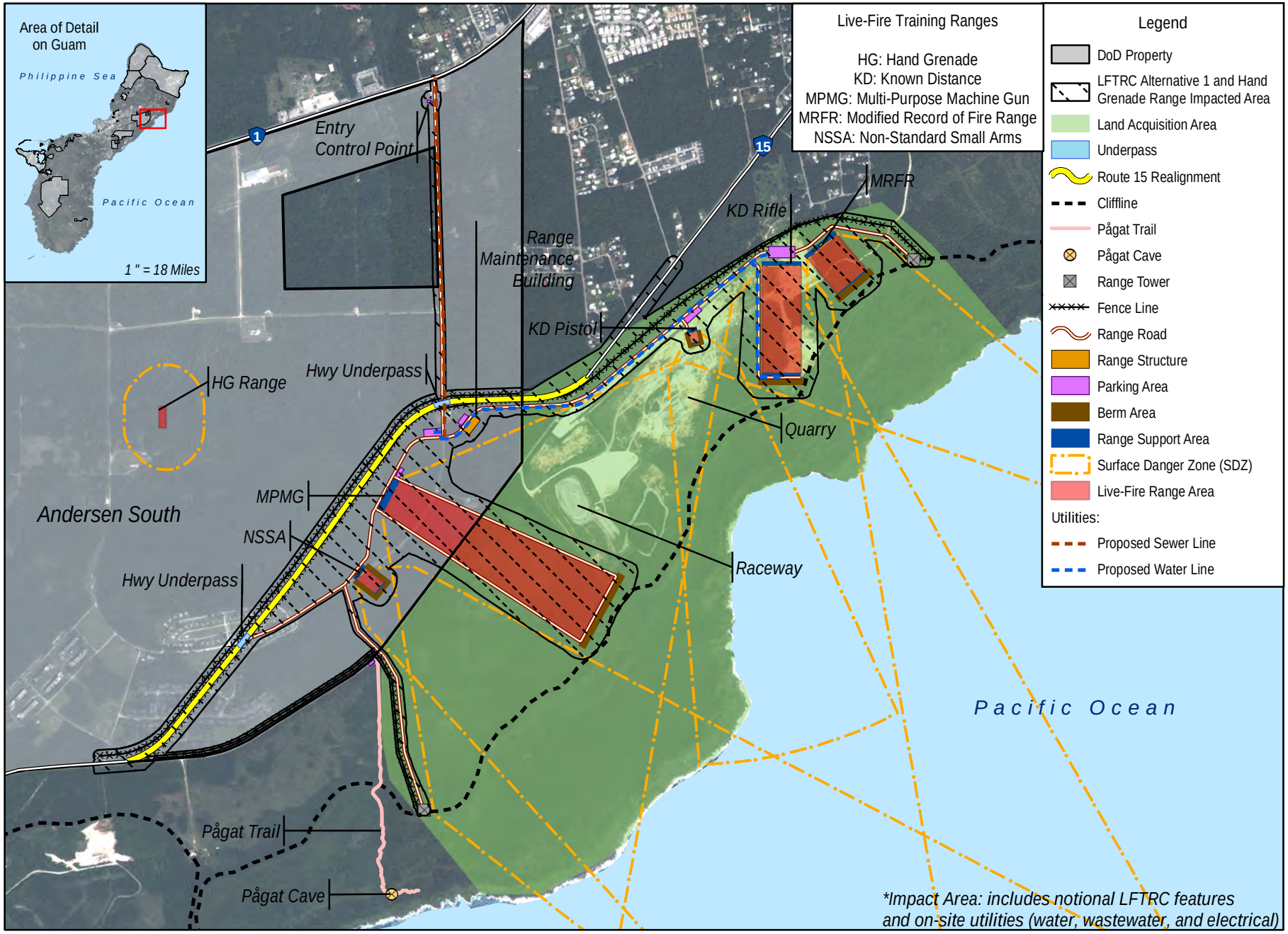
2.5.4.1 Route 15 Live-Fire Training Range Complex - Alternative 1

The Route 15 LFTRC Alternative 1 (Figure 2.5-2) would consist of approximately 3,762 acres (1,522 ha) (not including the stand-alone HG Range at Andersen South) and would require federal land acquisition of an estimated 872 acres (353 ha) of Chamorro Land Trust Commission, Guam Ancestral Lands Commission (GALC), and GovGuam lands. Direct physical disturbance would potentially occur on approximately 383 acres (155 ha) of this site for the construction of the individual ranges, range support building, parking areas, range towers, internal range access roads, a perimeter fence, and the realignment location of Route 15. Approximately 3,379 acres (1,367 ha) would include lands and submerged lands within the SDZ that would not be directly impacted as a result of construction or operation of the LFTRC. This includes approximately 574 acres (232 ha) of GovGuam land and 2,805 acres (1,135 ha) of the submerged lands of the Pacific Ocean. Grading requirements for Alternative 1 LFTRC construction would include 2,488,676 yd^3 (1,902,730 m^3) of cut and 2,451,937 yd^3 (1,874,640 m^3) of fill, resulting in a net total of 36,740 yd^3 (28,090 m^3) of cut material available for use as needed.

Alternative 1 would be located in a single location adjacent to Andersen South. Access to the ranges would be via Route 1 through the existing Andersen South entry control point. An underpass under the relocated Route 15 would allow access to the internal range road network. Alternate access would be via a second underpass under the Route 15 bypass from the Andersen South Military Operations in Urban Terrain facility.

<u>Utilities</u>

Due to the numerous permutations for IT/COMM, this utility is covered for all LFTRC alternatives and permutations between cantonment/family housing and LFTRC alternatives in Section 2.6.



0 1,000 2,000 Feet

0 200 400 Meters

Figure 2.5-2
Proposed Route 15 LFTRC Alternative 1

Source: NAVFAC Pacific 2013

Electrical Power

Power to the Alternative 1 would be from the existing 13.8 kV line from Marbo Substation near Pump Station No. 3 and Route 15. An alternative source of power could be utilized from the existing GPA-owned 13.8 kV overhead line on concrete poles, which originates from the north on Route 15 and serves the Guam International Raceway. This existing 13.8 kV line would require modification to serve the ranges. The realignment of Route 15 would require the modification of the existing single phase 13.8 kV line that feeds the existing buildings south of Route 15 to maintain the proper circuit to the existing buildings. Underground distribution lines in concrete encased conduit duct banks would be installed to the various ranges and facilities requiring electrical power along the range access roadways and within the range footprints. Pad mounted distribution transformers would be provided as needed.

Potable Water

Potable water service is only required for the range maintenance building and KD Pistol/KD Rifle Range administration buildings. Alternative 1 would include construction of a new water line that would connect to the existing water line on Turner Street near the existing Marbo Booster Pump Station No. 3. A fire hydrant or stand pipe would be installed to facilitate filling range firefighting vehicles. The new potable water distribution pipes would be installed underground at least 3.0 feet (0.9 m) deep. The width of the trench to install the pipes would be about 1.5 feet (0.5 m) to 2.0 feet (0.6 m) for 6 inch (15 cm) to 12 inch (30 cm) pipes. Larger excavations would be required for the installation of manholes.

Wastewater

The range maintenance and KD Pistol/KD Rifle Range administration buildings would require sewer service. The new wastewater collection system for Alternative 1 would include new gravity main approximately 4,920-feet (1,500-m) long and manholes to tie into the existing GWA wastewater collection system at a manhole along Route 1. Wastewater would be conveyed to the Northern District WWTP for treatment and disposal.

The new wastewater collection system would be installed underground with a minimum 3.0-feet (0.9-m) cover to approximately 5.0 feet (1.5 m) deep, or sometimes deeper if needed. The width of the installation trench would be approximately 2.0 feet (0.6 m) to 3.0 feet (0.9 m) wide. Larger excavations would be required for the installation of manholes. Ranges would be provided with portable toilets requiring periodic servicing. For purposes of this SEIS, it is assumed that the wastewater from the portable toilets would be collected and taken to the Northern District WWTP for treatment and disposal. Upgrades to the Northern District WWTP are already needed in order for the plant to achieve compliance with the current NPDES permit.

Solid Waste

Solid waste generation at the ranges is expected to be minimal during operation. Collection bins would be provided at appropriate locations and periodically emptied, with solid waste taken to the most convenient transfer station or recycling center for processing and transfer to the appropriate disposal or recycling facility. Construction and demolition debris would be processed for reuse or disposed in existing disposal facilities in accordance with all regulatory requirements, EOs, and DoD requirements.

2.5.4.2 Naval Magazine (East/West) Live-Fire Training Range Complex - Alternative 2

The NAVMAG (East/West) LFTRC Alternative 2 (Figure 2.5-3) would consist of approximately 3,815 acres (1,544 ha) (not including the HG Range at Andersen South), and would require acquisition of approximately 1,894 acres (766 ha) of privately-owned and GovGuam land. Direct physical disturbance would occur on approximately 382 acres (154 ha), including 275 acres (111 ha) for the construction of the individual ranges, range support building, internal range access roads, and a perimeter fence, plus approximately 107 acres (43 ha) to construct an external LFTRC access road from Route 4 (as shown in Figure 2.5-1). The remaining approximately 3,433 acres (1,389 ha) would include 3,026 acres (1,225 ha) of lands within the SDZ and 407 acres (165 ha) of land surrounding the individual ranges that would not be directly affected by construction or operation of the LFTRC. Grading for Alternative 2 LFTRC construction would include 1,246,720 yd^3 (953,186 m^3) of cut (excavation) and 1,254,698 yd^3 (959,286 m^3) of fill, with a net requirement of 7,981 yd^3 (6,102 m^3) of fill. Since grading requirements for any of the cantonment/family housing alternatives would generate a net amount of cut material in excess of the amount of fill required for LFTRC Alternative 2, it is not expected that fill material from off-island sources would be necessary to meet this fill requirement.

Alternative 2 would be located in a single location on the non-federal land to the southeast of the NAVMAG. The ranges would be oriented to the west and the composite SDZ would extend over portions of the NAVMAG. Access to the ranges would be via a new access road from Dandan Road that would be constructed with the LFTRC. Approximately 5 miles (8 km) of roads would be constructed to provide access between the individual ranges. Utility easements would be required to be obtained along existing Dandan Road for IT/COMM and along the new proposed access road for all utilities.

<u>Utilities</u>

Due to the numerous permutations for IT/COMM, this utility is covered for all LFTRC alternatives and permutations between cantonment/family housing and LFTRC alternatives in Section 2.6.

Electrical Power

Power to LFTRC Alternative 2 would be from the existing GPA-owned underground power line that runs along Dandan Road. New electrical lines would be installed in an underground concrete encased conduit duct bank routed along the proposed new access road to the LFTRC entry control point. Underground distribution lines in concrete encased conduit duct banks would be installed to the various ranges and facilities requiring electrical power along the range access roadways and within the range footprints. Pad mounted distribution transformers would be provided as needed.

Potable Water

Potable water service would only be required for the Range Maintenance Building and KD Pistol/KD Rifle Range Maintenance Building. A new water line would be constructed along the proposed new access road and would connect with the existing GWA water line in Dandan Road. A fire hydrant or stand pipe would be installed to facilitate filling range firefighting vehicles. The new potable water distribution pipes would be installed underground at least 3.0 feet (0.9 m) deep. The width of the trench to install the pipes would be about 1.5 feet (0.5 m) to 2.0 feet (0.6 m) for 6 inch (15 cm) to 12 inch (30 cm) pipes. Larger excavations would be required for the installation of manholes.

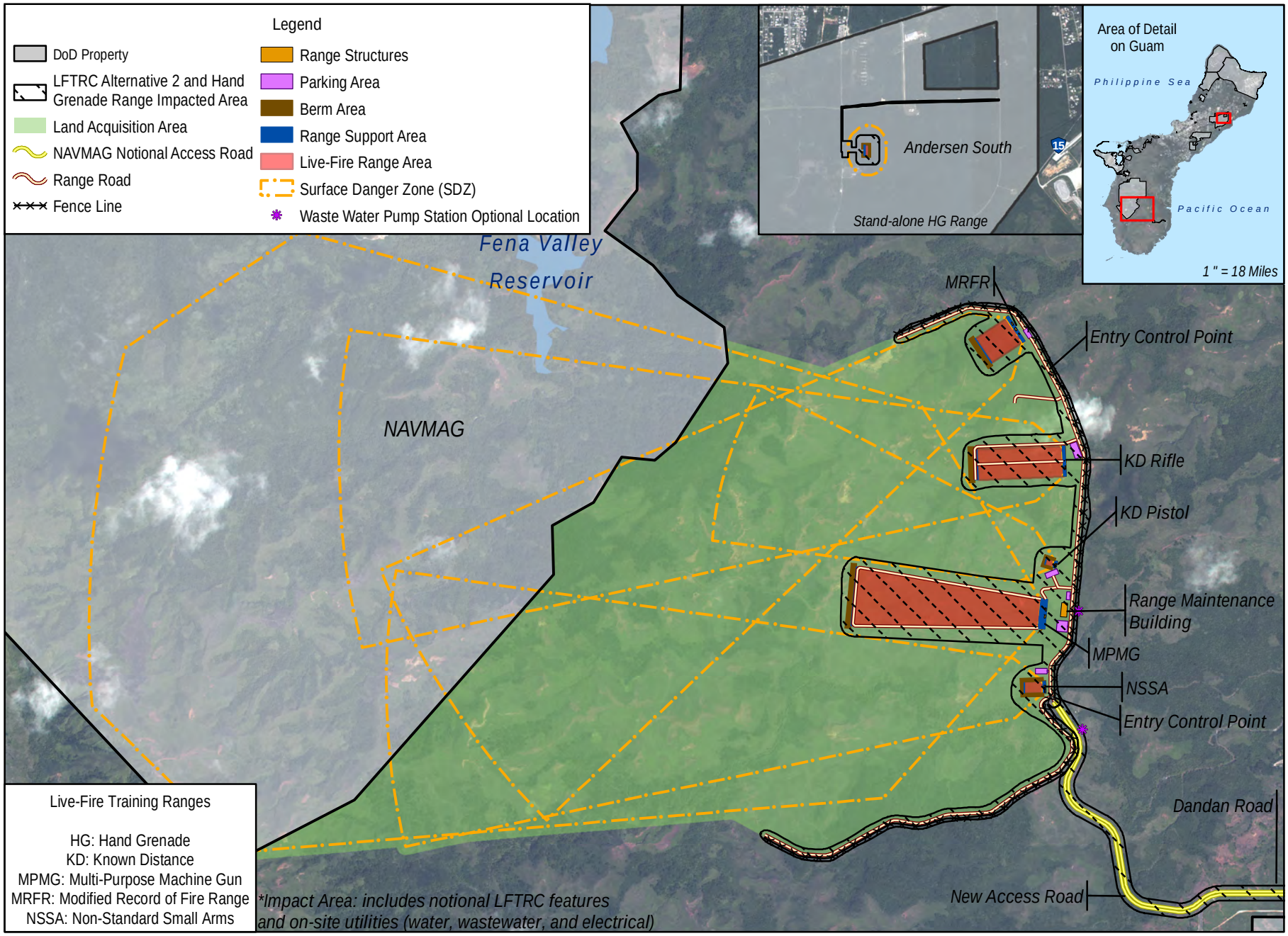


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Figure 2.5-3
Proposed NAVMAG (East/West) LFTRC Alternative 2

N

Source: NAVFAC Pacific 2013

Wastewater

The range maintenance and KD Pistol/KD Rifle administration buildings would require sewer service. Due to the remote location of the range maintenance building, the recommended approach to wastewater collection is installation of a holding tank to store wastewater generated at the building. Periodically, the wastewater would be pumped out and is anticipated to be transferred to the Northern District WWTP for treatment and disposal where a septage handling facility is available. An optional wastewater collection system would include two gravity mains totaling 1,480 feet (451 m), manholes, two packaged WWPS, and two force mains totaling 6,300 feet (1,570 m) along the proposed new access roadway alignment, with connection to the existing GWA wastewater collection system along Dandan Road where wastewater would be conveyed to the Inarajan WWTP for treatment and disposal.

The optional wastewater collection system would be installed underground with a minimum 3.0 feet (0.9 m) cover to approximately 5.0 feet (1.5 m) deep, or sometimes deeper if needed. The width of the installation trench would be approximately 2.0 feet (0.6 m) to 3.0 feet (0.9 m) wide. Larger excavations would be required for the installation of manholes. Ranges would be provided with portable toilets requiring periodic servicing. For purposes of this SEIS, it is assumed that the wastewater from the portable toilets would be collected and taken to the Northern District or Apra Harbor WWTPs or wherever an approved septage handling facility is available for treatment and disposal.

Solid Waste

Solid waste generation at the ranges is expected to be minimal during operation. Collection bins would be provided at appropriate locations and periodically emptied, with solid waste taken to the most convenient transfer station for processing and transfer to the appropriate disposal or recycling facility. During construction, all green waste would be processed for reuse (mulch and compost). Construction and demolition debris would be processed for reuse or disposed in existing disposal facilities in accordance with all regulatory requirements, EOs, and DoD requirements.

2.5.4.3 Naval Magazine (North/South) Live-Fire Training Range Complex - Alternative 3

The NAVMAG (North/South) LFTRC Alternative 3 (Figure 2.5-4) would comprise a total of approximately 3,549 acres (1,436 ha) (not including the stand-alone HG Range at Andersen South) and would require acquisition of 252 acres (102 ha) of GovGuam and privately-owned lands. Approximately 370 acres (150 ha) would be required for construction of the proposed range facilities, while 3,179 acres (1,286 ha) would be land within the SDZ that would not be directly affected by construction or operation of the LFTRC.

The 370 acres (150 ha) that would be developed include the areas for construction of the individual ranges, range support building, range access roads, munitions magazine relocation area, and a perimeter fence along the western edge of the LFTRC. Grading requirements for construction of the ranges and associated infrastructure would include 4,932,976 yd^3 (3,771,530 m^3) of cut and 3,130,058 yd^3 (2,393,100 m^3) of fill, resulting in a net requirement of 1,802,919 yd^3 (1,378,430 m^3) of cut. An estimated 72 new concrete munitions storage magazines would be constructed (see proposed Magazine Relocation Area in Figure 2.5-4) to accommodate the transfer of munitions from the existing magazines that would be encumbered by the range SDZs. The existing magazines would be abandoned in place.

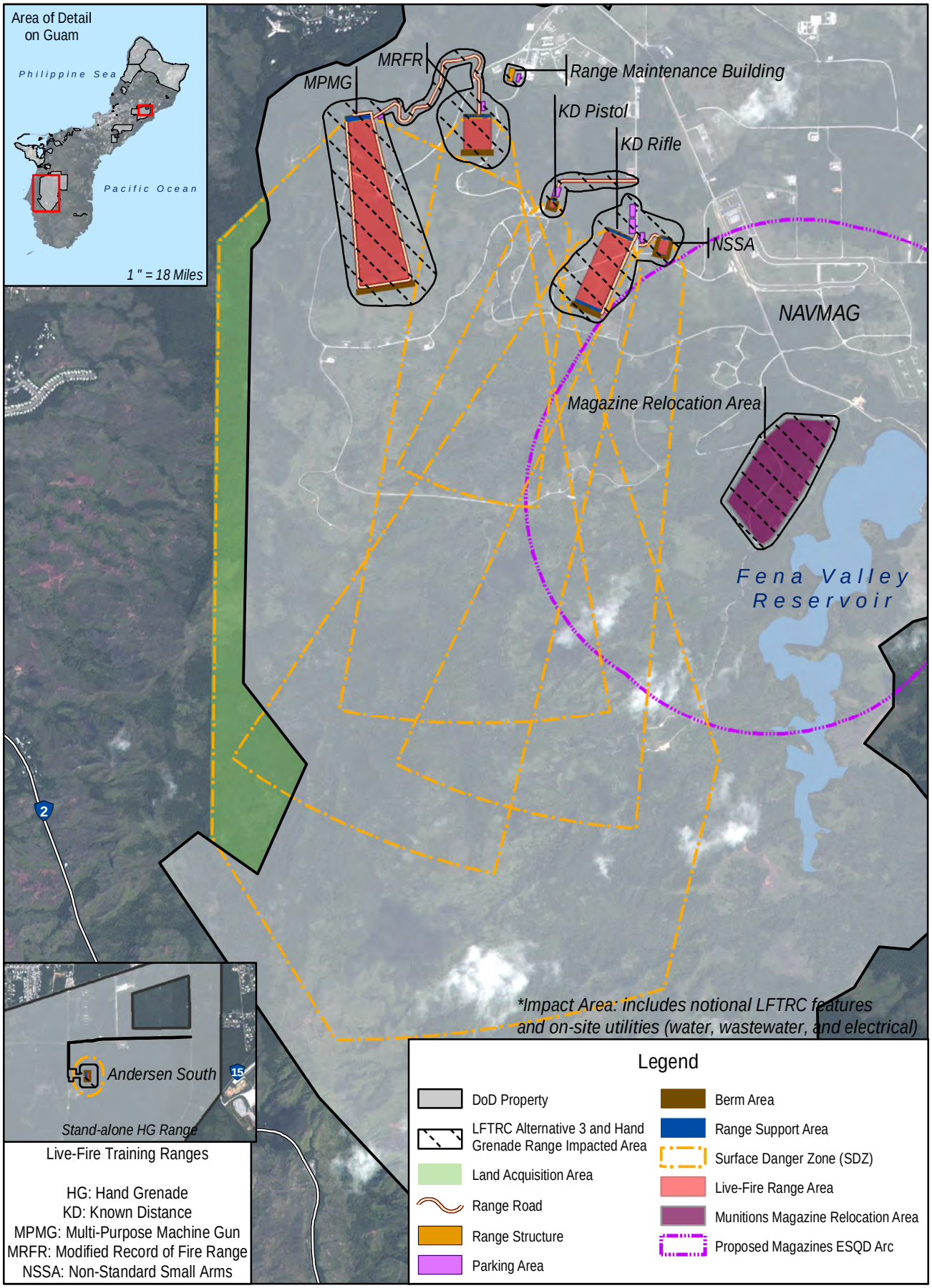

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Figure 2.5-4
Proposed NAVMAG (North/South)
LFTRC Alternative 3

N

Source: NAVFAC Pacific 2013

Ranges would be configured so that they are adjacent and accessible by Marine Corps personnel via the existing main gate on Route 5. Access between the ranges would occur through a combination of existing NAVMAG roadways and approximately 3.0 miles (4.8 km) of new roads constructed as part of the LFTRC.

Utilities

Due to the numerous permutations for IT/COMM, this utility is covered for all LFTRC alternatives and permutations between cantonment/family housing and LFTRC alternatives in Section 2.6.

Electrical Power

Power to the LFTRC would be from the existing DON-owned 13.8 kV overhead line along Blandy Road. The tap circuit would be installed underground in a concrete encased conduit bank. A 10 kVA pad-mounted transformer located near the range would transform the 13.8 kV line to 120/240 Volt power to the facilities. Power to the remaining range sites would be from the existing three-phase 13.8 kV overhead line running along Parsons Road, with pad mounted distribution transformers to provide 120/240 Volt power to the facilities.

Potable Water

Potable water service is only required for the range maintenance and KD Pistol/KD Rifle Range administration buildings. Alternative 3 would include new water lines connected to an existing water line within NAVMAG. A fire hydrant or stand pipe would be installed near each building to facilitate filling range firefighting vehicles. The new potable water distribution pipes would be installed underground at least 3.0 feet (0.9 m) deep. The width of the trench to install the pipes would be about 1.5 feet (0.5 m) to 2.0 feet (0.6 m) for 6 inch (15 cm) to 12 inch (30 cm) pipes. Larger excavations would be required for the installation of manholes.

Wastewater

The range maintenance and KD Pistol/Rifle Range administration buildings would require sewer service. Alternative 3 is in close proximity to the existing wastewater collection system in the NAVMAG area. The new wastewater collection system for Alternative 3 would include a 115 feet (35 m) long gravity main and manholes that would tie into the existing DoD wastewater collection system. Wastewater would be conveyed to the Apra Harbor WWTP for treatment and disposal.

The new wastewater collection system would be installed underground with a minimum 3.0 feet (0.9 m) cover to approximately 5.0 feet (1.5 m) deep, or sometimes deeper if needed. The width of the installation trench would be approximately 2.0 feet (0.6 m) to 3.0 feet (0.9 m) wide. Larger excavations would be required for the installation of manholes. Ranges would be provided with portable toilets requiring periodic servicing. For purposes of this SEIS, it is assumed that the wastewater from the portable toilets would be collected and taken to the Northern District or Apra Harbor WWTPs or wherever an approved septage handling facility is available for treatment and disposal. Upgrades to the Northern District WWTP are already needed in order for the plant to achieve compliance with the current NPDES permit.

Solid Waste

Solid waste generation at the ranges is expected to be minimal during operation. Collection bins would be provided at appropriate locations and periodically emptied and processed with existing solid waste being generated at the NAVMAG site. During construction, all green waste would be processed for reuse

(mulch and compost). Construction and demolition debris would be processed for reuse or disposed in existing disposal facilities in accordance with all regulatory requirements, EOs, and DoD requirements.

2.5.4.4 Naval Magazine (L-Shaped) Live-Fire Training Range Complex - Alternative 4

The NAVMAG (L-Shaped) LFTRC Alternative 4 (Figure 2.5-5) would consist of approximately 4,895 acres (1,981 ha) (not including the HG Range at Andersen South) and would require the acquisition of approximately 914 acres (370 ha) of privately-owned and GovGuam land. Direct physical ground disturbance would occur on approximately 477 acres (193 ha), which would include approximately 356 acres (144 ha) for the construction of the individual ranges, range support building, internal range access roads, munitions magazine relocation area, and a perimeter fence along the western and southern edges of the LFTRC, and approximately 121 acres (49 ha) to construct an external LFTRC access road from Route 4 to the east/west facing ranges (see Figure 2.5-1). The remaining 4,418 acres (1,788 ha) would include 4,165 acres (1,686 ha) of land within the SDZ and 253 acres (102 ha) of land surrounding the individual ranges that would not be built up. Grading requirements for Alternative 4 LFTRC construction would include 2,716,125 yd^3 (2,076,627 m^3) of cut and 2,767,463 yd^3 (2,115,878 m^3) of fill, resulting in a net requirement of 51,337 yd^3 (39,250 m^3) of fill. Since grading requirements for any of the cantonment/family housing alternatives would generate a net amount of cut material in excess of the amount of fill required for LFTRC Alternative 4, it is not expected that fill material from off-island sources would be necessary to meet this fill requirement. An estimated 66 new concrete munitions storage magazines would be constructed (see proposed Magazine Relocation Area in Figure 2.5-5) to accommodate the transfer of munitions from the existing magazines that would be encumbered by the range SDZs. The existing magazines would be abandoned in place.

Alternative 4 would be divided between two locations: the MPMG Range and range maintenance facility would be located in the same respective locations identified in Alternative 3 (Section 2.5.4.3) and the other ranges would be located on adjacent non-federal property to the southeast of the NAVMAG (near the area of Alternative 2 (Section 2.5.4.2). Though the layout of the ranges would not be contiguous, they would all be contained within a single complex as required by the Marine Corps guiding principles. Access to the MPMG Range and range maintenance building would be the same as described in Section 2.5.4.3 for Alternative 3. Approximately 1 mile (1.6 km) of new roadway would be required.

Access to the ranges located east of the NAVMAG would occur via a new access road from Route 4. The new access road would follow the existing road from Route 4 to the Dandan Communication Site and then would continue to the KD Rifle Range. Access between the ranges proposed in the southeastern portion of the LFTRC would be via approximately 3.0 miles (4.8 km) of new roads constructed as part of the LFTRC.

<u>Utilities</u>

Planned utilities to the MPMG Range and range maintenance facility are the same as those described for Alternative 3 (Section 2.5.4.3). Utilities and communications for the ranges southeast of the NAVMAG area would follow existing Dandan Road and the proposed new access road. Utility easements on these roads would be obtained. Due to the numerous permutations for IT/COMM, this utility is covered for all LFTRC alternatives and permutations between cantonment/family housing and LFTRC alternatives in Section 2.6.

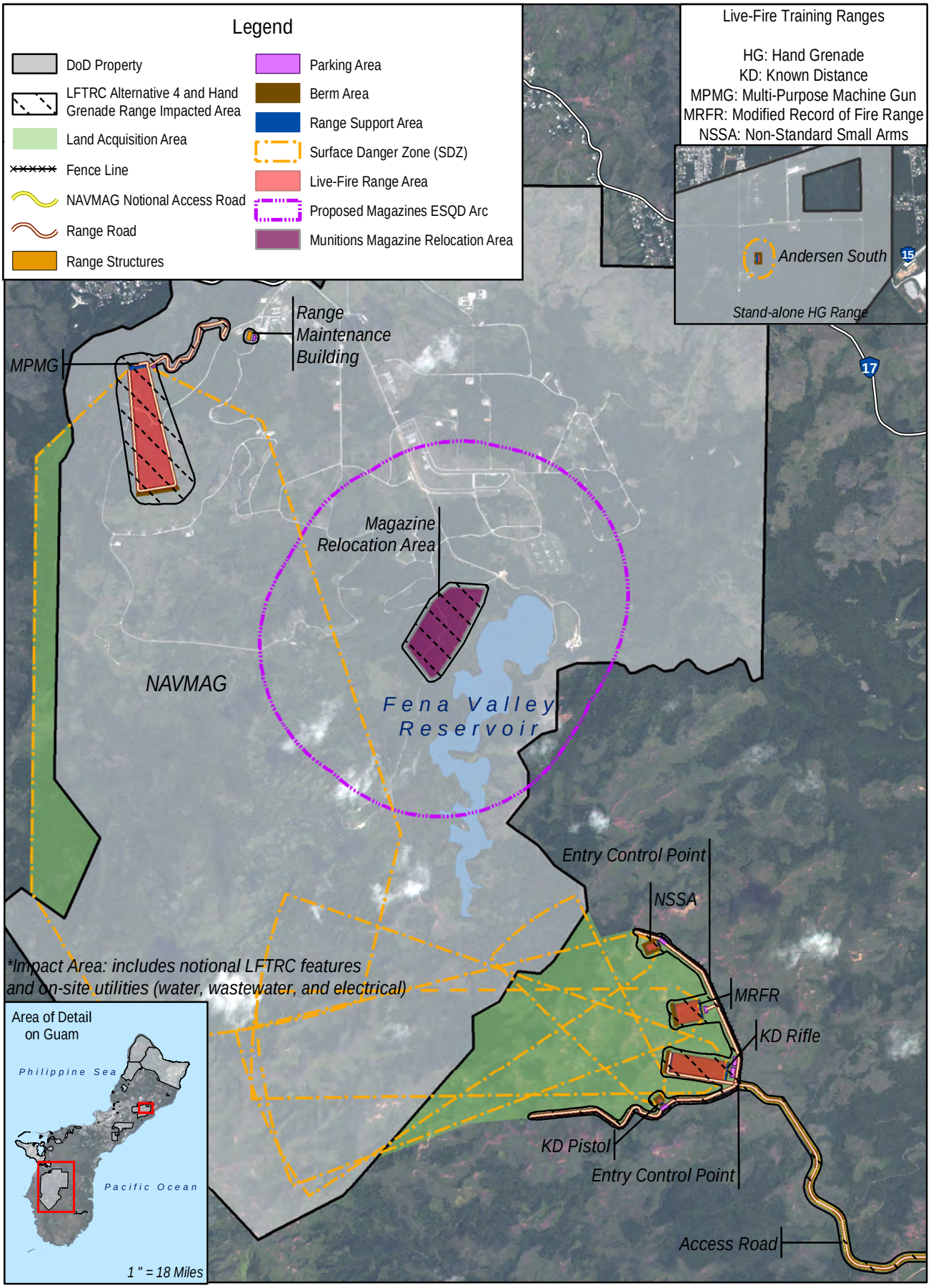


Figure 2.5-5
Proposed NAVMAG (L-Shaped)
LFTRC Alternative 4

Source: NAVFAC Pacific 2013

Electrical Power

Power to LFTRC Alternative 4 areas southeast of the NAVMAG would be from an existing GPA-owned underground power line that runs along Dandan Road. New electrical lines would be installed in an underground concrete encased conduit duct bank routed along the proposed new access road to the LFTRC entry control point. For areas within the existing NAVMAG areas, electrical power would be provided in the same fashion as in Alternative 3. Underground distribution lines in concrete encased conduit duct banks would be installed to the various ranges and facilities requiring electrical power along the range access roadways and within the range footprints. Pad mounted distribution transformers would be provided as needed.

Potable Water

Potable water service for the proposed LFTRC ranges to the southeast of the NAVMAG would only be required for the KD Pistol/KD Rifle Range Administrative Building. A new 10,130 foot (3,088 m) long water main would be constructed along the proposed new access road to connect with the existing GWA water line in Dandan Road and the LFTRC entry control point. In addition, 2,440 feet (744 m) of lateral service pipes would be installed along the proposed range access roads. A fire hydrant or stand pipe would be installed to facilitate filling range firefighting vehicles. For water service to the Range Maintenance Building within NAVMAG, water would be provided as described in Alternative 3. New water distribution pipes would be installed underground at least 3.0 feet (0.9 m) deep. The width of the installation trench would be about 1.5 feet (0.5 m) to 2.0 feet (0.6 m) for 6 inch (15 cm) to 12 inch (30 cm) pipes. Larger excavations would be required for the installation of manholes.

Wastewater

The range maintenance and KD Pistol/KD Rifle Range administrative buildings would require wastewater services. The new wastewater collection system for Alternative 4 is the same as described for Alternative 3 (Section 2.5.4.3) to service the Range Maintenance Building. The KD Pistol/KD Rifle Range Administrative Building would be served by a holding tank that would be periodically emptied. The new Range Maintenance Building wastewater collection system would be installed underground at least 3.0 feet (0.9 m) deep and not more than approximately 5.0 feet (1.5 m) deep. The width of the installation trench would be approximately 2.0 feet (0.6 m) to 3.0 feet (0.9 m) wide. Larger excavations would be required for the installation of manholes. Ranges would be provided with portable toilets requiring periodic servicing. For purposes of this SEIS, it is assumed that the wastewater from the portable toilets would be collected and taken to the Northern District or Apra Harbor WWTPs or wherever an approved septage handling facility is available for treatment and disposal.

Solid Waste

Solid waste generation at the ranges is expected to be minimal during operation. Collection bins would be provided at appropriate locations and periodically emptied, with solid waste taken to the most convenient transfer station for processing and transfer to the appropriate disposal or recycling facility. Those collection bins located on existing NAVMAG facilities would be collected, processed, and disposed along with the solid waste generated by the existing facilities. During construction, all green waste would be processed for reuse (mulch and compost). Construction and demolition debris would be processed for reuse or disposed in existing disposal facilities in accordance with all regulatory requirements, EOs, and DoD requirements.

2.5.4.5 Northwest Field Live-Fire Training Range Complex - Alternative 5

The NWF LFTRC Alternative 5 (Figure 2.5-6) would consist of approximately 4,016 acres (1,625 ha) (not including the HG Range at Andersen South). Although Alternative 5 would not require acquisition of lands, access to areas within the Ritidian Unit of the Guam NWR that fall within the boundaries of range SDZs would be restricted when ranges are in use. The Ritidian Unit of the Guam NWR is owned and managed by the USFWS. The DON would pursue an agreement with USFWS in accordance with the provisions of Section 2822 of the FY 2015 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) which would allow for the continued management of the Ritidian Unit consistent with the purposes for which it was established and the operation of the range SDZs associated with the LFTRC alternative at NWF. The DON anticipates that access restrictions will be addressed in this agreement.

Construction of Alternative 5 would cause direct disturbance to approximately 315 acres (128 ha) of land, including 256 acres (104 ha) for the construction of the individual ranges, range support building, range towers, internal range access roads, a perimeter fence (all within federally controlled land at NWF), and the relocation of the USFWS facilities within the Ritidian Unit of the Guam NWR that would be encumbered by the range SDZs. The remaining approximately 59 acres (24 ha) of disturbed area would be required for construction to improve existing roadways from the intersection of Routes 3, 3A, and 9 to the Ritidian Unit of the Guam NWR. Any decisions regarding the relocation of the USFWS facilities and/or construction to improve beach access at the Ritidian Unit of the Guam NWR are dependent upon the outcome of consultations under section 7 of the ESA and negotiation of the agreement authorized by Section 2822 of the FY 2015 NDAA. The remaining 3,701 acres (1,498 ha) in the overall Alternative 5 footprint would include additional lands and submerged lands under the exclusive custody and control of the DON and the USFWS within the SDZ that would not be affected by construction. This includes approximately 267 acres (108 ha) of the Ritidian Unit of the Guam NWR and 3,434 acres (1,390 ha) of the submerged lands of the Philippine Sea. Grading requirements for Alternative 5 LFTRC construction would include 2,047,295 yd^3 (1,565,270 m^3) of cut and 1,932,392 yd^3 (1,477,420 m^3) of fill, resulting in a net of 114,903 yd^3 (87,850 m^3) of cut material available for use as needed.

Alternative 5 ranges would be constructed in a single location on federal land. Proposed entry to the LFTRC would be through a new entry control point located to the northwest of the current NWF Gate off of Route 3A. The existing road and gate would be improved to support LFTRC traffic, and an entry control point would be constructed to control access during hours of operation. Secondary access would occur via existing access roads on the NWF complex. Specific design details associated with the proposed road and gate alignments are topics of ongoing discussions between the Marine Corps, Air Force, and Navy planners. Approximately 5 miles (8 km) of roads would be constructed or improved to provide access to and between the individual ranges and to the relocated USFWS facilities from the main LFTRC access road (see Figure 2.5-6). Any decision regarding the relocation of the USFWS facilities and/or construction to improve access at the Ritidian Unit of the Guam NWR is dependent on the outcome of consultations under section 7 of the Endangered Species Act and negotiation of the agreement authorized by Section 2822 of the FY 2015 NDAA.

<u>Utilities</u>

Due to the numerous permutations for IT/COMM, this utility is covered for all LFTRC alternatives and permutations between cantonment/family housing and LFTRC alternatives in Section 2.6.

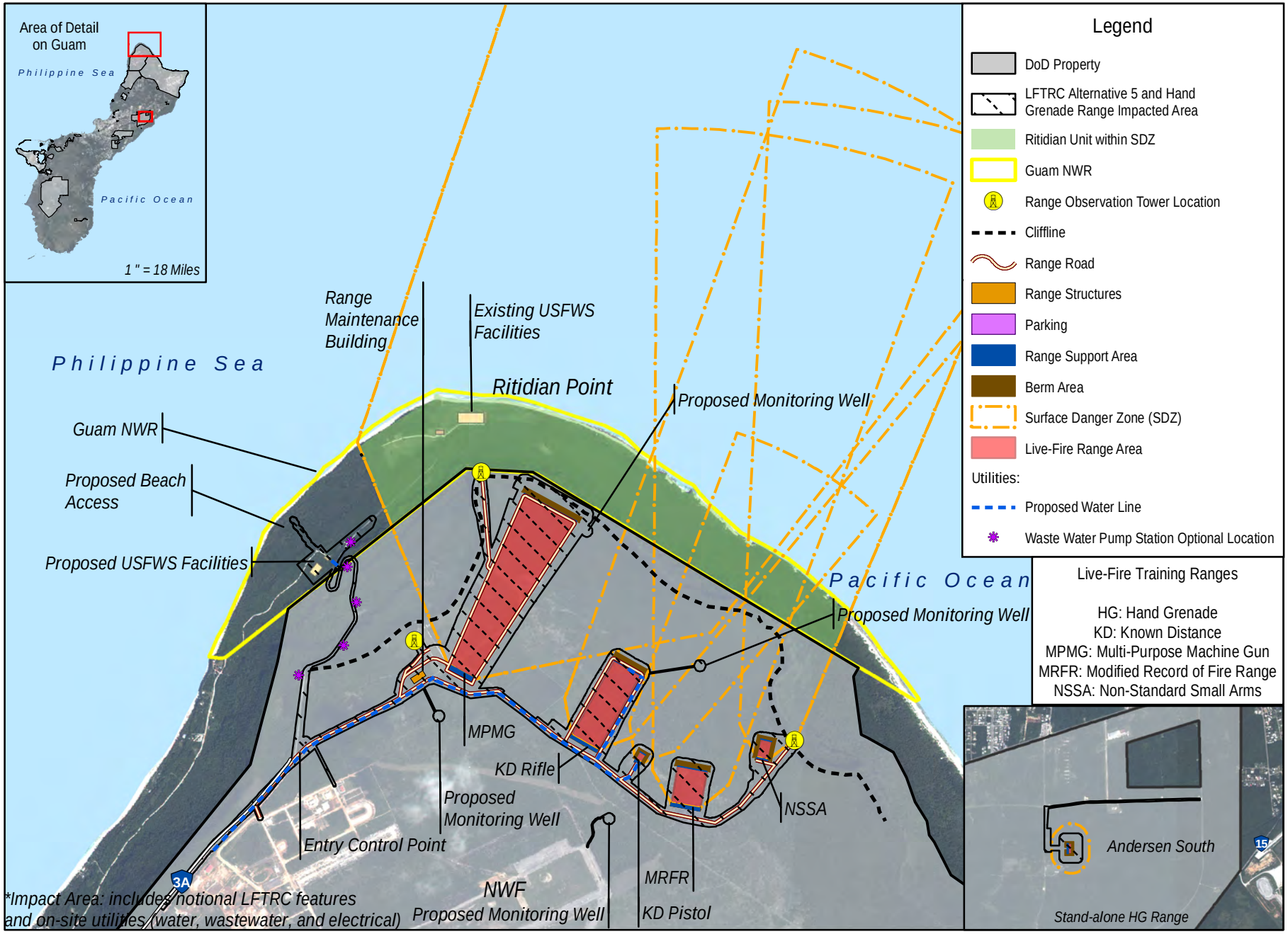


Figure 2.5-6
Proposed NWF LFTRC Alternative 5

Electrical Power

Power to the LFTRC NWF site and relocated USFWS facilities would extend from the existing three phase 13.8 kV overhead line on the AAFB Perimeter Road currently serving the existing USFWS facilities. This existing line would be connected at an existing power pole and be extended to the LFTRC facilities by underground lines in concrete encased conduit banks and manholes along the range access roads. Pad mounted transformers would be located near each Range Operations Tower, Observation Towers, and range facilities to transform the 13.8 kV lines to 120/240 voltage.

The relocated USFWS facilities would be provided electrical power by tapping into an existing 13.8-kV line on an existing power pole where Route 3A forks at Perimeter Road. The new line would be underground and routed along the existing Ritidian Point access road in concrete encased conduit.

Potable Water

Potable water service would only be required for the range maintenance building and KD Pistol/Rifle Range administration building, along with new service to the relocated USFWS facility. Alternative 5 would include construction of approximately 10,500 feet (3,200 m) from a point of connection near the intersection of Road 8 and Road 10. Water service lateral with water meter and backflow preventer would be provided to these buildings. A fire hydrant or stand pipe would be installed to facilitate filling range firefighting vehicles. These water lines would be installed at least 3.0 feet (0.9 m) deep. The width of the trench to install the pipes would be about 1.5 feet (0.5 m) to 2.0 feet (0.6 m) for 6 inch (15 cm) to 12 inch (30 cm) pipes. Larger excavations would be required for the installation of manholes. The relocated USFWS facilities would be connected to the existing water line in the existing access road leading to the prior facility location. Water service from this line would require confirmation.

Wastewater

The range maintenance and KD Pistol/Rifle Range administration buildings would require sewer service. The wastewater system would be a combination of gravity sewer line, septic tank, and self-contained vegetated effluent disposal basin, in accordance with regulatory requirements. This wastewater collection system was proposed to provide a technically and environmentally acceptable sewer disposal solution for Alternative 5 where very low volume of sewage is generated in long pipe runs resulting in inadequate flushing.

The new wastewater collection system for the relocated USFWS building would include a combination of gravity sewer line, septic tank, and self-contained vegetated effluent disposal basin, in accordance with regulatory requirements. An optional wastewater collection system would include 980 feet (300 m) long gravity main, manholes, five small packaged WWPS to handle the elevation difference, and 5,900 feet (1,800 m) of force main to tie into the existing collection system at NWF. Wastewater would be conveyed to the GWA wastewater collection system and to the Northern District WWTP for treatment and disposal. As a second option, a holding tank could be installed, requiring periodic cleanout and delivery of wastewater to the Northern District WWTP for treatment and disposal.

The new wastewater collection system would be installed underground with a minimum 3.0 feet (0.9 m) cover to approximately 5.0 feet (1.5 m) deep, or sometimes deeper if needed. The width of the installation trench would be approximately 2.0 feet (0.6 m) to 3.0 feet (0.9 m) wide. Larger excavations would be required for the installation of manholes, septic tank, and effluent disposal basin. Ranges would be provided with portable toilets requiring periodic servicing. For purposes of this SEIS, it is assumed that the wastewater from the portable toilets would be collected and taken to the Northern District WWTP where a septage handling facility is available for treatment and disposal.

Solid Waste

Solid waste generation at the ranges is expected to be minimal during operation. Collection bins would be provided at appropriate locations and periodically emptied, with solid waste taken to the most convenient transfer station for processing and transfer to the appropriate disposal or recycling facility. During construction, all green waste would be processed for reuse (mulch and compost). Construction and demolition debris would be processed for reuse or disposed in existing disposal facilities in accordance with all regulatory requirements, EOs, and DoD requirements.

2.5.4.6 Stand-Alone Hand Grenade Range (All Live-Fire Training Range Complex Alternatives)

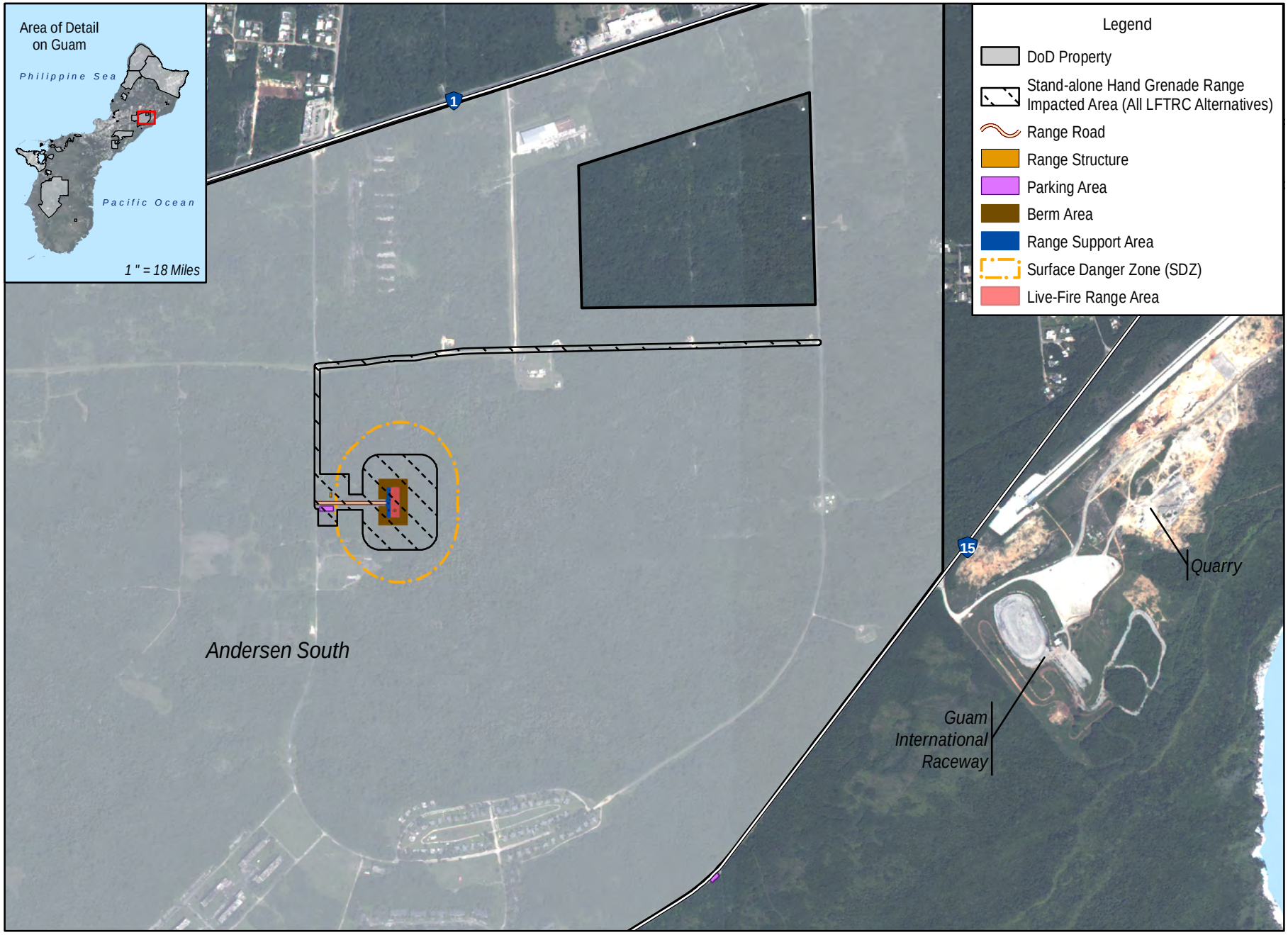
A review of the requirement for the HG range associated with the LFTRC after consideration of scoping input determined that training at the HG Range is enhanced when co-located with military operations in urban terrain and maneuver training areas located at Andersen South. The HG Range would be located on DoD land at Andersen South for all LFTRC alternatives (Figure 2.5-7). Potential for noise from the HG Range to extend off base and inability to site the HG Range within airspace that overlays a portion of Andersen South limits the siting of the HG Range to the central area within Andersen South. Construction of the HG Range would encompass a land area of 24 acres (10 ha), which includes the range, practice area, access road, parking area, and utility installation. The HG Range would be surrounded by a 31 acre (12 ha) SDZ. Grading requirements for construction of the HG Range would involve 8,894 yd^3 (6,800 m^3) of cut and 12,641 yd^3 (9,665 m^3) of fill, for a net requirement of 3,747 yd^3 (2,865 m^3) of fill. When combined with LFTRC construction under Alternatives 1, 3, or 5, the net cut material generated by construction of the LFTRC would provide sufficient additional fill to meet the net fill requirement at the HG Range. When combined with LFTRC construction under Alternatives 2 or 4, which would also have a net fill requirement, the HG Range would add 3,747 yd^3 (2,865 m^3) to the combined fill requirement for each of those alternatives. However, since grading requirements for any of the cantonment/family housing alternatives would generate a net amount of cut material in excess of the total fill required for either LFTRC Alternative 2 or 4 (inclusive of the HG Range), it is not expected that fill material from off-island sources would be necessary to satisfy the fill requirement.

Utilities

The only utilities required for the proposed HG Range would be electrical power and solid waste (described below) and IT/COMM (described in Section 2.6).

Electrical Power

In the area of the proposed HG Range, there are existing GPA overhead distribution lines. New electrical service would be connected to these lines with a single phase 13.8 kV line adjacent to the HG Range location, transition to underground for routing via concrete encased conduit to required locations, and be provided with a pad-mounted distribution transformer.



0 0.2 0.4 Miles

0 0.2 0.4 Kilometers

Figure 2.5-7
Stand-alone Hand Grenade Range (All LFTRC Alternatives)

N

Source: NAVFAC Pacific 2013

Solid Waste

Solid waste generation at the HG Range is expected to be minimal during operation. Collection bins would be provided at appropriate locations and periodically emptied, with solid waste taken to the most convenient transfer station for processing and transfer to the appropriate disposal or recycling facility. During construction, all green waste would be processed for reuse (mulch and compost). Construction and demolition debris would be processed for reuse or disposed in existing disposal facilities in accordance with all regulatory requirements, EOs, and DoD requirements.

2.5.4.7 Summary of Live-Fire Training Range Complex Alternatives

The five LFTRC alternatives would require between 3,572 acres (1,446 ha) for NAVMAG (North/South) Alternative 3 and 4,918 acres (1,990 ha) for NAVMAG (L-Shaped) Alternative 4. This includes the construction footprint for the ranges and associated facilities, the additional SDZ area required that would not be impacted by construction, including lands and submerged lands, the stand-alone HG Range proposed at Andersen South, and the access road required for NAVMAG (East/West) Alternative 2 and NAVMAG (L-Shaped) Alternative 4. Table 2.5-2 provides a comparison of the land area required for each LFTRC alternative discussed in Section 2.5.4.1 through 2.5.4.5.

Table 2.5-2. Summary Comparison of Land Area Included in LFTRC Alternatives (acres / ha)[1]

	Route 15 Alternative 1	***NAVMAG (East/West) Alternative 2***	***NAVMAG (North/South) Alternative 3***	***NAVMAG (L-Shaped) Alternative 4***	***NWF Alternative 5***
LFTRC Construction Footprint	383 / 155	275 / 111	370 / 150	356 / 144	256 / 104
LFTRC SDZ Area	3,379 / 1,367	3,433 / 1,389	3,179 / 1,286	4,418 / 1,788	3,701 / 1,498
Stand-alone HG Range at Andersen South	23 / 9	23 / 9	23 / 9	23 / 9	23 / 9
External Access Road	0 / 0	107 / 43	0 / 0	121 / 49	59 / 24
Total Area	**3,785 / 1,532**	**3,838 / 1,553**	**3,572 / 1,446**	**4,918 / 1,990**	**4,039 / 1,635**

Notes: [1]The No-Action Alternative is not included in this or the following table because a decision regarding the LFTRC would continue to be deferred under the No-Action Alternative, as it was in the 2010 ROD.

Table 2.5-3 provides a comparison of the amount of non-federal land that would need to be acquired for each of the LFTRC alternatives. This table includes a minimum and maximum land acquisition estimate for each alternative.

Table 2.5-3. Summary Comparison of Non-Federal Land Acquisition Requirements for LFTRC Alternatives (acres / ha)

	Route 15 Alternative 1	***NAVMAG (East/West) Alternative 2***	***NAVMAG (North/South) Alternative 3***	***NAVMAG (L-Shaped) Alternative 4***	***NWF Alternative 5***
Minimum Land Acquisition if Parcels Subdivided[1]	896 / 363	1,894 / 766	252 / 102	914 / 370	0
Maximum Land Acquisition (Parcels Not Subdivided)[2]	915 / 370	3,648 / 1,476	905 / 366	3,671 / 1,486	0

Notes: [1] Assumes that the minimum amount of land required could be acquired, which would require subdividing larger parcels.
[2] Assumes that subdivision of larger parcels encompassing the required land would not be achievable and larger parcels would need to be acquired.

2.6 INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY/COMMUNICATIONS

IT/COMM would require inter-base connections between the new Marine Corps cantonment area and other existing bases, the LFTRC, and training facilities at Andersen South (covered by the 2010 Final EIS and ROD). These hardwired connections would consist of up to twelve 4 inch (10 centimeter [cm]) diameter conduits buried approximately 3.0 feet (0.9 m) deep. Off-site conduits would be encased in concrete and would have lockable manholes. Because redundant off-island communication paths are necessary, additional easements and connection to the Tata Communications cable termination facility from AAFB would be required. Off-site conduits would be installed along existing roads and within existing easements between the facilities, as shown in Figures 2.6-1 through 2.6-5, and would be installed within the same corridor (though not in the same trenches) wherever the IT/COMM alignment overlaps with other proposed utility routings. Each of these figures focuses on a particular LFTRC alternative and displays the corresponding IT/COMM routings between that alternative and the various cantonment/family housing alternatives. It should be noted that Alternatives 2 and 4 would require some additional alternative-specific easements for utilities and IT/COMM.

The size of the potential construction footprint for the IT/COMM lines associated with each pairing of a cantonment/family housing alternative with an LFTRC alternative is shown in Table 2.6-1.

Table 2.6-1. Construction Footprint Area for Routing of IT/COMM Links Between Alternatives (acres / ha)

Cantonment/Family Housing Alternatives	***LFTRC Alternatives***				
	Route 15 Alternative 1	***NAVMAG (East/West) Alternative 2***	***NAVMAG (North/South) Alternative 3***	***NAVMAG (L-Shaped) Alternative 4***	***NWF Alternative 5***
Alternative A: Finegayan	416 / 168	563 / 228	537 / 217	566 / 229	431 / 174
Alternative B: Finegayan/South Finegayan	416 / 168	563 / 228	537 / 217	566 / 229	431 / 174
Alternative C: AAFB	352 / 142	522 / 211	496 / 201	524 / 212	390 / 158
Alternative D: Barrigada	431 / 174	561 / 227	534 / 216	563 / 228	515 / 208
Alternative E: Finegayan/ AAFB	416 / 168	563 / 228	537 / 217	566 / 229	431 / 174

Source: NAVFAC Pacific 2013.

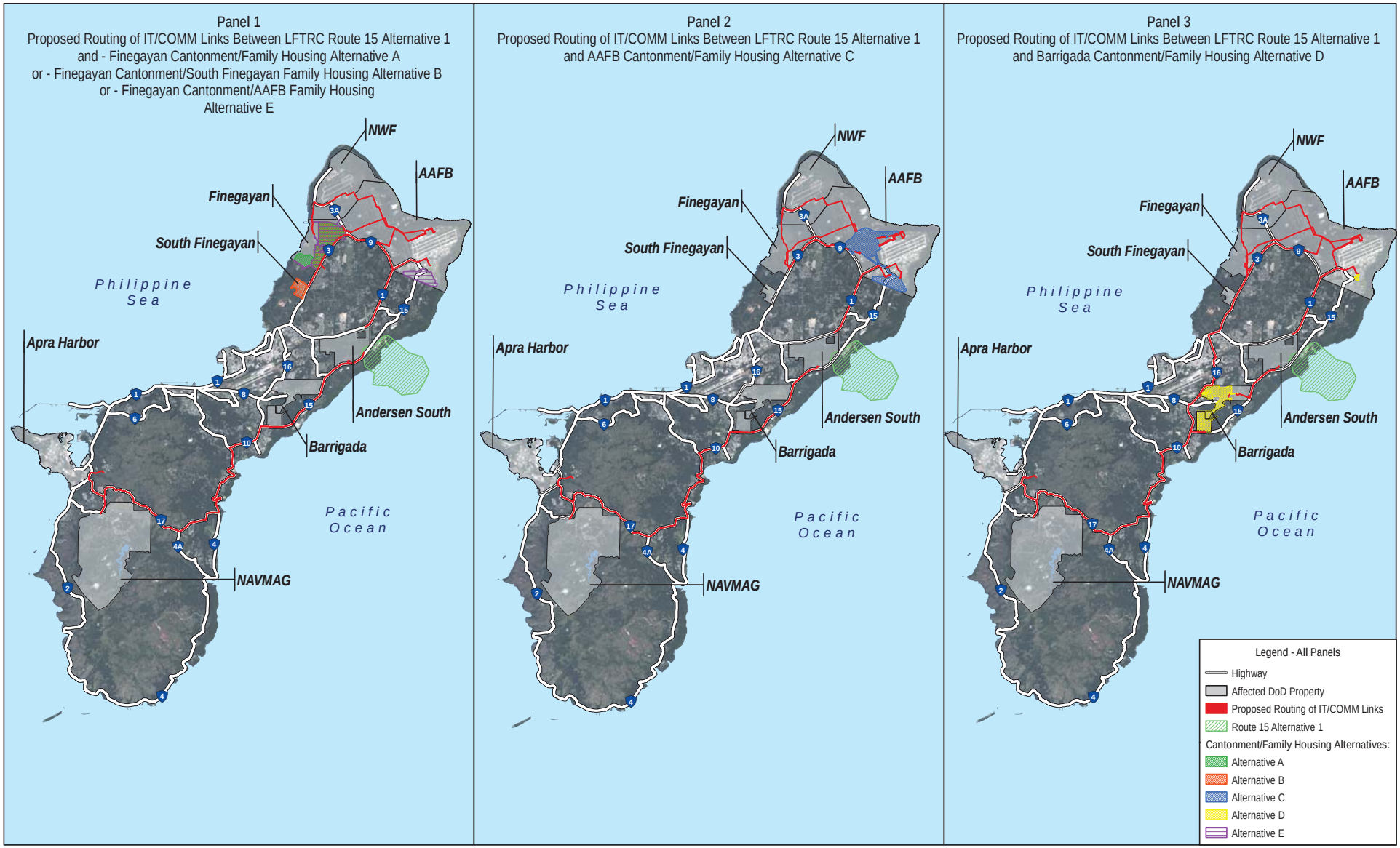


Figure 2.6-1
Routing of Proposed IT/COMM Links between
LFTRC Route 15 Alternative 1 and Each Cantonment/Family Housing Alternative

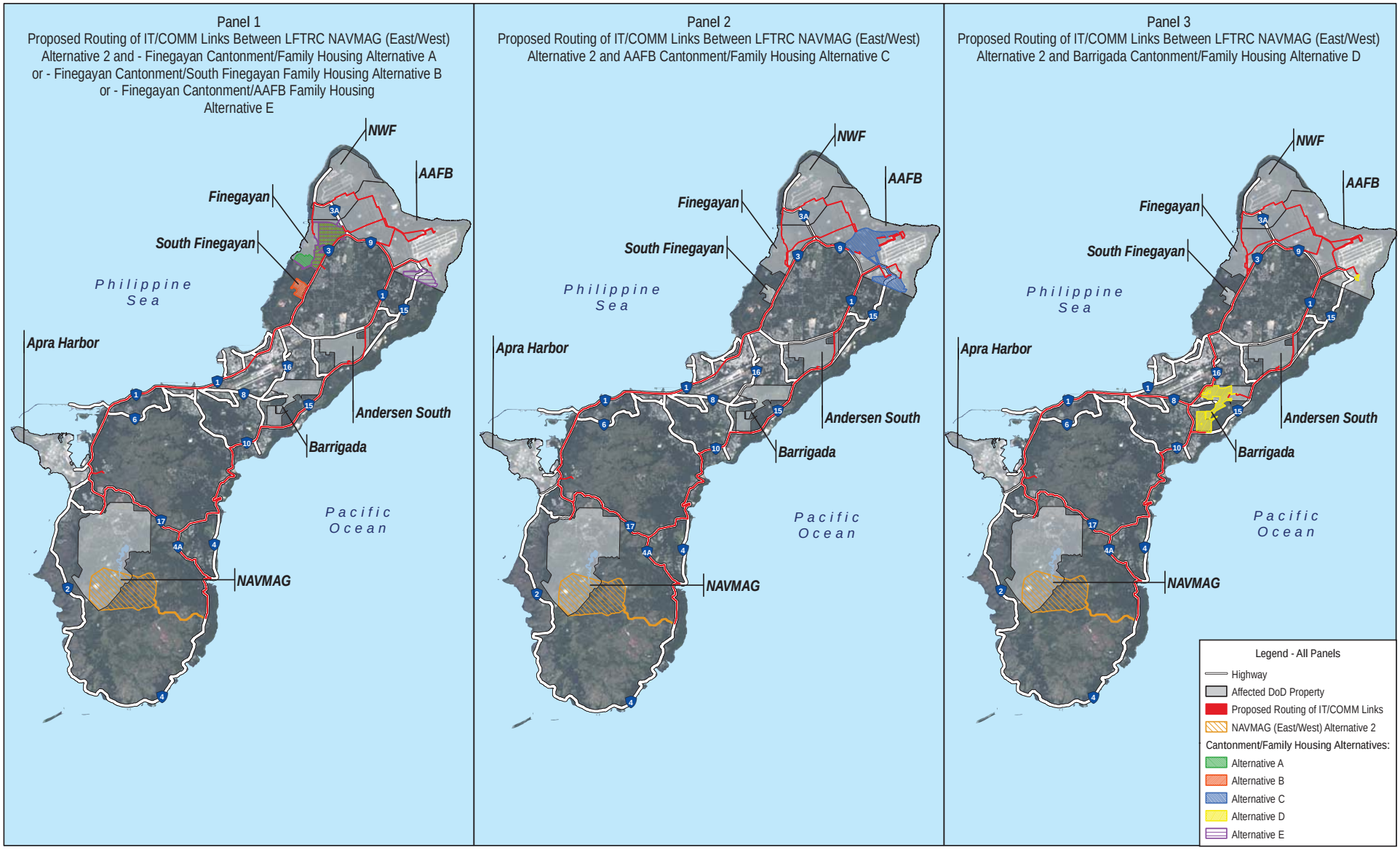


Figure 2.6-2
Routing of Proposed IT/COMM Links between
LFTRC NAVMAG (East/West) Alternative 2 and Each Cantonment/Family Housing Alternative

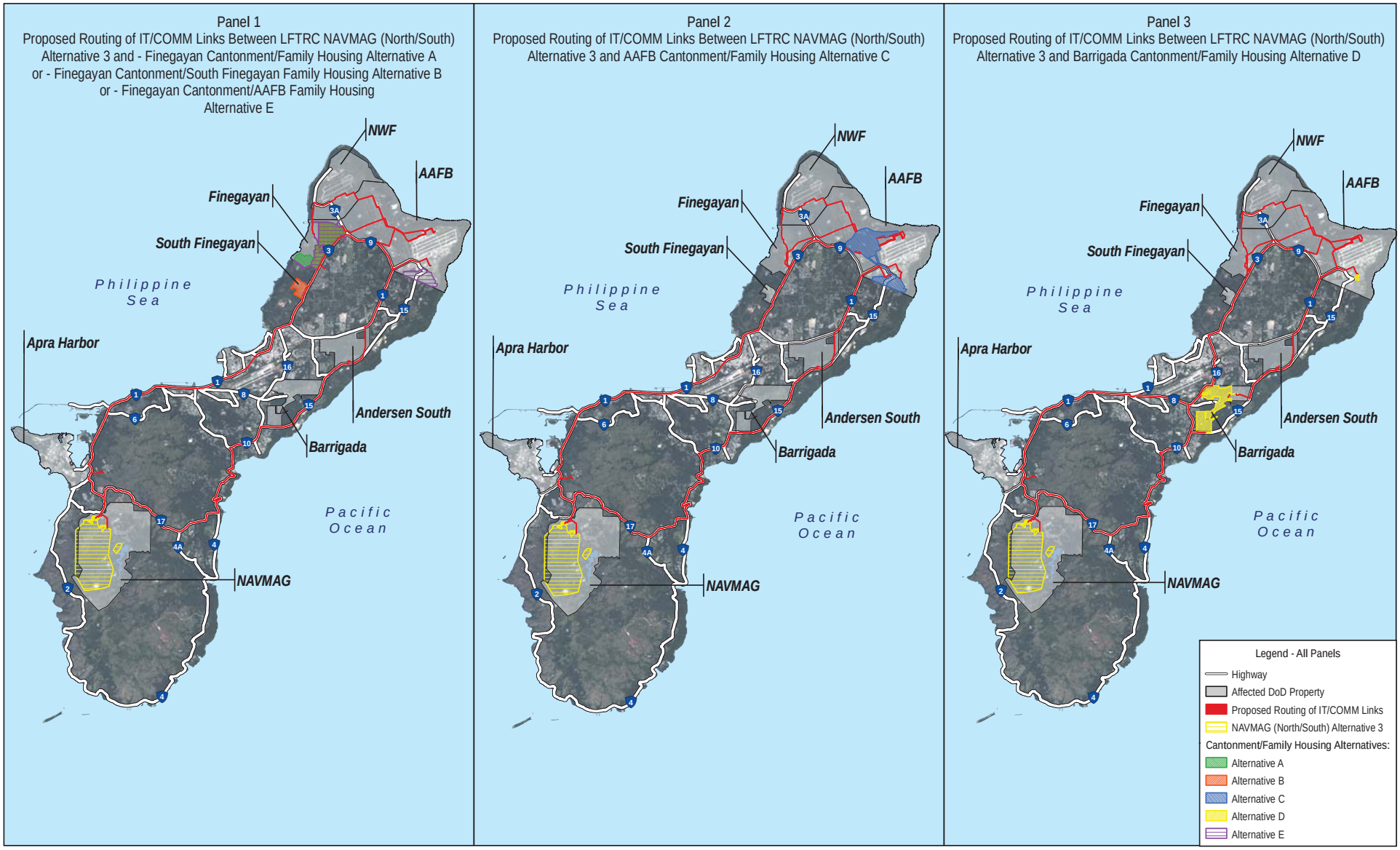
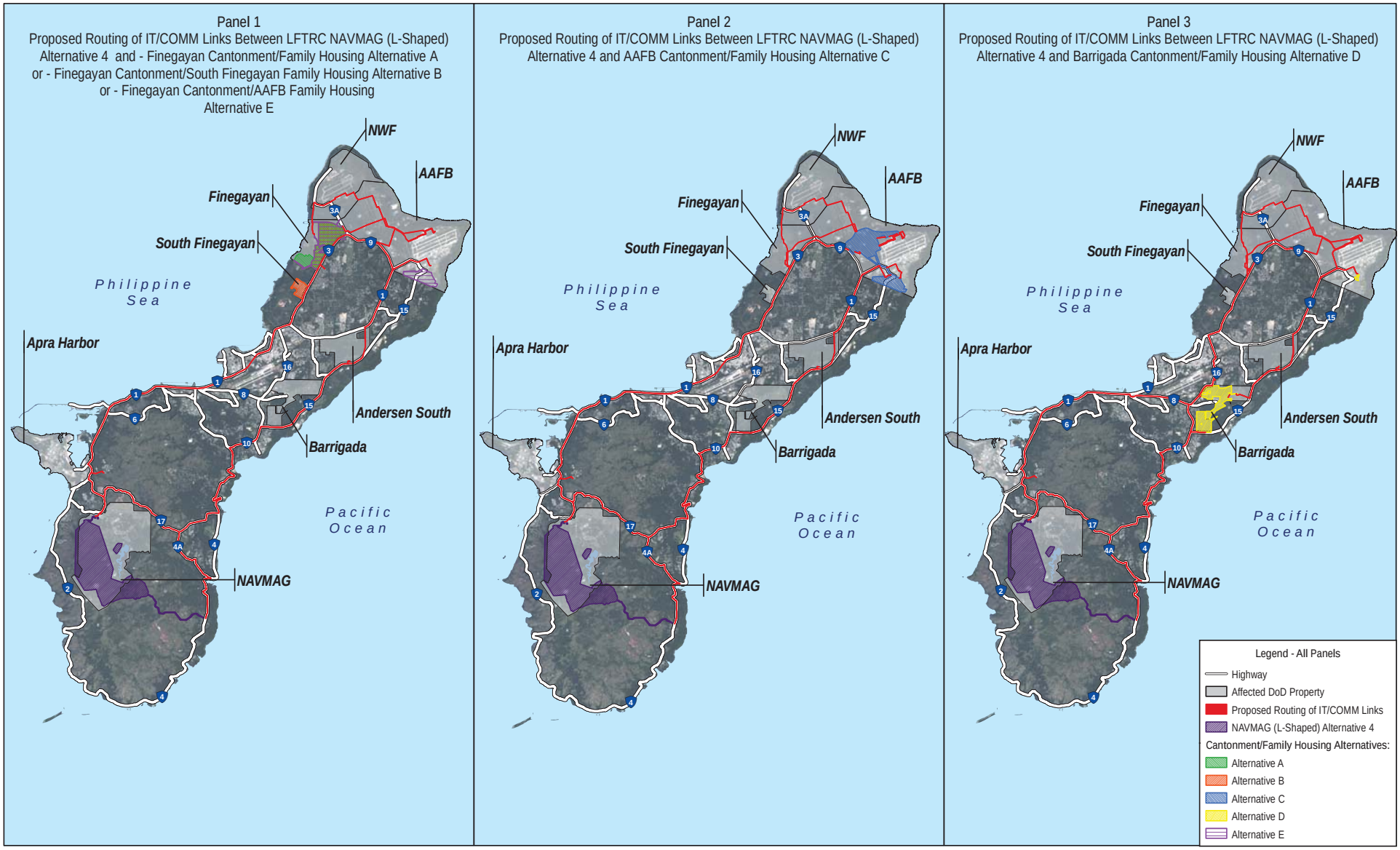


Figure 2.6-3
Routing of Proposed IT/COMM Links between
LFTRC NAVMAG (North/South) Alternative 3 and Each Cantonment/Family Housing Alternative



0 5 10 Miles
0 4 8 Kilometers

Figure 2.6-4
Routing of Proposed IT/COMM Links between
LFTRC NAVMAG (L-Shaped) Alternative 4 and Each Cantonment/Family Housing Alternative

Source: NAVFAC Pacific 2013

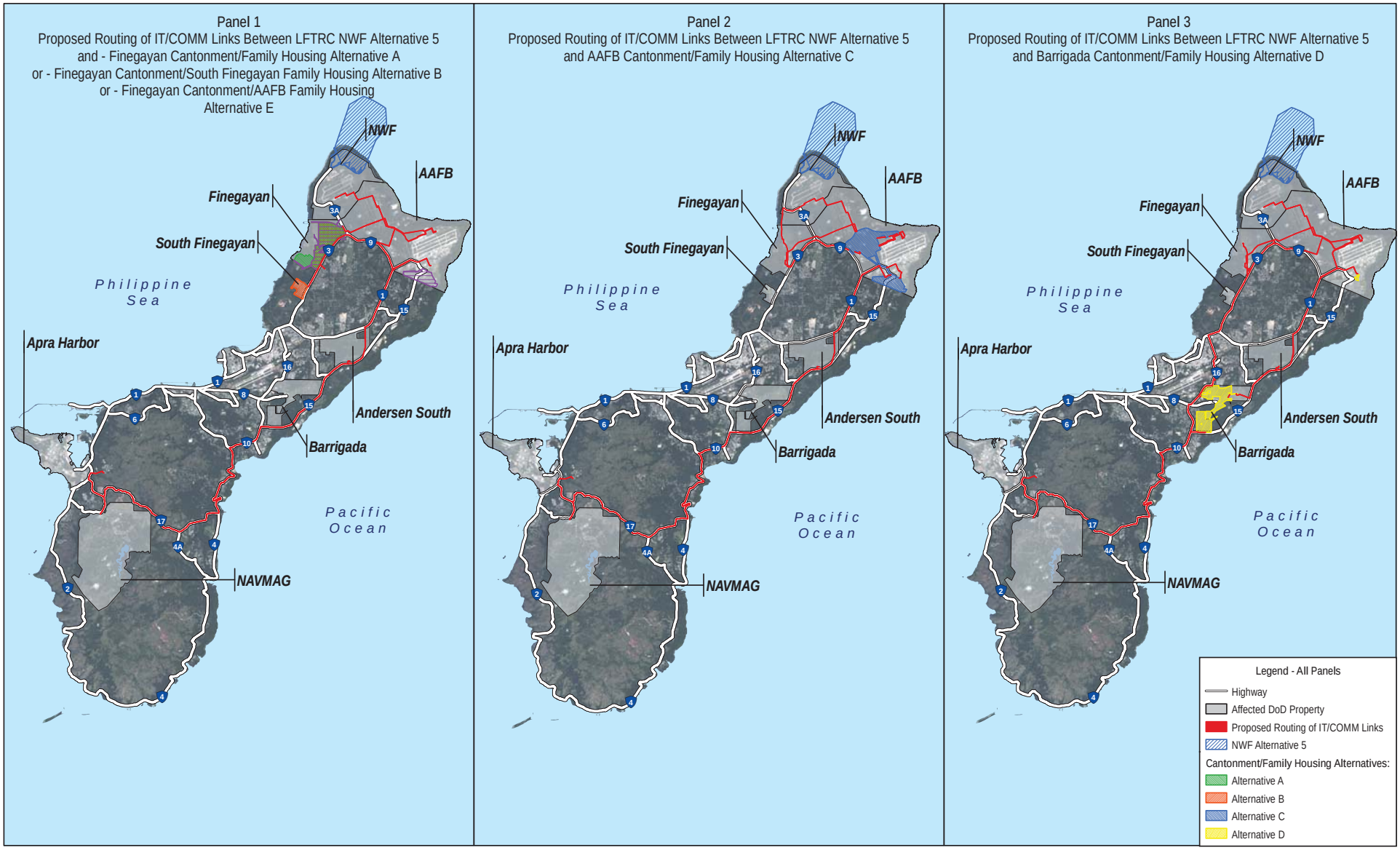


Figure 2.6-5
Routing of Proposed IT/COMM Links between
LFTRC NWF Alternative 5 and Each Cantonment/Family Housing Alternative

2.7 IDENTIFICATION OF THE PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

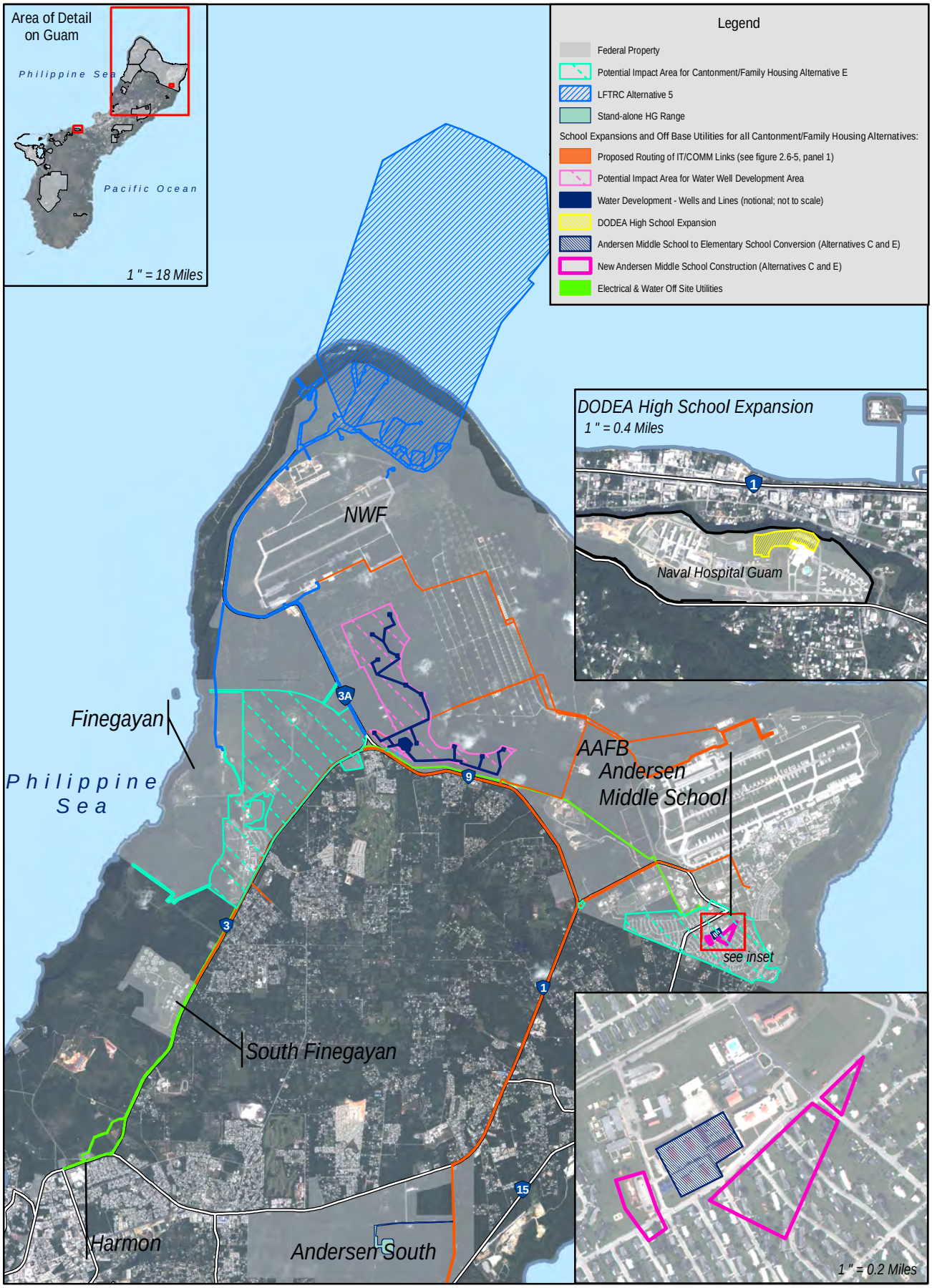
According to the CEQ, the agency's preferred alternative is the alternative that the agency believes best fulfills its statutory mission and responsibilities, giving consideration to economic, environmental, technical and other factors (40 CFR 1502.14(e)). The DON considered military requirements, known infrastructure and environmental impacts and constraints, and input from the public, resource agencies, and GovGuam to identify a preferred alternative. The DON's preferred alternative is to construct and operate a cantonment at Finegayan and a family housing area at AAFB (Alternative E), plus an LFTRC at NWF (Alternative 5). This preferred alternative is different than what was identified in the Draft SEIS. Similar to the Draft SEIS preferred alternative (Alternative A [cantonment and family housing at Finegayan]), this new preferred alternative still meets Marine Corps operational requirements, maximizes the use of federal land on Guam, and optimizes operational efficiencies due to the relative proximity of the cantonment and LFTRC to one another. Additionally, compared to the preferred alternative in the Draft SEIS, this new preferred alternative would reduce the amount of vegetation that would have to be cleared, present additional opportunity for forest enhancement mitigation, maintain the natural buffer area between developed areas and nearby sensitive coastal resources, and leverage existing family housing support facilities already in place at AAFB. This combination best meets Marine Corps operational requirements (size and layout), while maximizing the use of federal land on Guam, and optimizes operational efficiencies due to the relative proximity of the facilities. Figure 2.7-1 illustrates the components of the preferred alternative.

2.8 BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES INCLUDED IN PROPOSED ACTION

This section presents an overview of the BMPs that are incorporated into the proposed action in this SEIS. For the purposes of this SEIS, BMPs are existing policies, practices, and measures that the DON would adopt to reduce the environmental impacts of designated activities, functions, or processes. Although BMPs mitigate potential impacts by avoiding, minimizing, or reducing/eliminating impacts, BMPs are distinguished from potential mitigation measures proposed in this SEIS because BMPs are (1) existing requirements for the proposed action, (2) ongoing, regularly occurring practices, or (3) not unique to this proposed action. In other words, the BMPs identified in this SEIS are inherently part of the proposed action and are not potential mitigation measures proposed as a function of the NEPA environmental review process for the proposed action.

Table 2.8-1 includes a list of BMPs for applicable resources. Resources that have no identified BMPs are not listed in this table. This list represents a menu of BMPs that are available to reduce the impacts for each component of the proposed action. The selection of applicable BMPs would be project-specific. In accordance with applicable environmental permits implementing statutes and regulations, the selection of specific construction-related BMPs are left to the discretion and judgment of engineering and environmental professionals during development of various design and construction plans, and are often subject to review by federal or local agency with jurisdiction. Other BMPs that are not clearly required by statute or regulation and are not subject to review by a federal or local agency would be more specifically described to ensure its purpose is clear to the reader.

In addition to the listed BMPs that the DON would implement proactively, potential mitigation measures intended to address specific impacts are identified in the resource-specific impact analyses and summarized in Chapter 4, Table 4.7-1 and Chapter 5, Table 5.7-1.



0 0.8 1.6 Miles

0 0.8 1.6 Kilometers

Figure 2.7-1
Preferred Alternative

Source: NAVFAC Pacific 2013

Table 2.8-1. Best Management Practices Incorporated into the Proposed Action to Reduce Impacts

BMP	*Description*	*Impacts Reduced/Avoided*	*Timing Pre-C, C, Ops*
GEOLOGICAL AND SOIL RESOURCES			
Compliance with all applicable rules and regulations regarding import of off-island earth materials.	Should there be a need to import off-island earthen fill materials, follow all GEPA, Department of Agriculture, and local rules and regulations regarding import of off-island earth materials.	Prevent/minimize potential for contaminated earth materials to enter Guam.	Pre-C C
Earthquake-resistant design and construction.	Follow standards of 3-310-04 Seismic Design of Buildings dated June 1, 2013 during project design and construction.	Minimize potential geologic hazards associated with construction and operation of the proposed action.	Pre-C C
Implement Engineering Controls during design and construction per Title 22 GAR, Chapter 10 Guam Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Regulations and Measures for Protection of Sinkholes.	• Use drainage diversion and control to direct stormwater flow away from construction sites. • Use benches or terraces and drainage control on cut or fill slopes higher than 15 feet to minimize erosion on slope faces. • For each project, limit the size of the unstabilized disturbed areas to less than 20 acres (8 ha) during construction. • Plan earth-moving operations for periods of low rainfall. Re-vegetate and permanently stabilize disturbed areas as soon as possible. • For sinkholes within the project development footprint that would be modified or used, an environmental and hydrogeologic assessment must be performed.	These measures reduce potential for exposure of disturbed soil to rainfall and runoff, thus reducing potential for increased erosion of soil by water, and ensure adverse effects will not result in the displacement of groundwater, interference with well production, significant changes to groundwater recharge, flooding, or the threat or introduction of any pollutant to groundwater.	Pre-C C
Erosion Control Plan.	Plan is required before any properties can be cleared and graded. Potential erosion control BMPs may include, but may not be limited to: • Check Dam. • Diversion Dike/Swale. • Level Spreader. • Fiber Rolls. • Vegetated and Lined Waterways. • Rock Outlet Protection. • Erosion Control Blankets. • Stabilization with Vegetation, Sod, Mulch, or Topsoil.	Minimizes potential impacts to soil from erosion by diverting, controlling, and slowing runoff. Eliminates and/or minimizes the potential for nonpoint source pollution within Guam's waters such as fertilizers, pesticides, sediment, and other pollutants present in stormwater runoff.	Pre-C C Ops

Table 2.8-1. Best Management Practices Incorporated into the Proposed Action to Reduce Impacts

BMP	*Description*	*Impacts Reduced/Avoided*	*Timing Pre-C, C, Ops*
Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).	DoD facilities are required to comply with the Program-level SWPPP for construction, in addition to individual project SWPPPs during construction and then during day to day operations, to ensure that stormwater remains free of contaminants. A SWPPP is a self-implementing plan for compliance with the Construction General Permit and an installation's stormwater permit. It requires regular site inspections and development of pollution prevention measures, including BMPs, to reduce and control pollutants in stormwater discharge. In addition to the measures listed under the Erosion Control Plan, potential BMPs may include, but may not be limited to: • Perimeter Dike/Swale. • Sediment Basin. • Sediment Trap. • Silt Fence. • Gravel/Sand Bag Berms. • Stabilized Construction Entrance/Exit. • Storm Drainage Inlet Protection. • Straw Bale Dike.	The SWPPP identifies BMPs to address runoff reduction and reduce impacts to soil from erosion.	Pre-C C Ops
Tsunami hazard communications and evacuation procedures (for NWF LFTRC Alternative 5 construction workers).	For Alternative 5 construction, notify workers involved with demolition of low-elevation USFWS facilities of potential tsunami hazard at site. Provide communications and evacuation procedures to ensure all site personnel are alerted to an approaching tsunami and move to safety.	Reduce/minimize potential human exposure to tsunami hazard during Alternative 5 construction period.	Pre-C C
Range Fire Management Plan.	Prepare a Range Fire Management Plan, based on the DON's Wildland Fire Management Plan (Nelson 2008), to reduce fuel loads and fire potential on proposed ranges. The Range Fire Management Plan would include protocols for monitoring fire conditions and adjusting training as needed (e.g., certain types of training may be disallowed under certain fire conditions); location and management of fire breaks, fire-fighting roads, and a fire fighting water system. Units undergoing training would be briefed on requirements suitable to the conditions of the day and protocols should a fire occur (e.g., specifying how the	Reduces risk of fire originating from the range, thereby minimizing potential for fire impacts, including impacts associated with vegetation destruction and increased soil erosion.	Ops

Table 2.8-1. Best Management Practices Incorporated into the Proposed Action to Reduce Impacts

BMP	*Description*	*Impacts Reduced/Avoided*	*Timing Pre-C, C, Ops*
	range would shut down and how fire suppression action would be taken).		
Manage live-fire ranges in accordance with current Marine Corps range management policies and procedures and MCO 3550.10 Policies and Procedures for Range Training Area Management.	Develop range specific standard operating procedures, which may include, but may not be limited to the following: • Maintain grassy vegetation on berms. • Manage stormwater at ranges. • Restrict vehicular activities at ranges to designated/previously identified areas. • Conduct monitoring and range clearance (remove expended rounds) of live-fire ranges with impact berms at a minimum of every 5 years (Note: under the Range Environmental Vulnerability Assessment (REVA) Program, fate and transport modeling using site-specific data will be used to determine the appropriate frequency of monitoring and range clearance).	These measures minimize impacts to soil from erosion and potential metals contamination associated with range operations.	Ops
WATER RESOURCES			
Erosion Control Plan.	Plan is required before any properties can be cleared and graded. Potential erosion control BMPs may include, but may not be limited to: • Check Dam. • Diversion Dike/Swale. • Level Spreader. • Fiber Rolls. • Vegetated and Lined Waterways. • Rock Outlet Protection. • Erosion Control Blankets. • Stabilization with Vegetation, Sod, Mulch, or Topsoil.	Eliminates and/or minimizes the potential for nonpoint source pollution within Guam's waters such as fertilizers, pesticides, sediment, and other pollutants present in stormwater runoff.	Pre-C C Ops
SWPPP	DoD facilities are required to comply with the Program-level SWPPP for construction, in addition to individual project SWPPPs during construction and then during day to day operations, to ensure that stormwater remains free of contaminants. A SWPPP is a self-implementing plan for compliance with the Construction General Permit and	The SWPPP identifies BMPs to address erosion control, runoff reduction, and sediment removal with the purpose of reducing/avoiding impacts to water resources.	Pre-C C Ops

Table 2.8-1. Best Management Practices Incorporated into the Proposed Action to Reduce Impacts

BMP	*Description*	*Impacts Reduced/Avoided*	*Timing Pre-C, C, Ops*
	an installation's stormwater permit. It requires regular site inspections and development of pollution prevention measures, including BMPs, to reduce and control pollutants in stormwater discharge. In addition to the measures listed under the Erosion Control Plan, potential BMPs may include, but may not be limited to: • Perimeter Dike/Swale. • Sediment Basin. • Sediment Trap. • Silt Fence. • Gravel/Sand Bag Berms. • Stabilized Construction Entrance/Exit. • Storm Drainage Inlet Protection. • Straw Bale Dike.		
Compliance with Range Management Plans and REVA.	In compliance with DoD Instruction 4715.14, the Marine Corps will utilize the REVA program to assess the potential impacts to human health and the environment from live fire training operations. The purpose of the REVA is to identify whether there is a release or a substantial threat of a release of munitions constituents (MCs) from the operational range or range complex areas to off-range areas and determine if the release causes an unacceptable risk to human health and/or the environment. The Marine Corps will collect baseline data to support the assessment as part of a baseline survey conducted before the ranges are approved for use. The REVA program will conduct an assessment on all live fire operational ranges after they have been in use for a minimum of a year to determine if MCs are migrating off-range and if follow-on actions are required. Monitoring of the ranges for MCs migrating off-range will be based on the outcome of the assessment that is conducted at a minimum every 5 years.	Reduced potential for release of hazardous materials and waste and contamination of water and biological resources.	Ops

Table 2.8-1. Best Management Practices Incorporated into the Proposed Action to Reduce Impacts

BMP	***Description***	***Impacts Reduced/Avoided***	***Timing Pre-C, C, Ops***
Water Quality Monitoring Plan.	Water Quality Monitoring Plan may be required to evaluate the effectiveness of any number of different environmental permits and/or performance standards.	Identifies ambient or control conditions at a particular site and detects deviations from those conditions resulting from a project or operations of a facility.	Pre-C C Ops
Low Impact Development (LID).	LID is a design measure that requires the use of innovative methods to capture stormwater that would otherwise flow into nearby watersheds using a combination of retention devices and vegetation to allow stormwater to be retained and managed at the source, rather than relying on downstream efforts to control the flow of water and contaminants. Potential LID measures may include, but may not be limited to: • Stormwater Ponds (Retention/Detention). • Stormwater Wetlands. • Infiltration Practices. • Filtering Practices. • Open Channel Practices. • Minimizing Exposure. LID measures would be consistent with guidelines provided in UFC 3-210-10, stormwater management techniques provided in the *CNMI and Guam Stormwater Management Manual*, as amended in 2010, as well as updated guidance in the 2014 *Stormwater Management in the Pacific and Caribbean Islands: A Practitioner's Guide to Implementing LID*.	Pollutant concentrations at discharge or infiltration points are reduced through the use of measures that treat contaminants in stormwater through physical or biological means. Changes in discharge flow rates at downstream locations are minimized by added storage and infiltration of stormwater upstream.	Pre-C C Ops
LID BMP Operations and Maintenance Inspection Checklist.	Establish a LID BMP O&M Inspection Checklist to be implemented during operations to assess whether appropriate LID measures are designed/sited, properly maintained, monitored, and effective during operations. Any deficiencies would lead to corrective actions.	Impacts to the aquifer and near shore waters reduced through storm water management.	Ops
Spill Prevention and Response Procedures.	Written procedures for cleaning up spills or leaks, notifying the appropriate personnel, and following the reporting procedures.	Reduce/avoid potential impacts to water resources from spills or release of other contaminants and pollutants.	Pre-C C Ops

Table 2.8-1. Best Management Practices Incorporated into the Proposed Action to Reduce Impacts

BMP	*Description*	*Impacts Reduced/Avoided*	*Timing Pre-C, C, Ops*
Routine Facility Inspections and Compliance with the Multi-Sector General Permit.	The Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP) requires the preparation of an Industrial Activity SWPPP. The Industrial Activity SWPPP would include installation/maintenance of pollutant control measures, monitoring of stormwater at discharge outfalls, and employee training. Qualified facility personnel must regularly inspect all areas of the facility where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater for ongoing good housekeeping, spill control equipment, and outdoor storage.	Reduce/avoid potential impacts of facility operations to water resources from spills or release of other contaminants and pollutants.	Ops
Employee Training.	Training must be given to all employees who work in areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater, and must include spill response, good housekeeping, and material management practices.	Reduce/avoid potential impacts to water resources from spills or release of other contaminants and pollutants.	Pre-C C Ops
Range Fire Management Plan.	Prepare a Range Fire Management Plan, based on the DON's Wildland Fire Management Plan (Nelson 2008), to reduce fuel loads and fire potential on proposed ranges. The Range Fire Management Plan would include protocols for monitoring fire conditions and adjusting training as needed (e.g., certain types of training may be disallowed under certain fire conditions); location and management of fire breaks, fire-fighting roads, and a fire fighting water system. Units undergoing training would be briefed on requirements suitable to the conditions of the day and protocols should a fire occur (e.g., specifying how the range would shut down and how fire suppression action would be taken).	Reduces risk of fire originating from the range, thereby minimizing potential for fire impacts, including impacts associated with vegetation destruction and increased soil erosion.	Ops
Road and Bridge Design.	Design measures would place construction work and facilities (including roads) outside of wetlands and other waters of the U.S. to the maximum extent practicable.	Work would be designed and constructed to avoid and minimize impacts to wetlands and other waters of the U.S. to the maximum extent practicable.	Pre-C

Table 2.8-1. Best Management Practices Incorporated into the Proposed Action to Reduce Impacts

BMP	*Description*	*Impacts Reduced/Avoided*	*Timing Pre-C, C, Ops*
AIR QUALITY			
Diesel Emissions Control on Off-road Equipment.	• Comply with USEPA's Tier 2 engine emission standards. • Use ultra-low sulfur diesel fuel. • Minimize truck idling time.	Reduces construction period air quality impacts at nearby residences and other occupied areas.	C
Dust Control Plan.	Implement a Dust Control Plan with the following measures when feasible: • Minimize land disturbance. • Construct stabilized construction entrances per construction standard specifications. • Cover trucks when hauling soil, stone, and debris. • Use water trucks to minimize dust. • Stabilize or cover stockpiles. • Minimize dirt tracking by washing or cleaning trucks before leaving the construction site.	Reduces construction air quality impacts at nearby residences and other occupied areas.	C
NOISE			
Equipment Sequencing during Construction.	Plan work such that noise producing heavy equipment is not concentrated in areas adjacent to sensitive receptors.	Reduces construction noise levels at nearby residences and other sensitive receptors.	C
Vegetation Attenuation and Earthen Berms.	Retain dense foliage and/or construct earthen berms between LFTRC and sensitive receptors.	Reduces operational noise at nearby residences and other sensitive receptors.	C
LAND AND SUBMERGED LAND USE			
Installation Master Planning UFC 2-100-01.	Ensures efficient and compatible land use (identifying and respecting natural and man-made constraints) and maximizes facility utilization.	Resolves land use incompatibilities within the installation boundaries.	Pre-C
RECREATIONAL RESOURCES			
Construction Period/Construction Site Traffic Management Plan.	Identify traffic management measures to be implemented during construction phase.	Reduce delays in access to recreational sites.	Pre-C
Notice to Mariners.	The U.S. Coast Guard will announce in the Notice to Mariners the proposed schedule for the use of the LFTRC to inform vessel operators of periods of potential usage.	Notice to Mariners will direct vessel operators to navigate clear of the SDZ to avoid potential impacts from use of the LFTRC.	Ops

Table 2.8-1. Best Management Practices Incorporated into the Proposed Action to Reduce Impacts

BMP	*Description*	*Impacts Reduced/Avoided*	*Timing Pre-C, C, Ops*
TERRESTRIAL BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES			
GENERAL BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES			
Contractor Education Program.	The DON education program to ensure construction contractor personnel are informed of the biological resources in the project area, including special-status species, avoidance measures, and reporting requirements.	Inadvertent impacts to terrestrial biological resources due to lack of awareness of resource presence, sensitivities, and protective measures.	Pre-C C
Biosecurity Outreach and Education.	The DON biosecurity outreach and education program to inform the general public, DoD employees, military personnel, and their dependents regarding native vs. non-native species, impacts of non-native species on native species and ecosystems, and what can be done to prevent and control non-native species.	Inadvertent impacts to terrestrial biological resources due to lack of awareness of biosecurity issues related to non-native species.	Pre-C C Ops
Incorporate Biosecurity Measures.	Incorporate biosecurity measures (e.g., brown treesnake interdiction measures, on-site vegetation waste management procedures, outreach/education, and monitoring to evaluate effectiveness of HACCP) into construction, operations or training events.	Inadvertent spread of non-native species on Guam or to other locations off of Guam. The implementation of biosecurity measures decreases the likelihood of introducing pests harmful (either predation or outcompeting native species) to native vegetation, invertebrates, vertebrates, as well as human health.	Pre-C C Ops
Brown Treesnake Interdiction (36 Wing Instruction 32-7004, *Brown Tree Snake Control Plan* and COMNAVMAR Instruction 5090.10A, *Brown Tree Snake Control and Interdiction Plan*).	Joint Region Marianas (JRM) has established a comprehensive brown treesnake interdiction program to ensure that military activities, including the transport of civilian and military personnel and equipment to and from Guam, do not contribute to the spread of brown treesnakes. Interdiction requirements (e.g., trapping and inspections at ports and cargo facilities, aircraft, inspections of household good movements, and biosecurity plans for training events) are specified in DoD instructions as well as the annual Work Financial Plan that is developed in cooperation with USDA Wildlife Services.	Inadvertent spread of brown treesnake to other locations off of Guam.	Pre-C C Ops

Table 2.8-1. Best Management Practices Incorporated into the Proposed Action to Reduce Impacts

BMP	*Description*	*Impacts Reduced/Avoided*	*Timing Pre-C, C, Ops*
Range Fire Management Plan.	Prepare a Range Fire Management Plan, based on the DON's Wildland Fire Management Plan (Nelson 2008), to reduce fuel loads and fire potential on proposed ranges. The Range Fire Management Plan would include protocols for monitoring fire conditions and adjusting training as needed (e.g., certain types of training may be disallowed under certain fire conditions); location and management of fire breaks, fire-fighting roads, and a fire fighting water system. Units undergoing training would be briefed on requirements suitable to the conditions of the day and protocols should a fire occur (e.g., specifying how the range would shut down and how fire suppression action would be taken).	Risk of fire originating from the range, thereby minimizing potential for impacts to biological resources from fire.	Ops
Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) Plan.	Construction contracts will contain a requirement to develop a HACCP Plan which will identify risks and potential pathways for non-native species and will outline procedures for controlling and removing risks identified. Construction contracts will also contain a requirement for inspections and proper re-use or disposal of vegetation to avoid contributing to the further spread of the coconut rhinoceros beetle. This plan will be approved and inspected by the biological monitor.	Inadvertent spread of non-native species on Guam or to other locations off of Guam.	Pre-C C
VEGETATION			
DON's *Final Guam Landscaping Guidelines.*	Appropriate or non-invasive species will be planted in all new landscapes.	Helps to reduce potential impacts associated with non-native vegetation, promotes habitat for native species, reduces water consumption, and reduces the need for fertilizers.	C
LFTRC Range Berm Controls.	LFTRC range berms will contain native or non-invasive herbaceous vegetation, and other engineering controls.	Helps to manage stormwater runoff and control erosion.	C
Contractor Plans and Specifications.	All construction will occur within the limits of construction shown in the Contractor Plans and Specifications.	Habitat loss.	Pre-C C

Table 2.8-1. Best Management Practices Incorporated into the Proposed Action to Reduce Impacts

BMP	*Description*	*Impacts Reduced/Avoided*	*Timing Pre-C, C, Ops*
Coordination with Guam Department of Agriculture: Forestry Division and GDAWR.	To the greatest extent practicable, the DON shall coordinate escorted access to project sites for Guam Department of Agriculture staff prior to vegetation clearing activities. As part of the escorted access, Guam Department of Agriculture will be allowed a reasonable period to perform surveys in areas where vegetation removal is proposed to identify native plant species for the potential extraction of seeds, seedlings, and other specimens. Guam Department of Agriculture may use their findings to assist the DON in practicable efforts to minimize natural resource impacts during project design development. Access will be subject to reasonable scheduling, and when applicable, the completion of required UXO/MEC awareness training.	Promotes local initiatives to propagate native vegetation and leverages local expertise in exploring practicable project-level options for further minimization of losses to habitat.	Pre-C
SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES			
Pre-Construction Surveys for the Mariana Fruit Bat.	For projects within or in the vicinity of suitable fruit bat habitat, surveys following the USFWS-approved JRM protocol will be conducted 1 week prior to the onset of work. If a fruit bat is present within 492 feet of the project site, the work must be postponed until the bat has left the area.	Avoid and minimize impacts to fruit bats.	Pre-C C
Lighting Installation.	Lighting will be designed to meet minimum safety, sustainability, anti-terrorism, and force protection requirements. Hooded lights will be used to the maximum extent practicable at all new roads and facilities within known fruit bat roost areas. Either hooded or “night-adapted” lights will be installed at the LFTRC. Night-adapted lighting uses bulbs in red or other spectra that allow a person’s eyes to remain adapted to low light or night conditions while still providing enough light for work and safety. Illumination of forest, coastline or beach will be kept to an absolute minimum including the shielding of lights and directing lighting away from the forest or other wildlife habitat.	Avoid and minimize impacts to fruit bats as well as sea turtles in the terrestrial environment.	Pre-C C

Table 2.8-1. Best Management Practices Incorporated into the Proposed Action to Reduce Impacts

BMP	***Description***	***Impacts Reduced/Avoided***	***Timing Pre-C, C, Ops***
Pre-Construction Surveys for Nesting Mariana Common Moorhens.	For projects within or in the vicinity of suitable moorhen habitat, surveys following the USFWS-approved JRM protocol will be conducted 1 week prior to the onset of work. If nesting Mariana common moorhens are present within the limits of construction, clearing and construction will be postponed until the chicks have fledged. If work stops for more than 1 week, preconstruction surveys will be repeated.	Avoid and minimize impacts to nesting moorhens.	Pre-C C
Protection of Cycads and Special-Status Plant Species.	During construction activities, viable *Cycas micronesica*, *Eugenia bryanii*, *Dendrobium guamense*, *Psychotria malaspinae*, and *Tuberolabium guamense* found within the project boundaries would be translocated to the maximum extent practicable.	Direct impacts to special-status plants.	Pre-C C
Protection of Mariana Eight-spot Butterfly and Host Plants.	Pre-construction butterfly and host plant surveys within suitable habitat within project boundaries. Salvage and translocate host plants, larvae or eggs to the maximum extent practicable.	Avoid and minimize direct impacts to adult, larvae, eggs and host plants of Mariana eight-spot butterfly.	Pre-C C
WETLANDS			
Road and Bridge Design.	• Disturbance to streambeds, wetland soils, and other vegetation will be avoided to the maximum extent practicable. • Pre-cast bridges, especially for long spans, will be used to allow installation with minimal contact with the wetland. • Maintain existing elevations and install retaining walls, as appropriate, to reduce disturbance and side slope fill. • The extent of fill needed on top of a crossing structure will be minimized to the maximum extent practicable by limiting the increase of the road grade as it approaches the crossing point.	Work will be designed and constructed to avoid and minimize impacts to wetlands to the maximum extent practicable.	Pre-C C

Table 2.8-1. Best Management Practices Incorporated into the Proposed Action to Reduce Impacts

BMP	*Description*	*Impacts Reduced/Avoided*	*Timing Pre-C, C, Ops*
MARINE BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES			
Implement Engineering Controls during design and construction per Title 22 GAR, Chapter 10 Guam Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Regulations.	• Use drainage diversion and control to direct stormwater flow away from construction sites. • Use benches or terraces and drainage control on cut or fill slopes higher than 15 feet to minimize erosion on slope faces. • Minimize the size of the disturbed area during the construction period. • Plan earth-moving operations for periods of low rainfall. Re-vegetate and permanently stabilize disturbed areas as soon as possible.	These measures reduce potential for exposure of disturbed soil to rainfall and runoff, thus reducing potential for increased erosion of soil by water.	Pre-C C
Erosion Control Plan.	Plan is required before any properties can be cleared and graded. Potential erosion control BMPs may include, but may not be limited to: • Check Dam. • Diversion Dike/Swale. • Level Spreader. • Fiber Rolls. • Vegetated and Lined Waterways. • Rock Outlet Protection. • Erosion Control Blankets. • Stabilization with Vegetation, Sod, Mulch, or Topsoil.	Minimizes potential impacts to soil from erosion by diverting, controlling, and slowing runoff.	Pre-C C Ops
Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan.	DoD facilities are required to comply with the SWPPP during construction and then during day to day operations, to ensure that stormwater remains free of contaminants. A SWPPP is a self-implementing plan for compliance with the Construction General Permit and an installation's stormwater permit. It requires development of pollution prevention measures, including BMPs, to reduce and control pollutants in stormwater discharge. In addition to the measures listed under the Erosion Control Plan, potential BMPs may include, but may not be limited to: • Perimeter Dike/Swale.	The SWPPP identifies BMPs to address runoff reduction and reduce impacts to soil from erosion.	Pre-C C Ops

Table 2.8-1. Best Management Practices Incorporated into the Proposed Action to Reduce Impacts

BMP	*Description*	*Impacts Reduced/Avoided*	*Timing Pre-C, C, Ops*
	• Sediment Basin. • Sediment Trap. • Silt Fence. • Gravel/Sand Bag Berms. • Stabilized Construction Entrance/Exit. • Storm Drainage Inlet Protection. • Straw Bale Dike.		
Manage live-fire ranges in accordance with current Marine Corps range management policies and procedures MCO 3550.10 Policies and Procedures for Range Training Area Management.	Develop range specific standard operating procedures, which may include, but may not be limited to the following: • Employ engineering controls and maintain grassy vegetation on berms. • Manage stormwater at ranges. • Restrict vehicular activities at ranges to designated/previously identified areas. • Conduct monitoring and range clearance (remove expended rounds) of live-fire ranges with impact berms at a minimum of every 5 years (Note: under the REVA Program, fate and transport modeling using site-specific data will be used to determine the appropriate frequency of monitoring and range clearance).	These measures minimize impacts to soil from erosion and potential metals contamination associated with range operations, thereby reducing the potential for soil or sediments to enter nearshore waters.	Ops
Water Quality Monitoring Plan.	Water Quality Monitoring Plan may be required to evaluate the effectiveness of any number of different environmental permits and/or performance standards.	Identifies ambient or control conditions at a particular site and detects deviations from those conditions resulting from a project or operations of a facility.	C
LID.	LID is a design measure that requires the use of innovative methods to capture stormwater that would otherwise flow into nearby watersheds using a combination of retention devices and vegetation to allow stormwater to be retained and managed at the source, rather than relying on downstream efforts to control the flow of water and contaminants. Potential LID measures may include, but may not be limited to: • Stormwater Ponds (Retention/Detention).	Improves the quality of receiving waters and stabilizes flow rates of nearby streams by reducing water pollution and increasing groundwater infiltration.	C Ops

Table 2.8-1. Best Management Practices Incorporated into the Proposed Action to Reduce Impacts

BMP	*Description*	*Impacts Reduced/Avoided*	*Timing Pre-C, C, Ops*
	• Stormwater Wetlands. • Infiltration Practices. • Filtering Practices. • Open Channel Practices. • Minimizing Exposure. LID measures would be consistent with guidelines provided in UFC 3-210-10, stormwater management techniques provided in the *CNMI and Guam Stormwater Management Manual*, as amended in 2010, as well as updated guidance in the 2014 *Stormwater Management in the Pacific and Caribbean Islands: A Practitioner's Guide to Implementing LID*.		
Spill Prevention and Response Procedures.	Written procedures for cleaning up spills or leaks, notifying the appropriate personnel, and following the reporting procedures.	Reduce/avoid potential impacts to water resources from spills.	C Ops
Routine Facility Inspections.	Qualified facility personnel must regularly inspect all areas of the facility where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater for ongoing good housekeeping, spill control equipment, and outdoor storage.	Reduce/avoid potential impacts to water resources from spills or release of other contaminants and pollutants.	C Ops
Employee Training.	Training must be given to all employees who work in areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater, and must include spill response, good housekeeping, and material management practices.	Reduce/avoid potential impacts to water resources from spills or release of other contaminants and pollutants.	Pre-C C Ops
Road and Bridge Design.	Design measures will place construction work and facilities (including roads) outside of wetlands and other waters of the U.S. to the maximum extent practicable.	Work will be designed and constructed to avoid and minimize impacts to wetlands and other waters of the U.S. to the maximum extent practicable.	Pre-C
Contractor Education Program.	The DON education program to ensure construction contractor personnel are informed of the biological resources in the project area, including special-status species, avoidance measures, and reporting requirements.	Reduces potential for inadvertent impacts due to lack of awareness of resource presence, sensitivities, and protective measures.	Pre-C Ops

Table 2.8-1. Best Management Practices Incorporated into the Proposed Action to Reduce Impacts

BMP	*Description*	*Impacts Reduced/Avoided*	*Timing Pre-C, C, Ops*
LFTRC Range Berm Controls.	LFTRC range berms will contain non-invasive herbaceous vegetation, and other engineering controls. Recommended height of an exterior berm is 12 feet, constructed with 1:1 (soil type dependent) sidewall slopes, and a 4-foot-wide flat top. Recommended height of an interior berm is at minimum, 8 feet in height, up to the exterior berm height of 12 feet, with a 1:1 slope (soil type dependent) and a 4-foot wide flat top.	To manage stormwater runoff and control erosion.	C
Lighting Installation.	Lighting will be designed to meet minimum safety, sustainability, anti-terrorism, and force protection requirements. Hooded lights will be used to the maximum extent practicable at all new roads and facilities. Either hooded or "night-adapted" lights will be installed at the LFTRC. Illumination of forest, coastline or beach will be kept to an absolute minimum including the shielding of lights and directing lighting away from coastal habitat.	To avoid and minimize impacts to sea turtles in the marine environment.	C
Implementation of Elements of the AAFB Sea Turtle Management Plan.	The AAFB Sea Turtle Management Plan includes education of recreational users, limited beach access during nesting season, restrict vehicle and all-terrain vehicle usage, and develop a curfew for campers at Tarague Basin.	To avoid and minimize impacts to sea turtles on AAFB and in the nearshore waters from increased visitor usage of Tarague Beach by military and civilian personnel.	Ops
Recreational Buoys.	Installation of recreational buoys (as appropriate) in areas where the proposed action may result in increased, localized recreational use of marine biological resources.	To avoid and minimize impacts to coral and essential fish habitat as a result of increased recreational use.	Ops
CULTURAL RESOURCES			
Orientation Briefs for Incoming Marines.	The DON will conduct initial orientation briefs for all incoming Marine Corps personnel, their families, and contractors dealing with the sensitivity of the historic properties in the area. All Marine Corps personnel and contractors working on Guam will also receive annual briefings. The DON will develop the briefing in consultation with the appropriate SHPO and will provide SHPO with a copy of the final briefing paper.	To reduce the potential for certain types of indirect adverse effects on historic properties (such as an increase in population or visitation in areas where historic properties are located),	Ops

Table 2.8-1. Best Management Practices Incorporated into the Proposed Action to Reduce Impacts

BMP	*Description*	*Impacts Reduced/Avoided*	*Timing Pre-C, C, Ops*
VISUAL RESOURCES			
Installation Appearance Plan.	The new cantonment and family housing will be designed to be consistent with the 2011 Installation Appearance Plan. While the installation will not be accessible to the public, some features will be publicly visible, including the entrance gates, perimeter fencing, peripheral landscaping, and vertical infrastructure (e.g., light posts and water tanks). These features as well as other facilities on the installation will present a united design template, as outlined in the Installation Appearance Plan.	To avoid and minimize visual resource impacts.	Pre-C
GROUND TRANSPORTATION			
Construction Period/Construction Site Traffic Management Plan.	The DON/DoD and/or its construction manager or general contractor shall meet with the appropriate Guam Department of Public Works to determine traffic management strategies to reduce, to the maximum extent feasible, traffic congestion and the effects of parking demand by construction workers during construction of this project (at all alternative sites) and other nearby projects that could be simultaneously under construction. The DON/DoD and/or its construction manager or general contractor shall develop a construction management plan for review and approval by the Guam Department of Public Works and/or other Guam agencies. The plan shall include at least the following items and requirements: • A set of comprehensive traffic control measures, to be implemented by each construction phase and specific to each construction site, including: scheduling of major truck trips and deliveries to avoid peak traffic hours; detour signs if required; lane closure procedures, signs, cones for drivers, bicycles and pedestrians; and designated construction access routes. • Notification procedures for adjacent property owners (for each construction site) and public safety personnel regarding when major deliveries, detours,	To reduce impacts to traffic during construction. To reduce any adverse effects of construction to existing roadway infrastructure. To minimize the impacts to vehicle circulation and/or access of adjacent properties during construction.	Pre-C C

Table 2.8-1. Best Management Practices Incorporated into the Proposed Action to Reduce Impacts

BMP	*Description*	*Impacts Reduced/Avoided*	*Timing Pre-C, C, Ops*
	and lane closures will occur. • Locations of construction staging areas for materials, equipment, and vehicles at an approved location. • A process for responding to, and tracking, complaints pertaining to construction activity. • Provision for accommodation of pedestrian and bicycle flow. • Provision of parking management and spaces for all construction workers to ensure that construction workers do not park in on street spaces. • Any damage to the street caused by heavy equipment, or as a result of this construction, shall be repaired. All damage that is a threat to public health or safety shall be repaired immediately. The street shall be restored to its condition prior to the new construction as established by a designated inspector and/or photo documentation. • Any heavy equipment brought to the construction site shall be transported by truck, where feasible. • No materials or equipment shall be stored on the traveled roadway at any time. • Prior to construction, portable toilet facilities and debris boxes shall be installed on the site, and properly maintained through project completion. • All equipment shall be equipped with mufflers. • Prior to the end of each work day during construction, the general contractor or other subcontractors shall pick up and properly dispose of all litter resulting from or related to the projects, whether located on the property, within the public rights of way, or properties of adjacent or nearby neighbors.		

Table 2.8-1. Best Management Practices Incorporated into the Proposed Action to Reduce Impacts

BMP	*Description*	*Impacts Reduced/Avoided*	*Timing Pre-C, C, Ops*
MARINE TRANSPORTATION			
Observation Towers.	Trained observers will scan the SDZ prior to and during live-fire training to ensure that there are no vessels within or approaching the SDZ. If vessels are at risk from operation of the range, use of the range will be suspended until the vessel clears the SDZ area.	Temporarily suspension of operation of the LFTRC reduces the chance of adverse impact on vessels.	Ops
Notice to Mariners.	The U.S. Coast Guard will announce in the Notice to Mariners the proposed schedule for the use of the LFTRC to inform vessel operators of periods of potential usage.	Notice to Mariners will direct vessel operators to navigate clear of the SDZ to avoid potential impacts from use of the LFTRC.	Ops
UTILITIES			
Construction Coordination.	Utility projects would be closely coordinated with utility providers to minimize utility outages and with managers of other construction projects in affected areas to enhance co-ordination and proper sequencing of the various projects, including roadways.	Reduces project delays, overall project costs, and disruption to the public by minimizing duplicative work (such as road paving), project activity overlaps/ interferences, and utility outage number and duration. Also can minimize stop actions during construction by permitting agencies.	Pre-C C
Comply with National Energy Conservation Policy Act (1978), Energy Policy Act (2005), and EO 13221 (2001).	Reduce energy and water consumption through conservation, efficiency, use of Energy Star appliances, building orientation and insulation to reduce energy use, setback thermostats, cool roof technology, solar energy, efficient and/or natural lighting, among others.	Reduced future needs for additional electrical generating capacity; reduced air pollution; reduced use of non-renewable energy sources, reduced potable water demand, reduced wastewater flow and subsequent treatment and disposal costs.	Pre-C Ops
Wastewater Pretreatment Program.	Install and maintain pretreatment systems in facilities generating industrial wastewater in accordance with the JRM Pretreatment Program.	Reduces or avoids introduction of pollutants from industrial sources which may pass through or interfere with wastewater treatment processes or which may contaminate sewage sludge.	C Ops
Solid Waste Recycling/EO 13514 (EO 2009).	Recycle material from municipal solid waste, such as glass, paper, and metals.	Reduces volume of solid waste disposed in landfills, thus reducing over time the cost of waste disposal.	Ops

Table 2.8-1. Best Management Practices Incorporated into the Proposed Action to Reduce Impacts

BMP	*Description*	*Impacts Reduced/Avoided*	*Timing Pre-C, C, Ops*
LID BMP Operations and Maintenance Inspection Checklist.	Establish a LID BMP O&M Inspection Checklist to be implemented during operations to assess whether appropriate LID measures are designed/sited, properly maintained, monitored, and effective during operations. Any deficiencies would lead to corrective actions.	Impacts to the aquifer and near shore waters reduced through storm water management.	Ops
Comprehensive Waste Management Plan, August 2010 (or any applicable update), and *Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan for DoD Bases, Guam*, February 20, 2013.	Process green waste on-site for reuse (goal of 100%) during construction. Meet 60% diversion rate goal for construction/demolition debris through reuse (including such actions as concrete crushing and reuse as base material and grinding and reuse of asphaltic concrete from roads). Meet goal of 50% diversion rate from disposal for project non-construction/demolition solid waste (not directly generated from materials used for erecting structures).	Reduces volume of project-derived wastes (e.g. construction and demolition debris and green waste) that would otherwise be disposed of at permitted disposal facilities.	C Ops
Periodic maintenance of wastewater systems/ Title 22 Guam GAR, Chapter 12 Individual Wastewater Disposal System Regulations.	Periodically clean temporary toilet facilities and individual sewage disposal systems.	Reduces potential hazards associated with sewage spills and ensures proper treatment and disposal.	C Ops
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AND WASTE			
Erosion Control Plan.	Potential erosion control BMPs may include, but may not be limited to: • Check Dam. • Diversion Dike/Swale. • Level Spreader. • Fiber Rolls. • Vegetated and Lined Waterways. • Rock Outlet Protection. • Erosion Control Blankets. • Stabilization with Vegetation, Sod, Mulch, or Topsoil.	Eliminates and/or minimizes nonpoint source pollution within Guam's waters from polluting substances carried by sediment.	C Ops

Table 2.8-1. Best Management Practices Incorporated into the Proposed Action to Reduce Impacts

BMP	*Description*	*Impacts Reduced/Avoided*	*Timing Pre-C, C, Ops*
Spill Prevention and Response Procedures.	Written procedures for cleaning up spills or leaks, notifying the appropriate personnel, and following the reporting procedures.	Reduce/avoid potential impacts to soil and water resources from spills.	C Ops
Routine Inspections.	Qualified facility personnel must regularly inspect all areas of the facility where hazardous materials and waste are stored for ongoing good housekeeping, record keeping, and spill control equipment.	Reduce/avoid potential impacts to soil and water resources from spills.	C Ops
Employee Training.	Training must be given to all employees who handle hazardous materials and waste, and must include spill response, good housekeeping, record keeping and material management practices.	Reduce/avoid potential impacts to soils and water resources from spills.	Pre-C C Ops
Radon Control Measures.	Radon control measures would be incorporated into facility designs and periodic monitoring would be conducted to ensure that radon levels are within acceptable levels to protect human health.	Reduce/eliminate accumulation of radon gas in structures.	Pre-C Ops
PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY			
Naval Ordnance Safety and Security Activity Instruction 8020.15D.	• At munitions response sites, no site operations may begin unless Naval Ordnance Safety and Security Activity and the DoD Explosive Safety Board have reviewed and approved the Explosives Safety Submission. • Comply with the approved Guam Explosives Safety Submission for on-site construction support where the likelihood of encountering MEC is determined to be moderate or high and where ground-disturbing activities may occur in areas known or suspected to contain UXO.	Reduces the risk to workers and the public from explosive hazards.	C Ops
GCA (10 GCA 36-Mosquito Control) Remove standing water sources and/or promote proper drainage.	• To limit the amount of standing water at construction sites, drain or fill stagnant water pools, puddles, and ditches; remove containers that catch/trap water (e.g., buckets, old tires, cans). • Apply pesticides (e.g., *Bacillus thuringiensis*) to help control mosquitoes.	Reduces the opportunities for an outbreak of water-related diseases.	C Ops

Table 2.8-1. Best Management Practices Incorporated into the Proposed Action to Reduce Impacts

BMP	*Description*	*Impacts Reduced/Avoided*	*Timing Pre-C, C, Ops*
Operational Risk Management.	Implement the Operational Risk Management process as outlined in OPNAVINST 3500.39A and MCO 3500.27B. Management measures would include: • Develop and clearly mark SDZs, which determine the restricted land and airspace requirements to laterally and vertically contain projectiles, fragments, debris, and components resulting from the firing of weapons. • Prior to conducting training activities, clear public and non-participating personnel from the training area. • Continually assess LFTRC operations and update/revise safety measures as needed.	Helps prevent hazards to public health from training operations.	Ops
Restrict access to electromagnetic emitters.	• Restrict access to emitters through the use of security fencing, posting warning signs, or locking out unauthorized persons in areas, where practical. • Operate electromagnetic emission sources in accordance with applicable safety standards.	Minimizes the risk of exposure to electromagnetic emissions.	Ops
Construction Health and Safety Program.	Implement a construction health and safety program that complies with federal and local health and safety regulations. Elements of the safety program would include: • Responsibilities of construction workers and subcontractors. • Job site rules and regulations. • Emergency response procedures. • Safety inspections and audits. • Location of medical services and first aid. • Safety meetings, employee training, and hazard communications. • Personal protective equipment. • Standard construction procedures. • Accident investigation and reporting.	Minimizes the risk of construction worker accidents.	Pre-C C

Table 2.8-1. Best Management Practices Incorporated into the Proposed Action to Reduce Impacts

BMP	***Description***	***Impacts Reduced/Avoided***	***Timing Pre-C, C, Ops***
Occupational Safety and Health Administration guidelines for hearing protection.	• Enforce Operational Safety and Health Administration guidelines for hearing protection for workers. • Exclude the public from entering construction and operation areas.	Reduces the potential for noise effects to workers and the public.	C Ops
Well head protection zone.	• Avoid incompatible development and incompatible land use within well head protection zones during construction and operations.	Reduces the potential for contaminants to be introduced near water wells.	Pre-C C Ops
Compliance with applicable hazardous material and waste regulations.	• Implement Hazardous Materials Management Plans. • Implement Facility Response Plans Implementing Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure Plans (i.e., training, spill containment and control procedures, clean up, and notifications). • Implement Hazardous Materials Minimization Plans. • Ensure DoD personnel are trained as to proper container labeling, storage, staging, and transportation requirements for hazardous materials. • Ensure the Defense Reutilization Marketing Office has sufficient hazardous materials storage, transportation, and disposal capacity prior to any expected increases. • Verify compliance with federal, local, and DoD laws and regulations and implement corrective actions as necessary.	Reduces the potential hazards to workers and the general public during handling, storage, transportation, and disposition of hazardous substances.	C Ops

Table 2.8-1. Best Management Practices Incorporated into the Proposed Action to Reduce Impacts

BMP	*Description*	*Impacts Reduced/Avoided*	*Timing Pre-C, C, Ops*
DoD Directive 6055.9 (DoD Ammunition and Explosive Safety Standard	Comply with the approved Guam Explosives Safety Submission that outlines specific measures that would be implemented to ensure the safety of workers and the public. BMPs that would be implemented include: • Have qualified MEC personnel perform surveys to identify and remove potential MEC items prior to the initiation of ground-disturbing activities. • Have MEC personnel supervision during earth-moving activities. • Have MEC personnel provide MEC awareness training to construction personnel involved in grading and excavations in undisturbed areas that have a high probability of MEC.	Reduces the potential hazards related to the exposure to Munitions and Explosives of Concern.	Pre-C C Ops

Legend: AAFB = Andersen Air Force Base; BMPs = best management practices; C = construction; DoD = Department of Defense; DON = Department of the Navy; EO = Executive Order; ERA = Ecological Reserve Area; FAA = Federal Aviation Administration; GAR = Guam Administrative Rules and Regulations; GCA = Guam Code Annotated; HACCP = Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point; LFTRC = live-fire training range complex; LID = low impact development; MCO = Marine Corps Order; MEC = Munitions and Explosives of Concern; NWF = Northwest Field; Ops = operations; OPNAVINST = Chief of Naval Operations Instruction; Pre-C = pre-construction; SDZ = surface danger zone; SWPPP = Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan; USACE = U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; USEPA = U.S. Environmental Protection Agency; UXO = unexploded ordinance.

2.9 POTENTIAL MITIGATION MEASURES

In accordance with 40 CFR, Parts 1502.14 and 1502.16, an EIS should include a discussion of measures to mitigate adverse environmental impacts. For this SEIS, potential mitigation measures that are likely to be implemented are discussed in the individual resource sections in Chapters 4 and 5 and summarized at the end of each chapter in Tables 4.7-1 and 5.7-1, respectively. Final mitigation measures will be determined after the completion of consultations with appropriate agencies and will be included in the ROD.

2.9.1 The Economic Adjustment Committee and the Office of Economic Adjustment

EO 12788 (as amended) established the Economic Adjustment Committee (EAC) to (1) advise, assist, and support the Defense Economic Adjustment Program; (2) develop procedures for ensuring that State, regional, and community officials and representatives of organized labor in those States, municipalities, localities, or labor organizations that are substantially and seriously affected by changes in Defense expenditures, realignments or closures, or cancellation or curtailment of major Defense contracts, are notified of available Federal economic adjustment programs; and (3) report annually to the President and then to the Congress on its work during the preceding fiscal year. The EAC comprises 22 federal agencies and offices, and is chaired by the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary's designee. The head of DoD's Office of Economic Adjustment (OEA) serves as the EAC's Executive Director, and the OEA provides all necessary policy and administrative support for the EAC.

Subsection 2822(d) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Pub. L. 113-86) (hereinafter "FY 2014 NDAA") directs the Secretary of Defense to convene the EAC "…to consider assistance, including assistance to support public infrastructure requirements, necessary to support the preferred alternative for the relocation of Marine Corps forces to Guam." In accordance with subsection 2822(d), the EAC will submit a report to the congressional defense committees describing the results of the EAC's deliberations and containing an implementation plan to support the DON's preferred alternative for the relocation of Marine Corps forces to Guam. Since subsection 2822(d) further requires the EAC to submit its report no later than the date of the DON's issuance of the ROD on the proposed action, one of the core mitigation measures identified in this SEIS to address significant impacts to various resources (e.g., nearshore waters, groundwater, wastewater, marine biological resources, sociocultural and cultural resources) relies on the established EAC role coordinating with the Territory of Guam and mobilizing technical experts along with assistance from the OEA. The DON, based upon its close coordination with OEA, anticipates that the EAC implementation plan will include the following (among other content):

- In accordance with the 2011 PA, construction of a Guam Cultural Repository for curation of archaeological collections on Guam.
- Assistance in the development of level 2/3 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention testing capability on Guam, including the construction of a public health laboratory.
- Assistance in the development of Guam civilian water and wastewater infrastructure.

2.9.2 Adaptive Program Management

One notable mitigation measure that is not included in this SEIS is Adaptive Program Management. The decision to implement an Adaptive Program Management mitigation measure in the 2010 ROD was tied to the scope and implementation timeline of the military construction program proposed on Guam. In the ROD, the DON determined that Adaptive Program Management had the potential to avoid and/or reduce

negative impacts, particularly to utility systems, associated with a substantial and short-term peak population increase during construction. Analysis in this SEIS now indicates that such severe short-term peak impacts have been virtually eliminated due to the much slower pace of construction, reduced Marine Corps footprint, and the substantially reduced and more gradual increase in population over the duration of construction and subsequent operation of Marine Corps facilities on Guam. As such, Adaptive Program Management is no longer required. However, the DON believes that there is still continued benefit in the operation of a Civil-Military Coordination Council (CMCC) having the structure, roles, and responsibilities as outlined in the 2010 ROD. The DON remains committed to participating fully in the CMCC and to consider its advice and recommendations in adjusting the pace and/or sequencing of military construction projects.

CHAPTER 3
RESOURCE DEFINITIONS AND APPROACH TO ANALYSIS

This chapter lays the foundation for understanding each of the 18 environmental resources that were analyzed for this SEIS and summarizes the approach taken to evaluate potential impacts to each resource. These same resources were also analyzed in the 2010 Final EIS and much of the summary information presented in this chapter incorporates by reference the more detailed resource descriptions in the 2010 Final EIS. As applicable, this chapter highlights any changes in resource characteristics, regulations, or analytical approach that has occurred since publication of the 2010 Final EIS.

Chapter 3: Resource Definitions and Approach to Analysis

For each of the 18 environmental resources analyzed in this SEIS:

✓ **Definition of Resource**
- Focuses on key resource issues explored in the analyses presented in Chapters 4, 5, 6, and 7
- Highlights information that may have changed or been updated since publication of the 2010 Final EIS

✓ **Regulatory Framework**
- Describes relevant laws and regulations and significance criteria thresholds as applicable
- Highlights applicable regulatory changes that occurred since publication of the 2010 Final EIS

✓ **Approach to Analysis**
- Describes methodology and criteria used to evaluate resource specific impacts
- Highlights any changes in analytical approach that occurred since publication of the 2010 Final EIS
- Summarizes key concerns and issues raised during the scoping process

Each resource is discussed in terms of a definition, the regulatory framework, and the approach to analysis used this SEIS. Each resource definition summarizes key components and characteristics that are explored as appropriate in the environmental consequences sections later in this SEIS (Chapters 4, 5, 6, and 7). The regulatory framework describes the relevant laws and government regulations that pertain to each resource, particularly with regard to identifying impacts to the resource and determining thresholds for significance of those impacts. The approach to analysis describes in general terms the methodology and impact assessment criteria used to identify and categorize resource impacts in this SEIS, and review the key concerns and issues raised about each resource during the two public scoping periods.

3.1 GEOLOGICAL AND SOIL RESOURCES

3.1.1 Definition

The comprehensive description of the geological and soil resources of Guam in this SEIS is the same as that provided in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 3: Geological and Soil Resources, Section 3.1: Affected Environment, pages 3-1 to 3-30). This SEIS includes any relevant geological or soils resources information that may have changed or been updated since the 2010 Final EIS was completed.

3.1.1.1 Geological Setting of Guam

Guam is located on a volcanic arc adjacent to the Mariana subduction boundary and comprises a volcanic core partially overlain with limestone (karst). The entire island is a potentially active seismic area. Geologic hazards on Guam include the potential for earthquakes that can cause liquefaction (loss of soil cohesiveness and stability in response to earthquake ground motion) and tsunamis; regional volcanism; steep slopes where landslides can occur due to earthquakes or heavy rainfall; and sinkholes associated with the limestone karst. Sinkholes range from a few feet (1 m) to about 75 feet (23 m) deep over most of the limestone plateau on Guam (Tracey *et al.* 1964). Other characteristics of the limestone plateau (related to its tendency to be dissolved by groundwater and rainwater) are enclosed depressions that may be up to a 0.5 mile wide (0.8 km) and 40 to 50 feet (12 to 15 m) deep (Tracey *et al.* 1964).

3.1.2 Regulatory Framework

The National Coastal Zone Management Program is a voluntary partnership between the federal government and U.S. coastal states and territories and Great Lakes states authorized by the Coastal Zone Management Act (16 USC §§ 1451 *et seq.*) to address national coastal issues. Federal consistency is a unique aspect of coastal zone management under the Act that ensures that federal actions with reasonably foreseeable effects on coastal uses and resources must be consistent with the enforceable policies of a state's or territory's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)-approved coastal management program. This also applies to federally authorized and funded non-federal actions. NOAA approved Guam's Coastal Management Program in 1979 (NOAA 2014). The Guam Coastal Management Program requires consistency with its Erosion and Siltation development policy for applicable federal activities on Guam. The policy states that "development shall be limited in areas of 15% or greater slope by requiring strict compliance with erosion, sedimentation, and land use regulations, as well as other related land use guidelines for such areas." The laws and regulations that follow describe the networked management framework that all non-exempted federal actions, including the proposed actions, must be consistent with to the maximum extent practicable as required by the Coastal Zone Management Act. GEPA administers portions of federal statutes via a Memorandum of Agreement with the USEPA Region 9. GEPA issues Clearing, Grubbing, Grading, and Stockpiling Permits under the Guam Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Regulations (22 Guam Administrative Rules and Regulations [GAR] Chapter 10). In addition to compliance with the USEPA NPDES program, federal projects must also comply with local requirements (e.g., "respecting the control and abatement of water pollution") per Section 313(a) of the Clean Water Act (CWA).

Environmental Protection Plans (EPPs) are specifically identified in 22 GAR, Division II, Chapter 10, § 10103.C.5 (d). EPPs would include nonpoint source control management measures including but not limited to erosion and sedimentation control and fugitive dust control, as necessary, depending on the work, project, activity, and facility function.

Section 10106F of 22 GAR Chapter 10 prohibits earth-moving within sinkholes that threaten their viability, function, or the conveyance of surface water into such features. Modifications or use of sinkholes must be authorized by GEPA and must include an assessment to ensure adverse effects to sinkholes do not occur. Section 3406 of 18 GAR, Chapter 3, Article 4, *Standards for Flood Hazard Area Management* specify measures that are applicable to managing activities that are located in areas subject to flooding hazards or may increase the severity of flooding. Flooding includes tsunamis and storm surge, overflow from rivers and streams, and excessive ponding of storm water within sinkholes. Although permitting under the Flood Hazard regulation is not likely to apply to federal activities outside local jurisdiction, consistency to the greatest extent practicable with regulatory performance standards is required by the Coastal Zone Management Act. Laws, regulations, and design criteria respecting the control of water pollution applicable to floodplains are discussed in the Water Resources regulatory framework.

Structural design and facility function considerations related to geological and soil resources include potential mitigation of geologic hazards. For example, seismic, liquefaction, and ground shaking effects are reduced by following UFC 3-310-04, which specifies DoD requirements for earthquake-resistant designs for new buildings, and evaluating and rehabilitating existing buildings for earthquake resistance.

3.1.3 Approach to Analysis

3.1.3.1 Methodology

The methodology used for identifying and evaluating impacts to geology and soil resources in this SEIS is consistent with the methodology described in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 3: Geological and Soil Resources, Section 3.2: Environmental Consequences, pages 3-31 to 3-32), and includes consideration of available geologic and soil studies, federal laws and regulations, state and local building codes and grading ordinances, and previously published NEPA documents containing relevant information. An indispensable resource for this analysis was an inventory of closed-contour depressions and known karst formations on Guam: UoG Water and Environmental Research Institute of the Western Pacific (WERI) Technical Report No. 112 (Taborosi 2006). Additionally, Light Detection and Ranging contour data were used to identify potential sinkholes on proposed sites. Analyses of topography, soil, and vegetation were considered during site characterization and planning of the proposed action using Light Detection and Ranging contour data, geotechnical reports, and site visits in an effort to minimize impacts to geological and soil resources during the design of the proposed action. The construction and operational footprints of the proposed action include areas not identified in the 2010 Final EIS. The analysis of potential impacts to geology and soils considers both direct and indirect impacts. Direct impacts result from physical soil disturbances or topographic alterations, while indirect impacts include risks to individuals from geologic hazards, as well as impacts to water or marine biological resources away from the construction/operation site.

3.1.3.2 Impact Assessment Criteria

The impact assessment for geological and soil resources considered the following:

- Substantial alteration of surrounding landscape.
- Effects on important geologic features (including large-scale soil or rock removal).
- Filling sinkholes that adversely effects site drainage.
- Diminished slope stability.
- A change to soil and/or bedrock conditions that increases vulnerability to a geologic hazard (e.g., seismic activity, flood, tsunami, liquefaction), and the probability that such a hazard could result in injury and property damage.
- Physical disturbance that substantially increases the rate of erosion and soil loss.
- Reduced amounts of productive soils.
- Threats of pollution to soil or groundwater.

Quantitative thresholds for impact assessment criteria are not available for most components of geological and soil resources analysis. Therefore, the significance of potential project impacts was evaluated subjectively based on the degree of project-induced change in a particular factor relative to existing conditions, as well as by regulatory standards where applicable. Quantitative thresholds for significance exist for other impacts indirectly related to geology and soils. For example, numerical limits (usually in parts per million [ppm]) for petroleum constituents that may enter soil or groundwater. Potential impacts of this nature, indirectly related to geology and soils, are evaluated in the Hazardous Materials and Waste and Water Resources sections in Chapters 4 and 5 of this SEIS.

3.1.3.3 Public Scoping Issues

The scoping comments/concerns regarding geology and soil resources are summarized as follows:

- Implementing erosion control measures for construction and post construction phases.
- Implementing stormwater runoff measures for range complex operations.
- Concerns about fire hazard associated with training range operations and potential destructive effect of fire on vegetation and soils at NAVMAG. Fire damage to NAVMAG vegetation and surface soils could lead to increased erosion in the NAVMAG Fena Valley reservoir watershed and corresponding decreases in the reservoir water quality.
- Ensuring that excavated material is checked for debris, invasive species, contaminants, hazardous waste or materials, and handled accordingly.
- Ensuring that proper permitting and local government clearances are sought where applicable.
- Descriptions of earth movement locations, sources, storage, and volumes.

3.2 WATER RESOURCES

3.2.1 Definition

The comprehensive description of Guam's water resources in this SEIS is the same as that provided in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 4: Water Resources, Section 4.1: Affected Environment, pages 4-1 to 4-73). The water resources discussion in this SEIS is divided into the following subcategories: surface water, groundwater, nearshore waters, and wetlands. This SEIS includes any relevant water resources information that may have changed or been updated since the 2010 Final EIS was completed.

3.2.1.1 Surface Water

The discussion of surface water resources incorporates the analysis of both surface water and floodplains. Surface water is primarily found in the rivers and streams of the central and southern portion of Guam where low-permeability volcanic soils contribute to runoff. Few natural surface waters are found in the northern portion of Guam where highly permeable soils occur.

3.2.1.2 Groundwater

The primary source of groundwater (and potable water) on Guam is found in the limestone formations that predominate in the northern portion of the island.

3.2.1.3 Nearshore Waters

For the purposes of this analysis, nearshore waters include all coastal waters having a salinity greater than 0.5 parts per thousand and a depth less than 60 feet (18 m) (from the mean low water mark) and protected under the Guam Coastal Management Program.

3.2.1.4 Wetlands

Wetlands are habitats that are subject to permanent or periodic inundation or prolonged soil saturation including marshes, swamps, and similar areas. Areas described and mapped as wetland communities may also contain small streams or shallow ponds or pond or lake edges.

3.2.2 Regulatory Framework

Laws and regulations that apply to water resources on Guam are described in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 4: Water Resources, Section 4.1.1: Definition of Resource, pages 4-1 to 4-25). These laws and regulations are listed below with a brief summary. Updates to any of the regulations or any new regulations are also provided below.

3.2.2.1 Surface Water

Federal Laws, Regulations, and Executive Orders

Clean Water Act

The purpose of the CWA is to "restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation's waters." Under Section 404 of the CWA, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) authorizes discharges of dredged or fill material in waters of the U.S. through a permit program.

Construction General Permit. Construction activities on Guam that might discharge or are proposed to discharge into the island's surface waters (i.e., waters of the U.S.) must obtain coverage under a USEPA Construction General Permit. Specifically, construction activities that disturb one or more acres of land, including smaller sites that are part of a larger common plan disturbing one or more acres of land would need to file an NOI to seek coverage under Construction General Permit and prepare a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). A new Construction General Permit was issued on February 2012 and is valid through February 2017 (USEPA 2012). In compliance with seeking coverage under the Construction General Permit, the project would meet Criterion E in demonstrating compliance with the ESA (as described in Appendix D of the 2012 Construction General Permit [USEPA 2012]).

Municipal Separate Stormwater Sewer Systems. In 2011, the USEPA recommended designation of the stormwater discharges from all Municipal Separate Stormwater Sewer Systems on Guam for NPDES permit coverage. This would require the DoD to prepare and implement Stormwater Management Plans (SWMPs) in compliance with Section 402 of the CWA.

Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007

Section 438 of the Energy Independence and Security Act (EISA) establishes strict stormwater runoff requirements for federal development and redevelopment projects. The intent of Section 438 is to require federal agencies to develop and redevelop applicable facilities in a manner that maintains or restores pre-development stormwater runoff to the maximum extent technically feasible. The provision reads as follows: "Stormwater runoff requirements for federal development projects. The sponsor of any development or redevelopment project involving a federal facility with a footprint that exceeds 5,000 square feet shall use site planning, design, construction, and maintenance strategies for the property to maintain or restore, to the maximum extent technically feasible, the predevelopment hydrology of the property with regard to the temperature, rate, volume, and duration of flow."

Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act

The Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 USC § 662) requires consideration of the effects of a federal action on wetlands and areas affecting streams (including floodplains), as well as other protected habitats. Federal agencies must consult with the USFWS and the appropriate state agency with jurisdiction over wildlife resources prior to issuing permits or undertaking actions involving the modification of any body of water (including impoundment, diversion, deepening, or otherwise controlled or modified for any purpose).

Coastal Zone Management Act

The National Coastal Zone Management Program is a voluntary partnership between the federal government and U.S. coastal states and territories and Great Lakes states authorized by the Coastal Zone Management Act to address national coastal issues. Federal consistency is a unique aspect of coastal zone management under the Act that ensures that federal actions with reasonably foreseeable effects on coastal uses and resources must be consistent with the enforceable policies of a state's or territory's NOAA-approved coastal management program. This also applies to federally authorized and funded non-federal actions. NOAA approved Guam's Coastal Management Program in 1979 (NOAA 2014). The Guam Coastal Management Policy on Water Quality states that "Safe drinking water shall be assured and aquatic recreation sites shall be protected through the regulation of uses and discharges that pose a pollution threat to Guam's waters, particularly in estuaries, reef and aquifer areas." The entire island of Guam is classified as a coastal zone under the Coastal Zone Management Act, excluding lands solely under federal jurisdiction.

Executive Order 13514: Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance

This EO calls upon all federal agencies to "lead by example" to address a wide range of environmental issues, including stormwater runoff. Section 14 of this order states that the USEPA, in coordination with other federal agencies, would issue appropriate guidance on the implementation of EISA Section 438 within 60 days.

The USEPA issued its Technical Guidance in December of 2009, recommending that projects minimize hydrologic impacts during construction by implementing green infrastructure or Low Impact Development (LID) techniques that are designed to either (1) retain the 95th percentile storm on-site, or (2) maintain pre-development runoff conditions through site-specific hydrologic analysis. In response to this, DoD issued guidance on January 19, 2010 by releasing the Memorandum for the Acting Assistant Secretary of the Army, Navy, and Air Force under the subject heading "DoD Implementation of Storm Water Requirements under Section 438 of the EISA." This DoD Policy states that "The overall design objective for each project is to maintain pre-development hydrology and prevent any net increase in storm water runoff." The design guidance further states that if this design objective cannot be met within the project footprint, LID measures may be applied at nearby locations on DoD land. If the entire LID volume cannot be accommodated in a development or project area, use of neighboring development (non-DoD) areas could be considered, provided that the design is approved by the Navy and drainage and space requirements can be coordinated.

Executive Order 11988: Floodplain Management

This EO requires that federal agencies take action to reduce the risk of flood loss and restore and preserve the values of floodplains. To minimize the risk of damage associated with these areas, EO 11988 was issued to avoid, to the extent possible, the long- and short-term adverse impacts associated with the occupancy and modification of floodplains and to avoid direct or indirect support of floodplain development wherever there is a practical alternative. EO 11988 outlines different requirements for federal projects located in 100-year and 500-year floodplains (i.e., that area which has a 1% or greater chance or 0.2% or greater chance, respectively, of flooding in any given year).

Guam Regulations and Guam Federal Regulation Implementation

Guam Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Control Regulations/Permits

Clearing, grading, and stockpiling permits are issued directly by GEPA for federal activities while the Guam Department of Public Works (GDPW) issues the same permit for public and private development as part of its building permit system. For most clearing and/or grading permits, there must be an accompanying Erosion Control Plan to specify enforceable measures to maintain water quality in the affected surface water and/or groundwater resource. The regulations also require use of the 2006 *CNMI Guam Stormwater Management Manual* as a design reference (for facilities and roadways) and include stormwater performance standards that are intended to complement federal requirements.

Guam Water Quality Standards

The Guam Water Quality Standards aim to conserve, protect, maintain, and improve the quality of Guam's waters.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (Guam Implementation)

NPDES is a federal permit for all stormwater and other point source pollution discharges. GEPA assists in the administration of these permits and reviews and certifies (401 Water Quality Certification) the permit for compliance with all local regulations and policies and in accordance with the Guam Water Quality Standards.

Pollution Discharge and Operating Permit

For discharges similar to those covered by the NPDES permit, GEPA may require a GovGuam Pollution Discharge Permit. This permit may be issued for any number of liquid, gaseous, solid, or thermal discharges to Territorial waters that fall below the minimum criteria defined in the federal CWA.

Test Boring and Dewatering Permit

Individuals conducting soil test boring and measurements activities may be required to obtain a GEPA Test Boring Permit. Test boring activities include drilling and excavations deeper than 6 feet (2 m) deep for a number of soil and structural engineering analysis work. In addition, if the water table is encountered during excavation work for building foundations and similar construction activities, a Dewatering Permit may be required to control and treat water pumped from the excavation prior to final discharge. Dewatering permits may apply to dredging operations as well.

Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification (Guam Implementation)

CWA Section 401 Water Quality Certification issuance identifies that construction or operation of a proposed project or facility would be conducted in a manner consistent with Guam Water Quality Standards. As part of a Water Quality Certification, an EPP is required. EPPs describe the methods, practices, and equipment to be used on-site; expected or anticipated environmental problems during and after construction; and the methods, practices, and equipment that may be used to avoid, mitigate, or control potential adverse effects on the environment. EPPs are specifically identified in 22 GAR, Division II, Chapter 10, § 10103.C.5(d). For work occurring within or affecting surface waters, a USACE permit applicant must prepare a Water Quality Monitoring Plan that describe measures to maintain Guam Water Quality Standards. These measures typically include procedures for monitoring, corrective actions, reporting, and recordkeeping. The local requirement for a Water Quality Monitoring Plan is usually incorporated by the USACE or GEPA in their permit programs regulating activities affecting surface water or wetlands.

3.2.2.2 Groundwater

Federal Regulations

The federal regulations described under *Surface Water* in this SEIS that also apply to groundwater are listed below along with other applicable requirements.

- CWA
- Coastal Zone Management Act

Safe Drinking Water Act

The Safe Drinking Water Act regulates the nation's drinking water supplies by establishing standards for drinking water to protect against both naturally occurring and man-made contaminants. This act also seeks to prevent contamination of drinking water resources by establishing requirements under programs such as the underground injection control program.

Surface Water Treatment Rule

The Surface Water Treatment Rule seeks to prevent waterborne diseases caused by viruses, *Legionella*, *Cryptosporidum*, and *Giardia lamblia*. These disease-causing microbes are present at varying concentrations in most surface waters. The rule requires that water systems filter and disinfect water from surface water sources to reduce the occurrence of unsafe levels of these microbes. Where groundwater wells are determined to be under the direct influence of surface water, those wells are subject to Surface Water Treatment Rule requirements for treatment technique and monitoring. The GEPA currently requires chemical disinfection at all groundwater wells to address potential microbial contamination, which is more stringent than federal requirements.

Underground Injection Control

The Underground Injection Control (UIC) Program is responsible for regulating the construction, operation, permitting, and closure of injection wells that place fluids underground for storage or disposal. UIC Permits are required where surface runoff is disposed to underground injection wells or to sinkholes that may be subject to UIC regulations.

Groundwater Rule

The Groundwater Rule (40 CFR Parts 9, 141 and 142) provides for increased protection against microbial contamination. This is a risk-based rule that requires groundwater used by public drinking water systems be disinfected if indicator bacteria are detected in it.

Technical Standards and Corrective Action Requirements for Owners and Operators of Underground Storage Tanks

This regulation (40 CFR Chapter 1, Part 280) protects groundwater by establishing regulations and procedures for underground storage tanks that contain regulated substances such as petroleum products.

Guam Regulations

Guam Safe Drinking Water Act, Water Resources Conservation Act, and Water Pollution Control Act

The Guam Safe Drinking Water Act, Title 10 Guam Code Annotated (GCA), Chapter 53, § 53104, the Water Resources Conservation Act, Title 10 GCA, Chapter 45, Title 10, and the Water Pollution Control Act, 10 GCA, Chapter 47, § 47104 authorize the GEPA to regulate activities respecting the protection of wellhead areas, public water systems dependent on groundwater sources, and underground injection. The

main implementing regulations include the Guam Primary and Secondary Drinking Water Regulations and related wellhead protection requirements under the Guam Water Resource Development and Operating Regulations.

3.2.2.3 Nearshore Waters

Federal Regulations

The federal regulations described under *Surface Water* in this SEIS that also apply to nearshore waters are listed below.

- CWA
- Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act
- Coastal Zone Management Act

Guam Regulations

The Guam regulations described under *Surface Water* in this SEIS that also apply to nearshore waters are listed below along with other applicable requirements.

- Guam Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Control Regulations/Permits
- Guam Water Quality Standards
- Pollution Discharge and Operating Permit
- Test Boring and Dewatering Permit

Coastal Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program

The Coastal Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program (Section 6217) addresses nonpoint pollution problems in coastal waters. Section 6217 requires the 29 states and territories with approved Coastal Zone Management Programs to develop Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Programs. In its program, a state or territory describes how it will implement nonpoint source pollution controls, known as management measures, that conform to those described in Guidance Specifying Management Measures for Sources of Nonpoint Pollution in Coastal Waters. This program is administered jointly with NOAA.

3.2.2.4 Wetlands

Federal Regulations

The federal regulations described under *Surface Water* in this SEIS that also apply to wetlands are listed below along with other applicable requirements.

- CWA
- Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act

Executive Order 11990: Wetlands Protection

This EO requires that governmental agencies, in carrying out their responsibilities, provide leadership and "take action to minimize the destruction, loss, or degradation of wetlands, and to preserve and enhance the natural and beneficial values of wetlands." Each agency is to consider factors relevant to a proposed project's effect on the survival and quality of wetlands. Among these factors is the maintenance of natural systems, including conservation and long-term productivity of existing flora and fauna, species and habitat diversity and stability, hydrologic utility, fish, and wildlife. If no practical alternative can be demonstrated, agencies are required to provide for early public review of any plans or proposals for new construction in wetlands.

Guam Regulations

Wetlands, 21 Guam Code Annotated 60101

Real Property requirement implemented by 18 GAR - Land Management, Chapter 3 - Territorial Planning Commission, Article 5 - Wetland Areas. The purpose of these regulations is to establish procedural guidelines and performance standards for development and conservation, mapping and identification of wetland areas pursuant to EOs No. 78-21 and 90-13 (Protection of Wetlands). These regulations apply to those land and water areas delineated as Wetland Areas of Particular Concern on an official map of wetlands as approved by the Guam Land Use Commission.

3.2.3 Approach to Analysis

3.2.3.1 Methodology

The methodology used for water resources analysis is described in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 4: Water Resources, Section 4.2.1.1: Methodology, pages 4-73 to 4-81). The methodology for identifying, evaluating, and mitigating impacts to water resources has been established based on federal and GovGuam laws and regulations as identified in Section 3.2.2.

The environmental consequences evaluation for water resources includes a qualitative and quantitative analysis of surface water, groundwater, nearshore waters, and wetlands/waters of the U.S. to the extent possible given available project data. Environmental impact assessments were made and compared to baseline conditions, items of public concern, and impact assessment criteria to determine the magnitude of potential impacts to water resources. The water resources analysis is separated into two main phases: construction and operations. The analysis of potential impacts considers direct and indirect impacts during both construction and operation. Direct impacts are those that may occur during the construction phase of the project and cease when the project is complete (i.e., grading, excavation, fill) or those that may occur as a result of project operations following the completion of construction (i.e., increased runoff due to impervious areas, increased groundwater pumping, increased discharge of wastewater). Indirect impacts are those that may occur as a result of the completed project or those that may occur during operations but not as a direct result of construction or operational activities.

In evaluating environmental consequences for water resources, it is assumed that the proposed action would continue to meet sustainability requirements and goals as described in the 2010 Final EIS and Chapter 8.6 of this SEIS. These include:

- Pursuing and facilitating Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Silver certification for DON facilities.
- Implementing LID features in accordance with the DoD UFC LID (UFC 3-210-10) and § 438 of the EISA.
- Using BMPs to avoid, minimize, or reduce/eliminate potential impacts in compliance with local, state, or federal regulations to protect the environment.

3.2.3.2 Impact Assessment Criteria

The following factors are considered in evaluating impacts to water resources:

- Reducing availability or accessibility of water resources.
- Noncompliance with all applicable water quality standards, laws, and regulations.
- Increasing risk associated with environmental hazards or human health.
- Decreasing existing and/or future beneficial use.

- Increasing risk of flooding.
- Depletion, recharge, or contamination of a usable groundwater aquifer for municipal, private, or agricultural purposes.
- Reducing the amount of wetlands available for human use or ecological services.
- Long-term increased inundation, sedimentation, and/or degradation to the quality of a water resource.

If an activity is deemed as having an impact, the activity then can be evaluated to determine if the impact is significant or less than significant. For a significant impact, a determination is made as to whether the impact can be mitigated to less than significant.

The criteria used for determining significance of impacts to surface water, groundwater, nearshore waters, and wetlands are provided in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 4: Water Resources, Section 4.2.1.2: Determination of Significance, pages 4-81 to 4-83), and are briefly summarized below.

Surface Water

Surface water issues include water quality, flooding, and flow path alterations. Surface water quality impacts are evaluated by examining the potential increase of contamination during construction and operations including chemicals, heavy metals, nutrients, and/or sediments in the surface water and stormwater runoff as a result of the proposed action. Potential impacts to surface water quantity and velocity during construction and operations are analyzed by examining changes in drainage volumes and patterns associated with alterations to soils/groundcover and increased impervious area.

Groundwater

Groundwater impact concerns include water quality and water quantity. Potential groundwater impacts associated with construction activities include spills, leaks, and sedimentation having direct impacts to stormwater runoff that can contribute to groundwater contamination, as well as direct contamination of groundwater resources through percolation. The possible impacts connected with operational activities include increases of impervious areas, increased pumping rates, contamination from recharge or over pumping.

Nearshore Waters

The nearshore water impact analysis focuses on water quality. The potential increases of contamination during construction and operations include chemicals, heavy metals, nutrients, and/or sediments in nearshore waters as a result of an increase in stormwater discharge or point source discharges to the nearshore waters such as wastewater effluent.

Wetlands

The wetland impacted areas of concern include pollutants, loss of area, and loss of functionality. The effects associated with construction and operations include an increase in potential spills and leaks from hazardous materials that may be stored in close proximity to designated wetlands. An indirect impact to existing wetlands may occur by altering (i.e., diverting or restricting) the surface water flowing into the wetlands. Loss of wetland area would occur if the proposed action involves the direct fill/excavation of wetlands. Loss of functionality can also occur if construction operations occur directly within the designated wetlands.

3.2.3.3 Public Scoping Issues

The scoping comments/concerns regarding water resources are summarized as follows:

- Explain how proposed new and increased discharges to impaired waters would not exceed total maximum daily load (TMDL) waste load allocations or further contribute to water quality exceedances, how the proposed project would coordinate with ongoing protection efforts, and any potential mitigation measures that may be implemented to avoid further degradation of impaired waters.
- Identify and quantify all wetlands and waters of the U.S. within the study area and how they would be affected by project alternatives.
- Identify the need for a Section 404 permit to discharge dredged or fill material into waters of the U.S. and include an evaluation of the project alternatives in this context in order to demonstrate the project's compliance with the 404(b)(1) guidelines (i.e., any alternative subject to Section 404 requirements that is carried forward must be the Least Environmentally Damaging Practicable Alternative [LEDPA]).
- Discuss cumulative impacts from climate change on water quality and identify potential mitigation measures, as appropriate, to protect the waters of Guam and to ensure water quality standards are met.
- Update existing conditions description of Fena Valley Reservoir and analyze potential impacts due to contamination from munitions constituents (MCs), lead, sediment, and other pollutants.
- Analyze impacts to groundwater quality of the NGLA and utilize the groundwater model being developed to assess the capacity of the NGLA to support potable water demand of the project and Guam.

3.3 AIR QUALITY

3.3.1 Definition

Guam's air quality is described in detail in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 5: Air Quality, Section 5.1: Affected Environment, pages 5-1 to 5-14). Air quality is defined by ambient air concentrations of specific pollutants of concern with respect to the health and welfare of the general public. The region of influence (ROI) for air quality includes both the broader island-wide area and specific parcels of land that are sensitive to air quality effects as a result of implementing the proposed action. Air quality can be affected by air pollutants produced by mobile sources (such as vehicular traffic, aircraft, or non-road equipment used for construction activities), and by fixed or immobile facilities, referred to as "stationary sources." Stationary sources can include combustion and industrial stacks and exhaust vents. Potential air quality effects on Guam would occur from both construction and operational activities associated with implementation of the proposed action.

3.3.2 Regulatory Framework

The regulatory framework for air quality includes:

- National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for criteria pollutants.
- Regulations applicable to air toxics particularly on primary mobile source air toxics (MSAT).
- The Clean Air Act (CAA) nonattainment area designation in Guam, as well as associated CAA conformity rule requirements.

- Regulatory programs, guidelines, and planning tools applicable to stationary and mobile sources, as well as greenhouse gases and associated climate effects.

Based on proposed alternatives affecting Guam's coastal air quality, the Coastal Zone Management Act requires that activities be consistent, to the maximum extent practicable, with the Guam Coastal Management Policy on Air Quality, which states that "All activities and uses shall comply with all local air pollution regulations and all appropriate federal air quality standards in order to ensure the maintenance of Guam's relatively high air quality." The regulatory framework and associated regulations remain essentially unchanged from the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 5: Air Quality, Section 5.1.1.1 Regulatory Overview, pages 5-1 to 5-9). Some revisions to the NAAQS and new air quality planning tools are described below.

3.3.2.1 National Ambient Air Quality Standards Revisions

On June 22, 2010, the USEPA issued a final rule effective on August 23, 2010 updating the NAAQS for sulfur dioxide (SO_2) (75 FR 35520, June 22, 2010). The USEPA revised the primary SO_2 NAAQS to provide requisite protection of public health with an adequate margin of safety by establishing a new 1-hour SO_2 standard at a level of 75 parts per billion (ppb), which is based on the 3-year average of the annual 99th percentile of 1-hour daily maximum concentrations. The USEPA also revoked both previously existing 24-hour and annual primary SO_2 standards.

On January 15, 2013, the USEPA issued a final rule effective on March 18, 2013 updating the NAAQS for fine particle pollution (particulate matter less than or equal to 2.5 microns in diameter [$PM_{2.5}$]) (78 FR 3086, January 15, 2013). The USEPA revised the annual $PM_{2.5}$ primary standard by lowering the level from 15.0 to 12.0 micrograms per cubic meter ($\mu g/m^3$). The primary standards were established to protect human health, including the health of "sensitive" populations such as asthmatics, children, and the elderly. A description of the criteria pollutants and associated health and environmental impacts is available in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 9, Appendix I: Section 2.1, pages I-3 to I-6). The lower standard provides increased protection against health effects associated with long- and short-term exposures, including premature mortality, increased hospital admissions and emergency department visits, and development of chronic respiratory diseases. The 24-hour $PM_{2.5}$ primary standard is being retained at a level of 35 $\mu g/m^3$. The USEPA is revising the Air Quality Index for $PM_{2.5}$ to be consistent with the final primary $PM_{2.5}$ standards. With regard to the primary standard for coarse particles (particulate matter less than or equal to 10 microns in diameter [PM_{10}]), the USEPA is retaining the current 24-hour PM_{10} standard of 150 $\mu g/m^3$. There is no annual standard for PM_{10}.

The USEPA is retaining the current suite of secondary NAAQS, which set limits to protect the environment from adverse effects associated with pollutants. These standards include the 24-hour and annual $PM_{2.5}$ standards, as well as the 24-hour PM_{10} standard. Non-visibility welfare effects are addressed by this suite of secondary standards, and particulate matter (PM)-related visibility impairment is addressed by the secondary 24-hour $PM_{2.5}$ standard. The updated NAAQS are summarized in Table 3.3.2-1.

Table 3.3.2-1. National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Criteria Pollutants

Pollutant		*Primary/Secondary*	*Averaging Time*	*Level*	*Form*
Carbon Monoxide		Primary	8-hour	9 ppm	Not to be exceeded more than once per year.
			1-hour	35 ppm	
Lead		Primary and Secondary	Rolling 3-month average	0.15 μg/m[(1)]	Not to be exceeded.
Nitrogen Dioxide		Primary	1-hour	100 ppb	98th percentile, averaged over 3 years.
		Primary and Secondary	Annual	53 ppb[(2)]	Annual mean.
Ozone		Primary and Secondary	8-hour	0.075 ppm[(3)]	Annual fourth-highest daily maximum 8-hour concentration, averaged over 3 years.
Particle Pollution	$PM_{2.5}$	Primary	Annual	12 μg/m[(3) (4)]	Annual mean, averaged over 3 years.
		Secondary	Annual	15 μg/m[(3)]	Annual mean, averaged over 3 years.
		Primary and Secondary	24-hour	35 μg/m[(3)]	98th percentile, averaged over 3 years.
	PM_{10}	Primary and Secondary	24-hour	150 μg/m[(3)]	Not to be exceeded more than once per year on average over 3 years.
Sulfur Dioxide		Primary	1-hour	75 ppb[(5)]	99th percentile of 1-hour daily maximum concentrations, averaged over 3 years.
		Secondary	3-hour	0.5 ppm	Not to be exceeded more than once per year.

Notes (as of May 2013):

(1) Final rule signed October 15, 2008 and effective on January 12, 2009. The 1978 lead standard (1.5 μg/m^3 as a quarterly average) remains in effect until 1 year after an area is designated for the 2008 standard, except that in areas designated nonattainment for the 1978 standard, the 1978 standard remains in effect until implementation plans to attain or maintain the 2008 standard are approved.

(2) The official level of the annual nitrogen dioxide standard is 0.053 ppm, equal to 53 ppb, which is shown here for the purpose of a clearer comparison to the 1-hour standard.

(3) Final rule signed March 12, 2008 and effective on May 27, 2008. The 1997 ozone standard (0.08 ppm, annual fourth-highest daily maximum 8-hour concentration, averaged over 3 years) and related implementation rules remain in place. In 1997, USEPA revoked the 1-hour ozone standard (0.12 ppm, not to be exceeded more than once per year) in all areas, although some areas have continued obligations under that standard ("anti-backsliding"). The 1-hour ozone standard is attained when the expected number of days per calendar year with maximum hourly average concentrations above 0.12 ppm is less than or equal to 1.

(4) Final rule signed January 15, 2013 and effective on March 18, 2013. The primary annual fine particle ($PM_{2.5}$) standard was lowered from 15 to 12 μg/m^3.

(5) Final rule signed June 2, 2010 and effective on June 4, 2012. The 1971 annual and 24-hour SO_2 standards were revoked in that same rulemaking. However, these standards remain in effect until 1 year after an area is designated for the 2010 standard, except in areas designated nonattainment for the 1971 standards, where the 1971 standards remain in effect until implementation plans to attain or maintain the 2010 standard are approved.

Source: USEPA 2012.

3.3.2.2 Air Quality Planning Tools

The USEPA issued a notice of availability (75 FR Vol. 75, No. 243, December 20, 2010) of the Motor Vehicle Emissions Simulator model (MOVES) for quantitative carbon monoxide (CO) and PM hot-spot analyses. MOVES is the USEPA's state-of-the-art, upgraded model for estimating emissions from cars, trucks, motorcycles, and buses and supersedes the MOBILE6 emission factor model employed in the 2010 Final EIS for project-level motor vehicle related air quality analyses. In the notice, the USEPA also established a 2-year grace period for using MOVES for quantitative hot-spot CO and PM analyses for

project-level conformity determinations. The transportation conformity grace period ended December 20, 2012. Therefore, this SEIS has been updated using MOVES as the appropriate planning tool to quantify motor vehicle emissions and associated air quality effects.

In December 2010, the USEPA also published quantitative analysis guidance for assessing mobile source PM ($PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10}) hot-spot impacts using MOVES for predicting emission factors (USEPA 2010) in addition to utilizing CAL3QHCR or American Meteorological Society/USEPA Regulatory Model (USEPA 2007) dispersion modeling for predicting PM concentrations at hot-spot locations. Although this guidance was developed to provide a tool to analyze project-level hot-spot PM concentration levels as part of the CAA conformity requirements applicable to nonattainment areas, the methodology provided in the guidance can also be applied within attainment areas to determine whether the PM NAAQS levels would be exceeded at hot-spots, in particular due to concerns regarding potential increases in local diesel truck traffic. This SEIS uses the modeling approach recommended in the guidance to determine hot-spot PM impacts from operations of both on-road vehicles and non-road construction equipment, as a result of the proposed action, and in response to comments received during the public scoping process (see Section 3.3.3.3).

3.3.3 Approach to Analysis

3.3.3.1 Methodology

The approach to the impact analysis, under both construction and operational phases, generally follows the same methods used in the 2010 Final EIS by quantifying annual emissions and ambient concentration dispersion modeling. Air quality modeling and methodology are described in detail in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 5: Air Quality, Section 5.2.1.1: Methodology, pages 5-14 to 5-19, and Volume 6, Chapter 7: Air Quality, Section 7.2.1 Approach to Analysis, pages 7-8 to 7-15).

<u>Annual Emissions Forecasts</u>

In the 2010 Final EIS, island-wide criteria pollutants and greenhouse gas annual emissions were predicted for:

- On-road vehicles and on-site equipment associated with construction activities.
- Stationary and mobile sources associated with operational activities including:
  - Facilities related to (1) energy, wastewater treatment and waste disposal upgrade and material; and (2) personnel transport required for cantonment and family housing and training.
  - Training facilities related to firing ranges, non-fire maneuver ranges, and aviation training ranges.
- On-road vehicles.

Annual construction and operational emissions as predicted in the 2010 Final EIS were compared with impact significance levels in terms of total annual emissions from island-wide activities, and were determined to have less than significant air quality impacts. The emissions levels analyzed for this SEIS from facility operations (e.g., power and wastewater treatment), aircraft, and ships are anticipated to be proportionately lower than those analyzed for the 2010 Final EIS because of the following factors:

- Substantial reduction in the number of Marines and dependents to be relocated to Guam.

- Constructing and operating a smaller Marine Corps cantonment/family housing area, a similarly sized LFTRC, and reduced-scale infrastructure requirements to support a reduced number of relocating Marines and dependents.

Therefore, potential air quality impacts in terms of proposed facility operations under this SEIS condition would be less than those described in the 2010 Final EIS, which were less than significant, and do not warrant further analysis, as they would be below the impact assessment criteria discussed in Section 3.3.3.2. The reduced overall operational scale would also result in less operational emissions within the two SO_2 nonattainment areas. Therefore, the operational condition general conformity determination made in the 2010 Final EIS remains valid.

However, on-road vehicle operational hot-spot analysis, as well as construction period emissions and the associated general conformity rule applicability determination for construction activities, were updated in this SEIS because of:

- The upgrade of the on-road mobile source planning tool (i.e., MOVES as compared to MOBILE6).
- The change in baseline local traffic patterns and diesel fuel regulations.
- The revised construction phase planning schedule.

Although construction emissions associated with an affected land parcel would vary among the proposed alternatives, predicted island-wide total air emissions (including carbon dioxide [CO_2]) would be similar for each alternative evaluated in this SEIS.

The annual emissions associated with construction activities were predicted for, and focused on, the preferred alternative that consists of:

- The Finegayan cantonment and family housing alternative (Alternative A) detailed in Chapter 4.
- The NWF LFTRC alternative (Alternative 5) described in Chapter 5.
- Alternative A and Alternative 5 combined, as discussed in Chapter 6.

The predicted island-wide annual construction emissions were compared with the Prevention of Significant Deterioration emissions impact significance threshold (250 tons per year [tpy]) to determine the potential overall attainment pollutant emissions impact significance. The SO_2 emissions within the two nonattainment areas were identified and compared with the 100 tpy *de minimis* (threshold) level to determine the applicability of the general conformity rule.

The same methodologies and analysis tools used for predicting annual emissions in the 2010 Final EIS were also used for this SEIS, with the following exceptions:

- USEPA MOVES model (Version: MOVES2010b) was used to predict on-road vehicles, including trucks and worker's commuting vehicles, during the construction period; in contrast to the MOBILE6 emission factor model used in the 2010 Final EIS that did not.
- Since the publication of the 2010 Final EIS, the GEPA, under the Air Pollution Control Program, has worked closely with businesses and the Guam Legislature to help the island transition from low sulfur diesel to ultra-low sulfur diesel to reduce island-wide air pollutant emissions. The concentration of sulfur in ultra-low sulfur diesel cannot exceed 15 ppm, while low sulfur diesel may contain up to 500 ppm sulfur. The requirement that all diesel fuels sold on Guam must meet ultra-low sulfur diesel quality came into effect on January 1, 2011. This SEIS therefore assumes

ultra-low sulfur diesel fuel usage to estimate on-road vehicle emissions, as compared to low sulfur diesel fuel used to calculate emissions in the 2010 Final EIS. According to the USEPA, the switch to ultra-low sulfur diesel alone can reduce PM emissions by up to 20%. Also, with the use of ultra-low sulfur diesel, the potential emission of sulfur-based pollutants is 97% less than that of low sulfur diesel.

Hot-Spot Concentration Forecasts

Localized hot-spot impact modeling analysis for on-road vehicles, under both construction and operational phases, was updated or supplemented for this SEIS because of the following:

- An on-road mobile source planning tool upgrade (i.e., MOVES as opposed to MOBILE6).
- The available quantitative hot-spot analysis guidelines for mobile source PM.
- The change in baseline local traffic patterns.
- The revised construction phase planning schedule.

Because of the substantially reduced scale of proposed construction, as well as the lower number of relocated Marines and their dependents, emissions would generally be lower under both construction and operational conditions as compared to the 2010 Final EIS. Therefore, the ambient hot-spot analysis focused on the preferred alternative for both on- and off-site construction and operational activities on local concerns in order to provide a quantitative assessment of impact levels that can be directly compared with the concentration-based impact thresholds such as the NAAQS. The on-site impacts were assessed for Alternative A given its large scale activity concentrated around Finegayan cantonment areas where residential land uses are closely located. The off-site construction traffic related hot-spot impacts at congested roadway intersections were assessed based on the available traffic forecasts performed under the combined preferred alternative (i.e., Alternative A and Alternative 5).

The other alternatives are expected to result in similar magnitude of impacts as compared to the preferred alternative and reduced impacts as compared to the No-Action Alternative (corresponding to the preferred alternative evaluated in the 2010 Final EIS). Therefore, the impacts from other alternatives are essentially described in a qualitative way. Some potential worst-case alternatives are discussed below:

- On-site construction activity PM hot-spot impacts - in addition to the preferred Alternative A, on-site construction activity PM hot-spot impact modeling was also conducted for Alternative B, a potentially worse condition given the close proximity of the South Finegayan family housing area (i.e., Alternative B) to some of the off-site receptors along Route 3.
- Off-site hot-spot impacts during the construction period - based on traffic planning analyses conducted using results from the travel demand forecasting, it was determined that the combined preferred alternative (Alternative A and Alternative 5) would result in the highest truck emissions because the majority (approximately 66%) of the total construction-related truck traffic would travel along the furthest routes from the quarries to the cantonment and family housing areas. As such, the impacts analyzed under the preferred alternative also represent the worst-case condition. No off-site hot-spot analysis was considered under other alternatives.
- Off-site hot-spot impacts during the operational period - the alternative with potential to generate the highest vehicle emissions was also considered in the hot-spot analysis. Based on the comparison of on-road vehicle miles travelled, as shown in Table 3.3.2-2, the hot-spot impacts under the Barrigada/NWF Alternative was also conducted quantitatively.

Table 3.3.2-2. Daily Vehicle Miles Travelled in 2030

Analysis Scenario	*Daily Vehicle Miles Travelled*	*Additional Vehicle Miles Travelled Attributable to Project*
2030 Baseline	2,697,073	--
2030 No-Action	3,196,385	499,312
2030 Finegayan/NWF	2,783,084	86,011
2030 AAFB	2,784,255	87,182
2030 Finegayan	2,784,559	87,486
2030 South Finegayan	2,790,464	93,391
2030 Barrigada/Route 15	2,799,756	102,683
2030 Barrigada/NWF	2,800,817	103,744

On-Road Vehicle Carbon Dioxide and Mobile Source Air Toxics Concentrations

The ambient hot-spot concentration levels for CO and MSATs were predicted using CAL3QHC, the same USEPA dispersion model that was used in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 6, Chapter 7: Air Quality, Section 7.2: Environmental Consequences, MSAT Analysis, Methodology, Utility Stationary Sources, pages 7-4 to 7-8). The CAL3QHC model was used in association with the upgraded emissions factor model, MOVES, as previously described, for operations of on-road vehicles during both the construction and operational phases. The predicted concentration levels were then compared with the NAAQS to determine the potential impact significance.

On-Road Vehicle Particulate Matter Hot-Spot Analysis

The ambient hot-spot concentration levels for PM (PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$) were predicted in order to supplement the analysis performed in the 2010 Final EIS based on guidance released by the USEPA in December 2010 (USEPA 2010), after the publication of the July 2010 Final EIS.

A quantitative impact analysis was not conducted for PM in the 2010 Final EIS because of the lack of regulatory guidance on hot-spot refined modeling analysis for PM. In December 2010, after the 2010 Final EIS was completed, the USEPA published quantitative analysis guidance for assessing mobile source PM hot-spot impacts using MOVES for predicting emission factors (USEPA 2010), as well as either CAL3QHCR or American Meteorological Society/USEPA Regulatory Model (USEPA 2007) dispersion modeling tools for predicting concentrations in a nonattainment area. This methodology can also be used to assess on-road mobile source PM impacts.

However, according to additional USEPA guidance, the PM hot-spot quantitative analysis should be performed for transportation projects with significant diesel traffic increases that have the potential to result in exceedances of $PM_{2.5}$ and/or PM_{10} NAAQS. Projects that require a quantitative $PM_{2.5}$ or PM_{10} hot-spot analysis, as defined in 40 CFR § 93.123(b)(1) of the conformity rule, include:

- New highway projects that have a significant number of diesel vehicles, as well as expanded highway projects that have a significant increase in the number of diesel vehicles.
- Projects affecting intersections that are at Level of Service (LOS) D, E, or F with a significant number of diesel vehicles, or those that will change to LOS D, E, or F because of increased traffic volumes from a significant number of diesel vehicles related to the project.
- New bus and rail terminals and transfer points that have a significant number of diesel vehicles congregating at a single location.
- Expanded bus and rail terminals and transfer points that significantly increase the number of diesel vehicles congregating at a single location.

- Projects in or affecting locations, areas, or categories of sites which are identified in the PM2.5 or PM10 applicable implementation plan or implementation plan submission, as appropriate, as sites of violation or possible violation.

Some examples of projects of local air quality concern that would be covered by 40 CFR § 93.123(b)(1)(i) and (ii) are:

- A project on a new highway or expressway that serves a significant volume of diesel truck traffic (e.g., facilities with greater than 125,000 annual average daily traffic of which 8% or more is diesel truck traffic).
- New exit ramps and other highway facility improvements to connect a highway or expressway to a major freight, bus, or intermodal terminal.
- Expansion of an existing highway or other facility that affects a congested intersection (operated at LOS D, E, or F as described in Table 3.12.3-2 in Section 3.12.3) that has a significant increase in the number of diesel trucks.
- Similar highway projects that involve a significant increase in the number of diesel transit busses and/or diesel trucks.

This SEIS first evaluates the change of diesel traffic component associated with the proposed action to determine whether further refined hot-spot modeling analysis is required, based on the USEPA-defined screening threshold that equates to 10,000 trucks. If a further hot-spot dispersion modeling analysis is warranted, the CAL3QHCR model is the USEPA-refined guideline dispersion model used for modeling mobile source concentrations near congested intersections.

On-Site Construction Equipment and Truck Emission Particulate Matter Concentrations

PM emissions from non-road equipment and truck operations at construction sites where sensitive receptors may be present were modeled to determine the maximum potential adverse effect construction year under the preferred alternative using the updated USEPA PM hot-spot analysis guidance. The USEPA NONROAD and MOVES models were used to predict on-site equipment and truck exhaust PM emission factors, respectively. Roadway surface dust emission factors for PM_{10} were based on the USEPA's AP-42, *Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors* (USEPA 1995). The USEPA-recommended regulatory dispersion model for near-field applications, American Meteorological Society/USEPA Regulatory Model (USEPA 2007), was used for the preferred alternative PM impact analysis at selected construction sites.

The predicted PM concentrations were compared to the NAAQS. Since $PM_{2.5}$ includes fine particles, similar in size to diesel particulates characterized as one of the MSATs, the comparison of predicted $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations and the corresponding NAAQS can also be used as an indicator of the potential impact from diesel particulates resulting from equipment operations to reflect the MSAT impacts in general.

Stationary Source Criteria Pollutant Concentrations

Under this SEIS proposed action, the demand for electrical power at the cantonment/family housing area would be reduced relative to the 2010 Final EIS from an estimated 20 MW to 5.7 MW. As discussed in Chapter 2 of this SEIS, the current generation capacity on Guam is sufficient to support the alternatives of this SEIS. No refurbishing/reconditioning of any combustion turbines would be required. However, with or without the proposed action, the existing power generating facilities may still require some

improvements in the future in order to fully meet recently promulgated USEPA regulations and standards. The GPA is in a process of developing compliance strategies (GPA 2012) through modernizing its existing power facilities, proposing an ambient air monitoring program, and other strategies, to meet the recently promulgated compliance requirements.

Results from a comprehensive concentration dispersion modeling effort using American Meteorological Society/USEPA Regulatory Models of the potentially refurbished combustion turbines with 20 MW power demand were discussed in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 6, Chapter 7: Air Quality, Section 7.2.1.1: Methodology, Utility Stationary Sources, page 7-10). Because the analysis was conducted based on the maximum permitting capacity for each pollutant for each combustion turbine, the analysis results from major stationary sources would remain the same, regardless of whether the demand for electrical power is 20 MW or 5.7 MW. Moreover, as stated previously, no refurbishing/reconditioning of any combustion turbines would be required under this SEIS condition. Therefore, a supplemental major stationary source impact concentration analysis is not warranted and was not performed for this SEIS.

In addition to the major source combustion turbines, various minor stationary sources, such as heating boilers, emergency generators, and pumps would be constructed as a result of the proposed action (Volume 9, Appendix I, Section: 3.2, pages I-27 to I-32). These sources are typically of small scale and produce negligible emissions, and therefore are unlikely to require air permits. However, if an air permit is determined to be required for a specific minor source during the final design stage, the air permit application will be prepared to ensure that operation of the minor source would be in compliance with all applicable regulations. The source owner is responsible for the permit or permit modification application.

<u>Summary</u>

In summary, the air quality analysis for this SEIS updated or amended the following elements:

Construction

- Annual emissions for criteria pollutants and carbon dioxide for each alternative.
- On-site equipment and vehicle quantitative hot-spot analysis for PM for the preferred alternative and Alternative B, with qualitative analysis for other alternatives.
- On-road vehicle hot-spot quantitative analysis for CO, PM, and MSATs for the preferred alternative; with qualitative analysis for other alternatives.
- On-site equipment and vehicle MSATs qualitative analysis.

Operation

On-road vehicle hot-spot quantitative analysis for CO, PM, and MSATs for the preferred alternative and Alternative D with qualitative analysis for other alternatives.

3.3.3.2 Impact Assessment Criteria

The criteria applied to the assessment of air quality impacts in this SEIS, as summarized in Table 3.3.3-1, are the same as were used in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 5: Air Quality, Section 5.2.1.2: Determination of Significance, pages 5-17 to 5-18).

Table 3.3.3-1. Impact Analysis Threshold

Emission Sources	*Measuring Metric*	*Criteria*
Construction		
On-road vehicles	CO hot-spot concentrations PM (PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$) screening PM (PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$) hot-spot concentrations, if screening fails	NAAQS Overall diesel truck percentage NAAQS
On-site construction equipment and vehicles	PM (PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$) hot-spot concentrations	NAAQS
On-road vehicles	MSAT hot-spot concentrations	Health Risk Assessment[a] Incremental carcinogenic risk greater than 10 in a million. Incremental non-carcinogenic hazard index greater than 1.
Construction equipment and vehicles	Criteria pollutant emissions	250 tpy[b] (Prevention of Significant Deterioration major stationary source threshold)
Construction equipment and vehicles and non-major stationary source operation within nonattainment areas, if applicable	SO_2 annual emissions in Piti and Tanguisson nonattainment areas	100 tpy[b] (*de minimis* level)
Construction equipment and vehicles	CO_2 annual emissions	NA
Operation		
On-road vehicles	CO hot-spot concentrations PM (PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$) screening PM (PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$) hot-spot concentrations, if screening fails	NAAQS Overall diesel truck percentage NAAQS
On-road vehicles	MSAT hot-spot concentrations	Health Risk Assessment [b] Incremental carcinogenic risk greater than 10 in a million. Incremental non-carcinogenic hazard index greater than 1.

Notes: [a] A health risk assessment is not required, but is being performed in the similar way as for the 2010 Final EIS at the request of USEPA.

[b]These impact significance thresholds are considered as *de minimis* levels and are used to make an impact determination from a disclosure comparison with the combined annual emission levels. However, if such levels are exceeded for a specific pollutant, a further formal analysis is considered, when appropriate, in order to make a formal determination of impact significance.

Legend: CO = carbon monoxide; NAAQS = National Ambient Air Quality Standards; PM = particulate matter; SO_2 = sulfur dioxide; CO_2 = carbon dioxide; tpy = tons per year; NA = not applicable.

3.3.3.3 Public Scoping Issues

The scoping comments/concerns regarding air quality are summarized as follows:

- Conformance of SO_2 emissions at the two Guam nonattainment areas in the Guam implementation plan, per CAA general conformity rule requirements.
- Potential increases in emissions from stationary combustion turbine operations.
- Increases in MSAT emissions due to construction and operational mobile source activities, particularly at hot-spots with a significant increase in MSAT emissions in close proximity to residential communities or other sensitive receptors.
- Practices or project elements that would meet the greenhouse gas emissions reduction goal.

3.4 NOISE

3.4.1 Definition

The comprehensive description of the noise environment of Guam in this SEIS is the same as that discussed in detail in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 6: Noise, Section 6.1: Affected Environment, pages 6-1 to 6-20). This SEIS includes any relevant noise information that may have changed or been updated since the 2010 Final EIS was completed. The key attributes defining the noise environment are summarized below.

Loudness is the relative measure of the magnitude of a sound and is typically measured in decibels (dB). Decibels are the ratio of the intensity of the sound to a reference intensity based on atmospheric pressure. Noise is unwanted or annoying sound and is not necessarily based on loudness. It comes from both natural and manmade sources. Noise can have adverse effects on physical and psychological health, affect workplace productivity, and degrade quality of life. Further information regarding health effects due to noise are provided in the appendices of the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 9, Appendices, Appendix K: Additional Reports - Noise: Aircraft Noise Study for AAFB, Appendix A, Czech and Kester 2008).

3.4.1.1 Frequency Weighting

The 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 6: Noise, Section 6.1.1: Definition of Resource, pages 6-1 to 6-3) discusses frequency in detail. The most common frequency measures are *A-weighted scale (dBA*) and *C-weighted scale (dBC).* Noise levels from one scale cannot be added or converted mathematically to levels in another weighting scale.

dBA - Noise sources related to transportation (e.g., traffic and aircraft) and small arms firing (up to .50-cal) use dBA.

dBC - This decibel scale measures more of the low-frequency components of noise than does the dBA scale. It is used for evaluating impulse noise and vibrations generated by explosive charges and large-caliber weapons (such as artillery and mortars).

3.4.1.2 Noise Metrics

Because of continuous versus impulsive types of noise, variations in frequency and period of noise exposure, and the fact that the human ear cannot perceive all pitches and frequencies equally well, noise from military operations is measured using noise metrics that reflect different noise characteristics. Common metrics used in this SEIS noise analysis are *Day-Night Average Sound Level (DNL)* and *Equivalent Sound Level (L_{eq}).*

Day-Night Average Sound Level - This metric cannot be measured directly. Rather, it is calculated as the average sound level in decibels with a 10 dB penalty added to the night-time levels (10 p.m. to 7 a.m.). This penalty accounts for the fact that noises at night sound louder because there are usually fewer noises occurring at night so generally night-time noises are more noticeable. The DNL noise metric may be further defined, as appropriate, with a specific, designated time period (e.g., annual average day DNL, average busy month DNL). The USEPA recommends using this metric and most federal agencies use DNL to define their noise environment and apply it as a land use planning tool for predicting areas potentially impacted by noise exposure. Noise levels due to .50 cal or less small arms weapons use the A-weighted scale and are expressed as dB A-weighted DNL (ADNL). Explosives use the dBC and are expressed as dB C-weighted DNL (CDNL).

Equivalent Sound Level - Another way of describing fluctuating sound is to describe the fluctuating sound heard over specific periods as if it had been a steady, unchanging sound. L_{eq} is the constant sound level that, in a given situation and period (e.g., 1 hour, denoted by $L_{eq}(1)$, or 24 hours, denoted as $L_{eq}(24)$), conveys the same sound energy as the actual time-varying sound.

3.4.2 Regulatory Framework

The same noise standards and guidelines described in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 6: Noise, Section 6.1.1, Definition of Resource, Noise Standards and Guidelines, pages 6-4 to 6-7) apply to this SEIS. The following is a brief summary of the applicable noise standards and guidelines.

Construction Noise - Generally, noise resulting from construction activities usually lasts only during daylight hours for approximately 8 hours per day and occurs during the period of time when the construction activities are in the vicinity of the receptors. Construction noise ends upon completion of the construction activities with durations ranging from less than a year to up to 2 years for larger projects and would be considered short-term noise. Very large projects covering vast areas and involving many individual construction projects have the potential to expose receptors for a much longer period and would be considered long-term noise. On Guam, there are no regulatory requirements requiring construction noise levels to remain below certain levels. In the absence of specific requirements, guidance provided from several sources warrants consideration. The USEPA generated permissive noise levels based upon L_{eq} for 8- and 24-hour periods. Since daily construction durations would be about 8 hours, the limit for 365 days per year exposure is 75 dBA when the ambient noise levels are 60 dBA or less. Otherwise, 70 dBA is used and the 24-hour standard is also 70 dBA. For short-term noise when the receptor is within range of the construction activities, the USEPA guidance can apply to the individual receptor. From an individual perspective on very large projects, noise impacts from construction activities on the opposite side of the overall project area would not affect that particular individual, but rather a different individual located nearest the construction activities.

Construction noise lasting many years may only affect individual receptors when activities are close to the receptors but create an overall noise environment enduring throughout the life of the project. Noise can be simulated to emanate from the center of the project area and can be considered long-term noise. For long-term construction activities, other considerations such as annoyance and land-use planning criteria could apply to construction noise. Research has indicated that about 87% of the population is not highly annoyed by outdoor sound levels below 65 dB DNL (Federal Interagency Committee on Urban Noise [FICUN] 1980). Construction noise uses L_{eq} during the hours of construction operations versus DNL that uses a 24-hour period.

Traffic Noise - Under GDPW policy, loudest hourly noise level L_{eq} (h) standards are established for traffic noise relative to land use activity categories, as summarized in Table 3.4.2-1.

Table 3.4.2-1. Guam Loudest Hourly Noise Standards for Transportation Noise and Land Use Activity

Activity Category	*Leq [h] dBA*	*Description of Activity Category*
A	57 (Exterior)	Lands on which serenity and quiet are of extraordinary significance and serve an important public need and where the preservation of those qualities is essential if the area is to continue to serve its intended purpose.
B	67 (Exterior)	Picnic areas, recreation areas, playgrounds, active sports areas, parks, residences, motels, hotels, schools, churches, places of worship, libraries, and hospitals.
C	72 (Exterior)	Developed lands, properties, or activities not included in Categories A or B above.
D	--	Undeveloped lands.
E	52 (Interior)	Residences, motels, hotels, public meeting rooms, schools, churches, libraries, hospitals, and auditoriums.

Source: GDPW 2009.

Ground-Based Training Noise - The Marine Corps adheres to a guidance memo dated June 29, 2005 (Marine Corps 2005) for regulating ground training noise (e.g. LFTRC activities). Noise zones are used in land use planning around Marine Corps installations. Table 3.4.2-2 describes these zones and general land use compatibility within these zones. The regulatory framework for noise hazards governed by compatible land use or zoning requirements are further discussed in Section 3.6.2, Land and Submerged Land Use, under the regulatory framework sub-section. Federal consistency under the Coastal Zone Management Act requires, to the maximum extent practicable, compliance with local noise standards where applicable.

Table 3.4.2-2. Noise Zones and Compatibility Levels

Zone	*Small Arms/Aviation A-weighted DNL*	*Explosives Day Night Average C-weighted DNL*	*Compatibility with Residential/ Noise Sensitive Land Uses*
1	<65 dB ADNL	<62 dB CDNL	***Compatible -*** usually suitable for all types of land use activities (e.g., homes, schools, and hospitals). Land Use, Planning and Zoning Committee contours are a subset of a Zone 1 area with noise levels between 57 dB CDNL and 62 dB CDNL that are compatible, but noise complaints could increase on days of higher than normal range activities.
2	65 to 75 dB ADNL	62 to 70 dB CDNL	***Normally Incompatible -*** normally considered incompatible with noise-sensitive land uses and use of the land within the zone should normally be limited to activities such as industrial, manufacturing, transportation, and resource production (e.g., industrial parks, factories, and highways).
3	>75 dB ADNL	>70 dB CDNL	***Incompatible -*** incompatible with noise sensitive land uses such as churches, schools, parks, and playgrounds.

Sources: U.S. Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine 2009; Army 2007.

3.4.3 Approach to Analysis

3.4.3.1 Methodology

Noise resulting from implementation of the proposed action is compared to existing noise levels to assess potential impacts. This section describes the types of noise that comprise the current noise environment that would occur during construction and operation phases of the proposed action. Short-term noise-generating activities associated with the proposed action assessed in this SEIS would be construction of cantonment/family housing and LFTRC training activities. Long-term operational noise would be primarily due to traffic around the cantonment/family housing area and the routes to and from the LFTRC, and the small arms noise generated by live-fire training.

Aircraft Noise - Although new types of aviation activities are not being proposed, AAFB-based aircraft operations dominate much of the existing noise environment in the northern part of Guam. Wherever applicable, this analysis uses the aircraft noise study presented in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 9, Appendices, Appendix K: Additional Reports-Noise) for baseline conditions and comparison to proposed activities.

Traffic Noise - During the development of the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 6, Chapter 8: Noise, Section 8.2.6: Off-Base Roadways, pages 8-11 to 8-52), traffic noise for both baseline and full buildup were calculated. In areas away from AAFB and to a lesser extent from Guam International Airport (i.e., areas where aircraft noise is less prevalent), traffic noise would be the predominant noise source.

Construction Noise - The use of heavy equipment on job sites generates construction noise that is short-term in duration (i.e., the duration of the construction period). In general, construction island-wide may occur for a long period of time but at individual receptors. The impacts would only occur during construction activities, and would affect adjacent receptors. Table 3.4.3-1 provides a list of representative samples of construction equipment and associated noise levels, adjusted for the percentage of time equipment would typically be operated at full power at a construction site. More information about construction noise is discussed in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 6: Noise, Section 6.1.1, Definition of Resource, Construction Noise, pages 6.5 to 6.6).

For short-term noise impacts, a set of typical construction is estimated and assumed to occur as near as possible to a receptor and noise levels are calculated assuming a maximum adverse impact to that given receptor. The sound intensity along with the time and distance between the noise source and receptor determine the impacts upon the receptor. Unlike traffic, range, or airport noise where the location of noise sources remain consistent and noise levels emanate away from the source and presented as noise contours, long-term construction noise to determine annoyance and residential compatibility can be estimated two ways. First, similar to short-term noise, would be receptor dependent and expressed as the distance away from a receptor that noise levels are below the 65 dBA. The second method would be to simulate the noise source as all of the construction activity occurs at the center of the site and the noise is calculated relative to the center of the overall project area.

Table 3.4.3-1. Samples of Construction Noise Equipment

Equipment Description	*Impact Device[1]*	*Acoustical Usage Factor[2] (%)*	*Actual Measured Maximum Sound Level @ 50 feet[3] (dBA, slow) (Samples Averaged)*	*Number of Actual Data Samples[4] (Count)*
All Other Equipment > 5 HP	No	50	NA	0
Backhoe	No	40	78	372
Clam Shovel (dropping)	Yes	20	87	4
Compactor (ground)	No	20	83	57
Compressor (air)	No	40	78	18
Concrete Mixer Truck	No	40	79	40
Concrete Saw	No	20	90	55
Crane	No	16	81	405
Dozer	No	40	82	55
Dump Truck	No	40	76	31
Excavator	No	40	81	170
Front End Loader	No	40	79	96
Generator	No	50	81	19
Grader	No	40	NA	0
Impact Pile Driver	Yes	20	101	11
Jackhammer	Yes	20	89	133
Pavement Scarifier	No	20	90	2
Paver	No	50	77	9
Roller	No	20	80	16
Scraper	No	40	84	12
Tractor	No	40	NA	0
Vibratory Pile Driver	No	20	101	44

Legend: NA = not applicable.
Notes: [1]Indication whether or not the equipment is an impact device.
[2]The acoustical usage factor refers to the percentage of time the equipment is running at full power on the job site and is assumed at a typical construction site for modeling purposes.
[3]The measured "Actual" emission level at 50 feet for each piece of equipment based on hundreds of emission measurements performed on Central Artery/Tunnel, Boston MA work sites.
[4]The number of samples that were averaged together to compute the "Actual" emission level.
Source: U.S. Department of Transportation 2006.

Range Operations

For live-fire training at the five proposed small arms ranges, noise was calculated using the Small Arms Range Noise Assessment Model (SARNAM) (SARNAM, Version 2.6.2003-06-06). For the proposed HG Range at Andersen South, noise was calculated using the Blast Noise Impact Assessment (BNOISE2) modeling program (BNOISE2, Version 1.3.2003-07-03). The SARNAM and BNOISE2 models are standard noise modeling methodologies that are widely used for range operational noise analyses.

Gunshot sounds are impulsive in nature and occur over a very short period in time, only a few thousandths of a second. Unlike topographic contours, noise contours are not intended to be precise delineation of the noise zones. Meteorology, topography, density of intervening vegetation, the receiver's

perception of the source, etc., can influence the level or impact of noise. Noise contours do not clearly divide noise zones with one side of the line compatible and the other side incompatible. The SARNAM calculation algorithms assume weather conditions or wind direction that favors sound propagation. The SARNAM program cannot account for the terrain at Guam.

Inputs to the SARNAM model included the following parameters:

- The location and configuration of each range (including number of lanes, and distance between firing point and target).
- Approximate number of days the range is utilized annually.
- Weapons to be fired at each of the ranges.
- Percentage of night firing.
- Information on the range physical features (e.g., absorption material, backstop height, and distance parameters for barriers, and baffles).

Land and water data are entered into the model because there is greater sound reflection as sound propagates over water than when sound propagates over land. Once the aforementioned parameters are entered into the model, results are portrayed as CDNL contours providing a visual picture of where noise impacts would occur.

BNOISE2 model inputs for the HG Range included information on the location and configuration of the proposed HG Range, number of firing points, number of pits, and estimated use rates. Similar to SARNAM, BNOISE2 cannot account for terrain.

3.4.3.2 Impact Assessment Criteria

Noise impacts result from perceptible changes in the overall noise environment that increase annoyance or affect human health. Annoyance is a subjective impression of noise wherein people apply both physical and emotional variables. Human health effects such as hearing loss and noise-related awakenings can result from exposures to noise. For this SEIS, noise is evaluated for airfield operations, aviation training, ground-based training, construction, and traffic. Because the noise metrics vary between noise sources, the impact assessment criteria for each activity are provided. It is not anticipated that maintenance activities would noticeably contribute to the noise environment due to their intermittent nature and short duration. The threshold levels of significant impacts for noise are:

- *Construction:* Noise resulting from construction activities usually last only during daylight hours for approximately eight hours per day. The USEPA generated permissive noise levels based upon L_{eq} for 8- and 24-hour periods. Since daily construction durations are about 8 hours, the limit for 365 days per year exposure is 75 dBA. The 24-hour standard is 70 dBA.
- *Ground-based training:* Small arms and hand grenades used for live-fire exercises generate noise during ground-based training. In this case, the criteria threshold for a significant impact would be whether the increase in noise creates an incompatible land use in Zones 2 and 3.
- *Traffic:* Noise associated with traffic must comply with GDPW standards and varies depending upon the particular land use.

The impact assessment criteria expressed in this section applies to human receptors but noise could also affect biological resources, land use, and cultural resources. Please see the specific resource sections for details about noise impacts to these other resources.

3.4.3.3 Public Scoping Issues

The scoping comments/concerns regarding noise are summarized as follows:

- Opposition to the Route 15 alternatives because of potential noise impact to nearby residents.
- General noise concerns, including traffic and helicopter noise.
- Requests for identification of current noise impacts and the number of individuals that would be affected by noise.
- Request for the development of mitigation measures, as well as analysis of the amount of noise reduction that would be expected from mitigation measures and identification of the number of individuals that would still be significantly affected after mitigation.
- Concerns about existing noise from training activities at Andersen South.
- Impacts to human health from noise.
- Impacts to wildlife from noise.

3.5 AIRSPACE

3.5.1 Definition

In the United States, airspace is a resource that is managed by the FAA with established policies, designations, and flight rules. These measures are in place to protect aircraft on the airfield, en route, in SUA identified for military and other governmental aviation activities, in other military training airspace, and for ground training activities that require the use of airspace over ground firing areas or other hazardous activities on the ground that impact the airspace overlying the activity. The FAA Western Service Area (Renton, Washington) provides guidance and control of U.S. territory airspace in the Pacific that includes Guam and CNMI. Guam Air Route Traffic Control Center (ARTCC), Guam Approach Control, and Guam Departure Control manage air traffic in Guam. AAFB is responsible for providing ATC service in the Class D airspace surrounding AAFB airfield, control of air operations at NWF, and Terminal Instrument Procedure design for Instrument Flight Rules (IFR) arrivals and departures servicing AAFB.

National airspace is divided into two broad categories: *controlled* and *uncontrolled* airspace. Contained in the 2010 Final EIS is a detailed description of airspace classifications and features of each class of airspace.

Established by the FAA, SUA is designed to alert users about areas of military activity, unusual flight hazards, or national security needs, and to segregate that activity from other airspace users to enhance safety. The type of SUA that pertain to the proposed relocation of Marines to Guam outlined in Chapter 2 of this SEIS is a Restricted Area, which would be required for LFTRC operations. Other airspace designations for special military use relevant to Guam include: military training routes, Air Traffic Control Assigned Airspace (ATCAA), slow routes, low altitude tactical navigation areas, and local flying areas. Resource description and definition for airspace on Guam is contained in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 7: Airspace, Section 7.1: Affected Environment, pages 7-1 to 7-7).

3.5.2 Regulatory Framework

Airspace management procedures assist in preventing potential conflicts or accidents associated with aircraft using designated airspace in the U.S., including Restricted Area SUA established for military activities. As described in Title 49, USC § 40101 of 49 USC, airspace management involves the coordination, integration, and regulation of the use of airspace. The FAA has overall responsibility for

managing airspace through a system of flight rules and regulations, airspace management actions, and ATC procedures. All military and civilian aircraft are subject to Federal Aviation Regulations. The FAA's *Aeronautical Informational Manual* defines the operational requirements for each of the various types or classes of military and civilian airspace.

FAA Joint Order 7400.2J, *Procedures for Handling Airspace Matters* (FAA 2012), provides a listing of existing airspace area designations and descriptions and establishes the regulatory framework for obtaining SUA. In addition, FAA Order 1050.1E, Change 1, *Environmental Impacts: Policies and Procedures* (FAA 2006), establishes requirements that proponents of SUA proposals must meet prior to the FAA's final decisions on granting Restricted Area SUA. These requirements, together with MCO, DON Instructions, and DoD Directives and Guidance, establish the regulatory framework considered in this SEIS.

3.5.3 Approach to Analysis

3.5.3.1 Methodology

Impacts on airspace use are assessed by evaluating the potential effects of proposed training activities on the principal attributes of airspace use. Following is a discussion of the impact categories and how they were assessed for this proposed action:

- Impacts on controlled and uncontrolled airspace were assessed by determining if the proposed action would reduce the amount of navigable airspace by creating new or expanding existing SUA, or by introducing temporary flight restrictions or presenting an obstruction to air navigation.
- Impacts on SUA were assessed by determining the proposed action's requirement for new SUA.
- Impacts on en route airways were assessed by determining if the proposed action would lead to a change in a regular flight course or altitude or instrument procedures.
- Impacts on airports and airfields were assessed by determining if the proposed action would restrict access to or affect the use of airports/airfields available for public use or if it would affect airfield/airport arrival and departure traffic flows.

Factors used to assess impacts on air traffic include consideration of an alternative's potential to result in an increase in the number of flights such that they could not be accommodated within established operational procedures and flight patterns; a requirement for airspace modification; or an increase in air traffic that might increase collision potential between military and non-participating civilian operations.

FAA Western Service Area, Guam ARTCC, Marine Forces Pacific, NAVFIG, and OPNAV N98 conducted preliminary airspace feasibility studies for all LFTRC alternatives from January to March 2013. These studies identified potential issues to aviation within the following:

- Guam International Airport instrument approach procedures.
- AAFB instrument approach procedures.
- Standard Instrument Departures and Standard Terminal Arrivals.
- Military Training Routes.
- IFR/Visual Flight Rules (VFR) traffic flows and terminal operations.
- Known but uncharted high volume routes.
- Guam International Airport airspace.
- AAFB airspace.
- Existing SUA/Terminal Radar Service Area.
- VFR Reporting Points.

3.5.3.2 Impact Assessment Criteria

Based in part on FAA Order 1050.1E, Change 1, *Environmental Impacts: Policies and Procedures* (FAA 2006) and FAA Joint Order 7400.2J, *Procedures for Handling Airspace Matters* (FAA 2012), an action is considered to have a potential significant airspace impact if it would result in any of the following:

- Reduce the amount of navigable airspace resulting in adverse aeronautical impacts to non-participating users that could not be mitigated.
- Create an obstruction to air navigation.
- Assign new SUA (including Controlled Firing Areas, RAs, Warning Areas [WA], and Military Operations Areas) or require the modification of existing SUA that would have adverse aeronautical impacts that could not be mitigated.
- Change an existing or planned IFR minimum flight altitude, a published or special instrument procedure, or an IFR departure procedure or require a VFR operation to change from a regular flight course or altitude.
- Reduce public health and safety due to a change in aviation safety risk.
- Restrict access to or effects on the use of airports and airfields available for public use.
- Change commercial or private airfield or airport arrival and departure traffic flows.

3.5.3.3 Public Scoping Issues

No airspace issues were raised during scoping.

3.6 LAND AND SUBMERGED LAND USE

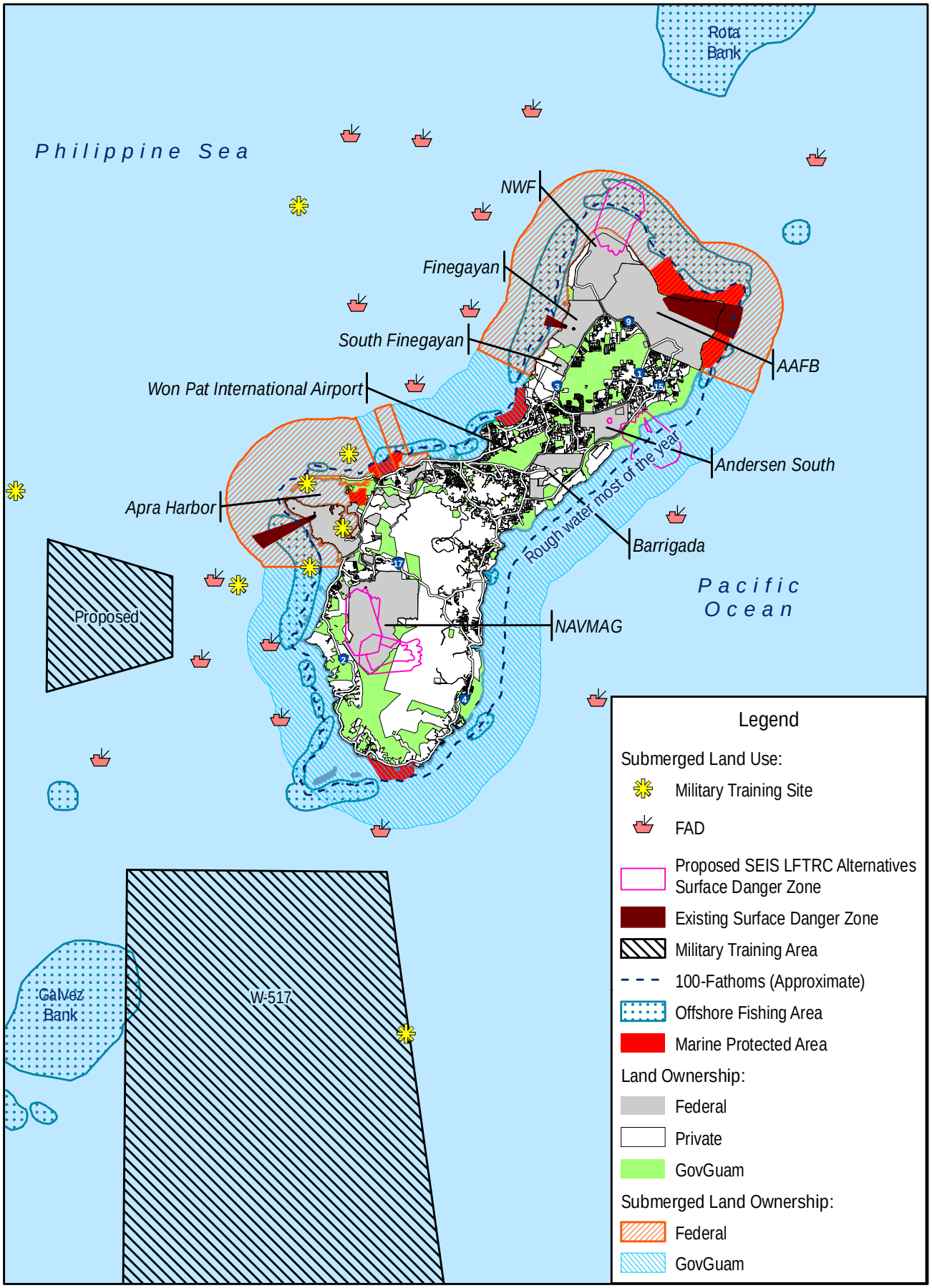
3.6.1 Definition

There are two components relative to the discussion of land and submerged land: ownership and use. Submerged lands refer to ocean areas between the coast and 3 nautical miles (5.6 km) from the coast.

3.6.1.1 Land and Submerged Land Ownership

Land ownership in this SEIS is generally described as federal, GovGuam or private. As applicable, federal lands are further characterized by the agency that has custody and control over the land, such as DoD or DOI. The land use assessment considers existing land use and planned land uses, both on-base and off-base. Background information on the history and current land tenure and management on Guam is provided in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 8: Land and Submerged Land Use, Section 8.1, Affected Environment, pages 8-1 to 8-8). Land and submerged land ownership is shown in Figure 3.6.1-1. Federal submerged lands are adjacent to current and former federal property (Figure 3.6.1-1).

Table 3.6.1-1 lists the land ownership acreages presented in the 2010 Final EIS and the updates of 2013. The 2013 ownership information was provided by the Guam Bureau of Statistics and Plans (GBSP) for the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment Study (SIAS) update (Appendix D, Section 5.1.2). The Guam Department of Land Management has primary responsibility for compiling land ownership data. Additional land ownership discussion is provided in the Socioeconomics and General Resources sections of this SEIS.



0 2 4 Miles

0 2 4 Kilometers

Figure 3.6.1-1
Guam Land/Submerged Land Ownership

Source: NAVFAC Pacific 2013

Both sets of data in Table 3.6.1-1 are estimates based on geographic information system (GIS) analysis and do not represent surveyed land boundaries. GBSP confirmed there was a release of GovGuam land to private landowners subsequent to the 2010 Final EIS that explains the reduction in GovGuam land from 48% to 19% of the total land area. The DON's 2013 GIS data for federal lands and the total area are estimated as 35,576 acres (14,397 ha), which is less than the 2010 DON and the 2013 GBSP estimate of 35,939 acres (14,544 ha) in Table 3.6.1-1. The parcel west of South Finegayan, referred to as the Guam Land Use Plan 77 parcel in the 2010 Final EIS, was released by the federal government subsequent to the ROD, thereby reducing federal land ownership by approximately 450 acres (182 ha). Additional land that was released includes segments on Route 1 and Route 4.

Table 3.6.1-1. Guam Land Ownership

Owner	*2010 Final EIS*		*GBSP 2013*	
	Area (acres/ha)	*Percent*	*Area (acres/ha)*	*Percent*
Federal	37,088 (15,009)	27	35,939 (14,544)	27
GovGuam	63,988 (25,895)	48	25,581 (10,352)	19
Private	33,238 (13,451)	25	72,957 (28,525)	54
Totals	**134,314 (54,355)**	**100**	**134,477 (54,421)**	**100**

Note: There are discrepancies in the total Guam land area totals that are attributed to mapping errors.

The DON is required to comply with federal land acquisition law and regulations that include the requirement to offer just compensation to the owner, to provide relocation assistance services and benefits to eligible displaced persons, to treat all owners in a fair and consistent manner, and to attempt first, in all instances, acquisition through negotiated purchase. A more detailed discussion of the federal land acquisition process is described in the SIAS, Appendix D of this SEIS.

3.6.1.2 Submerged Land Use

Figure 3.6.1-1 shows key submerged land uses and constraints. The Surface Danger Zones (SDZ) associated with existing firing ranges extend into submerged lands. When a range is in use, public access to the SDZ is restricted. In addition to the land-based training areas that generate SDZs into submerged lands, there are existing and proposed military training areas (e.g., warning areas [W-517]), and smaller training sites within submerged lands (e.g., mine detonation sites, parachute drop zones) that also restrict public access during training events (see Figure 3.6.1-1). W-517, located south of Guam, represents the largest area of submerged land restriction. The current training tempo in W-517 is four events per year and this would increase to five when the Mariana Islands Testing and Training EIS/OEIS Record of Decision is published. A new training area is proposed in the EIS/OEIS west of Guam (NAVFAC Pacific 2013a). A notice to mariners is issued for all training events and a red flag is raised near the onshore ranges to inform the public of the restricted access.

Fishing in the offshore areas around Guam is for recreational and subsistence purposes and not for commercial purposes. The following information about Guam fishing was provided by the Guam Fishermen's Cooperative Association (GFCA) in their comment letter on the Draft SEIS (see Appendix G, comment 677). According to the GFCA, the catch is primarily for family and community use, as fish that are not consumed by fisherman and their families are bartered, used as gifts, or sold to pay for expenses incurred for fishing trips. Generally, fishing trips are limited to one day. There is a nearshore fishery and offshore fishery. Boat access is limited to the lower half of Guam and primarily the west coast, including Gregorio D. Perez Marina in Hagåtña, Agat Marina, Merizo Pier on the southern coast, and Sumay Cove Marina at Apra Harbor. There also is a boat ramp at Inarajan on the east coast. The

limited boat access, minimal shore access due to coastal clifflines, and the rough ocean conditions on the east coast during most of the year severely limit fishing opportunities off of the eastern coast of Guam.

Offshore fishing areas that are only accessible by boat are shown on Figure 3.6.1-1. Fishing areas tend to be aligned along the 100-fathom contour, which equates to approximately 600 feet (183 m) in ocean depth (Squire and Smith 1977). In addition to the natural fishing areas, manmade Fish Aggregating Devices (FAD) are frequented by fishing boats (see Figure 3.6.1-1 for FAD locations).

Nearshore coral reefs are popular fishing areas. There are shallow water moorings off the west and south coasts of Guam, but none are located north or east of Guam. The GovGuam Division of Aquatic and Wildlife Resources (GDAWR) designated five nearshore Marine Protected Areas (MPA) (see Figure 3.6.1-1) for the protection and preservation of aquatic life, habitat, and marine communities and ecosystems. Fishing within these areas is subject to restrictions.

As stated in the GFCA Draft SEIS comments (Appendix G, comment 677), most fishermen stay within 6 to 10 miles (10 to 16 km) of the coast, and between approximately 12 miles (19 km) north of Hagåtña Marina and the same distance south from Agat Marina.

However, the GFCA also noted that there are some fishermen that will venture further north or south to the distant seamounts, weather permitting. The most favorable months for fishing are May through September, due to weather conditions.

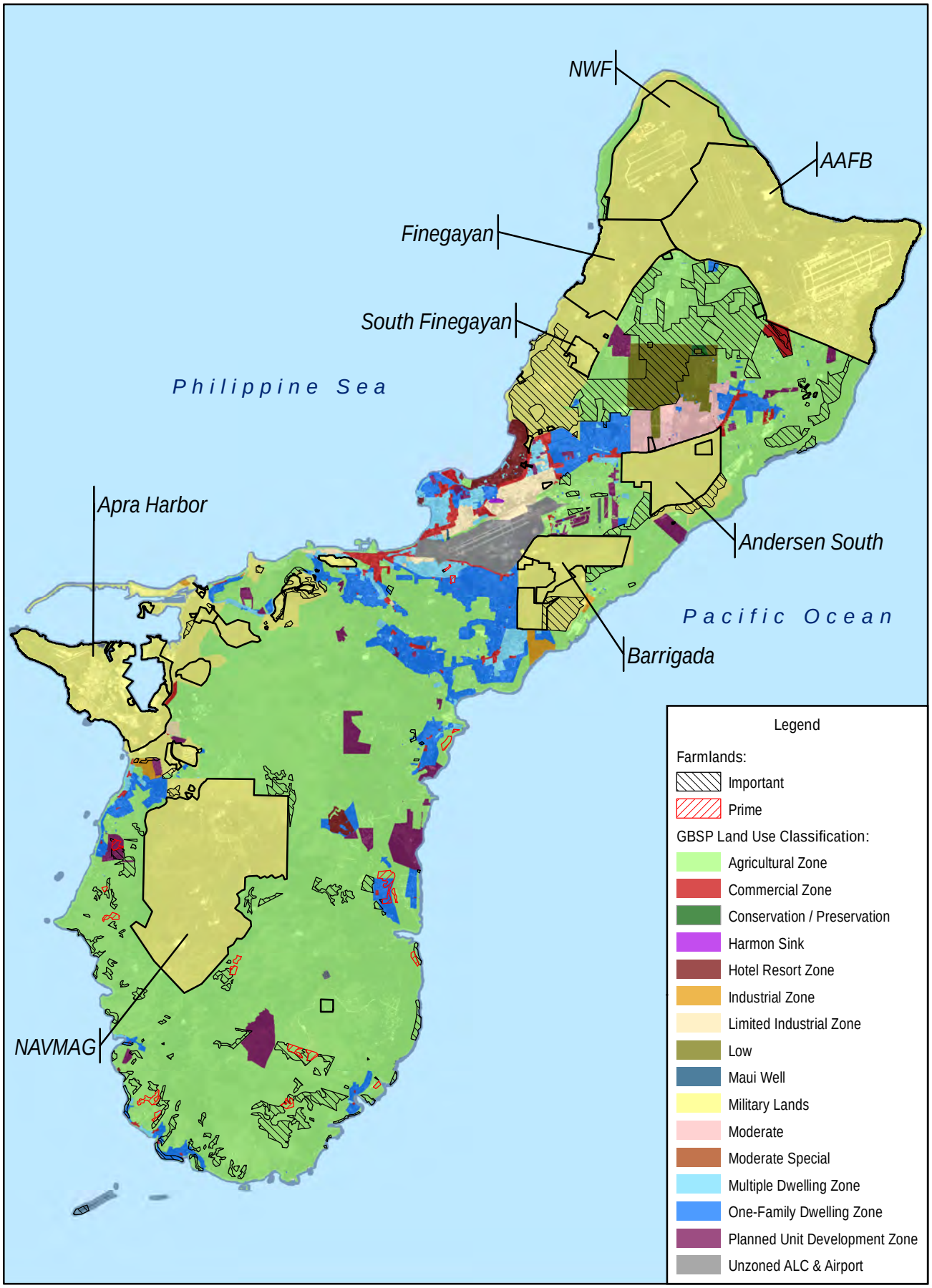
3.6.1.3 Land Use

Background information on land use planning and available resources was provided in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 8: Land and Submerged Land Use, Section 8.1.1.5: Land Use, pages 8-8 to 8-17). This SEIS analysis was based on the following resources:

- Existing land use beyond military installation boundaries was derived from assessments of aerial photographs, which served as the foundation for the figures presented in the analysis.
- Lot boundary, ownership, acreage and other GIS data on the lands proposed for acquisition were from NAVFAC Pacific data files.
- Planned land use was based on best available information for the geographic area. The primary references were land use plans if available because they represent community planning goals. Zoning laws to implement community land use plans often lag behind land use planning documents.

The GBSP GIS of land use classification for land planning purposes was used if community land use plans were not available for a geographic area. The GBSP provided an update of the GIS files for land use classification (Figure 3.6.1-2). The land use classification nomenclature differs from the zoning code and the land use plans.

Existing land use plans and related information include the *North and Central Guam Land Use Plan* (GBSP 2009) and the Zoning Map for the Dos Amantes Planning Area (Guam Land Use Commission 2008). The land use plans did not share the same nomenclature but established a land use pattern to guide future development as shown in Figure 3.6.1-3. No land use plans were identified for the southern portion of the island.



0 2 4 Miles

0 2 4 Kilometers

Figure 3.6.1-2
Guam Land Use

N

Sources: GBSP 2013; NAVFAC Pacific 2013

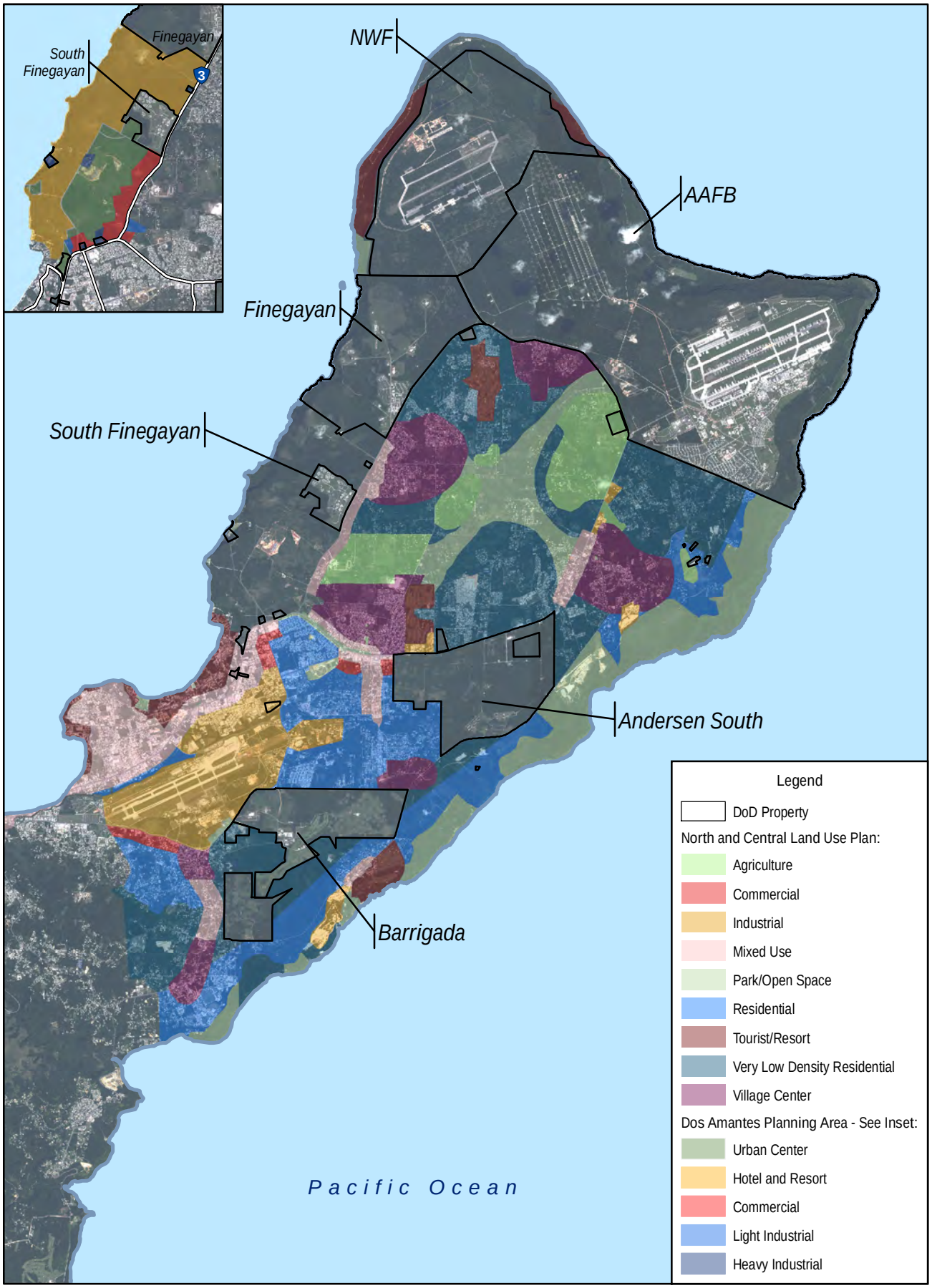


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Figure 3.6.1-3
North and Central Land Use Plans

N

Sources: NAVFAC Pacific 2010, 2013

Various sections of the zoning code were developed over time, and the most recent zoning maps were "adopted" in 1967. Subsequent changes to the zoning have been incremental through individual zone change requests or legislative initiatives. The zoning map is not current and is not based on long range development policies on Guam. Therefore, the GBSP land classification graphics and land use plans were determined to be a more accurate assessment of land use goals in the community that would guide future development.

The importance of agricultural lands is described in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 8: Land and Submerged Land Use, Section 8.1.1.5: Land Use, Farmlands, pages 8-13 to 8-14). Preserving agricultural lands and promoting sustainable food production are recurrent themes in local policies. There are many challenges to meeting these goals, one of which is competing land uses. The land use discussions in this SEIS identify potential impacts to agricultural land uses. The USDA, in cooperation with GovGuam, designated prime and important farmlands on Guam. Important farmlands are lands that do not meet USDA criteria for unique or prime farmland but are considered to be farmland of statewide importance, based on local government criteria. The USDA farmland data have not been updated since the 2010 Final EIS and are shown on the land use graphics in this SEIS. Federal lands are not assigned a farmland designation.

3.6.2 Regulatory Framework

There are federal regulations guiding federal land acquisition, but they do not address land use impacts. Military installation master plans guide land use planning on-base, but do not dictate land use. The Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) provides states and territories, with federally approved coastal management programs, the authority to review federal activities that have a reasonably foreseeable effect on any land use, water use, or natural resource of the coastal zone. Federal agencies provide a consistency determination for proposed federal agency activities. Federal activities are reviewed for consistency with enforceable policies of state or territorial management programs and states or territories either concur with or object to the activity. If a state or territory objects to a federal agency activity, the federal agency may not proceed unless it determines it is prohibited from full consistency due to requirements of federal law.

The CZMA coordination between GBSP and Joint Region Marianas (JRM) has been completed. The CZMA requires that federal activities that affect the coastal zone be undertaken consistent with the Guam Coastal Management Program's enforceable coastal policies (which include land use and environmental policies). The DON has integrated the CZMA and NEPA processes by incorporating where necessary the accepted Guam Coastal Management Program's conditions into the Final SEIS as BMPs in Table 2.8-1, if not already addressed elsewhere as a BMP or as a mitigation measure. Agency correspondence between the Navy and GBSP for the Programmatic Coastal Consistency Determination for the Marine Corps Relocation is provided in Appendix C. In accordance with provisions for phased determinations in 15 CFR Part 930.36, the Navy will continue to submit future project-specific determinations to GBSP for federal consistency review as design-level information becomes available.

The Territorial Submerged Lands Act (48 USC §§ 1705 *et seq.*) provided for the conveyance of submerged lands extending 3 miles (4.8 km) seaward from the line of mean high tide owned by the U.S. to Guam. Nothing in the Act affects the status of submerged lands beyond the 3-mile (4.8-km) limit. The Act excepted certain submerged lands from conveyance to Guam, including all submerged lands owned by the U.S. adjacent to property owned by the U.S. above the line of mean high tide. The Act also reserves various rights of the U.S. that remain unaffected by the congressional conveyance of these submerged lands. Specifically, the President retains the right to establish naval defensive sea areas and

naval airspace reservations around and over the island of Guam when deemed necessary for national defense, and the U.S. retains all of its navigational servitude and rights in and powers of regulation and control of these conveyed submerged lands and the overlying navigable waters for the constitutional purposes of commerce, navigation, national defense, and international affairs.

The National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act (16 USC §§ 668dd-668ee) establishes a unifying mission for the NWR System, a process for determining compatible uses of refuges, and a requirement for preparing comprehensive conservation plans. The Act states that the mission of the Refuge System is to administer a national network of lands and waters for the conservation, management, and where appropriate, restoration of the fish, wildlife, and plant resources and their habitats within the United States for the benefit of present and future generations of Americans. The Act authorizes the Secretary of Interior, under such regulations as he/she may prescribe, to "permit the use of any area within the System for any purpose, including but not limited to hunting, fishing, public recreation and accommodations, and access whenever he/she determines that such uses are compatible with the major purposes for which such areas were established." The Guam NWR is part of the System, and any new uses of the Refuge associated with the proposed action must be compatible with the mission of the System and the purposes of the Refuge. Section 3.8.1.2 in this SEIS identifies the purposes for which the Guam NWR was established, and Section 5.5.8.2 describes the potential impacts to the Guam NWR.

MPAs are described under Section 3.9.1.4 and the potential impacts are described in Marine Biological Resources impact sections of this SEIS.

The GovGuam regulates land uses through a system of zone and subdivision variances (permitting) that may require formal public participation (and notice), and environmental/economic assessment considerations by the Guam Land Use Commission and Guam Seashore Protection Commission. The commissions consider land use trends (usually their past decisions) in an effort to be consistent and minimize harm to adjacent or nearby landowners.

Community master plans and associated zoning codes are adopted to guide development to meet community long-term planning goals. There is typically a lag time in adopting new codes subsequent to approval of a master plan. Therefore, the master plan initiatives may not be immediately enforceable. Federal land uses are not subject to local zoning laws.

Military land use constraints are established in the interest of public health and safety, including explosive safety quantity-distance (ESQD) arcs, noise contours, or Air Installation Compatible Use Zone (AICUZ) noise and safety guidelines. Military land use also considers conservation aspects such as the Guam NWR. The land use impact analysis in this SEIS identifies existing and potential land use incompatibilities but refers the reader to other SEIS resource sections that specifically address the significance of the impact from a regulatory perspective. The land use analysis focuses primarily on whether the proposed action would impact existing or future land uses off-base.

3.6.3 Approach to Analysis

3.6.3.1 Methodology

The approach to analysis for land and submerged land use was described in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 8: Land and Submerged Land Use, Section 8.2: Environmental Consequences, pages 8-56 to 8-58). The 2010 Final EIS described two components to the analysis: (1) land/submerged land ownership, and (2) land/submerged land use. Similar to the 2010 Final EIS approach, all land and submerged land use impacts are considered long-term impacts and are described under the operation phase. Construction-

phase impacts are described as "no impact" throughout this SEIS. This SEIS assessment differs from the 2010 Final EIS in the following respects:

- Land ownership impacts are addressed in the Socioeconomics and General Services sections.
- The land use impact assessment criteria have been modified (see Section 3.6.3.2 of this SEIS).

Best available data on existing land uses and community plans were used to describe the affected environment and were compared to the action alternative's land use data. The analysis was based on best available published data and did not include field verification or government records review.

3.6.3.2 Impact Assessment Criteria

The following impact assessment criteria for land and submerged land use impacts are evaluated in this SEIS:

- Incompatibility with current or planned land/submerged land use - incompatibility could result when off-base land uses would be constrained by the proposed action.
- New restrictions on public access to land and submerged land - restricting public (non-federal) access or increasing the restrictions on existing access to land or submerged land could result in adverse impacts if access to a community-valued land use would be affected.
- Change in an existing land use that is valued by the community - when the proposed action reduces or eliminates an existing land use that is unique or important to the community, there could be a significant land use impact.

It is important to note that land use changes affect other resource areas, including but not limited to recreational resources, terrestrial biological resources, noise, and socioeconomics and general services. These impacts are considered indirect impacts under the land and submerged land use analysis but direct impacts under other affected resources. The land and submerged land use environmental consequences section refers readers to the relevant resource sections of this SEIS for the impact analysis when a potential land use incompatibility is identified.

3.6.3.3 Public Scoping Issues

The scoping comments/concerns regarding land and submerged land use are summarized as follows:

- The International Raceway Park is an important land use that should be retained.
- New access roads in the NAVMAG area could induce public access to these areas with potential adverse impacts, such as vandalism, illegal dumping and increased wildfires.
- Public access should be retained for Marbo Cave, Mount Lamlam, and Mount Jumullong.
- Firing ranges should be located away from populated areas.
- Avoid imposing new access restrictions to DoD or GovGuam submerged lands.

In addition, USFWS recommended eliminating the LFTRC alternative at NWF for a number of reasons, including that the alternative would compromise the ability of USFWS to carry out critical conservation and education actions.

3.7 RECREATIONAL RESOURCES

3.7.1 Definition

The definition of recreational resources in this SEIS remains unchanged from the definition described in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 9: Recreational Resources, Section 9.1.1: Definition of Resource, page 9-1). Recreational uses may include any type of outdoor activity in which area residents, visitors, or tourists participate. Typically (though not exclusively) focused on weekends, holidays, or vacation periods, such activities may include hiking, fishing, beachcombing, spelunking, boating, and organized team sports. There are various man-made recreational resources in urban and semi-rural settings around the island of Guam. These include parks, monuments, historical and cultural points of interest, and sports fields.

3.7.2 Regulatory Framework

Many of Guam's recreational resources are managed by the Guam Department of Parks and Recreation (GDPR), which administers approximately 70 public parks and recreational facilities, including beach parks, community parks, skate parks, historic parks, baseball fields, a baseball stadium, a sports complex, tennis courts, and two public pools. All other community centers and parks are managed by the 19 village mayors on the island who work closely with the GDPR. The GDPR also runs sports leagues and provides opportunities for swimming and tennis lessons, among other activities.

In addition to local requirements, marine recreational activities on federal submerged lands are governed by policies identified in the Guam Submerged Lands Management Plan, which references command instructions, policies, and applicable local regulations. Furthermore, the Guam Coastal Management Program enforceable policy for recreational resources states that the "Government of Guam shall encourage development of varied types of recreational facilities located and maintained so as to be compatible with the surrounding environment and land uses, adequately serve community centers and urban areas and protect beaches and such passive recreational areas as wildlife, marine conservation and marine protected areas, scenic overlooks, parks, and historical sites. Developments, activities and uses shall also comply with the Guam Recreational Water Use Management Plan."

To the maximum extent practicable, all proposed land uses will be consistent with the Guam Coastal Management Program recreation policy through DON coordination with GovGuam via the Coastal Zone Management Act. The DON recognizes that a number of recreational sites within DoD installations serve as a resource to the public, but consistent with local policy, decisions that may increase recreational activities must be weighed against the need to protect natural and cultural resources.

3.7.3 Approach to Analysis

3.7.3.1 Methodology

Information on recreational resources and public access on Guam was collected through various sources of data including the following:

- Guam Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan Update (SCORP 2006).
- Final Guam Coastal Management Plan - Section 309 Assessment and Strategy (GCMP 2011).
- GIS.
- Literature review.
- Personal communications.

Information from other sources defined the scope of the project review and informed the framework of analysis. These sources included:

- 2010 Final EIS (including potential mitigation measures).
- 2010 Final EIS ROD.
- March 2012 public scoping report and comments.
- November 2012 public scoping and comments.

Consistent with the definition and criteria for an SEIS, this recreational resource analysis focuses its review on project areas and project description features that have changed since the ROD was signed for the 2010 Final EIS. This environmental review also identifies any changes that have occurred to recreational resources on Guam in the intervening years, and discusses the consequences of implementing the SEIS proposed action on those changed resources.

3.7.3.2 Impact Assessment Criteria

To preserve consistency with the 2010 Final EIS, the same determinations of significance were used in this SEIS. The proposed action and alternatives would cause a significant impact on recreational resources if they:

- Would impede access to recreational resources.
- Would substantially reduce recreational opportunities.
- Would cause substantial conflicts between recreational users.
- Would cause substantial physical deterioration of recreational resources.

For this SEIS, an overarching factor applied to all the alternatives analyses was the proposed reduction in the number of Marines and dependents coming to Guam compared to the numbers described in the 2010 Final EIS (see Chapter 1 of this SEIS). There is typically a direct relationship between impacts on recreational resources and increase or decrease in population.

Similar to the proposed alternatives described in the 2010 Final EIS, recreational facilities would be constructed as part of the proposed action to meet the needs of on-base personnel and dependents. These recreational facilities, while not necessarily open to the public, would assist in minimizing island-wide impacts to recreational resources by providing additional recreational options in the aggregate for both residents of, and visitors to, Guam.

Where applicable, indirect and secondary impacts (such as increased demand for substitute recreational resources due to new SDZs and the introduction of LFTRC noise to currently serene recreational spots) were filtered through the impact assessment criteria above.

3.7.3.3 Public Scoping Issues

The scoping comments/concerns regarding recreational resources are summarized as follows:

- Concerns regarding the loss of Guam International Raceway if Route 15 is chosen as the LFTRC preferred alternative.
- Potential impacts to Ritidian Point if NWF is selected as the LFTRC preferred alternative.
- General concerns about public access to the shoreline and access limitations to offshore fishing, diving, and boating areas.

3.8 TERRESTRIAL BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

3.8.1 Definition

The terrestrial biological resources analysis focuses on species and vegetation communities that are important to the function of biological systems, of special public importance, or are protected under federal or local law or statute. For the purposes of this document, terrestrial biological resources are divided into four categories: vegetation communities, terrestrial conservation areas, wildlife, and special-status species. Species mentioned in this section are described using the common name when there is an accepted English common name. Scientific and Chamorro names can be found in Appendix F, Biological Resources.

3.8.1.1 Vegetation Communities

The vegetation communities that are assessed in this SEIS were described in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 10: Terrestrial Biological Resources, Section 10.1.1.1: Vegetation Communities, pages 10-1 to 10-6). However, for the purposes of this SEIS there have been some minor changes in the naming of vegetation categories. Two separate naming systems have been previously used to describe the vegetation of the areas on Guam addressed in this SEIS. The vegetation categories of AAFB are based on a relatively recent, detailed installation-wide vegetation mapping study (AAFB 2008). Vegetation categories for DON installations and private lands are from a variety of sources, primarily U.S. Forest Service (USFS) (2006), which are listed in Chapters 4 and 5 on each figure depicting vegetation communities. Table 3.8.1-1 provides a summary of the vegetation categories previously used for describing the vegetation communities on Guam and the corresponding category used in this SEIS. The most important vegetation communities on Guam serving as habitat for native wildlife species, including special-status species, are primary limestone forest (‘primary’ indicating the vegetation was probably never cleared and is dominated by native species), secondary limestone forest, ravine forest in southern Guam, and wetlands. Primary limestone forests in particular are important since they retain the functional components of native forest (e.g., large native trees, high canopy closure, that provide habitat for native species, particularly special-status species). Limestone forest communities are more vulnerable to disturbance and loss because they recover much more slowly due to the relative dry habitat and shallow soils which when damaged are sometimes irreversible (Clements *et al.* 2006; Tang *et al.* 2011).

Table 3.8.1-1. Vegetation Categories used in this SEIS

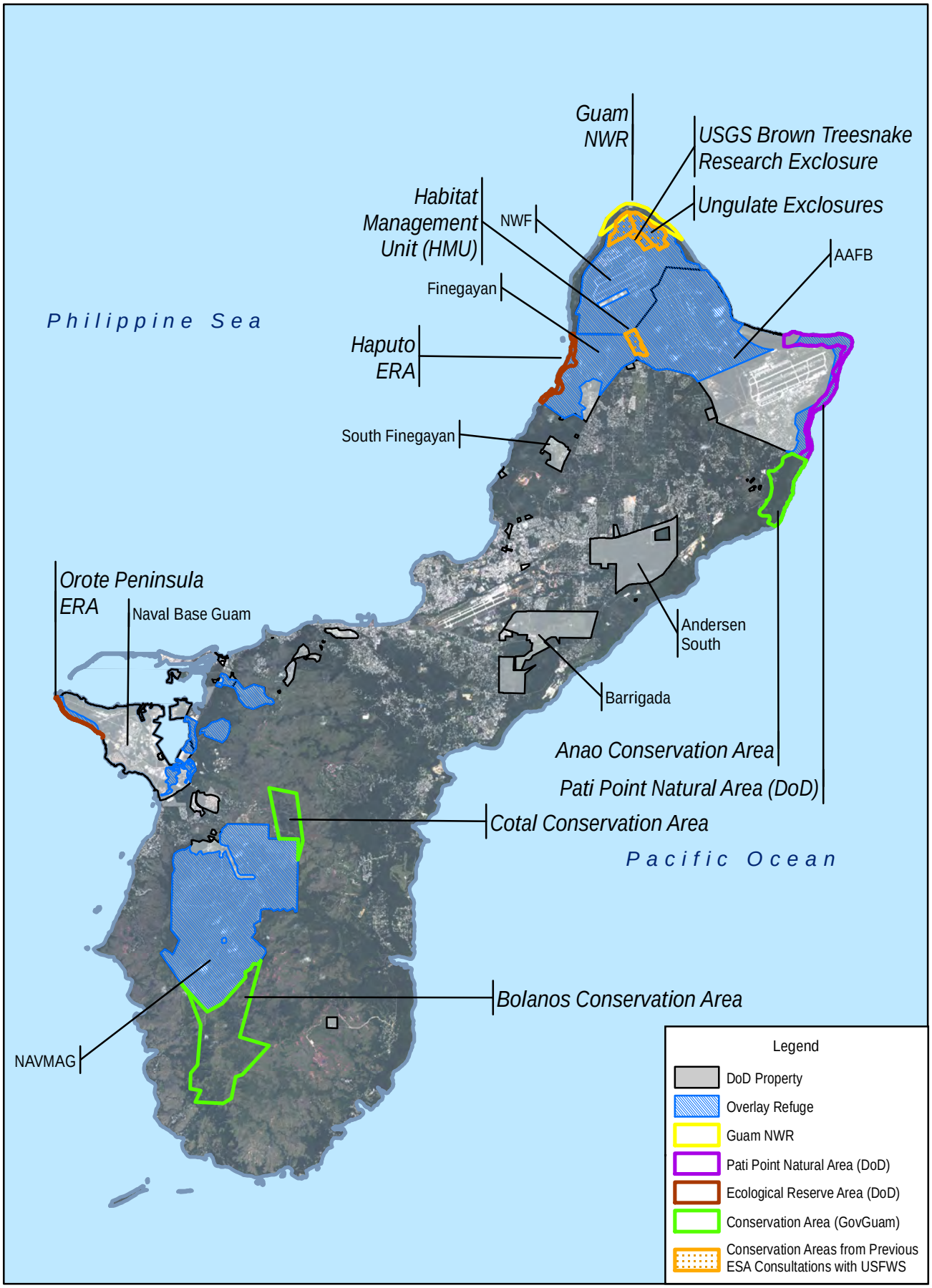
AAFB Categories[1]	*DON Installations and Private Lands Categories*[2]	*SEIS Categories*
• *Eugenia* Forest • *Neisosperma* Forest • Mixed Limestone Forest-Plateau/Primary • Mixed Limestone Forest-Toe Slope/ Primary • Mixed Limestone Forest-Foreslope	• Primary Limestone Forest • Limestone Forest (assumed primary when not categorized as secondary or disturbed) • Halophytic/Xerophytic Scrub	Primary Limestone Forest
• Disturbed Limestone Forest • Mixed Limestone Forest-Plateau/ Secondary • *Vitex*-Closed Canopy • *Vitex*-Open Canopy	Secondary Limestone Forest (includes the limestone forest, disturbed category)	Secondary Limestone Forest
(none comparable)	Ravine Forest	Ravine Forest
(none comparable)	Tangantangan (*Leucaena*)	Tangantangan
Coconut Plantation	Coconut Plantation	Coconut Plantation
Casuarina Forest	*Casuarina* Forest	*Casuarina* Forest
(none comparable)	Forested Wetland	Forested Wetland
(none comparable)	Herbaceous Wetland	Herbaceous Wetland
• Mixed Herbaceous Scrub • *Ochrosia* Edge • *Hibiscus-Leucaena* • *Hibiscus* Scrub	• Mixed Herbaceous Scrub • Scrub Forest • Other Shrub/Grass	Herbaceous Scrub
(none comparable)	Savanna	Savanna
(none comparable)	Agriculture	Agriculture
• Backstrand/Rock • Forestrand/Sand • Strand/Rock	Strand	Strand
(none comparable)	Barren	Barren
Developed Land	Developed	Developed

Sources: [1]AAFB 2008; [2]USFS 2006.

3.8.1.2 Terrestrial Conservation Areas

Terrestrial conservation areas are areas formally designated and managed by the DoD or other government agencies for the purpose of conservation or restoration of natural resources. These resources typically include threatened, endangered, or rare species or biotic communities, or areas of particularly valuable or unique habitat for such species or communities. As depicted on Figure 3.8.1-1 and summarized in Table 3.8.1-2, terrestrial conservation areas include:

- Conservation areas set aside by GovGuam.
- Ecological Reserve Areas (ERAs) and Natural Areas designated by the DoD.
- Mitigation areas resulting from consultation with USFWS under section 7 of the federal ESA.
- Guam NWR.
- NWR Overlay (Overlay Refuge) lands.



0 2 4 Miles

0 2 4 Kilometers

Figure 3.8.1-1
Guam Terrestrial Conservation Areas

Sources: GDAWR 2006; USFWS 2006a, 2006b; NAVFAC Pacific 2013

Table 3.8.1-2. Guam Terrestrial Conservation Areas

Name	*Area (acres [ha])*	*Management Plan*	*General Description*
GovGuam[1]			
Bolanos Conservation Area	2,854 (1,155)	No	Established by GovGuam in 1999 for conservation of habitat for the potential restoration of Species of Greatest Conservation Need as identified in Guam's Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy.
Anao Conservation Area	764 (309)		
Cotal Conservation Area	662 (244)		
Federal - DOI			
Guam NWR – Ritidian Unit*	370.6 (150.0) (terrestrial portion)	Yes[2]	Established in 1993 in response to the 1984 listing of six species as endangered under the ESA. The Refuge purposes are to: • conserve ESA-listed species; • develop, advance, manage, conserve, and protect fish and wildlife resources; • use the area as an inviolate sanctuary, or for any other management purpose, for migratory birds; and • provide for incidental fish and wildlife-oriented recreational development, the protection of natural resources, and the conservation of endangered or threatened species.
Federal - DoD			
Overlay Refuge	21,690 (8,778)	Yes[3]	Established in 1994 by Cooperative Agreements between the Navy, Air Force, and USFWS for a coordinated program centered on the protection of endangered and threatened species and other native flora and fauna, maintenance of native ecosystems, and the conservation of native biological diversity. The primary purpose of the lands within the Overlay Refuge is to support the national defense missions of the Navy and Air Force. See text for further details.
Haputo ERA	180 (73)	Yes[4]	Established to protect two biological units: • 180-acre (73-ha) terrestrial unit encompassing a remnant native limestone forest that provides habitat for native forest species. • 72-acre (29-ha) marine unit, which includes Pugua Patch Reef (or Double Reef), a valuable fringing reef, providing a nursery for marine species of commercial and recreational fishery value.
Orote Peninsula ERA	30 (12)	Yes[5]	Established to protect two biological units: • 30-acre (12-ha) terrestrial unit encompasses a remnant native limestone forest that provides habitat for native forest species. • 133-acre (54-ha) marine unit provides nursery for marine species of commercial and recreational fishery value.

Table 3.8.1-2. Guam Terrestrial Conservation Areas

Name	*Area (acres [ha])*	*Management Plan*	*General Description*
Pati Point Natural Area[7]	750 (303)	No	The primary purpose of the natural area is to protect the natural diversity of the native flora and fauna, and serve as an outdoor classroom for research. Access to the area is highly restricted to protect the natural resources, and is allowed only with the permission of AAFB.
Ungulate Exclosures[6]	628 (254)	No	Conservation measures from the ROD and section 7 consultation for proposed establishment and operation of an Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance, and Strike Capability at AAFB NWF.
Habitat Management Unit (HMU)[6]	135 (55)	No	
USGS Brown Treesnake Research Exclosure[3]	12 (4.8)	No	The USGS Brown Treesnake Project has been conducting research pertaining to brown treesnake population dynamics and life history, as well as brown treesnake barrier technology on AAFB.

Notes: *362.8 acres (146.8 ha) is designated critical habitat for the Mariana crow, Mariana fruit bat, and Guam Micronesian kingfisher (USFWS 2004a, 2014b).
Sources: [1]GDAWR 2006; [2]USFWS 2009a, b; [3]JRM 2013; [4]NAVFAC Marianas 2010a; [5]NAVFAC Marianas 2010b; [6]USFWS 2006; [7]AAFB 2008.

Guam NWR, Critical Habitat, and Overlay Refuge Lands

The Guam NWR was established in 1993 in response to the 1984 listing of six species as endangered pursuant to the ESA. In 2004, the USFWS designated critical habitat under the ESA for three of these species: Mariana fruit bat, Guam Micronesian kingfisher, and Mariana crow. The terrestrial portion of the Guam NWR (Ritidian Unit) is the only designated critical habitat on Guam for these three species.

The purpose for which a refuge is established or acquired is of key importance in refuge planning. Purposes form the foundation for planning and management decisions. The purposes of a refuge are specified in or derived from the law, proclamation, executive order, agreement, public land order, donation document, or administrative memorandum establishing, authorizing, or expanding a refuge, refuge unit, or refuge subunit. At the time of establishment, USFWS policy did not require a notice to be posted in the Federal Register. According to the USFWS, the best record regarding establishment of the Guam NWR is the *Final Environmental Assessment for the Proposed Guam National Wildlife Refuge* and associated Finding of No Significant Impact (USFWS 2009c). The Guam NWR's authorizing authorities most relevant to the four principle reasons the Guam NWR was established are the ESA, Fish and Wildlife Act, Migratory Bird Conservation Act (now known as Migratory Bird Treaty Act), and Refuge Recreation Act. Drawing from this record and USFWS (2009c), the purposes of the Guam NWR (Ritidian Unit) are:

- "…to conserve (A) fish or wildlife which are listed as endangered species or threatened species under the ESA, or (B) plants…" 16 USC § 1534 (ESA).
- "…for the development, advancement, management, conservation, and protection of fish and wildlife resources…" 16 USC § 742f(a)(4) (Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956).
- "…for use as an inviolate sanctuary, or for any other management purpose, for migratory birds." 16 USC § 715d (Migratory Bird Conservation Act).

- "…suitable for (1) incidental fish and wildlife-oriented recreational development, (2) the protection of natural resources, (3) the conservation of endangered species or threatened species…" 16 USC § 460k-460k-4 (Refuge Recreation Act, as amended).

In 1994, Cooperative Agreements were signed between the Navy, Air Force, and USFWS to establish an Overlay Refuge (Air Force and USFWS 1994; DON and USFWS 1994). The 1994 Cooperative Agreements document a commitment by the Navy, Air Force, and USFWS for a coordinated program centered on the protection of endangered and threatened species and other native flora and fauna, maintenance of native ecosystems, and the conservation of native biological diversity in cooperation with GDAWR, recognizing that the primary purpose of lands within the Overlay Refuge is to support the national defense missions of the Navy and Air Force. The Overlay Refuge includes approximately 21,690 acres (8,778 ha) on lands administered by the DoD.

The purposes of the Overlay Refuge lands (Navy and Air Force Overlay Units) are separate from the purposes of the Ritidian Unit. The following purposes for the Overlay Refuge units are specified in the establishing Cooperative Agreements (Air Force and USFWS 1994; DON and USFWS 1994; USFWS 2009c):

- "…to conserve (A) fish or wildlife which are listed as endangered species or threatened species…or (B) plants… (C) the ecosystems upon which endangered species and threatened species depend..." 16 USC § 1534 (ESA).
- "…shall be administered by him (Secretary of the Interior) directly or in accordance with cooperative agreements… and in accordance with such rules and regulations for the conservation, maintenance, and management of wildlife, resources thereof, and its habitat thereon..." 16 USC 664 (Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act).
- "…for the development, advancement, management, conservation, and protection of fish and wildlife resources" 16 USC § 742f(a)(4) (Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956).
- "…for the benefit of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, in performing its activities and services. Such acceptance may be subject to the terms of any restrictive or affirmative covenant, or condition of servitude, if such terms are deemed by the Secretary to be in accordance with law and compatible with the purposes for which acceptance is sought." 16 USC § 742f(b)(1) (Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956).
- "…(1) Incidental fish and wildlife-oriented recreational development, (2) the protection of natural resources, (3) the conservation of endangered species and threatened species." 16 USC 460k-l (Refuge Recreation Act).
- "…the Secretary…may accept and use…donations of…real…property. Such acceptance may be accomplished under the terms and conditions of restrictive covenants imposed by the donors..." 16 USC 460k-2 (Refuge Recreation Act).
- "To ensure that (Air Force and Navy) lands within the Guam National Wildlife Refuge remain available for the use of the (Air Force and Navy) to carry out its responsibilities to organize, supply, equip, train, service, mobilize, demobilize, administer, and maintain forces." 10 USC 8013.

As discussed previously, in October 2004, the USFWS designated 362.8 acres (146.8 ha) of land as critical habitat for the Guam Micronesian kingfisher, Mariana crow, and Mariana fruit bat on the Ritidian Unit of the Guam NWR in northern Guam (USFWS 2004a). Overlay Refuge lands were excluded from this designation in northern and southern Guam. Air Force lands were excluded under section 4(a)(3) of the ESA based on the Air Force's Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) for AAFB.

The DON lands were excluded under section 4(b)(2) of the ESA based upon a determination by the Secretary of Interior that the benefits of excluding these lands, including benefits to national security and existing management plans and conservation efforts, outweighed the benefits of designating them as critical habitat.

3.8.1.3 Wildlife

For the purposes of this SEIS, this category includes invertebrates, fish, amphibians, reptiles, mammals, and birds, including native bird species protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA), with the exception of those special-status species described in Section 3.8.1.4 below.

To address the importance and problems associated with the introduction of non-native species to Guam and their impacts on native species, the wildlife discussion addresses both native and non-native species. Brief descriptions and life history information for wildlife species of special interest can be found in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 9, Appendix G, Chapter 2: Biological Resources, Section 2.2.1: Species Profiles, pages G-2-3 to G-2-36).

A major factor in the current occurrence and distribution of all wildlife, including ESA- and Guam-listed species, is the presence of the brown treesnake. The brown treesnake impacts the economy, human health, and island ecology of Guam. It should be noted that the presence of the brown treesnake effectively eliminates much of the existing undeveloped areas on Guam as suitable habitat for native wildlife species, particularly special-status species. Further information on the brown treesnake is provided in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 10: Terrestrial Biological Resources, Section 10.1.1.2: Wildlife, pages 10-6 to 10-7).

3.8.1.4 Special-Status Species

Special-status species include: (1) those species listed as threatened or endangered, and associated critical habitat, under the federal ESA; (2) species proposed for ESA listing; (3) those designated by legislative authority in the Territory of Guam as endangered or threatened under the Guam ESA; and (4) Species of Greatest Conservation Need (SOGCN) as identified in Guam's Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy (CWCS). Brief descriptions and life history information for ESA-listed and proposed species, and Guam-listed species can be found in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 9: Appendix G, Chapter 2: Biological Resources, Section 2.2.1: Species Profiles, pages G-2-3 to G-2-36).

3.8.2 Regulatory Framework

3.8.2.1 Federal ESA (16 USC §§ 1531-1544)

Enacted in 1973, the purpose of the ESA is to conserve the ecosystems upon which endangered and threatened species depend and to provide a program for the conservation of such endangered and threatened species. *Endangered species* "means any species which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range other than a species of the Class Insecta determined by the Secretary (of Interior or Commerce, as appropriate) to constitute a pest whose protection under the provisions of this chapter would present an overwhelming and overriding risk to man" (16 USC § 1532(8))." *Threatened species* "means any species which is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range" (16 USC § 1532(20)). section 7 of the ESA outlines the procedures for federal interagency cooperation to conserve federally listed species and designated critical habitat.

Section 7 Consultation Process

Section 7(a)(2) imposes upon federal agencies a procedural and substantive obligation whenever they authorize, fund, or implement an action. Federal agencies comply with the legal requirements of section 7(a)(2) and the implementing regulations, when triggered, by consulting with the USFWS or NMFS, as appropriate, and avoiding those actions that are likely to jeopardize listed species or adversely modify those species' designated critical habitat (16 USC § 1536(a)(2)). In fulfilling these requirements, each agency shall use the best scientific and commercial data available.

Jeopardy

Under the USFWS's implementing regulations, "jeopardize the continued existence of" means "to engage in an action that reasonably would be expected, directly or indirectly, to reduce appreciably the likelihood of both the survival and recovery of a listed species in the wild by reducing the reproduction, numbers, or distribution of that species" (50 CFR § 402.02). While the jeopardy analysis requires considering both the likely effect of the proposed action on the survival of the species as well as the likely effect on recovery, in exceptional circumstances, impacts to recovery alone could warrant a jeopardy finding. As further discussed in this section below, the BO issued by the USFWS must contain a determination of whether the effects of the proposed action, taken together with cumulative effects, are likely to jeopardize the species as a whole (50 CFR § 402.14(g)(4)).

Adverse Modification of Critical Habitat

Critical habitat is defined in section 3 of the ESA as specific areas that are within or outside the geographic area occupied by a species at the time it is listed that contain physical or biological features essential to the conservation of the species, and that may require special management considerations or protection (16 USC § 1532(5)). Current regulations promulgated by the USFWS and NMFS defined "destruction or adverse modification" as "direct or indirect alteration that appreciably diminishes the value of critical habitat for both the survival and recovery of a species. Such alterations include, but are not limited to, alterations adversely modifying any of those physical or biological features that were the basis for determining the habitat to be critical" (50 CFR § 402.02). Section 7(a)(2) of the ESA does not bar the mere loss of some critical habitat, unless the loss satisfies the statutory threshold. Interpretation of the legal standard for determining adverse modification is problematic; however, as a result of federal appellate court decisions which have struck down the current regulatory definition of "destruction or adverse modification." Therefore, referring back to ESA, adverse modification can occur when the proposed action appreciably reduces the likelihood of species recovery. While the USFWS and NMFS have not yet revised this regulatory definition in light of these court decisions, the USFWS has issued the following interim guidance which underlies the relevant analysis in Chapter 5 of this SEIS:

- Discuss the entire designated critical habitat area in terms of the biological and physical features that are essential to the conservation (discussion of "survival" in this and other sections of the adverse modification analysis is not appropriate) of the species. The analysis should identify and discuss the primary constituent elements of the critical habitat.
- Describe how the primary constituent elements essential to the conservation of the species are likely to be affected and, in turn, how that will influence the function and conservation role of the affected critical habitat unit.
- Discuss whether, with implementation of the proposed federal action, critical habitat would remain functional (or retain the current ability for the primary constituent elements to be functionally established) to serve the intended conservation role for the species (USFWS 2004b).

Informal and Formal Consultation

The consultation process is divided into informal and formal consultation. The informal consultation process: (1) clarifies whether and what listed, proposed species or designated or proposed critical habitats may be in the action area; (2) determines what affect the action may have on these species or critical habitat; (3) explores ways to modify the action to reduce or remove adverse effects to the species or critical habitats; (4) determines the need to enter into formal consultation for listed species or designated critical habitat, or conference for proposed species or proposed critical habitats; and (5) explores the design or modification of an action to benefit the species. If a federal agency determines through the informal consultation process, through its own analysis, or the preparation of a BA, that its proposed action is likely to adversely affect listed species or critical habitat, then formal consultation is required. Formal consultation is a process between the regulator and the federal agency that commences with the federal agency's written request for consultation under ESA section 7(a)(2) and concludes with the regulator's issuance of a BO under ESA section 7(b)(3).

In order to evaluate the effects of a proposed action on a listed species or critical habitat, a federal agency must initially determine what species or critical habitat is/are present in the action area. The action area comprises "all areas to be affected directly or indirectly by the federal action and not merely the immediate area involved in the action (50 CFR § 402.02)." For major construction activities such as the proposed action in this SEIS, the DON must communicate with USFWS or NMFS, as appropriate, in writing to identify the species that are present in the action area. As part of this identification process for the proposed action, the DON and the USFWS discussed whether the section 7 consultation process should continue to include those ESA-listed species which are extirpated from the action area, which in this instance comprises the entire island of Guam. The USFWS defines an extirpated species as a species no longer surviving in regions that were once part of its range (USFWS 2013c). However, they are not extinct and exist in other parts of the world; they may also be found in zoos or aquaria.

The DON initiated this discussion given its inability to identify any legal authority which would require consultation on extirpated listed species. Acknowledging that current regulations and published USFWS guidance do not specifically address extirpated species, the USFWS advised the DON that consultation on effects to currently extirpated species is not unprecedented and is appropriate in this instance as the effects of the proposed action are likely to persist and overlap the period when reintroduction of the currently extirpated species on Guam is reasonably certain to occur and the species are likely to be exposed to the effects of the proposed action should it be implemented. The USFWS further noted that the situation regarding the proposed action could be distinguished from a project that would be completed in the near term and where the effects of the action are not likely to persist and overlap the period when reintroduction of the currently extirpated species is reasonably certain to occur. In such instances, consultation may not need to include extirpated species.

On September 8, 2010, the USFWS issued its BO for the preferred alternative in the 2010 Final EIS (USFWS 2010a). In April 2013, the DON requested reinitiation of consultation on that 2010 BO and prepared a BA analyzing the potential impacts on ESA-listed species and designated critical habitat under the jurisdiction of the USFWS from DON actions addressed in the 2010 Final EIS which remain final under the September 2010 ROD and either are under construction or could begin construction prior to completion of this SEIS and the issuance of a new ROD (expected in 2015) (DON 2013). As stated in Chapters 1 and 2 of this SEIS, based on adjustments proposed in the Marine Corps realignment plans, the DoD adopted a new force posture in the Pacific providing for a materially smaller force on Guam. Those adjustments prompted the DON's review of the major actions previously planned for Guam, as assessed in

the 2010 Final EIS, and approved in the ROD and addressed in the 2010 BO. This review concluded that while some actions remain unchanged as a result of the smaller force size, others, such as the cantonment and family housing areas, could significantly change as a result of the modified force. The DON has opted to reinitiate section 7 consultation with the USFWS for both those actions which remain final (i.e., 2010 ROD) and not subject to further analysis and those actions which are part of the 2012 Roadmap Adjustments (this SEIS).

As a result of the proposed action assessed in this SEIS (which modifies the action addressed in the 2010 BO), the DON will reinitiate section 7 consultation with the USFWS. As part of the SEIS process, the DON will prepare a BA in accordance with section 7 of the ESA to analyze the potential impacts of the proposed action on ESA-listed species and critical habitat. A BA is information prepared by, or under the direction of, a federal agency (e.g., the DON) to determine whether a proposed action is likely to: (1) adversely affect listed species or designated critical habitat; (2) jeopardize the continued existence of species that are proposed for listing; or (3) adversely modify proposed critical habitat (50 CFR § 402.02 and § 402.12). For the BA, the DON will adopt the analytical framework set forth in the BO issued by the USFWS for the preferred alternative in the 2010 Final EIS (USFWS 2010a). This framework is discussed in Section 3.1.3.2 below. The USFWS will then issue a BO which will include: (1) the opinion of the USFWS as to whether or not a federal action is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of listed species, or result in the destruction or adverse modification of designated critical habitat; (2) a summary of the information on which the BO is based; and (3) a detailed discussion of the effects of the action on listed species and designated critical habitat (50 CFR § 402.02 and § 402.14(h)).

Candidate Species

A *candidate species* is a plant or animal species for which the USFWS has sufficient information on file regarding biological vulnerability and threats to support a proposal to list it as endangered or threatened under the ESA but has not yet developed a proposed listing regulation based on the most recent candidate review (USFWS 2013b). As a result of litigation, the USFWS has developed a multi-year listing work plan (work plan) for species listed on the 2010 Candidate Notice of Review to determine if they should be added to the Federal Lists of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants (USFWS 2013a). The work plan lists six species for Guam, four of which currently occur on Guam (i.e., Mariana eight-spot butterfly, fragile tree snail, Guam tree snail, and humped tree snail) and two that are extirpated and do not currently occur on Guam (i.e., Pacific sheath-tailed bat [USFWS 2012a] and Mariana wandering butterfly [USFWS 2012b]) (USFWS 2013a). The USFWS work plan specifies that these species will be proposed for listing (if warranted) and designation of critical habitat will be proposed (if prudent and determinable) in FY 2014 and a final listing and critical habitat determination in FY 2015 (USFWS 2013a). The USFWS proposed the listing of the above species, as well as a number of plant species, under the ESA in October 2014 (USFWS 2014a). The BA, prepared by the DON for the proposed action, will address these proposed species.

3.8.2.2 Guam ESA (Guam Public Law 15-36; 5 Guam Code Annotated § 63205(c)) and Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy

The Guam ESA was passed on June 18, 1979, and provides protection to both Guam-listed and federally listed threatened and endangered species on Guam. The purpose of the Guam ESA is to protect ecosystems that provide habitat to threatened and endangered species and provide a conservation program for such species.

Guam has also prepared a CWCS that identifies SOGCN on Guam. The primary goal of the CWCS is to provide for the effective management, preservation, protection, and restoration of the island's natural resources, especially SOGCN, now and for the future. The GDAWR is the lead agency in the management of Guam's natural resources. This includes all management activities associated with aquatic and terrestrial fauna (GDAWR 2006).

3.8.2.3 Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 USC §§ 703-712)

The MBTA of 1918 is the primary legislation in the U.S. established to conserve migratory birds. The MBTA prohibits the taking, killing, or possessing of migratory birds unless permitted by regulation. It implements the U.S.' commitment to four bilateral treaties, or conventions, for the protection of a shared migratory bird resource. The prohibition applies to birds included in the respective international conventions between the U.S. and Great Britain, the U.S. and Mexico, the U.S. and Japan, and the U.S. and the Soviet Union (now Russia). The current list of species protected under the MBTA was released in March 2010 (USFWS 2010c).

For migratory birds, the MBTA prohibits the taking, killing, or possession of migratory birds unless permitted by regulation. The FY 2003 NDAA provides that the Secretary of the Interior shall exercise his/her authority under the MBTA to prescribe regulations to exempt the Armed Forces from the incidental taking of migratory birds during military readiness activities authorized by the Secretary of Defense. The final rule authorizing the DoD to take migratory birds during military readiness activities was published in the Federal Register on February 28, 2007.

Congress defined military readiness activities as all training and operations of the Armed forces that relate to combat and the adequate and realistic testing of military equipment, vehicles, weapons, and sensors for proper operation and suitability for combat use. Military readiness activities do not include: (A) routine operation of installation support functions such as administrative offices, military exchanges, water treatment facilities, schools, housing, storage facilities, and morale, welfare, and recreation activities; (B) the operation of industrial activities; and (C) the construction or demolition of facilities used for a purpose described in A or B (50 CFR Part 21). For the purposes of this SEIS, the operation of the proposed LFTRC is considered a military readiness activity.

Migratory bird conservation relative to non-military readiness activities is addressed separately in a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) developed in accordance with EO 13186, *Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds*. The MOU between the DoD and USFWS was signed in July 2006 and DoD responsibilities included, but are not limited to: (1) incorporating conservation measures addressed in regional or state bird conservation plans and INRMP; (2) managing military lands and activities other than military readiness in a manner that supports migratory bird conservation; and (3) avoiding or minimizing impacts to migratory birds, including incidental take and the pollution or detrimental alteration of the environments used by migratory birds. For the purposes of this SEIS, the construction and operation of the proposed cantonment/family housing area and the construction of the LFTRC are considered non-military readiness activities.

3.8.2.4 EO 13112, Invasive Species

This EO addresses responsibilities and initiatives of the federal government for controlling non-native invasive species. Therefore, these species are included as a significant component of vegetation and wildlife in this SEIS.

3.8.3 Approach to Analysis

3.8.3.1 Methodology

Study Areas

The biological resources action areas for this SEIS are listed in Table 3.8.3-1. Project-specific biological surveys were conducted within areas that lacked sufficient and current data in order to evaluate potential impacts for this SEIS. Surveys were conducted at representative locations within the action areas and findings from these representative locations are assumed to be representative of other areas not surveyed that possess similar habitat attributes.

Data Sources and Surveys

Key sources of information for this section include the 2010 Final EIS; the JRM INRMP (JRM 2013); the Guam CWCS (GDAWR 2006); and previous EISs, Environmental Assessments, BAs, and resulting USFWS BOs for recent actions on military lands on Guam. In addition, information from site-specific surveys conducted for the 2010 Final EIS (NAVFAC Pacific 2010a) and project-specific biological and wetland surveys for this SEIS (NAVFAC Pacific 2013a, 2013b, 2013c, 2013d) were used. Site-specific natural resources GIS data for the project areas were obtained from NAVFAC Pacific and NAVFAC Marianas as of April 2013.

Table 3.8.3-1. Project-specific Terrestrial Biological Resources Field Studies within Proposed Project Locations

Project Location	*Biological Resource*						
	Vegetation	*Tree Snails*	*Reptiles & Amphibians*	*Birds*	*Fruit Bat*	*Butterflies*	*Wetlands*
Cantonment and Housing							
Finegayan	✓	✓#	✓	✓	✓	#	*
South Finegayan	✓	#	✓#	✓	*	#	*
AAFB	#	#	#	^	^	#	*
North Barrigada	✓	✓#	✓	✓	^	#	#
South Barrigada	^	#	✓	✓#	*	#	#
Live-Fire Training Ranges							
Route 15 Lands	✓	✓#	✓	✓	✓#	✓#	*
NAVMAG (East/West)	#	#	#	#	#	#	#
NAVMAG (North/South)	✓#	#	✓#	✓#	#	#	#
NAVMAG (L-Shaped)	✓#	#	✓#	✓#	#	#	#
AAFB NWF	#	#	#	✓#	^	#	*
Andersen South (HG Range)	✓	✓#	✓	✓	#	✓#	*

Notes: ✓ = surveys conducted for the 2010 Final EIS.
= surveys conducted for this SEIS.
* = resource not present based on previous studies or knowledge.
^ = other data sources were adequate.

Impact Analysis

Biological resource issues and concerns include the potential direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts of the alternatives during the construction and operation phases. Impacts may be either temporary (reversible) or permanent (irreversible). Direct and indirect impacts are distinguished as follows; cumulative impacts are defined and discussed in detail in Chapter 7.

Direct impacts are associated with proposed construction activities (e.g., ground-disturbing activities) and operations (e.g., live-fire range use). Potential types of direct impacts include, but are not limited to:

- Permanent loss of habitat due to vegetation removal during construction.
- Noise, lighting, or human activity that could temporarily prevent a wildlife or special-status species from occupying otherwise suitable habitat.
- Injury or mortality to wildlife or special-status species caused by the action that occur at the same time and place as the action.

Direct impacts from ground disturbance and vegetation clearing was assumed within all areas labeled as "Impacted Area" on figures in Sections 2.3 and 2.4 depicting the project components.

Indirect impacts are caused by the action and are later in time, or farther removed in distance but still reasonably foreseeable. Potential indirect impacts include, but are not limited to:

- Introduction of new non-native, invasive species or increased dispersal of existing non-native, invasive on Guam.
- Dispersal of existing non-native, invasive species from Guam to the CNMI, Hawaii, or other areas.
- Growth inducing effects and other effects related to induced changes in the pattern of land use, population density or growth rate, and related effects on air and water and other natural systems, including ecosystems.

Potential direct impacts of noise from live-fire ranges and munitions detonations were determined based on sound levels estimated from an operational noise assessment of the proposed LFTRC conducted by the Department of the Army (Army 2013). MCO 3550.11, *Range Air Installations Compatible Use Zone Program (RAICUZ)*, states that DNL should be used to generate ordnance noise contours. The noise simulation program used to assess small arms weapons noise is the SARNAM. For further discussion of noise, noise metrics, and noise modeling used in the analysis in this SEIS, see Section 3.4, *Noise*.

General principles used to evaluate impacts are:

- The extent, if any, that the action would result in substantial loss or degradation of habitat or ecosystem functions (natural features and processes) essential to the persistence of native flora or fauna populations.
- The extent, if any, that the action would permanently lessen ecological habitat qualities that special-status species depend upon, and which partly determines the species' prospects for conservation and recovery.
- The extent, if any, that the action would diminish the population size, distribution, or habitat of regionally important native plant or animal species.
- The extent, if any, that the action would be likely to jeopardize the continued existence in the wild of any federally listed species or adversely modify designated critical habitat.
- The extent, if any, that the action would be inconsistent with the goals of the JRM INRMP.

3.8.3.2 Impact Assessment Criteria

Significance of impacts to vegetation, wildlife, and special-status species was determined using guidelines in the previous section. Special-status species are defined as ESA- and Guam-listed species and species that are proposed for federal ESA listing that still occur on Guam in the wild. Specific significance criteria are discussed below. If significant impacts are determined, then mitigation may be proposed to offset the impacts.

Vegetation

Significance of impacts to vegetation will be based on the extent of clearing and context within the surrounding landscape. Impacts would be determined significant if primary limestone forest, secondary limestone forest, primary ravine forest, or vegetated wetland communities were cleared, unless determined to be insubstantial in the context of the surrounding vegetation. Limestone and ravine forests in particular are important since they retain the functional components of native forest that provide habitat for native species, particularly special-status species. In addition to the loss of seed dispersers (e.g., native birds) due to the introduction of the brown treesnake, the loss of limestone and ravine forest communities due to development and introduction of non-native plant and animal species (e.g., deer and carabao) has also been a reason for the decline of native species on Guam.

Terrestrial Conservation Areas

Impacts would be considered significant if currently designated terrestrial conservation areas are cleared unless areas cleared are less than significant in the context of the surrounding land use and based on the size of the impacted area relative to the total size of the terrestrial conservation area. In addition, impacts would be considered significant if direct or indirect impacts to a terrestrial conservation area result in the loss or significant diminishment of the original reason for the establishment of the terrestrial conservation area.

Wildlife

To identify potential impacts to wildlife, the activities associated with the proposed action were considered in the context of affected species' life history (e.g., nesting behavior and habitat, foraging habitat, and mobility and migration). If a planned action was identified as having an adverse effect on the habitat or population of a particular species (defined as a physical loss of or exclusion from required habitat, or death of individuals), the effect was qualitatively assessed based on information from published scientific literature and the professional experience of subject matter experts to determine whether the effect would be substantial enough to constitute a significant impact.

Impacts would be determined significant if native wildlife species are present and the proposed project would result in measurable changes in population sizes or distributions of regionally important native wildlife species (excluding special-status wildlife species which are addressed separately below). Potential impacts due to non-native invasive species that exceed the general principles specified above are also considered. Historical impacts from non-native species have been severe, particularly from the brown treesnake. Although the proposed action would not result in additional impacts from brown treesnake on Guam, the concern is that the brown treesnake would be inadvertently introduced to other islands throughout the Pacific. This concern is addressed comprehensively within subsequent terrestrial biological resource sections in this SEIS.

The proposed action was evaluated for potential impacts to wildlife associated with the following:

- Loss of vegetation or wildlife habitat identified as declining or rare in the region.
- Loss or long-term disruption of a regionally important wildlife movement corridor.
- Removal or degradation of a natural community or ecosystem that would substantially impact the size or distribution of native plant and wildlife populations.

Migratory Birds. The 2007 final rule authorizing the DoD to take migratory birds during military readiness activities provides that the Armed Forces must confer and cooperate with the USFWS on the development and implementation of conservation measures to minimize or mitigate adverse effects of a

military readiness activity if it determines that such activity may have a significant adverse effect on a population of a migratory bird species. An activity has a significant adverse effect if, over a reasonable period of time, it diminishes the capacity of a population of a migratory bird species to maintain genetic diversity, to reproduce, and to function effectively in its native ecosystem. Assessment of impacts should take into account yearly variations and migratory movements of the impacted species.

Assessment of the effects of non-military readiness activities on migratory birds is addressed separately in a 2006 MOU between the USFWS and DoD developed in accordance with EO 13186, *Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds*.

Special-Status Species

In accordance with section 7 of the ESA, the DON will prepare a BA and conduct appropriate consultation with the USFWS to assess potential impacts to ESA-listed species, species proposed for listing under the ESA, and designated critical habitat. Analyses of potential impacts are based on review of plans for the proposed action and the available current and historical distributional data for each species. For the BA and this SEIS, the DON will adopt the analytical framework set forth in the 2010 BO for the preferred alternative identified in the 2010 Final EIS. This framework is based upon the recovery habitat concept, which for the proposed action the USFWS has generally defined as habitat that is currently suitable to support the recovery of listed species (USFWS 2010a, 2010b). In discussing the current status and baseline for each listed species on Guam, the USFWS identified the recovery habitat separately for each species (Figures 3.8.3-1 and 3.8.3-2).

The framework to identify suitable recovery habitat involves a number of steps, and is best explained using the Guam Micronesian kingfisher, an extirpated species, as an example (USFWS 2010a).

- Drawing from the species recovery plan which identified 1,000 birds in the north and south of Guam as one criterion for recovery, the USFWS determined the number of breeding pairs needed to maintain a subpopulation of 1,000 adults. Based upon an assessment of juvenile, breeding pair, and non-paired population requirements, the USFWS concluded that 500 pairs would be needed in the north and south of Guam to meet recovery requirements, and that a population of at least 690 juveniles was needed to replace lost adults.
- The USFWS then determined the amount of territory needed by a single breeding pair, and that the amount of space required by juvenile kingfishers was within the area required by a breeding pair.
- Multiplying the amount of acreage need by a single breeding pair by the number of pairs needed to maintain a subpopulation of 1,000, the USFWS concluded that 12,355 acres (5,000 ha) were needed separately in the north and south of Guam to support species recovery.
- Recognizing, however, that habitat on Guam can be lost as a result of typhoon impacts, the USFWS assessed the amount of forest that would be lost over the estimated 20-year period it would take for forest to recuperate from a typhoon and be sufficient for kingfisher breeding. Based upon this estimation and an estimate of the average number of typhoons that would impact Guam over a 20-year period, the USFWS concluded that an additional 780 acres (316 ha) of habitat in the north and south of Guam would be needed as a typhoon buffer to ensure recovery.
- Adding the 780 acres (316 ha) needed as a typhoon buffer to the 12,355 acres (5,000 ha) needed to support species recovery led USFWS to conclude that a minimum total of 13,134 acres (5,315 ha) in the north and south of Guam was required to support recovery of the kingfisher (Table 3.8.3-2).

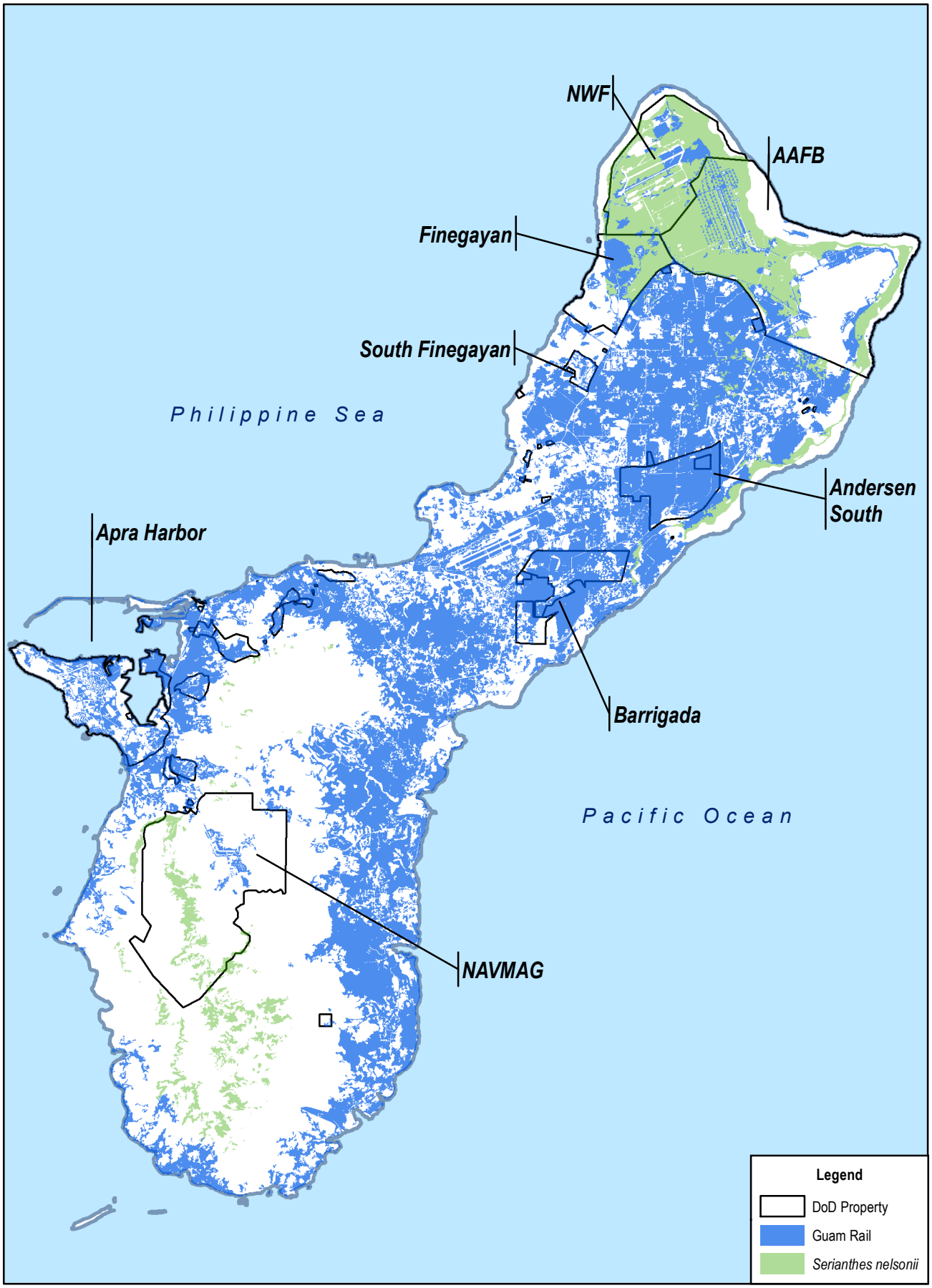
0 2 4 Miles

0 2 4 Kilometers

Figure 3.8.3-1
Recovery Habitat for Guam Micronesian Kingfisher, Mariana Crow, and Mariana Fruit Bat

N

Source: USFWS 2010b



0 2 4 Miles

0 2 4 Kilometers

Figure 3.8.3-2
Recovery Habitat for Guam Rail and *Serianthes nelsonii*

Source: USFWS 2010b

- Using a 2006 island-wide assessment of land cover completed by the USFS, the USFWS determined the amount of available kingfisher recovery habitat in the north of Guam to be 15,822 acres (6,403 ha), and 13,488 acres (5,458 ha) in the south.
- Subtracting the amounts of acreage needed to support recovery from the amount of available recovery habitat resulted in a determination of the amount of remaining kingfisher recovery habitat above the minimum threshold level necessary for species recovery: 2,688 acres (1,088 ha) in the north and 354 acres (143 ha) in the south.
- From this amount of remaining recovery habitat above the minimum threshold, the USFWS subtracted the amounts of recovery habitat within the 2010 Final EIS proposed action's vegetation clearing footprint and likely to be cleared as a result of interdependent/interrelated civilian development. This was used to determine the amount of recovery habitat remaining, if any, after project completion above the minimum threshold necessary for species recovery: 815 acres (330 ha) in the north and 343 acres (139 ha) in the south.
- Since sufficient kingfisher recovery habitat would remain post-project to support recovery, the USFWS concluded that the proposed action would not jeopardize the continued existence of the Guam Micronesian kingfisher.

Table 3.8.3-2 summarizes the results of the various recovery habitat determinations as presented in the 2010 BO (USFWS 2010a). The analysis of potential impacts to special-status species presented in Chapters 4 and 5 of this SEIS is based upon the above analytical framework, and the use of "recovery habitat" as a metric must be interpreted in this context.

Table 3.8.3-2. Potential Impacts to ESA-Listed Species Recovery Habitat on Guam as Assessed in the 2010 USFWS BO

	Guam Micronesian Kingfisher		*Guam Rail*		*Mariana Crow*		*Mariana Fruit Bat*	
	Acres	*Ha*	*Acres*	*Ha*	*Acres*	*Ha*	*Acres*	*Ha*
Current Recovery Habitat Remaining								
Northern Guam	15,822	6,403	49,564	20,058	14,831	6,002	15,577	6,304
Southern Guam	13,488	5,458			11,819	4,783	13,731	5,557
Total Necessary for Species Recovery								
Northern Guam	13,134	5,315	41,184	16,668	7,463	3,020	Not Determined	
Southern Guam	13,134	5,315			7,463	3,020		
Amount of Remaining Recovery Habitat above Minimum Threshold Level Necessary for Species Recovery								
Northern Guam	2,688	1,088	8,380	3,390	7,368	2,982	Not Determined	
Southern Guam	354	143			4,356	1,763		
Recovery Habitat within Project Vegetation Clearing Footprint								
Northern Guam	1,520	615	1,317	533	1,518	614	1,520	615
Southern Guam	4	2			4	2	4	2
Recovery Habitat Likely to be Cleared as a Result of Interdependent/Interrelated Civilian Development								
Northern Guam	353	143	2,635	1,066	313	127	353	143
Southern Guam	6	2			6	2	6	2
Percent of Recovery Habitat to be Cleared as a Result of the Direct and Indirect Project Effects								
Northern Guam	11.8%		8.0%		12.3%		12.0%	
Southern Guam	0.1%				0.1%		0.1%	
Recovery Habitat Remaining after DOD and Indirect Civilian Development are Completed								
Northern Guam	13,949	5,645	45,612	18,459	13,001	5,261	13,704	5,546
Southern Guam	13,477	5,454	0	0	11,810	4,779	13,720	5,552

Table 3.8.3-2. Potential Impacts to ESA-Listed Species Recovery Habitat on Guam as Assessed in the 2010 USFWS BO

	Guam Micronesian Kingfisher		***Guam Rail***		***Mariana Crow***		***Mariana Fruit Bat***	
	Acres	***Ha***	***Acres***	***Ha***	***Acres***	***Ha***	***Acres***	***Ha***
After Project Completion - Amount of Recovery Habitat above Minimum Threshold Necessary for Species Recovery								
Northern Guam	815	330	4,428	1,791	5,538	2,241	Not Determined	
Southern Guam	343	139			4,347	1,759		

Source: USFWS 2010a.

The proposed action was also evaluated for potential impacts to special-status species associated with the following:

- Loss or long-term disruption of a regionally important corridor for the movement of special-status species.
- Removal or degradation of a natural community or ecosystem that would substantially impact the size or distribution of special-status species.

3.8.3.3 Public Scoping Issues

The scoping comments/concerns regarding terrestrial biological resource are summarized as follows:

- Impacts to ESA- and Guam-listed species: *Serianthes nelsonii* tree (hayan lagu), Mariana common moorhen (pulattat), Mariana fruit bat (fanihi), Guam rail (ko'ko') (extirpated), Guam Micronesian kingfisher (sihek) (extirpated), Mariana crow (aga) (extirpated), Mariana swiftlet (chachaguak**)**, Micronesian starling, and green and hawksbill sea turtle (hågan) nesting beaches.
- Potential impacts to species that are candidates for listing under the federal ESA: Mariana eight-spot butterfly, Mariana wandering butterfly (extirpated), and tree snails.
- Potential impacts to rare plant species: *Tabernaemontana rotensis*, *Intsia bijuga* (ifit), and *Bikkia tetramdra* (gausali).
- Minimization and mitigation measures for protected species.
- NWF LFTRC alternative would impact Guam NWR by closure of the Guam NWR for 39 weeks per year.
- Limiting access by researchers and USFWS and GDAWR staff for reasonable and effective refuge management and monitoring activities.
- Impeding the purpose of the completed predator, brown treesnake fence around a 12-acre (5-ha) area and continued monitoring of its effectiveness.
- Encroaching onto 239 acres (97 ha) of USFWS-designated critical habitat.
- The proposed action would hamper efforts and plans for reintroduction of Guam rail and Micronesian megapode (sasangat) (both extirpated).
- Potential impacts and access restrictions to designated critical habitat areas, Guam NWR, and existing ERAs.
- Potential impacts to GDAWR natural resource activities including various forest bird surveys, threatened and endangered species monitoring, predator and ungulate control, sea turtle nest monitoring, research and education, particularly in the ERAs and Guam NWR.
- Potential impacts to past and ongoing recovery and brown treesnake interdiction efforts.

- Concerns relative to biosecurity; feral cats, rodent control, and feral ungulates; brown treesnake risks in light of increased air/sea cargo (both military and civilian) and threat to economy and ecology of CNMI, Hawaii, and Pacific Region; and how the Micronesia Biosecurity Plan would be used.
- Potential impacts associated with the NAVMAG LFTRC alternatives from wildfires associated with live-fire training activities and publicly accessible roads.
- Potential impacts to visitors and wildlife from noise during live-fire exercises.

3.9 MARINE BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

3.9.1 Definition

This SEIS defines marine biological resources as those marine-related organisms (marine flora and fauna), their behaviors, and their interactions with the environment that may be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed action within the marine ROI previously established in the 2010 Final EIS as the nearshore waters of Guam out to the 164-foot (50-m) isobath. Described in detail in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 11: Marine Biological Resources, Section 11.1: Affected Environment, pages 11-1 to 11-68), marine biological resources within the established marine ROI are divided into the following five major categories for analysis throughout this SEIS: marine flora and invertebrates, fish, EFH, special-status species, and marine conservation areas.

A separate category for non-native species was identified in the 2010 Final EIS. However, information is generally lacking for non-native marine species around Guam. The proposed action is not expected to contribute to the introduction or transport of non-native marine species around Guam due to standardized BMPs (i.e., hull management and ballast water policies) as well as the implementation of standard biosecurity measures (e.g., Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points [HACCP], outreach/education, and monitoring to evaluate the effectiveness of HACCPs) into construction protocols, procedures, and activities. Non-native species will not be discussed further in the marine biological resources sections in this SEIS.

3.9.1.1 Marine Flora and Invertebrates

Marine flora and invertebrates include macroalgae (seaweeds), seagrasses, emergent vegetation (plants that are rooted in the substrate beneath the water but grow tall enough to protrude above or have leaves that float on the water), gastropods (snails), cephalopods (squid and octopus), crustaceans (lobsters and crabs), sponges, and corals. These taxa may themselves be managed species (particularly coral, mollusks, and crustaceans) or they may be deemed necessary for the sustainability of managed fisheries and classified as EFH (Section 3.9.1.3).

3.9.1.2 Fish

Fish abundance and biodiversity, especially for regionally important native fish species, are described for the affected environment for each alternative, and are assessed primarily in terms of recreational and commercial fishing. In terms of habitat requirements, fisheries are discussed under EFH (Section 3.9.1.3).

3.9.1.3 Essential Fish Habitat

Under the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (see Section 3.9.2, Regulatory Framework, for details), EFH consists of the waters and substrate needed by fish to spawn, breed, feed, or grow to maturity. EFH is designated according to Management Unit Species (MUS), which for Guam includes: coral reef ecosystems, bottomfish, crustaceans, and pelagics. EFH and MUS within Guam waters are described in detail in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 11: Marine Biological Resources, Section 11.1.4.2: Essential Fish Habitat, pages 11-18 to 11-38). A subset of EFH, Habitat Areas of Particular Concern (HAPCs), identifies EFH of particular importance to MUS or that is particularly vulnerable to degradation.

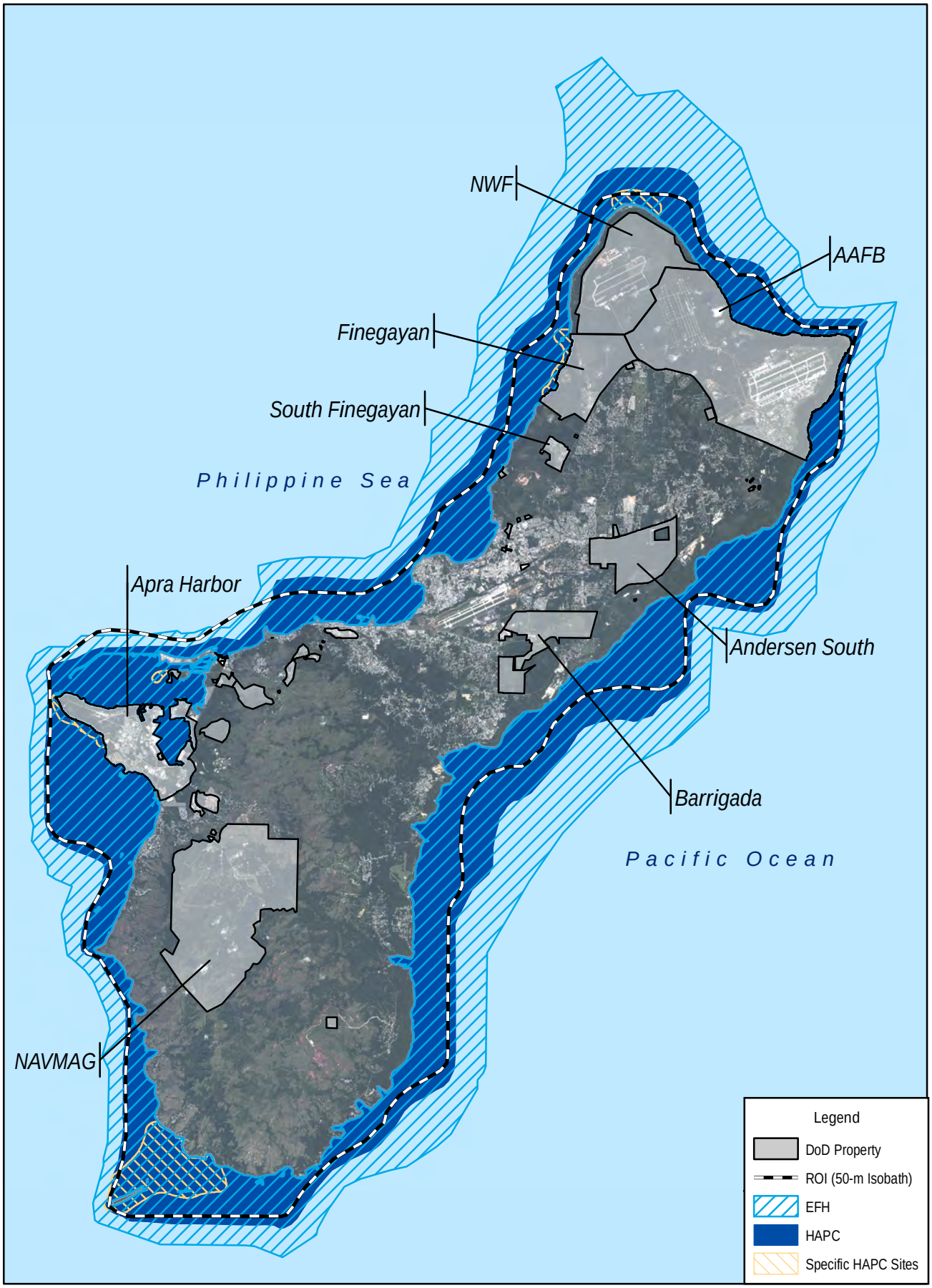
The marine ROI and EFH and HAPCs within Guam waters are shown in Figure 3.9.1-1.

<u>Special-Status Species</u>

For the purposes of this SEIS, special-status marine species include those listed under the federal ESA, listed as candidates or proposed for ESA listing, Guam-listed species, and NMFS species of concern (see Section 3.9.2, *Regulatory Framework*). Species descriptions are located in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 11: Marine Biological Resources, Section 11.1.1.3: Special-Status Species, pages 11-6 to 11-9 and Volume 9, Appendix G, Chapter 2: Biological Resources, Section 2.2.1).

The ESA defines an *endangered species* as one "in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range" (§ 1532). A *threatened species* is one that is "likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range" (§ 1532). A *candidate species* is a plant or animal species for which the USFWS has sufficient information on file regarding biological vulnerability and threats to support a proposal to list it as endangered or threatened under the ESA but has not yet developed a proposed listing regulation based on the most recent candidate review (USFWS 2013b). NMFS Species of Concern are species where there are some concerns regarding status and threats, but there is not enough information available to indicate that an ESA listing is warranted.

A total of nine special-status species potentially occur within the nearshore waters of Guam: three fish, three sea turtles, and three coral species (Tables 3.9.1-1 and 3.9.1-2). In April 2013, NMFS found that the Indo-West Pacific Distinct Population Segment of the scalloped hammerhead shark be listed as threatened (NMFS 2014a) under the ESA. Information on the distribution of scalloped hammerhead sharks around Guam is limited, but Guam's Outer Apra Harbor has been noted for neonate and juvenile aggregations. The humphead wrasse and bumphead parrotfish are NMFS Species of Concern. NMFS announced in November 2012 that the bumphead parrotfish did not warrant listing under the ESA following a status review (NMFS 2012a). NMFS also found in September 2014 that the humphead wrasse did not warrant listing under the ESA following a status review, but it is virtually extinct from the waters around Guam (NMFS 2014b). In August 2014, NMFS determined that three species of coral known to occur in Guam waters merited listing as threatened under the ESA: *Acropora globiceps*, *Acropora retusa*, and *Seriatopora aculeata* (NMFS 2014c).



0 2 4 Miles

0 2 4 Kilometers

Figure 3.9.1-1
Marine ROI, EFH, and HAPCs within Guam Waters

Sources: WPRFMC 2009; NAVFAC Pacific 2013

Table 3.9.1-1. Special-Status Species within the Guam Marine ROI

Group	Common Name/Chamorro Name	Status*	
		Federal	Guam
Fish	Bumphead parrotfish/Atuhong	Species of Concern	-
	Humphead wrasse/Tanguisson	Species of Concern	-
	Scalloped hammerhead shark - Indo-Pacific West Distinct Population Segment	T	-
Reptiles	Green sea turtle/Haggan bed'di	T	T
	Hawksbill sea turtle/Haggan karai	E	E
	Leatherback sea turtle	E	E
Corals	*Acropora globiceps*	T	-
	Acropora retusa	T	-
	Seriatopora aculeata	T	-

Legend: - = not listed; E = Endangered; T = Threatened.
Sources: DON 2005; GDAWR 2006; GovGuam 2009; NMFS 2012a, 2013a, 2013b, 2014a, 2014b, 2014c.

Table 3.9.1-2. Listing Status for Corals Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur within Guam Waters

Coral Species	Guam	Apra Harbor	Haputo ERA	Orote ERA	Guam NWR	War in the Pacific NHP
Acropora globiceps	C		C	L	L	C
Acropora retusa	C	L				
Seriatopora aculeata	C		P	P	P	P

Legend: C = confirmed; L = likely; NHP = National Historic Park; P = possible.
Note: A conservative approach was taken and a published report of a coral species is listed above as "likely" even if that report is unsubstantiated by any other sighting of that species, or if such reporting is difficult to confirm due to physical appearance similarities to other coral species.
Sources: Burdick 2012, 2013; NMFS 2012b, 2014b; Personal communication from V. Brown, Pacific Islands Regional Office Habitat Conservation Division, Guam Field Office, NMFS, to S. Hanser, Marine Biologist, NAVFAC Pacific regarding occurrences of threatened coral species in Guam waters, February 2015.

The threatened green sea turtle and the endangered hawksbill sea turtle are the only ESA- and Guam-listed sea turtles that are anticipated to be in the nearshore marine ROI (<164-foot [50-m] isobath), as identified in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 11: Marine Biological Resources, Section 11.1.1.3: Special-Status Species, pages 11-6 to 11-7). The leatherback sea turtle also resides in Guam waters but does not nest on Guam (GDAWR 2006; GovGuam 2009).

3.9.1.4 Marine Conservation Areas

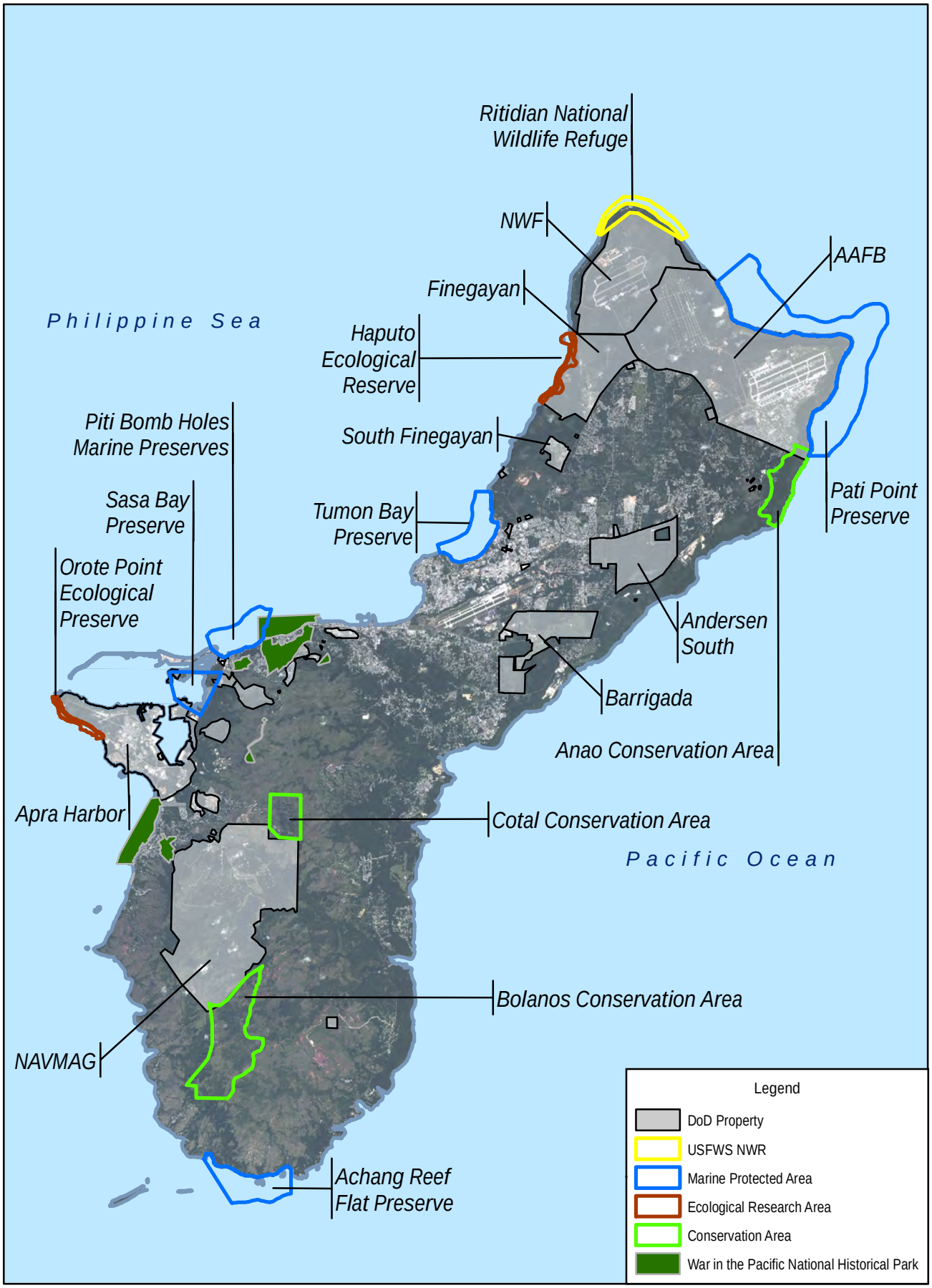
There are currently 10 designated marine conservation areas in Guam: five managed by the Territory of Guam and six managed by the federal government (Table 3.9.1-3 and Figure 3.9.1-2). These areas, officially designated as MPAs, were established to help conserve coral reefs and associated habitat types, and are generally areas of high biodiversity and coral cover. An MPA is defined by EO 13158 as "any area of the marine environment that has been reserved by federal, state, tribal, territorial, or local laws or regulations to provide lasting protection for part or all of the natural and cultural resources therein." The level of protection varies among these conservation areas, especially in restrictions on fishing activities, from no-take to uniform or zoned multiple use areas.

Table 3.9.1-3. Summary of Guam Marine Protection Areas

Marine Area	*Level of Protection*	*Management Plan*	*General Description*
Territory of Guam			
Achang Reef Flat Marine Preserve	Marine zoning allocates specific uses to compatible places/times	No	Inner and outer reef flats, mangroves, and seagrass beds.
Pati Point Marine Preserve*	Marine zoning allocates specific uses to compatible places/times	No	High biodiversity and abundance of shallow and deep water coral ecosystems and seagrass beds.
Piti Bomb Holes Marine Preserves	Marine zoning allocates specific uses to compatible places/times	No	Shallow lagoon resembling a barrier reef, most diverse of marine preserves; two unique species of mollusk and one unique species of sea urchin.
Sasa Bay Marine Preserve	No-take	No	Mangrove swamp, Hawksbill Turtle foraging area, habitat for oyster and clam species; patch reefs in deeper waters.
Tumon Bay Marine Preserve	Marine zoning allocates specific uses to compatible places/times	No	2-miles (3.2-km) long and 1,450-foot (442-m) wide limestone reef platform; high recreational use.
Federal			
Guam NWR - Ritidian Unit	Marine zoning with one or more zones prohibiting resource extraction	Yes	Under custody and control of USFWS; submerged lands out to the 30-m isobath; high biodiversity and coral cover.
Haputo ERA	Consistent level of protection with specified allowable activities throughout	Yes	Under DON custody and control; high biodiversity and coral cover.
Orote Peninsula ERA	Consistent level of protection with specified allowable activities throughout	Yes	Under DON custody and control; high turf algal cover.
Pati Point Marine Preserve*	Marine zoning allocates specific uses to compatible places/times	No	High biodiversity and abundance of shallow and deep water coral ecosystems and seagrass beds.
War in the Pacific Natural Historic Park - Agat Unit	Consistent level of protection with specified allowable activities throughout	No	Under NPS custody and control; coral reef parallels the shoreline and extends 1,000-1,500 feet (305-457 m) from the beach; several small islets and two larger islands; high biodiversity.
War in the Pacific Natural Historic Park - Asan Beach Unit	Consistent level of protection with specified allowable activities throughout	No	Under NPS custody and control; extensive reef formations parallel shoreline; one small islet; high biodiversity and coral cover.

Note: A "no-take" area means that any resource extraction or significant destruction is prohibited. The War in the Pacific is managed according to GovGuam Marine Resources Management regulations. *Pati Point Marine Preserve has a dual designation as a federal and Territory of Guam preserve, with submerged lands under DON custody and control.

Source: NOAA 2009.



0 2 4 Miles

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Figure 3.9.1-2
Marine Preserves and Reserves in Guam

Sources: WPRFMC 2009; NAVFAC Pacific 2013

3.9.2 Regulatory Framework

The primary laws and regulations that comprise the regulatory framework for identifying, evaluating, and mitigating impacts from the proposed action are:

- Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act
- ESA
- Coastal Zone Management Act
- Section 404(b)(1) of the CWA
- The National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act (16 USC §§ 668dd-668ee)
- EO 13089, *Coral Reef Protection*
- EO 13112, *Invasive Species*
- EO 13158, *Marine Protected Areas*
- EO 12962, *Recreational Fisheries*, as amended by EO 13474
- Guam's Public Law 24-12 for Marine Preserves

These laws and regulations are summarized below according to the category of marine biological resources to which they apply and are described in more detail in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 11: Marine Biological Resources, Sections 11.1: Affected Environment, pages 11-1 to 11-10 and 11.2.1.1: Methodology, pages 11-68 to 11-70).

3.9.2.1 Marine Flora, Invertebrates, Fish, and EFH

Fishery Ecosystem Plans prepared by the Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management Council identify MUS groups and associated EFH. Guam is within the jurisdiction of the Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management Council, which has designated the marine waters around Guam as EFH as listed in Table 3.9.2-1. These EFH designations have not changed since the publication of the 2010 Final EIS.

Table 3.9.2-1. Guam Fishery Ecosystem Plan MUS, EFH, and HAPCs

MUS Group	*EFH (Juveniles and Adults)*	*EFH (Eggs and Larvae)*	*HAPC*
Coral Reef Ecosystems	Water column and benthic substrate to a depth of 328 feet (100 m)	Water column and benthic substrate to a depth of 328 feet (100 m)	All marine protected areas identified in a Fishery Ecosystem Plan, all Pacific Remote Islands Areas, many specific areas of coral reef habitat
Bottomfish	Bottom habitat and water column to a depth of 1,312 feet (400 m)	Water column to a depth of 1,312 feet (400 m)	All escarpments and slopes at a depth of 130 - 920 feet (40-280 m)
Crustaceans	Bottom habitat from shoreline to a depth of 328 feet (100 m)	Water column to a depth of 490 feet (150 m)	None
Pelagics	Water column to a depth of 3,280 feet (1,000 m)	Water column to a depth of 656 feet (200 m)	Water column above seamounts and banks to a depth of 3,280 feet (1,000 m)

Note: All areas are bounded by the shoreline and the outer boundary of the Exclusive Economic Zone (200 nautical miles [370-km] from the coast), unless otherwise indicated.
Source: Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management Council 2009.

EO 13089, *Coral Reef Protection*, requires all federal agencies whose actions may affect U.S. coral reef ecosystems to: (1) identify such actions, (2) utilize their programs and authorities to protect and enhance the condition of coral reef ecosystems, and (3) to the extent permitted by law, ensure actions authorized, funded, or carried out by them would not degrade the conditions of such ecosystems. Should their actions

negatively impact such ecosystems, federal agencies are required to provide for "implementation of measures needed to research, monitor, manage, and restore affected ecosystems including, but not limited to, measures reducing impacts from pollution, sedimentation, and fishing."

EO 13112, *Invasive Species*, establishes responsibilities and initiatives of the federal government for controlling non-native species.

The Coastal Zone Management Act establishes a federal-state partnership to provide for the comprehensive management of coastal resources. Coastal states and territories develop management programs based on enforceable policies and mechanisms to balance resource protection and coastal development needs. Actions implemented on federal lands must ensure consistency with these plans and programs to the maximum extent practicable. Under the Guam Coastal Management Program, federal activities must be consistent with the resource policy for marine Fragile Areas and Living Marine Resources. The Fragile Area policy generally states that development must be regulated to protect marine biological resources such as wildlife habitats, pristine marine communities, mangrove stands and other wetlands, and coral reefs. The Living Marine Resources policy requires that fish shall be protected from overharvesting and prohibits the taking of corals, sea turtles, and marine mammals.

Finally, the Guidelines of CWA Section 404(b)(1) were developed by the USEPA and the Army to assist in determining the type and level of mitigation necessary to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of U.S. waters, including special aquatic sites. Special aquatic sites are identified in 40 CFR 230, Subpart E as sanctuaries and refuges, wetlands, mud flats, vegetated shallows, coral reefs, and riffle pool complexes. The USACE is responsible for implementing the Section 404 permitting program and is prohibited from issuing a permit for any discharge of dredged or fill material in waters of the U.S. that does not comply with the Guidelines of the CWA.

3.9.2.2 Special-Status Species

Several regulations apply to special-status species, as defined in this SEIS to include ESA-listed, -candidate, and -proposed species, as well as species of concern. The ESA offers protection to species that have been listed as endangered, meaning species in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of their range, or threatened, meaning species likely to become endangered in the foreseeable future (7 USC § 136, 16 USC § 1531 *et seq*.), and is described in detail in Section 3.8.2.

<u>Guam-Listed Species</u>

Guam-listed species are those designated by legislative authority in the Territory of Guam as species that are endangered or threatened under the Guam ESA or are listed as SOGCN in the CWCS (GDAWR 2006). The CWCS identifies conservation actions and monitoring efforts led by GDAWR to manage Guam's natural resources, especially in reference to Guam-listed threatened and endangered species and SOGCN. For marine species, Guam-listed species are all also ESA-listed species, and will therefore be discussed under the general heading of special-status species.

3.9.2.3 Marine Conservation Areas

MPAs also contribute to the regulatory framework in that they have established specific, legally enforceable restrictions on activities within such areas. Guam's Public Law 24-12 created five marine preserves and limited fishing activities within them. The local MPA statute is implemented under Fishing Regulations, 9 GAR, Division 2, Chapter 12, along with other general and specific fishing requirements that are applicable within federal submerged lands. At the federal level, five MPAs occur within Guam waters (or six, given Pati Point Marine Preserve's dual designation as a federal and Territory of Guam

preserve). Activities within these areas are managed in accordance with EO 13158, *Marine Protected Areas*, and EO 12962, *Recreational Fisheries*, as amended by EO 13474.

The National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act (16 USC §§ 668dd-668ee) establishes a unifying mission for the NWR System, a process for determining compatible uses of refuges, and a requirement for preparing comprehensive conservation plans. The Act states that the mission of the Refuge System is to administer a national network of lands and waters for the conservation, management, and where appropriate, restoration of the fish, wildlife, and plant resources and their habitats within the United States for the benefit of present and future generations of Americans. The Act authorizes the Secretary of Interior, under such regulations as he/she may prescribe, to "permit the use of any area within the System for any purpose, including but not limited to hunting, fishing, public recreation and accommodations, and access whenever he/she determines that such uses are compatible with the major purposes for which such areas were established." The Guam NWR is part of the System, and any new uses of the Refuge associated with the proposed action must be compatible with the mission of the System and the purposes of the Refuge. The Marine Biological Resources sections in this SEIS describe the potential impacts to marine areas of the Guam NWR.

The purpose of EO 13158 is to, consistent with domestic and international law: (a) strengthen the management, protection, and conservation of existing marine protected areas and establish new or expanded MPAs; (b) develop a scientifically based, comprehensive national system of MPAs representing diverse U.S. marine ecosystems, and the Nation's natural and cultural resources; and (c) avoid causing harm to MPAs through federally conducted, approved, or funded activities.

EO 12962, as amended by EO 13474, ensures that "recreational fishing shall be managed as a sustainable activity in national wildlife refuges, national parks, national monuments, national marine sanctuaries, marine protected areas, or any other relevant conservation or management areas or activities under any federal authority, consistent with applicable law."

The regulations and marine resource protections described above form the framework for the approach to analysis for marine resources.

3.9.3 Approach to Analysis

3.9.3.1 Methodology

The methodology for identifying, evaluating, and mitigating impacts to marine biological resources is based on the federal laws and regulations described in Section 3.9.2, Regulatory Framework and is more fully explained in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 11: Marine Biological Resources, Sections 11.2.1.1: Methodology, pages 11-68 to 11-71 and 11.2.1.2: Determination of Significance, pages 11-71 to 11-73).

Key sources of information for this section include the 2010 Final EIS, the JRM INRMP (JRM 2013), the Guam CWCS (GDAWR 2006), recent analyses of threats to marine resources in the Guam ROI, and marine resource surveys not available during the preparation of the 2010 Final EIS. This includes the recently revised NOAA Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center Coral Reef Ecosystem Monitoring Report of the Mariana Archipelago: 2003-2007, new survey data from NOAA Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center Coral Reef Ecosystem Division underwater visual surveys in Guam from April to June 2011, and new information regarding the ESA listing of four coral species as threatened that occur around Guam and the ESA listing of the Indo-West Pacific Distinct Population Segment of the scalloped hammerhead shark as threatened.

Potential impacts to marine biological resources include direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts of the proposed action during construction and operation phases. Impacts may be either temporary (reversible) or permanent (irreversible). NEPA defines direct impacts as those caused by the action and that occur at the same time and place (e.g., the "taking" of special-status species, increased noise, decreased water quality, and lighting impacts resulting from construction or operation activities). Indirect impacts are caused by the action and are later in time or farther removed in distance but are reasonably foreseeable (e.g., increased likelihood of additional recreational use of marine resources near the newly constructed cantonment, effects from changes in population density or growth rate). Impacts to EFH, specifically, may be direct, indirect, site-specific, or habitat wide, but per the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, are evaluated in terms of "adverse" impacts, meaning any impact that reduces the quality and/or quantity of EFH.

The implementation of appropriate resource agency (USFWS/NOAA-NMFS) BMPs, construction and industrial permit BMPs, LID features in accordance with the DoD UFC LID (UFC 3-210-10) and Section 438 of the EISA, USACE permit conditions, and general maritime measures in place by the military and U.S. Coast Guard is assumed for each resource and anticipated to reduce any construction- and operation-related impacts to marine biological resources. Applicable BMPs are more fully explained in Chapter 2 of this SEIS and in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 11: Marine Biological Resources, Section 11.2.1.1: Methodology, pages 11-70 to 11-71 and Volume 7, Chapter 2: Overview of Best Management Practices and Proposed Mitigation Measures, pages 2-1 to 2-63).

General principles used to evaluate impacts are:

- The extent, if any, that the action would diminish suitable habitat for a special-status species or permanently lessen designated EFH for the sustainment of managed fisheries.
- The extent, if any, that the action would disrupt the normal behavior patterns or habitat of a federally listed species and substantially impede the DON's ability to either avoid jeopardy or conserve and recover the species.
- The extent, if any, that the action would diminish population sizes or distribution of special-status species or designated EFH.
- The extent, if any, that the action would be likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any special-status species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of habitat of such species of designated EFH.
- The extent, if any, that the action would permanently lessen physical and ecological habitat qualities that special-status species depend upon, and which partly determines the species' prospects for conservation and recovery.
- The extent, if any, that the action would result in substantial loss or degradation of habitat or ecosystem functions (natural features and processes) essential to the persistence of native marine flora or fauna populations.
- The extent, if any, that the action would be inconsistent with the goals of the JRM INRMP.

3.9.3.2 Impact Assessment Criteria

Assessment of impacts to marine flora and fauna, special-status and Guam-listed species, or designated MPAs is performed using the guidelines in the previous section. As used in NEPA, impact analysis requires consideration of both context and intensity. Context requires consideration of society as a whole, the affected region, affected interests, and the locality, including both short-term and long-term effects. Intensity refers to the severity of the impact. Specific criteria are discussed below.

In general, the following factors are taken into consideration when determining impacts to marine flora and fauna:

- Intensity of the impact at the specific site being affected.
- Spatial extent of the area to be impacted in relation to the availability of the specific habitat type to be impacted.
- Sensitivity and vulnerability of the habitat to be affected.
- Habitat functions that may be altered by the impact (e.g., shelter from predators).
- Timing of the impact relative to when the species or life stage needs the habitat.

Marine Flora and Invertebrates

Impacts to marine resource habitat (estuary, mangroves, seagrass, or coral reef) or water quality are evaluated according to whether they would be impacted by the proposed action to the point of reducing the quality or quantity of such marine resource habitat.

Fish

Impacts to fish are evaluated according to whether the proposed action would result in more than minimal changes in population sizes or distributions of regionally important native fish species.

Essential Fish Habitat

Determinations of impacts for EFH assessments fall under one of two categories: (1) no adverse effect on EFH or (2) may adversely affect EFH (NMFS 2004). Potential impacts that would be permanent require further consultation than those that would be temporary. Temporary or minimal impacts are not considered to adversely affect EFH, with temporary impacts defined as those that are limited in duration and allow the EFH to recover without measurable impact (50 CFR 600.815(a)(2)(ii); NMFS 2002).

Special-Status Species

Impacts are evaluated if special-status species are present in the project area and if the proposed action is likely to result in harassment or harm of an individual or population. Impacts also include the disturbance of ESA-listed species due to noise, lighting, or human activity. If unoccupied but recognized suitable habitat would be affected by operational noise, lighting, or human activity, impacts are evaluated, unless the area affected is considered minor in relation to the remaining quantity and quality of habitat available to a species.

For ESA-listed species, federal agencies are required to ensure that their actions do not jeopardize the continued existence of an endangered or threatened species or its critical habitat (note: there is no critical habitat for marine species in Guam), meaning the reduced reproduction, numbers, or distribution, which would reduce appreciably the likelihood of the survival and recovery of that species. Analyses of potential impacts are based on a review of the proposed action and the available current and historical distributional data for each species.

Marine Conservation Areas

Impacts to MPAs are evaluated for any action that would preclude ongoing management activities to ensure sustainable activities in the MPAs. The assessment of such impacts would consider the possibility that while the proposed action may cause some modifications to ongoing management activities, it may not necessarily prevent them from occurring and meeting their objectives (i.e., management-related personnel may need to coordinate their activities with military personnel to ensure their safety during scheduled military training exercises).

3.9.3.3 Public Scoping Issues

The scoping comments/concerns regarding marine biological resources are summarized as follows:

- Potential impacts to endangered species (including nesting habitats), species of concern, and federal trust species such as corals.
- Potential impacts from military expansion activities resulting in a larger population using marine resources for recreational purposes, and thereby causing a negative impact on those marine resources.
- Potential impacts of construction causing decreased water quality (secondary impact for marine resources), resulting in increased overall stress to corals with lower tolerance for turbid waters.
- Potential impacts from construction activities (and long-term stormwater runoff) that could result in increased sedimentation, nutrient loading, and contamination (particularly from MCs) of marine resources.
- With the high likelihood of many of the coral species being considered for ESA listing occurring in the Haputo ERA, it is recommended that a Management Plan be prepared to address potential impacts to marine resources.
- Impacts to culturally significant marine-related areas for subsistence fishing and beliefs due to access limitation around proposed LFTRC alternative locations.
- Update existing conditions description of Fena Reservoir and analyze potential impacts due to contamination from MCs, lead, sediment, and other pollutants (this is addressed in this document under the Water Resources sections).
- Access to the Guam NWR - Ritidian Unit would be limited or not allowed due to the LFTRC, thereby impacting marine education and conservation activities.

3.10 CULTURAL RESOURCES

3.10.1 Definition

The term *cultural resource* applies broadly to a variety of resources subject to consideration under NEPA, the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the Archeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA), and similar laws. Included are *historic properties* as defined under NHPA, to include districts, sites, buildings, structures, or objects that are listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Under NEPA, the consideration of cultural resource issues may include properties that do not meet NRHP criteria, such as cemeteries, places of special cultural significance, plants or geological materials of importance to a culture, archaeological sites not eligible for the NRHP, and archaeological collections (CEQ and Advisory Council on Historic Preservation [ACHP] 2013).

Historic properties under NHPA may include Pre-Contact (before European contact) and Post-Contact archaeological resources, built properties, and traditional cultural properties (TCPs). Archaeological resources are areas or locations (sites) where human activity measurably altered the earth or left deposits of physical remains. Architectural resources, or built historic properties, include buildings and other structural types that reflect significant historic, engineering, or aesthetic values. TCPs are historic properties, usually sites or landscapes with a defined overlay of traditional cultural significance derived from associations with cultural practices and beliefs of a living community that are rooted in its history, and are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community.

3.10.2 Regulatory Framework

Statutory and regulatory requirements for cultural resources arise from NEPA, NHPA, and other statutes and EOs, including the Abandoned Shipwreck Act (1987); Sunken Military Craft Act (2004); ARPA of 1979; EO No. 13287, Preserve America (2003); and the Coastal Zone Management Act (16 USC §§ 1451-1464). Additional regulations include Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archeological Collections (36 CFR Part 79); Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR § 60.4); and Protection of Historic Properties (36 CFR Part 800).

The Sunken Military Craft Act protects sunken U.S. military vessels and aircraft and the remains of their crews from unauthorized disturbance. ARPA establishes permitting procedures for conducting archaeological fieldwork on public lands and fines and penalties for unauthorized excavation. It also calls for the preservation of objects and associated records and prohibits public disclosure of information on the locations of archaeological resources if they could be damaged. EO 13287 promotes the long-term preservation and use of historic properties. The Coastal Zone Management Act establishes a federal-state partnership to provide for the comprehensive management of coastal resources, which may include coastal cultural resources in Guam's MPA. Federal actions must ensure consistency with Fragile Area Policy to the maximum extent practicable. Regulation 36 CFR § 60.4 establishes the criteria to evaluate properties for listing in the NRHP and 36 CFR Part 800 describes the process for the identification and assessment of adverse effects to historic properties (the Section 106 process).

Most commonly, NHPA is the predominant driver of cultural resource identification and protection. The criteria of eligibility for listing in the NRHP state: "The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and:

- are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history, or
- are associated with the lives of persons significant in the past, or
- embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, represent the work of a master, possess high artistic value or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction, or
- have yielded, or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history." (NPS 2002)

Properties that either meet or potentially meet these criteria are subject to protection under Section 106 of the NHPA, which requires federal agencies to take into account the effect of any undertaking upon NRHP listed or eligible resources, share information about undertakings with the potential to affect historic properties, and to afford the ACHP an opportunity to comment prior to initiating the proposed undertaking. Federal regulation 36 CFR § 800, "Protection of Historic Properties," defines specific procedures for federal agencies to follow in complying with Section 106 of NHPA.

Under 36 CFR § 800.14, federal agencies may develop program alternatives to implement Section 106. Program alternatives relevant to this analysis include program comments and programmatic agreements (PAs). Program comments are issued by the ACHP to allow an agency to implement alternative Section 106 compliance for a category of undertakings in lieu of conducting a separate review for each individual undertaking under the regular processes codified under 36 CFR §§ 800.4-6. For example, the *Program Comment for Capehart and Wherry Military Family Housing* resolves Section 106 requirements for a

category of undertakings affecting specific family housing property types and landscape features dating from 1949-1962 (ACHP 2004). The *Program Comment for Cold War Era Unaccompanied Personnel Housing* resolves Section 106 requirements for undertakings affecting unaccompanied personnel housing types, such as barracks, and support facilities dating from 1946-1974 (ACHP 2006). Under these program comments, Section 106 responsibilities are resolved for actions such as maintenance, repair, layaway, mothballing, privatization and transfer out of federal agency ownership, substantial alteration through renovation, demolition, and demolition and replacement.

A PA establishes a Section 106 program alternative to govern the implementation of programs or complex project situations, particularly when potential effects to historic properties are not fully known in advance (36 CFR § 800.14(b)). The relocation action addressed in the 2010 ROD was just such a situation, given that numerous projects making up the relocation had not been defined enough to fully evaluate effects to historic properties, and the a decision on the LFTRC was deferred. In order to address responsibilities under Section 106 and related requirements for the relocation action, the DON consulted with the public, key agencies, and non-governmental organizations to develop a PA. These consultation resulted in execution of the 2011 *Programmatic Agreement among the Department of Defense, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the Guam Preservation Officer, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands State Historic Preservation Officer Regarding the Military Relocation to the Islands of Guam and Tinian* (2011 PA). In order to ensure adequate consideration of historic preservation requirements for the relocation action, the 2011 PA was developed consistent with 36 CFR § 800.14(b)(3) as a program alternative to satisfy Section 106 responsibilities, with explicit flexibility to address changes in the undertaking:

> WHEREAS, should there be changes to the projects included within the Undertaking, or new actions or projects proposed that support the Undertaking, that have potential effects on historic properties that have not been fully analyzed, DoD will conduct supplementary consultations pursuant to the terms of this PA; (2011 PA, p.2).

In developing this SEIS, the DON discussed with the ACHP, State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), other parties to the PA, and the public the applicability of the 2011 PA to the revised relocation action. The 2011 PA governs processes for considering the views of the public and the parties to the 2011 PA, including the SHPO, the ACHP, NPS, and other interested parties, as projects under the relocation action are defined, in order to confirm the identification, evaluation, and mitigation measures when historic properties may be adversely affected.

Consistent with federal law, certain types of information related to cultural resources are protected from general distribution. NHPA and ARPA each contain confidentiality restrictions to prevent inappropriate general releases of locational data for archaeological sites and TCPs under custody and control of the federal government. Consistent with these provisions, this SEIS does not contain detailed locational descriptions or figures showing the specific locations of archaeological sites or TCPs.

3.10.3 Approach to Analysis

3.10.3.1 Methodology

The methodology and process for identifying and evaluating historic properties are established under authority of the NHPA. Section 106 regulations direct federal agencies to identify historic properties when proposing undertakings of the type that could affect them (36 CFR § 800.4(b)(1)). In meeting the "reasonable and good faith identification" requirements under Section 106, agencies are to take into account past planning, research and studies; the magnitude and nature of the undertaking and the degree of federal involvement; the nature and extent of potential effects on historic properties; and the likely

nature and location of historic properties within areas that may be affected (ACHP 2007). Additionally, the NPS has published the Secretary of the Interior's standards and guidelines for the identification of historic properties (48 FR 44716).

The methodology for considering cultural resources under NEPA is similar to the process under the NHPA. The CEQ regulations require agencies to describe the environment, including cultural resources, likely to be affected by the proposed action and alternatives, and to discuss and consider the environmental effects of the proposed action and alternatives so decision makers and the public may compare the consequences associated with alternate courses of action. Data and analysis vary depending on the importance of the impact, and the description should be no longer than necessary to understand the effects of the alternatives, with less important material summarized, consolidated, or referenced. As discussed above, "cultural resources" covers a wider range of resources than historic properties and may include sites of cultural importance that are not eligible for listing in the NRHP. Appropriate consideration of these types of cultural resources may occur through Section 106 consultation, the public involvement process, or the involvement of interested historical and cultural groups.

Consistent with these requirements and guidelines, the DON used a combination of methods to identify historic properties, identify other cultural resources, and analyze potential impacts for each alternative. The DON reviewed previous studies to identify existing information on historic properties within the potential impacted areas and identified the locations that would require additional study, whether through in-fill pedestrian survey (a survey of previously unsurveyed areas), subsurface testing, or literature review and predictive modeling. The DON subsequently prepared two work plans summarizing the proposed in-fill work and identifying areas requiring additional study based on notional designs for potential impact areas available in November 2012. The two work plans were submitted to the Guam Historic Resources Division for review and comment, and are titled *Archaeological Surveys and Cultural Resource Studies, Live-Fire Training Range Complex Naval Munitions Site and Route 15 Alternatives, Territory of Guam* (Dixon *et al.* 2013a) and *Archaeological Surveys and Cultural Resource Studies, Live-Fire Training Range Complex NCTS Finegayan and Northwest Field Alternatives and Main Cantonment Alternatives, Territory of Guam* (Dixon *et al.* 2013b). In addition to detailing the essential components for carrying out the in-fill survey tasks, the work plans presented the approach, methodology, personnel, and schedule for accomplishing the studies. The work plans also included historical backgrounds, summaries of previous archaeological research, and examinations of historic maps of the potential impacted areas. The DON followed the procedures from the previously submitted work plans in conducting subsequent surveys.

The in-fill study areas were separated into two major categories: areas where proposed actions could directly affect cultural resources and those where proposed actions could indirectly affect cultural resources. The differentiation was made consistent with the NHPA definitions of direct and indirect effects. For purposes of this analysis, these categories are referred to as the "Potential Direct Impacted Area" (PDIA) and the "Potential Indirect Impacted Area" (PIIA), defined comparably to the "Area of Potential Effects" under NHPA. PDIAs are those areas proposed for range, road, or cantonment construction, and utility (electric, water, communication) improvements. PIIAs are those areas proposed for SDZs and adjacent areas within the 65 dB noise contour, where no construction is proposed.

Based on the work plans, the DON conducted intensive surveys for all of the PDIAs that had not been previously surveyed, referred to in this SEIS as in-fill survey areas. For these areas, pedestrian surveys were based on survey transects spaced no more than 16.4 feet (5 m) apart. Site recordation in these areas followed standard procedures. When a site was identified in a PDIA, it was recorded in terms of the horizontal and vertical dimensions, number and type of associated features, morphology, function,

presence of surface artifacts, cultural affiliation or occupation period, vegetation, and ground surface visibility. The field teams recorded and prepared detailed maps, site descriptions, photo-documented all archaeological resources identified within the in-fill survey areas and collected sufficient data to evaluate these sites consistent with 36 CFR § 60.4. In-fill surveys in PDIAs included subsurface testing via the placement of either shovel test pits or controlled test units for the purpose of determining presence or absence of intact subsurface cultural deposits in areas not previously subject to development. Architectural properties in the in-fill survey areas within PDIAs were recorded through detailed descriptions of construction techniques, existing conditions, character-defining features, and alterations. Each property was photographed and evaluated using the NRHP criteria, and Guam Historic Properties Inventory (GHPI) forms were completed for each site, building, or other property type.

For the PIIAs, the DON conducted reconnaissance inventories, which included literature reviews supplemented with pedestrian surveys. These surveys were conducted with survey transects spaced at 32.8 foot (10 m) intervals. Archaeological site recordation included sketch maps. Also, one global positioning system point was recorded at the center of each site. No eligibility determinations were made for the sites identified, and GHPI data forms were not completed. PIIAs were not subject to subsurface testing. Architectural properties within PIIAs were described and photographed. Buildings and structures within the PIIAs were not evaluated for eligibility for listing in the NRHP.

In both PDIAs and PIIAs, the beginning and ending transect coordinates were recorded with a sub-meter accuracy, survey-grade Trimble GeoXH GeoExplorer 2008 Series Global Positioning System unit to ensure the survey area was completely covered. Transect orientation was determined by terrain and access. Some areas could not be surveyed for safety reasons, such as prohibited access or areas too steep to safely navigate on foot, or because of inability to see the ground due to standing water. Terrain in either area that could not be surveyed for safety reasons was marked on a map and explained in the results section of respective chapters in the cultural resource technical reports.

Once in-fill surveys were completed, all available information regarding cultural resources was synthesized to facilitate an analysis of potential impacts for each alternative. The results of the in-fill surveys for the PDIAs and PIIAs were summarized in reports detailing a review of previous surveys, methods, site and structure descriptions, NRHP evaluations (for PDIAs), and possible effects from the proposed action (Dixon *et al.* 2015a, 2015b).

Proposed utility improvement corridors were analyzed through an in-depth literature review of previous studies and primary source archival/historic documents to establish a chronology of Pre-Contact and Post-Contact activity and land use patterns, to support assessments of potential sensitivity for future reviews. Draft reports, which included summaries of the results of in-fill surveys and the literature review of utility improvement corridors, were submitted to Guam SHPO for review.

For properties dated after World War II (WWII), the Navy Cold War Context provided a primary analytical base for assessing the potential significance of properties from 1946 to 1991 (Aaron 2011). The Navy Cold War Context supported consideration of NRHP eligibility and for identifying properties of potentially exceptional significance that are less than 50 years old (Criteria Consideration G).

The 2011 PA includes procedures for consulting on the identification of historic properties as specific projects are developed. Data gathered during the in-fill studies conducted for this SEIS and information available in other previous cultural resource investigations will contribute to the review procedures in the 2011 PA. Under the 2011 PA, the DoD conducts annual reviews of proposed projects for the purpose of seeking information from the Signatories, Invited Signatories, Concurring Parties and the public regarding historic properties in project areas as part of the process for identifying historic properties and

completing determinations of eligibility. Individual project reviews are conducted via a PA Memo process for the purpose of soliciting additional comments regarding the DoD's determination of effect. If adverse effects are identified, DoD solicits input on its plan for resolving the adverse effects. When new information is received regarding the potential presence of historic properties, the 2011 PA outlines a process for consideration of supplemental identification measures. The 2011 PA also includes a detailed review process for avoiding, minimizing and mitigating adverse effects specific to the construction and operation of an LFTRC on Guam, including preparation of a TRRA and a Range Mitigation Plan (RMP). Once the identification, evaluation, and determination of effect processes summarized above have been completed, the 2011 PA outlines general and project or area-specific mitigation measures. Mitigation is generally defined as taking specific steps designed to lessen the adverse effects of a DoD action on a historic property. Mitigation for adverse effects to archaeological sites includes preparation of a mitigation plan, which is submitted to the SHPO for review. All mitigation work is to be documented in draft reports submitted to SHPO for review prior to being finalized.

3.10.3.2 Impact Assessment Criteria

Under NEPA, the analysis of the significance of an impact to a cultural resource is driven by the context and intensity of impacts associated with the action. Standard analysis identifies direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts. Direct impacts "are caused by the action and occur at the same time and place." Indirect impacts "are caused by the action and are later in time or farther removed in distance, but are still reasonably foreseeable." Indirect impacts may include growth inducing effects and other effects related to induced changes in the pattern of land use, population density or growth rate, and related effects on air and water and other natural systems, including ecosystems (40 CFR § 1508.8). A cumulative impact is "the impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions…" (CEQ 1997). Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time. The 2011 PA includes procedures to ensure full consideration of cumulative impacts to cultural resources.

Under NHPA and its associated regulations (36 CFR 800), an adverse effect may occur when an undertaking has the potential to affect the characteristics of a historic property qualifying it for listing in the NRHP. Adverse effects may be direct, indirect, or cumulative. Direct adverse effects result from the direct loss of character-defining features and/or aspects of integrity. Similar to NEPA, they usually occur at the same time or place. Indirect adverse effects, under NHPA, such as auditory or visual effects, are not necessarily later in time or farther removed in distance as defined under NEPA. They may result from alterations in the setting, feeling, or association of historic properties, or in the case of TCPs, reduced access. Cumulative adverse effects may include reasonably foreseeable effects caused by the undertaking that may occur later in time or be farther removed in distance.

The discussion of potential direct, indirect, and cumulative effects to historic properties in Chapters 4, 5, 6, and 8 conforms to NHPA. In contrast, the discussion of cultural resources that are not historic properties follows NEPA. Ultimately, the conclusions related to the potential impacts of each alternative (for historic properties and cultural resources that are not historic properties) are based upon NEPA terminology. This is similar to the approach used in the 2010 Final EIS and follows the procedures for the consideration of effects and impacts outlined in the 2011 PA.

Additionally, the existing environment has been delineated as "PDIAs" and "PIIAs" as defined under the NHPA definition of direct and indirect effects and explained above. These areas do not delineate or confine impacts under the NEPA definition of indirect or direct impacts.

3.10.3.3 Public Scoping Issues

The analysis in this SEIS focuses on possible impacts to cultural resources—archaeological resources, architectural properties, TCPs, and resources of cultural importance—that could be impacted or affected by the proposal. As part of the analysis, concerns relating to cultural resources that were mentioned by the public, including regulatory stakeholders, during scoping meetings are addressed in Chapters 4 and 5 of this SEIS. These include:

- Impacts to Pågat, Pågat Cave, and Marbo Cave sites.
- Impacts to NWF cultural sites.
- Impacts to cultural sites in general.
- Loss of access to traditional or medicinal plants.

3.11 VISUAL RESOURCES

3.11.1 Definition

This section describes the applicable existing visual conditions and resources on Guam by geographical area. While the focus is on the visual resources on those lands being considered under the proposed action, it also includes areas within the general ROI. The ROI includes not only the areas proposed for development, but also areas in the vicinity of the proposed development. Visual resources include scenic areas, vistas or thoroughfares, and locations that provide natural-appearing or aesthetically pleasing places or views. This includes natural views such as shorelines, seascapes, cliffs, and man-made views such as unique buildings, landscaping, parks, and other types of cultural features.

In addition to vistas and scenic overlooks, visual resources are also recognized as views and vistas that people are accustomed to seeing and often take for granted as a general part of the landscape.

Visual resources are an important part of the quality and sensory experience of an area. Users often encounter an area first and foremost through a visual interaction, or their "view" of a place. Views are often described in terms of foreground, middle-ground, and background, depending on the site. For analysis purposes, visual resources include the following:

- Dominant landscape features (e.g., a tall water tower in a landscape otherwise consisting of low vegetation and one or two story buildings).
- Diversity (e.g., rows of crops adjacent to an urban area with the mountains as a backdrop).
- Elements of line, color, form, and texture.
- Distinctive visual edges (e.g., a housing tract adjacent to a forested area).

3.11.2 Regulatory Framework

Regulations pertaining to the protection and preservation of visual resources vary by location and jurisdiction. The Coastal Zone Management Act's consistency determination process requires compliance with Guam's enforceable policy regarding effects to scenic coastal resources. The policy encourages the preservation and enhancement of scenic resources through compliance with sign, litter, zoning, subdivision, building, and related land-use laws. The policy also requires, to the maximum extent practical, that the project be designed to minimize degradation of significant views from scenic overlooks, highways, and trails. As a federal project, the proposed action may be subject to various provisions of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act; National Trail Systems Act; National Historic Landmarks Program;

National Historic Preservation Act; Forest Management Act; and Federal Land Policy and Management Act. As part of a larger project involving the FHWA, various visual preservation provisions may be applicable pertaining to visual corridors along public roadways.

Updated and released on May 15, 2012, UFC 2-100-01 (Installation Master Planning) provides planning guidelines, including aesthetics, for military installations. Pertinent parts of UFC 2-100-01 would be applied, where appropriate, to provide a framework for considering visual impacts of base development projects. In addition, the Haputo ERA Management Plan requires a no construction buffer of 100 feet (30.5 m) from the ERA boundary. Beyond the no construction buffer zone, there would be a 200 foot (61 m) buffer zone where landscaping, fencing, and mowing would be allowed. There would also be an additional buffer of approximately 440 feet (134 m) from the cliffline to the Haputo Bay shoreline (total of 0.1 mile [0.2 km]).

3.11.3 Approach to Analysis

3.11.3.1 Methodology

Information on visual resources was gathered through review of previous on-site visits, background research, and the review of stakeholder and public meeting notes as part of the 2010 Final EIS, as well as the scoping meetings held as part of this SEIS. The analysis of potential impacts to visual resources is based on the long-term operational effects (i.e., after construction has occurred and all buildings, facilities, and structures are in place). Construction-related activities associated with the development of the facilities would be relatively minimal and temporary in their impacts (i.e., earth-moving equipment clearing vegetation, altering terrain, constructing facilities).

3.11.3.2 Impact Assessment Criteria

Consistent with the 2010 Final EIS to which this is a supplement, the same determinations of significance are used in this SEIS (Volume 2, Chapter 13: Visual Resources, Section 13.2.1.1: Methodology, page 13-62). The proposed action and alternatives would cause a significant impact to visual resources if they:

- Would substantially alter the views or scenic quality associated with particularly significant and/or publicly recognized vistas, view sheds, overlooks, or features, including views from the ocean.
- Would substantially change the light, glare, or shadows within a given area.
- Would substantially affect sensitive receptors, i.e., viewers with particular sensitivity (or intolerance) to a changed view (e.g., a hillside neighborhood with views of a relatively undisturbed, naturally-appearing landscape).

3.11.3.3 Public Scoping Issues

The scoping comments/concerns regarding visual resources are summarized as follows:

- Preservation of the scenic resources of the National Natural Landmarks, the War in the Pacific National Historic Park, and the aesthetic quality of Guam overall.
- Potential degradation of the aesthetic quality of the coastline and scenic views of the coast.

3.12 GROUND TRANSPORTATION

3.12.1 Definition

The definition of ground transportation resources in this SEIS is the same as that described in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 6, Chapter 4: Roadways, Section 4.1.1: Definition of Resource, page 4-1).

3.12.1.1 On-Base Roadways

On-base roadways refers to transportation features that support vehicular, transit, pedestrian, and bicycle traffic within the DoD military bases and training ranges. Roadways internal to military sites are discussed in Chapter 4 and Chapter 5 in this SEIS. The potential effects on roadways within the bases as a result of the increased number of vehicle trips and vehicle movements associated with the proposed relocation of Marine Corps personnel to Guam are assessed and presented.

3.12.1.2 Off-Base Roadways

The study area for this transportation analysis consists of 57 intersections and 33 roadways located throughout the island of Guam. The study roadways are numbered highways in Guam that are eligible for Federal-Aid Highway funding. The study roadways cover approximately 470 lane miles (756 km) and represent the primary transportation corridors on the island of Guam. Off-base roadways refer to transportation roadway features that support vehicular traffic, public transit service, and pedestrian and bicycle facilities outside of the DoD military bases. Guam's existing roadway network has developed into a multi-lane roadway system that serves commercial, retail, military, and tourist-based travel demands.

The Guam roadway network comprises the majority of Guam's non-military roadway system, providing the backbone of the island's passenger and goods movement routes (Figure 3.12.1-1). Construction of improvements to the Terrestrial Highway System are required to provide mission-critical transportation infrastructure as part of the planned construction, training, and operations associated with the proposed military relocation. The Guam roadway network must be able to accommodate increased traffic resulting from the proposed relocation of approximately 5,000 Marines with approximately 1,300 dependents to Guam once "steady-state" population in-migration conditions are in place after 2028 (see Section 4.15, Socioeconomics and General Services).

During the construction period, the temporary increase in the civilian labor force for construction and related activities would place further demand on the Guam roadway network.

0 2 4 Miles

0 2 4 Kilometers

Figure 3.12.1-1
Guam Roadway Network

Sources: DPW 2008 ; NAVFAC Pacific 2013

Guam Island-Wide Traffic Model

The first Guam traffic model was developed in 2003. In 2008, the GDPW, in cooperation with the FHWA, oversaw the preparation of the 2030 Guam Transportation Plan (GDPW 2008) and the traffic impact analysis for the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 6, Related Actions, Chapter 4: Roadways, Section 4.2.1: Approach to Analysis, pages 4-39 to 4-202). As part of the development of this SEIS, the FHWA 2003 traffic model was updated and a new traffic analysis was conducted based on updated baseline conditions and the 2012 Roadmap Adjustments. This update to the model is hereafter referred to as the 2013 Guam Island-wide Traffic Model. The key input assumptions of the model include:

- Trip Purposes - Trips are split into four types: Home-based Work, Home-based Other, Non-home-based, and Commercial Vehicle. This classification system follows generally accepted industry practice for places where the available data does not support a more detailed disaggregation of trips.
- Trip Generation Rates - Trip generation rates used in the previous model are also used in the 2013 Guam Island-wide Traffic Model. These rates are within the normal range for the types of trips involved.
- Time of Day Factors - The time of day factors used for the weekday a.m. peak hour model are the same as those used in the previous model. Time of day factors used for the weekday p.m. peak hour model were adjusted to better match the latest traffic counts.

Documentation of the structure, input data and assumptions, and validation results are included in the Guam and CNMI Military Relocation (2012 Roadmap Adjustments) SEIS - Traffic Planning Model Development Report (FHWA 2013a).

Traffic forecasts used in this SEIS were developed using the 2013 Guam Island-wide Traffic Model. The 2030 forecasts indicate lower traffic volumes that result in significantly better operating conditions than the 2030 forecasts included in the 2010 Final EIS. The reduction in the scope of the DoD action contributes to the projected lower traffic volumes. However, most of the improvement is attributable to a downward revision in forecast growth rates for the civilian population on the island of Guam.

Although the new 2030 forecasts indicate improved conditions compared to the 2010 Final EIS forecasts, there is nevertheless a substantial worsening of traffic over existing conditions. This is primarily attributable to the estimated organic population growth. The results of the forecast are included in the Sketch-Level Traffic Analysis Report, the Traffic Operations Report, and the Supplemental Analysis (FHWA 2013b, 2013c, 2014).

Roadway Network Improvements

For scenarios forecasting future years, the 2013 Guam Island-wide Traffic Model roadway network file was revised to take into account widening or other capacity-increasing improvements expected to be completed by the forecast year (Year 2030). A subset of projects identified in the 2030 Guam Transportation Plan (GDPW 2008) with a high probability of being implemented by 2030 by the GDPW was assumed to be part of the baseline roadway network and, as such, is included in the 2013 Guam Island-wide Traffic Model Year 2030 roadway network. These roadway network improvements are identified in Table 3.12.1-1.

Table 3.12.1-1. Roadway Network Improvements Implemented By 2030

Route	*Project Limits*	*Project Description*
Route 3	Guam Regional Medical City Intersection	Construct new signalized intersection with turn lanes
Route 3	Okkodo High School Intersection	Construct new traffic signal. Provide second southbound through lane on Route 3
Route 8	Kanada-Toto Loop Road Intersection	Construct new traffic signal
Route 9	North side Newar Chalan Ramirez	Construct new ACE gate to provide access to AAFB internal roadway network
Route 10	Jesus Mariano Road	Construct new traffic signal
Route 10A	Route 1 to Airport	Widen from two to four lanes with a center turn lane
Route 10A	Airport to Route 16	Widen from two or three lanes to six lanes
Route 14B	Route 1 to Carmen Memorial Drive	Add center turn lane
Route 26	Route 1 to Route 25	Widen from two to four lanes. Construct new traffic signal and turn lanes at Route 26 / Route 25 (Alageta Road) intersection
Route 26	Route 25 to Route 15	Add center turn lane
Route 27 Ext	Route 16 to Route 1	Widen from two to four lanes. Signalize Route 1 / Route 27 intersection
Tiyan Parkway	Route 10A to Route 8	Construct four lanes plus a center turn lane. Signalize Tiyan Parkway / Route 8 intersection. Align Tiyan Parkway / Route 10A intersection with the existing signalized "T" intersection at Home Depot

Source: FHWA 2013b, 2013c, 2014.

Additionally, the Defense Access Road certified and eligible construction projects, including bridge replacements and pavement strengthening, identified in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 6, Related Actions, Chapter 1: Purpose and Need for Actions, Table 1.1-1, page 1-8) would be implemented.

The purpose of proposed Terrestrial Highway System enhancements is to improve the existing network through the Defense Access Road program, or other funds, and provide mission-critical transportation infrastructure as part of the planned military relocation. A variety of roadway improvements are needed to support both construction of the facilities and the ensuing traffic related to the military relocation on Guam. The improvements proposed for the Terrestrial Highway System would result in increased roadway capacity, new access points, strengthened roadways, bridge replacements, and enhanced roadway safety on Guam, as a response to construction for the military relocation and growth.

An improved network of roadways on Guam is needed as part of the mission-critical infrastructure to support planned relocation of Marines and their dependents, as well as to accommodate ongoing growth on the island of Guam. To meet these needs, the existing roadway network capacities would be assessed against the projected travel demand resulting from the DoD-related actions, in order to identify those locations with deficiencies and potential impacts. These facilities at specific locations island-wide are then evaluated for feasibility and strategic implementation of roadway improvement projects such as roadway widening, intersection improvements, bridge replacements, and pavement strengthening projects, in order to ensure serviceability and to mitigate any potential impacts resulting from both the DoD-related actions and projected organic growth.

3.12.1.3 Transit

Public transportation on Guam includes the following modes and service types:

- Tour buses.
- Shopping buses.
- Taxis.
- School buses.
- Special service for DON shore leave.
- Fixed-route service (buses on designated routes at prescribed headways).
- Demand-Response Service (DRS) (reservation-type service linking residential areas with fixed-route service or nearby activity centers).
- Paratransit.

For purposes of this project, the transit discussion focuses on Guam Mass Transit. It describes the existing conditions for fixed-route, DRS areas, and paratransit service on Guam. DRS provides service by reservation to activity centers or areas with fixed-route service. It should be noted that there is some overlap between the fixed-route, DRS, and paratransit areas in the regions.

There are currently 7 fixed-route bus lines, 7 DRS areas, and 5 paratransit areas on the island. A section of Chamorro Village, located in Hagåtña, currently acts as a transit center consisting of a shared-use parking lot with two bus shelters. Only one route in the fixed system is not anchored by this location. In addition to the fixed routes, all DRS routes originate and terminate at Chamorro Village. In this respect, the current network acts as a low-frequency "pulse" system, having most of the routes service one central location simultaneously to maximize transfer potential.

The seven individual bus lines on the fixed-route service are the following:

- Greyline - servicing Dededo, Yigo, and surrounding areas.
- Redline - servicing Hagåtña, Mangilao, Barrigada, and Toto areas.
- Blueline 1 - servicing Hagåtña, Tamuning, Micronesia Mall, and Tumon areas.
- Blueline 2A - servicing Hagåtña, Asan, Piti, Agat, Umatac, and Merizo areas.
- Blueline Express - servicing Hagåtña, Tamuning, and Tumon areas.
- Greenline - servicing Yona, Inarajan, and Talofofo areas.
- Greenline Express - servicing Chamorro Village, Adelup, Agaña Heights, Sinajana, and Hagåtña areas.

Paratransit service, provided by the GRTA, supplies door-to-door transportation for persons with certified disabilities, and is available by advance reservation which must be made during normal business hours (8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday) on the day prior to the ride request and up to 2 days in advance. A total of six paratransit vehicles are assigned to paratransit services.

Effective March 1, 2013, all bus transit services for fixed-route and paratransit operate Monday through Saturday from 5:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. (a.m. run) and from 2:30 p.m. to 8:30 p.m. (p.m. run).

There are overall scheduling issues with mass transit on the island. Buses generally run ahead of the published schedule, and they do not adhere to slower speeds or wait time to follow the schedule. The lack of schedule adherence often causes passengers to miss the bus and thus does not provide a reliable public transportation system on Guam. Passengers are advised to be at the designated stop 15 minutes prior to scheduled departure time.

The GRTA was formed in 2010, and is currently responsible for all public transit functions. The 2030 Guam Transportation Plan outlines recommendations for an improved mass transit system on Guam. Additionally, 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 GRTA also received federal funding from the Federal Transit Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation in the amount of $1.5 million for the procurement of eight paratransit buses and four fixed-route buses. GRTA received Federal Transit Administration approval in late 2012 for a $1.3 million grant. Of the grant funds, $1 million would be used to fund construction of a new Guam Department of Integrated Services for Individuals with Disabilities Resource Center. The remaining $300,000 is allocated for the creation of a One Call-One Click Center.

Figure 3.12.1-2 illustrates the fixed routes and DRS areas in Guam. A DRS area is a geographical area that is served by the DRS type of bus service. DRS is available on-call and generally provides transportation to the nearest fixed route.

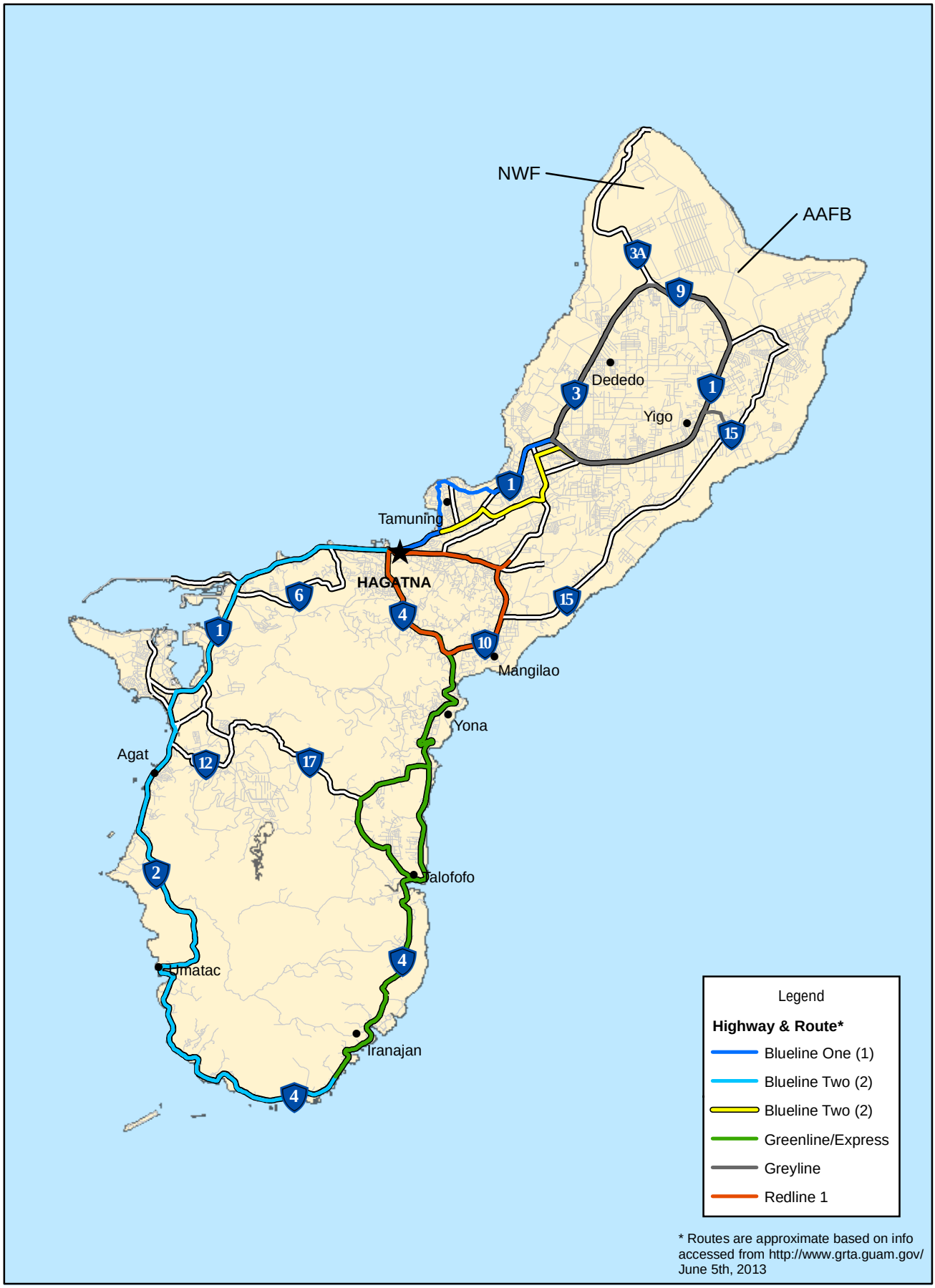
Annual ridership for the period January 2012 to December 2012 for fixed-route service includes 125,030 riders. A total of 37,420 riders utilized paratransit services during the same 12-month period.

3.12.1.4 Pedestrian and Bicycle Facilities

Guam has limited accommodations for pedestrian and bicycle travel. The type, quantity, and quality of pedestrian and bicycle facilities varies throughout the island. Sidewalks and roadway shoulders compose the existing pedestrian and bicycle system. Most of the 26 miles (42 km) of sidewalk is on the central western portion of the island, in the Hagåtña and Tumon Bay area. No marked or designated bicycle lanes or paths exist at this time. However, where no sidewalks are present, the shoulder generally functions as a pedestrian and bicycle space and is commonly used for running and cycling. The width and condition of roadway shoulders vary throughout the island. Shoulders are present along large segments of Route 1 and on Route 3 from Route 1 to Route 28. However, pedestrian and bicycle mobility and safety on road shoulders can be impeded by conflicting uses, such as parking.

Most of the signalized intersections included in this study contain a pedestrian indication on at least one of the intersection legs. Marked crosswalks and pedestrian safety devices are present at all signalized intersections. Crosswalks use the standard (i.e., two parallel lines) or continental marking pattern (i.e., wide, dashed, perpendicular lines). The physical condition of pedestrian facilities generally mirrors the condition of adjacent roadway facilities, and is deteriorated in some areas. Sidewalks often contain obstructions such as fire hydrants, power poles, traffic signal controllers, or other utilities.

Pedestrian/auto accidents are known to occur at various locations on Guam. Most of these accidents occur at night in areas where street lighting levels are low and where pedestrian crosswalks either do not exist, are not clearly marked, or are spaced too far apart. In addition, along village streets, there is a lack of sidewalks and, in many instances, minimal shoulder space for pedestrians.



0 2 4 Miles

0 2 4 Kilometers

Figure 3.12.1-2
Existing Transit Service

Data Sources: GRTA 2013; NAVFAC Pacific 2013

Guam Public Law 29-98 requires the consideration and construction of bicycle and pedestrian paths with all new roadway construction projects. The 2030 Guam Transportation Plan (GDPW 2008) also identifies a plan for bicycle facilities that includes detached paths, paved shoulders, and wide outside lanes, depending on the roadway. Bicycle and pedestrian improvements would be incorporated into the off-base roadway improvement project as much as practicable.

3.12.2 Regulatory Framework

Applicable laws, regulations, and standards include FHWA environmental regulations (23 CFR § 771); FHWA Technical Advisory T6640.8A (Guidance for Preparing and Processing Environmental and Section 4(f) Documents) (FHWA 1987); FHWA Section 4(f) Regulations (23 CFR § 774—Parks, Recreation Areas, Wildlife and Waterfowl Refuges, and Historic Sites (Section 4(f)); the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (23 USC 139); and Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century (MAP-21). Additionally, Guam Public Law 29-98 requires the consideration and construction of bicycle and pedestrian paths with all new roadway construction projects. The FHWA would be responsible for obtaining all permits required for construction of off-base roadway projects.

The aforementioned laws, regulations, and standards in this section, as well as those in applicable environmental resources, form the networked management framework that embodies the Guam Coastal Management Program's enforceable ground transportation policy that the proposed action alternatives must be consistent with, to the maximum extent practicable. The policy specifically states that "Guam shall develop an efficient and safe transportation system, while limiting adverse environmental impacts on primary aquifers, beaches, estuaries, coral reefs, and other coastal resources."

3.12.3 Approach to Analysis

3.12.3.1 Methodology

<u>On-Base Roadways</u>

For on-base roadways, the travel demand of the current base land uses was compared to the projected travel demand anticipated to be generated by the proposed action. A planning-level on-base traffic analysis was used to assess any potential transportation impacts related to the DoD action, and to identify potential mitigation options. The proposed action includes on-base (internal) roadway construction projects that would be implemented by the DoD. On-base (internal) roadway segments, intersections, and entry control facilities have been designed to accommodate the expected travel demand. Specifically, on-base (internal) roadway segments and intersections are designed to operate at acceptable LOS (LOS A, B, C, D, or E) under future year (Year 2030) conditions with the proposed action. Therefore, the proposed action would not result in a significant impact to any on-base (internal) roadways or intersections.

<u>Off-Base Roadways</u>

Existing traffic volumes for all study roadways and intersections were obtained from traffic counts conducted by the GDPW in 2012. The 2013 Guam Island-wide Traffic Model was calibrated against these recent counts. Traffic forecasts were prepared using the 2013 Guam Island-wide Traffic Model, an updated version of the model that was used for the 2010 Final EIS traffic analysis. The 2013 version incorporates data from the 2010 U.S. Census, the 2007 Economic Census, new forecasts for population growth unrelated to military projects, and an improved representation of the Terrestrial Highway System.

Four potential cantonment/family housing alternatives and five potential LFTRC alternatives are under consideration. The travel demand modeling methodology for the alternatives and combination of alternatives was defined and directed by the DoD and the FHWA to provide detailed off-base (external) roadway and intersection analysis for one representative pairing (the modeled combination) for a cantonment/family housing alternative and LFTRC pairing. The following scenarios were modeled:

- Existing (Year 2012) Baseline Conditions (FHWA 2013c).
- Year 2030 No Build Baseline Conditions (FHWA 2013c).
- Year 2030 Finegayan (Alternative A) with NWF LFTRC (Alternative 5) (FHWA 2014).
- Year 2030 Finegayan-South Finegayan (Alternative B) with NAVMAG (East/West or L-Shaped) LFTRC (Alternative 2 or 4) (FHWA 2013b).
- Year 2030 AAFB (Alternative C) with NAVMAG (East/West or L-Shaped) LFTRC (Alternative 2 or 4) (FHWA 2013b).
- Year 2030 Barrigada (Alternative D) with NWF LFTRC (Alternative 5) (FHWA 2013b).
- Year 2030 No-Action Alternative Conditions (FHWA 2013b).

The Baseline Conditions scenarios represent the expected traffic growth on the island for Year 2030 without DoD action, and are considered to be the baseline conditions against which the "steady state" of the proposed action alternative would be compared. The No-Action Alternative Conditions scenario presumes the present course of action identified in the September 2010 ROD. All future scenarios assume completion of the roadway improvements identified in Table 3.12.1-1.

Traffic impacts of the proposed action cantonment/family housing and LFTRC alternatives and the No-Action Alternative were determined through a quantitative analysis of existing and future traffic volumes. It should be noted that there is typically a direct relationship between impacts on transportation resources and increase or decrease in population. Consequently, compared to the transportation (roadway) resource impacts described in the 2010 Final EIS, the magnitude of the impacts resulting from implementation (construction and operations) of the proposed action assessed in this SEIS would be smaller.

Roadway Segment Operations

This transportation impact analysis compares the existing capacity and demand on a roadway to the projected capacity and demand of that roadway. A principal objective of capacity analysis is the estimation of the maximum amount of traffic that can be accommodated by a given facility while maintaining desired operational qualities. Roadway segments were analyzed by comparing the 2013 Island-wide Traffic Model's forecast traffic volumes to the LOS thresholds summarized in Table 3.12.3-1.

The capacity thresholds distinguish between rural and transitional (semi-urban) areas (Table 3.12.3-1). For the purposes of this study, the rural areas include Route 9, the northern portion of Route 3, Route 3A, the southern portion of Route 1, Route 6, and Routes 2 and 4 in the southern portion of the island. Capacity thresholds are provided for the corresponding LOS with LOS F conditions occurring when traffic volume on the roadway exceeds the maximum capacity identified in the LOS E column. These LOS thresholds are based on research conducted and published by the Florida Department of Transportation using the methodologies in the *Highway Capacity Manual* (Transportation Research Board 2010). The Florida Department of Transportation tables are commonly used for planning purposes by jurisdictions across the U.S.

Table 3.12.3-1. Peak Hour Directional Level of Service Thresholds

Number of Lanes	*Median Type*	*Vehicles Per Hour*		
		LOS A, B, or C	*LOS D*	*LOS E*
Class 2 (Posted speed 35 mph [56 km/h] or lower, Rural areas)				
1	Undivided	670	740	NA
1	Divided with left-turn lanes	704	777	NA
2	Undivided without turn lanes	1,224	1,264	NA
2	Divided with left-turn lanes	1,530	1,580	NA
3	Divided with left-turn lanes	2,360	2,400	NA
Class 2 (Posted speed 35 mph [56 km/h] or lower, Transitional urban areas)				
1	Undivided	330	680	720
1	Divided with left-turn lanes	347	704	756
2	Undivided without turn lanes	400	1,168	1,280
2	Divided with left-turn lanes	500	1,460	1,600
3	Divided with left-turn lanes	810	2,280	2,420

Notes: Thresholds are per direction and indicate the maximum value to achieve the LOS. The weekday a.m. and p.m. peak hours on Guam occur between 8:00 a.m. and 9:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. and 5:30 p.m., respectively. NA indicates that volumes exceeding LOS D become LOS F because intersection capacities are reached.

Sources: FHWA 2013a, 2013c.

Roadway segments were analyzed by direction during the weekday a.m. and p.m. peak hours (occurs between 8:00 a.m. and 9:00 a.m., and 4:30 p.m. and 5:30 p.m., respectively) for every link in the 2013 Guam Island-wide Traffic Model. It is common for one travel direction of a roadway segment to experience a higher volume of traffic than the opposite direction during any given hour. The volume-to-capacity ratio for both directions of travel is reported for each study roadway segment.

Intersection Operations

The operations of signalized and unsignalized intersections along the major street network across the island were analyzed. The study intersections were evaluated using the methodologies outlined in the *Highway Capacity Manual* (Transportation Research Board 2010). Intersection LOS calculations, included in Appendix F, were computed using Trafficware's Synchro software package. The duration of delay is measured differently for signalized intersections compared to unsignalized intersections. Because an unsignalized intersection does not generally have as much traffic as a signalized intersection, the LOS delay is typically shorter than at a signalized intersection. At signalized study intersections, the operations analysis uses various intersection characteristics (e.g., traffic volumes, lane geometry, and signal phasing/timing) to estimate the average control delay experienced by motorists at an intersection. At unsignalized (one-way, two-way, and all-way stop-controlled) study intersections, LOS is related to the total delay per vehicle at the intersection as a whole (for all-way stop-controlled intersections) or for each stop-controlled approach (for one- and two-way stop-controlled intersections). Total delay is defined as the total elapsed time from when a vehicle stops at the end of the queue until the vehicle departs the queue. This time includes the time required for a vehicle to travel from the last-in-queue position to the first-in-queue position. Table 3.12.3-2 provides the delay thresholds for signalized and unsignalized intersections.

Table 3.12.3-2. Intersection Level of Service Definitions

LOS	*Description of Traffic Conditions*	*Average Delay (seconds per vehicle)*
Signalized Intersections		
A	Insignificant Delays: No approach phase is fully utilized and no vehicle waits longer than one red indication.	≤ 10.0
B	Minimal Delays: An occasional approach phase is fully utilized. Drivers begin to feel restricted.	> 10.0 and ≤ 20.0
C	Acceptable Delays: Major approach phase may become fully utilized. Most drivers feel somewhat restricted.	> 20.0 and ≤ 35.0
D	Tolerable Delays: Drivers may wait through more than one red indication. Queues may develop but dissipate rapidly, without excessive delays.	> 35.0 and ≤ 55.0
E	Significant Delays: Volumes approaching capacity. Vehicles may wait through several signal cycles and long vehicle queues from upstream.	> 55.0 and ≤ 80.0
F	Excessive Delays: Represents conditions at capacity, with extremely long delays. Queues may block upstream intersections.	> 80.0
Unsignalized Intersections		
A	No delay for stop-controlled approaches.	≤ 10.0
B	Operations with minor delays.	> 10.0 and ≤ 15.0
C	Operations with moderate delays.	> 15.0 and ≤ 25.0
D	Operations with some delays.	> 25.0 and ≤ 35.0
E	Operations with high delays, and long queues.	> 35.0 and ≤ 50.0
F	Operation with extreme congestion, with very high delays and long queues unacceptable to most drivers.	> 50.0

Source: Transportation Research Board 2010.

3.12.3.2 Impact Assessment Criteria

Direct and Indirect Impacts

Impacts related to the DoD's proposed action to relocate approximately 5,000 Marines and approximately 1,300 dependents can be identified as direct or indirect (or induced) impacts.

For roadways and intersections, direct impacts relate to the demand for roadways by the military population and facilities. A direct impact is an effect caused by the proposed action and occurs at the same time and place. Direct impacts related to roadways are analyzed and discussed in detail.

Indirect impacts generally relate to the increased demand for the roadways due to increases in the civilian population and facilities. There are two main contributors to indirect impacts for roadways: the construction workforce that would come to Guam, and induced civilian population growth from increased economic activity, both related to the proposed military relocation. Anticipated civilian population growth in the absence of the military relocation has been considered in the forecast of future demand for roadways, but is not a major contributor. Indirect impacts related to roadways and intersections are analyzed and discussed, although the analysis is more general and qualitative in nature; using readily available information from owners and operators of these systems, as well as from regulatory agencies.

Assessment Criteria

The project would have a significant impact on the environment if it would conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance, or policy that establishes measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system. The assessment takes into account all modes of transportation; including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system. Relevant components of the

circulation system include, but are not limited to; intersections, streets, highways and routes, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit.

Traffic Load and Capacity Thresholds

For intersections and roadway segments, the LOS rating deemed acceptable typically varies by jurisdiction, facility type, and traffic control device. LOS D is generally recognized as the minimum desirable operating condition. However, according to the 2030 Guam Transportation Plan it is recommended that, "All intersections and roadway segments should operate at LOS E during peak periods. Improvements undertaken by the GDPW would be designed to alleviate substandard LOS conditions to the extent feasible, with due consideration to physical and environmental constraints" (GDPW 2008).

The desired threshold for acceptable operating conditions at intersections and roadway segments is LOS E or better. Intersections and roadway segments operating at LOS F would be considered unacceptable. Consistent with the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 6: Chapter 4, Section 4.2.1.1: Methodology, page 4-40), a significant traffic impact is deemed to occur if:

- *For roadway segments and intersections* - the proposed action causes LOS to change from acceptable LOS (LOS A, B, C, D, or E) to unacceptable LOS (LOS F).
- *For roadway segments* - if the roadway segment is operating at unacceptable LOS (LOS F) under Year 2030 Baseline Conditions, and continues to operate at unacceptable LOS F with the proposed action, then a significant impact would be deemed to occur if the proposed action adds 5% to the total traffic on the roadway segment.
- *For intersections* - if the intersection is operating at unacceptable LOS (LOS F) under Year 2030 Baseline Conditions, and continues to operate at unacceptable LOS F with the proposed action, then a significant impact would be deemed to occur if the proposed action adds 50 vehicles to the intersection.

Other Thresholds

The proposed action would have a significant impact on the environment if it would:

- *For entry control facilities* - provide inadequate stacking distance, or result in excessive queuing that would affect operations of adjacent roadways or intersections under Force Protection Condition (FPCON) Bravo+ conditions.
- *For pedestrians and bicyclists* - substantially increase traffic hazards to motor vehicles, bicycles, or pedestrians due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) that does not comply with applicable design standards.
- *For transit, pedestrians and bicyclist* - fundamentally conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities; or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities.
- The indirect and cumulative impacts of the proposed action associated with induced civilian population growth, workforce housing, and logistics; as well as their significance, have been identified. In making these assessments, industry and regulatory standards were employed to make the determinations of impacts and significance.

3.12.3.3 Public Scoping Issues

The scoping comments/concerns regarding ground transportation are summarized as follows:

- Potential impacts from military expansion activities resulting in increased traffic around military bases, as well as residential areas off-base.
- Potential impacts from military expansion activities resulting in increased traffic on Marine Corps Drive (Route 1) and Route 4, specifically if the LFTRC is located at NAVMAG (Alternative 2, 3, or 4).
- Potential impacts from military expansion activities resulting in increased traffic on Route 3A, specifically if the LFTRC is located at NWF (Alternative 5).
- Potential impacts from military expansion activities resulting in the proposed diversion of Route 15; a major highway on Guam, specifically if the LFTRC is located at Route 15 (Alternative 1).
- Potential impacts from military expansion activities resulting in new access roads to NAVMAG (East/West) LFTRC (Alternative 2) and NAVMAG (L-Shaped) LFTRC (Alternative 4). Construction and operations of new access roads would potentially result in an impact to environmentally sensitive watersheds in southern Guam. Improvement of the existing Bubulao Road, off of Route 4A, should be considered to minimize impacts to the environmentally sensitive areas.
- Potential impacts from military expansion activities that would require Marine Corps personnel located in northeastern Guam to travel on already congested roadways, specifically if the LFTRC is located at any NAVMAG (East/West, North/South, or L-Shaped) (Alternative 2, 3, or 4) site.

3.13 MARINE TRANSPORTATION

3.13.1 Definition

Marine transportation refers to marine vessels and facilities used to support commercial, military, and recreational uses. Marine transportation could be impacted by the proposed alternatives through restricted vessel access to port facilities. Additionally, use of firing ranges could be affected by marine vessels traveling within marine waters (including shipping lanes) within the designated SDZs. Marine transportation is discussed in detail in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 14: pages 14-1 to 14-9).

3.13.1.1 Description of Port Facilities

The primary military, commercial, and recreational port facilities on Guam are located in Apra Harbor, the main berthing facility on the island. About 90% of marine transportation in Guam is conducted in Apra Harbor. Any vessel traffic associated with the proposed action would berth in Apra Harbor. Apra Harbor provides deep water and protected loading and off-loading facilities. Apra Harbor consists of a commercial harbor, naval complex, and repair facility. The port handles both containerized and conventional cargo from the U.S. and other countries. A more detailed description of Apra Harbor, including the condition of facilities and current levels of use, is included in Section 4.1.13 of this SEIS.

3.13.1.2 Designated Shipping Lanes

Vessel traffic in U.S. ports and harbors is governed by a system of traffic separation schemes. Traffic separation schemes are internationally recognized routing designations created by the Coast Guard that separate opposing flows of vessel traffic into lanes (also called fairways), including a zone between lanes where traffic is to be avoided (33 CFR § 166). Safety fairways are corridors in which no artificial island or fixed structure, whether temporary or permanent, is permitted (33 CFR § 167). The shipping lanes, which are also delineated by a series of geographic coordinates, provide unobstructed approaches for vessels using U.S. ports. Vessels are not required to use the lanes, but failure to use one, if available, would be a major factor for determining liability in the event of a collision with another ship or an underwater structure. Shipping lanes in the vicinity of Guam are shown in Figure 3.13.1-1.

Commercial ships travel from U.S. west coast ports (e.g., Ports of Long Beach, Oakland, Tacoma) through the Port of Honolulu and on to the Port of Guam. Depending on the shipping line, ships depart from the Port of Guam for various port locations in China (Ports of Ningbao and Shanghai), Hong Kong, Taiwan (Ports of Kaoshiung and Keelung), Philippines (Port of Davao), Japan (Ports of Yokohama, Nagoya, and Kobe), and South Korea (Port of Busan). There is no direct service from U.S. mainland ports, although there is direct service from Hawaii to Guam. However, no direct service exists from Guam to Hawaii or any other U.S. port of entry. Shipments from Guam travel westward on ships bound for Asia, with some vessels then traveling eastward across the Pacific to the U.S. west coast ports.

3.13.2 Regulatory Framework

Most of Outer Apra Harbor and the entire Inner Apra Harbor are under the jurisdiction of the DON. Use of these waters is restricted because they are adjacent to Naval Base Guam facilities. The operation of commercial vessels in Outer Apra Harbor is regulated by the Harbor Rules and Regulations of the Port Authority of Guam (PAG) (Public Law 26-72).

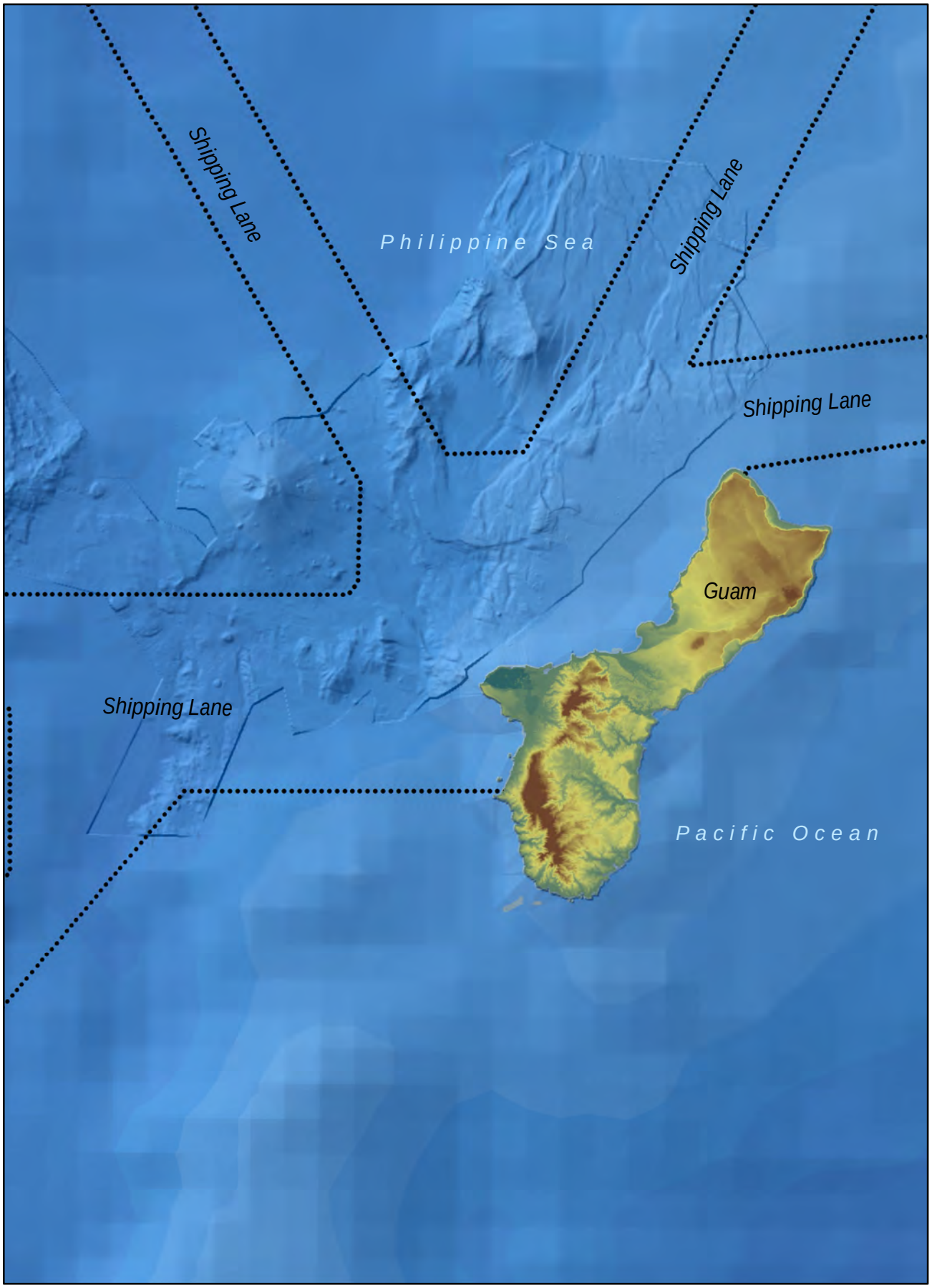
3.13.3 Approach to Analysis

3.13.3.1 Methodology

The proposed action could potentially impact marine transportation through potential delays in unloading/loading of ships due to reduced availability of port facilities from an increase in the number of vessels and vessel-handling requirements. Additionally, closure of the SDZs could interfere with vessel travel patterns during the use of firing ranges.

To determine the impacts of the proposed cantonment and family housing alternatives on available port facilities, the anticipated annual number of vessels that would visit Apra Harbor for each alternative has been compared to projected port mooring, crane, and storage capacity. The recent trend of vessel visits and volume of cargo was analyzed and extrapolated, and a comparison was made with the anticipated maximum number of vessels that would visit the harbor during the embarkation period (FY 2014 through FY 2022, the largest increase in vessel traffic by the proposed alternatives). Baseline and alternative forecasts are provided within the Port of Guam Master Update (PAG 2013). Potential significant impacts are assumed to occur if annual vessel visits or volume of cargo exceeds a threshold where processing time would increase or demand would exceed current capacity.

To determine the impact of marine transportation on LFTRC alternatives, the location of the proposed range SDZs were evaluated to determine potential conflict due to levels of vessel use of marine areas.



0 1.5 3 6 Nautical Miles

0 2 4 8 Kilometers

Figure 3.13.1-1
Guam Shipping Lanes

N

3.13.3.2 Impact Assessment Criteria

A significant adverse impact to marine transportation would be determined if the proposed action significantly interfered with usage of the Port of Guam by commercial or recreational marine traffic. For the proposed action, there is a concern that vessels would not have timely access to port facilities during the embarkation period.

The increased number of vessel visits due to the proposed action has the potential to cause an increase in processing times at the harbor facilities. The magnitude of the predicted impact depends on if the increased vessel visits will cause a delay beyond what has been historically experienced at Apra Harbor. Detailed comparisons of specific types of ship (that require particular dock facilities) would be warranted if the number of visits of that type of ship is predicted to increase. These criteria are used in analysis because it is impossible to accurately predict the annual traffic capacity of the port facilities.

Where the SDZ extends over marine waters that are used by commercial or recreational vessels, an impact to vessel traffic is possible. The impact would be significant if the closure of the SDZ would cause a disruption in established marine traffic patterns, including interrupting known shipping routes or schedules.

3.13.3.3 Public Scoping Issues

The DON received no comments pertaining to marine transportation during public scoping for this SEIS.

3.14 UTILITIES

3.14.1 Definition

Utilities refers to what is typically public utilities that are provided to the general population for basic services, including electrical power, potable water, wastewater services, municipal solid waste, and IT/COMM. In the case of military installations on Guam, some utilities are provided by DoD utility systems. In some instances, these DoD utility systems extend off-base, beyond installation boundaries. DoD utility systems extending beyond the boundaries of the cantonment and LFTRC alternatives are referred to as off-site utilities. Guam's utilities are defined and described in the following sections, and additional information regarding utilities as they relate to the action alternatives is provided in the utilities sections in Chapters 4 and 5 of this SEIS.

3.14.1.1 Electrical Power

The GPA provides all the electrical power used on-island by both civilians and the DoD. In cases of local or island-wide power outages, the DoD has dedicated emergency (standby) generators to maintain power to critical DoD facilities. A number of emergency (standby) generators are permitted and are operated under permitted conditions.

In addition to electrical power generation, the power systems also include substations, transmission lines, and distribution lines. The GPA owns and operates most of the island-wide transmission lines and substations. The DoD owns some off-base transmission lines and leases these to the GPA, which operates and maintains them. The DoD owns and operates substations and distribution lines serving many of their installations. Fuel storage tank farms, fuel pipelines, pumping facilities, and cooling water systems, including intakes and outflows, are also part of the power systems.

3.14.1.2 Potable Water

There are three distinct potable water systems on Guam. One system is owned and operated by the GWA, which serves the general civilian population on Guam. The other two systems are owned and operated by the DoD and serve most of the military installations on Guam. The DoD systems consist of the DON and Air Force systems. While these systems are being transitioned for operation by the DON under a joint region arrangement, their current status is that they are not fully integrated. The water systems include water production wells, surface impoundments, springs, transmission lines, water treatment facilities, pump stations, storage tanks, and distribution lines. Most water production for the central and northern parts of Guam is derived from water wells fed by the NGLA. Most water production for the southern parts of Guam is derived from springs and surface water impoundments, principally Fena Reservoir, a DoD resource.

3.14.1.3 Wastewater

The GWA owns and operates most of the WWTPs on Guam, except for the Apra Harbor WWTP, which is a DoD asset that primarily serves Naval Base Guam. The off-base collection systems on the island are all owned and operated by the GWA, except for those that are part of the Apra Harbor WWTP system. The on-base wastewater collection systems are owned by the DoD, but feed into main lines owned by the GWA (except for those feeding into the Apra Harbor WWTP). The wastewater systems include sewers, WWPS, treatment plants, and ocean outfalls.

3.14.1.4 Solid Waste

The main municipal solid waste landfill on Guam is the Layon Landfill owned by GovGuam. Transfer stations are located around Guam and facilitate municipal solid waste transportation to the Layon Landfill. The DoD currently has one recycling center and one transfer station on AAFB, but disposes its municipal solid waste at the Layon Landfill. The DoD owns and operates two landfills on their installations (i.e., Naval Base Guam and AAFB). The DON is currently coordinating with the GEPA regarding the status of the permit for the Naval Base Guam Landfill. The proposed action would be consistent with solid waste permit terms and conditions.

3.14.1.5 Information Technology/Communications

For IT/COMM, there are two systems: a commercial system and a DoD system. The commercial system provides basic internet, telephone, and television services. The DoD system is completely separate from the commercial system and provides necessary communications infrastructure to facilitate DoD operations. The IT/COMM systems typically consist of cables within buried conduit, encased in concrete, running between manholes/handholes.

3.14.2 Regulatory Framework

3.14.2.1 Electrical Power

The GPA comes under the control of the Consolidated Commission on Utilities for their budgets and rate structure, and USEPA Region 9 and the GEPA for emissions and operating permits. The GPA is subject to all applicable regulatory requirements, such as the CAA, CWA, Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan Compliance, Oil Pollution Prevention Regulation, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, Toxic Substance Control Act, and the Environmental Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act.

3.14.2.2 Potable Water

Potable water is regulated by the GEPA and USEPA Region 9. While the USEPA has delegated primary enforcement authority for the federal Safe Drinking Water Act and its implementing regulations to the GEPA, the USEPA retains the authority to enforce all federal regulations and requirements. The GWA is currently operating under a court order filed in November 2011, which is an amendment to the original 2003 Stipulated Order for Preliminary Relief to address violations of the Safe Drinking Water Act and the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations. The GWA water compliance background is presented in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 6, Chapter 3: Utilities, Section 3.1.2: Potable Water, pages 3-7 to 3-17) and is summarized and updated in the Affected Environment sections for Utilities in Chapter 4. In 2013, GWA reported substantial progress towards achieving overall compliance with USEPA requirements. However, the latest National Enforcement Investigations Center (NEIC) inspection report on GWA's potable water system conducted in 2012 found deficiencies in GWA's wells, water sources, distribution system, and storage tanks, as well as issues with management and operations. Details of the deficiencies, completed improvements, and the current status of relevant compliance requirements are discussed in Section 4.1.14.1.

The DON owns and operates the Fena Water Treatment Plant and the associated water transmission and distribution systems. The Fena Water Treatment Plant is subject to the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Act. Recently, there has been concern about exceeding drinking water standards for disinfection byproducts. The DON has remained in compliance by implementing short-term measures to reduce disinfection byproducts and continues to pursue long-term solutions and work with the GWA to jointly address this issue.

3.14.2.3 Wastewater

Wastewater is regulated by the USEPA Region 9 and the GEPA. The GWA owns, operates and maintains seven WWTPs on Guam, as well as the associated wastewater collection systems to transport sewage to the WWTPs. GWA WWTPs discharging to U.S. waters are subject to the conditions and limitations contained in NPDES permits issued by USEPA pursuant to the CWA. GWA's wastewater compliance background is presented in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 6, Chapter 3: Utilities, Section 3.1.3: Wastewater, pages 3-17 to 3-30) and is summarized and updated in the Affected Environment sections for Utilities in Chapter 4. The current major wastewater compliance requirements and issues for the GWA are covered under a 2011 court order, a USEPA NEIC inspection conducted in 2012, and revised NPDES permits issued in April 2013, which require upgraded treatment of wastewater for the Northern District WWTP and the Agaña WWTP.

The 2011 court order is not a permit, or a modification of any permit, under any federal, state, or local laws or regulations. The GWA is responsible for achieving and maintaining complete compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local laws, regulations, and permits. The revised NPDES permits for both the Northern District WWTP and the Agaña WWTP established discharge limits consistent with secondary treatment and Guam Water Quality Standards, including those for nutrients.

The DON owns and operates the Apra Harbor WWTP and the associated wastewater collection system. The Apra Harbor WWTP is subject to the conditions and limitations contained in the NPDES permit issued by the USEPA pursuant to the CWA. The DON continues to work with the USEPA under a federal facility compliance agreement to achieve compliance at this facility. The DON compliance background is presented in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 6, Chapter 3: Utilities, Section 3.1.3.5: Apra Harbor WWTP, pages 3-26 to 3-28).

3.14.2.4 Solid Waste

Municipal solid waste landfills on Guam are regulated by the GEPA. The USEPA provides the territory with criteria, information, guidance, policy, and regulations to help the GEPA and the regulated community make better decisions in dealing with a broad range of solid waste issues in accordance with federal law and related programs.

In February 2004, the USEPA, Department of Justice, and the GovGuam entered into a Consent Decree to resolve issues related to unauthorized discharge of pollutants under the CWA to the Lonfit River from the existing Ordot Dump, as discussed in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 6, Chapter 3: Utilities, Section 3.1.4: Solid Waste, pages 3-31 to 3-38). The Guam Solid Waste Authority is managed by the Federal Receiver (Gershman, Brickner, and Bratton, Inc.), pursuant to Orders of the District Court of Guam. The Receivership is responsible for all of the operations of the Guam Solid Waste Authority and implementation of the Consent Decree entered by the GovGuam and the USEPA in 2004. The Receivership would continue until the Consent Decree is fully implemented or is otherwise terminated by the District Court.

The Guam Solid Waste Authority was created as an autonomous, public corporation when Public Law 31-20 became law on April 4, 2011. This legislation established the Guam Solid Waste Authority under the Department of Public Works to handle the operations of what was formerly the Solid Waste Management Division. The legislation's stated objective is to achieve the GovGuam's eventual resumption of all functions, responsibilities, and authority for solid waste management and operations, and the governance thereof.

3.14.2.5 Information Technology/Communications

The Federal Communications Commission regulates cable television service. Installation of IT/COMM infrastructure is subject to standard regulations regarding construction of utilities on Guam.

3.14.3 Approach to Analysis

3.14.3.1 Methodology

The impact analysis for utilities compares the existing capacity and demand on a utility to the projected capacity and demand. This analysis is done for each of the action alternatives. Military and civilian populations on Guam are projected to increase as a result of the proposed military relocation. In general, projected population changes are used to forecast future demand for a utility, based on average per capita usage, plus both commercial and industrial uses. Estimated demand for the power utility is based primarily on proposed facilities and, in some cases, population. Changes in facility usage and new facility construction would also potentially contribute to the total projected demand. Demand projections are then compared to the planned capacity under each utility alternative.

In Chapter 4 of this SEIS, the affected environment and potential impacts are addressed for each of the proposed cantonment/family housing alternatives. This would consist of the ability of a utility (after modified as proposed) to properly handle and provide required services to both DoD and civilian customers. The analysis also considers the island-wide impacts from induced civilian growth and projected organic civilian growth that would be expected to occur without the proposed action. Chapter 5 describes the affected environment and potential impacts on utilities associated with implementation of the proposed LFTRC alternatives. Chapter 6 evaluates the additional impacts to utilities (i.e., in addition to those described in Chapters 4 and 5 for each alternative) that would result when a particular cantonment/family housing site alternative is paired with a particular LFTRC alternative.

3.14.3.2 Impact Assessment Criteria

For this assessment, determination of a significant adverse effect is made when the projected increase in demand for a utility would exceed the available or planned capacity for that utility, such that the utility system would provide substandard service to other areas for existing customers as a result. A significant adverse effect would also be determined should a utility not be able to operate within the parameters of their regulatory requirements. This evaluation pertains to whether the utility is operating within the design and capacity (taking into account the current condition of the infrastructure) of its systems, and/or whether the pre-proposed action status of a utility is within the parameters of its regulatory requirements. For example, if a utility would operate within the design and capacity of its systems with the additional estimated demands of the proposed action, but is expected to be operating in violation of its regulatory requirements when the proposed action would occur, there would be a determination of significant adverse impact. In a situation where a utility is currently operating in violation of regulatory requirements and the proposed action would utilize this utility above a negligible amount, there would be a determination of significant adverse impact as well.

A determination of no impact would be made if a utility is forecast to operate within its proposed capacity and in compliance with its permits. The utility assessments included all known present and future projects anticipated on Guam for DoD, GovGuam, and forecast civilian growth (induced by the proposed action and normal expected growth) through the year 2028. Any increase in utility requirements beyond that would be the normal responsibility of the utility agencies and has not been included in this impact determination.

3.14.3.3 Public Scoping Issues

The scoping comments/concerns regarding utilities are summarized as follows:

<u>Electrical Power</u>

- Any required refurbishment of combustion turbines for the generation of power should be in consultation with the GPA and the USEPA regarding whether this would qualify as routine maintenance, repair, and replacement; which, by rule, do not trigger a Prevention of Significant Deterioration permit modification. Given the age of these turbines however, the refurbishment might be categorized as “modifications” that would require an evaluation of potential emission increases.
- Concern regarding additional air emissions from any refurbished combustion turbines to generate electric power.

<u>Potable Water</u>

- Potable water needs inclusive of temporary contractors and construction workers should be estimated, and should take into account the estimated 50% unaccounted for water in the GWA water system.
- Required new drinking water sources should be identified. All treatment, storage, and distribution issues should be discussed.
- The NGLA should be discussed in regard to its sustainable yield. An updated estimate of that sustainable yield at the basin level should be provided.
- Options and plans for long-term water management on Guam should be discussed, such as formation of workgroups or other cooperative entities to develop long-term management strategies for potable water, including management of the NGLA.

- Any potential potable water shortfalls due to military expansion should be addressed, including a DoD commitment to implement a coordinated U.S. Government - GovGuam strategy for both funding and technical support for capital improvement projects needed to address these potential shortfalls.
- Provide information on how DoD would coordinate with the USEPA and GEPA to ensure compliance with all regulatory requirements for any new or substantially modified public drinking water systems.
- Identify the regulatory requirements that would apply should the groundwater be classified as groundwater under the direct influence of (GWUDI) surface water by the GEPA.
- Concerns that live-fire training could contaminate drinking water sources, including the NGLA (from the HG Range at Andersen South) and Fena Reservoir (from NAVMAG LFTRC alternatives). Note: this is more of a water resource issue than a potable water utility issue and thus is covered in Section 3.2.
- The calculation of water demand should not include assumptions that existing DoD facilities would reduce their overall water demand unless specific conservation measures are part of the proposed action.

Wastewater

- Explain the estimated increase in wastewater flows, including that from induced civilian growth and imported construction workforce, and how this increase of wastewater flows would be treated and disposed of in a manner consistent with the CWA.
- It is recommended that the DoD coordinate with the GWA on expansions and upgrades to any WWTP that would see a significant project related growth in wastewater flows within their service area.
- Use of any existing sewage collection systems should include a review of these collection systems for adequate capacity and integrity.
- Increases in wastewater flows to the Apra Harbor WWTP should examine how these increases could impact work being done under the current federal facilities compliance agreement.

Solid Waste

- The SEIS should include an integrated solid waste management plan.
- The SEIS should include a waste characterization study of the existing DoD waste stream.
- The SEIS should include a plan to address special waste not accepted by the Layon Landfill.
- The SEIS should include a mandatory recycling plan.
- Address aircraft carrier waste.
- Identify the DoD solid waste planning hierarchy and goals of EO 13514 and how these goals would be met for the proposed action.
- Address the quantity of construction and development (C&D) materials that would be expected and how they would be managed and if there is sufficient hardfill capacity.
- Discuss options for reducing and managing organic materials and diverting them from landfills, including green waste from vegetation clearing.
- Estimate future quantities of waste, including induced population growth and imported construction workforce increases, and evaluate how that waste would be managed. Identify any expected needs that would be the responsibility of the GovGuam.

Information Technology and Communications

During the public scoping process, there were no concerns expressed regarding IT/COMM.

3.15 SOCIOECONOMICS AND GENERAL SERVICES

3.15.1 Definition

Guam's socioeconomic attributes and general services are defined and discussed in detail in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 16: Socioeconomics and General Services, Section 16.1: Affected Environment, pages 16-1 to 16-67). Socioeconomics is defined as the basic attributes and resources associated with the human environment. Socioeconomic "resources" include population size and demographics; employment and income; economic activity (including interaction of economic sectors with the military); general services such as government-funded health and human services; social cohesion (including, but not limited to, Chamorro issues and military-civilian relations); and land acquisition as it pertains to economic activity and sociocultural effects.

3.15.2 Regulatory Framework

The CEQ regulations implementing NEPA state that when economic or social effects and natural or physical environmental effects are interrelated, the EIS would discuss these effects on the human environment (40 CFR § 1508.14). The CEQ regulations further state that the "human environment shall be interpreted comprehensively to include the natural and physical environment and the relationship of people with that environment." In addition, 40 CFR § 1508.8 states that agencies need to assess not only direct effects, but also "aesthetic, historic, cultural, economic, social, or health" effects. Following from these CEQ regulations, the socioeconomic analysis in this SEIS evaluates how elements of the human environment such as population, employment, housing, and public services might be affected by the proposed action.

3.15.3 Approach to Analysis

3.15.3.1 Methodology

The methodology for assessing socioeconomics impacts varies for different socioeconomic resources and is summarized briefly in this section. The SIAS in Appendix D contains more details regarding the different methodologies used.

Methods for Population Sections

Direct DoD population includes the number of active-duty personnel and civil-service government employees (and their respective dependents) that would in-migrate to Guam under the proposed action. This component of the proposed action is consistent for all cantonment alternatives. Data used to derive direct DoD population estimates are based on information provided by the DoD. The remaining project-related population is based on economic modeling of the expected increase in non-direct DoD jobs, including part-time jobs. In order to equate the number of jobs to a number of persons, jobs are converted into full time equivalent (FTE) units, so that one FTE job equals one person. A population growth estimation procedure was used to forecast the number of people that would in-migrate to Guam to fill the new FTE jobs, as well as the dependents that would accompany them.

The characteristics of the in-migrating population to Guam were also projected. These projections in turn fed into projections of the demographic and household impacts of the proposed action. Demographic and household characteristics are presented comparatively, meaning that characteristics of the new population

are compared to the existing population, and the impact is presented as the change in characteristics resulting from implementation of the proposed action.

Methods for Economic Sections

"Economic Impacts" primarily include topics where numerical estimates can be made, including:

- Civilian employment and income
- Housing for civilian population
- Government revenues and sources
- Gross Island Product (GIP)

Some economic topics are less conducive to quantification, so qualitative information about potential impacts is also presented for the following:

- Potential effects on standard of living
- Unemployment
- Local business opportunities and constraints
- Effects on tourism

The Impact Analysis for Planning (IMPLAN) Model (Minnesota IMPLAN Group Inc. 2013) was used in conjunction with input provided by DoD for measurement of economic impacts related to both construction (relatively short-term) and operational (relatively long-term) phases of the proposed action. IMPLAN is maintained and licensed by the Minnesota IMPLAN Group Inc. It is widely used by economists to assess the direct and indirect impacts of economic activities on local and regional economies. In addition to providing estimates of a "multiplier effect" (which measure how the initial influence of a direct impact is multiplied as it ripples through the economy), IMPLAN contains a detailed database which makes it possible to estimate the direct jobs and incomes associated with any given dollar amount of vendor purchases. The model uses "Social Accounting Matrix" multipliers with the amount of recycled (i.e., "multiplier"-related) spending limited to private sector spending. The IMPLAN model generates various outputs (economic output including value added, labor income, and employment) and provides specific detail on the nature of those outputs - whether the impacts are direct, indirect, or induced.

Because there is no economic model specifically tailored for Guam, the IMPLAN model was fitted with year 2010 data for Honolulu County, Hawaii and then modified internally - using factors gathered in published data and interviews with Guam sources - to represent the Guam economy. While Honolulu County has a larger and more diversified economy than Guam, the two places match up well in a structural capacity as both are economic hubs for island chains, and both are places where tourism and military activity are important industries. Guam and Honolulu County have both experienced high levels of construction activity and have construction equipment available on-island, which is an important factor for estimating the economic impacts of construction. Also, Guam and Honolulu County are similar in that they are banking centers. Guam has its own local banks and it is the center for banking in the Mariana Islands. Honolulu County also has its own local banks and it is the center for banking in the Hawaiian Islands. This similarity is important as the banking system is a facilitator of intra-industry commerce, which is a major underlying factor in capturing accurate multiplier effects.

Adjustments to the Honolulu County model were made to compensate for Honolulu's larger size and more diversified economy. Industry compositions were compared and where the IMPLAN model included industries present in Honolulu County that are not present in Guam, those industries were

removed from the model so that they would not contribute to intra-industry expenditures or multiplier effects. With the IMPLAN model adjusted to represent the Guam economy, spending associated with the proposed action that would stimulate the Guam economy and generate economic activity versus spending that would "leak" off-island or never reach the island at all could be accounted for.

The analysis also included broad estimates of GovGuam tax revenues. These estimates stem from economic modeling results of value added and labor income. Value added results served as the tax base for Gross Receipts Tax and Corporate Income Tax revenue analysis. Civilian labor income estimates (along with direct military pay) served as the tax base for income tax revenue analysis.

Housing demand and supply analysis was conducted to assess whether demand within Guam's private-sector housing market would be affected by in-migrating civilian populations during construction and operation of the proposed action, exclusive of active duty military and their dependents (who are assumed to live in the main cantonment) and foreign national construction workers granted H-2B visas. Civilian housing demand impacts are based on population impacts. The total population impacts are divided by an estimated (based on U.S. Census data) number of persons per household, yielding the estimated number of new housing units required. If there is an on-island shortage of housing units needed to meet the projected demand associated with the proposed action, then additional housing units would be required. In the case of a housing shortfall, the island economy would either generate housing that may remain vacant thereafter, or the disincentives for such short-term housing production could result in a shortage of housing during the construction period.

Analyses for other economic topics (standard of living, unemployment, business opportunities and constraints, and effects on tourism) are presented, for the most part, qualitatively. In some cases published data or results derived from the economic model were used as a basis for analysis. In most cases, however, data used to develop these analyses were qualitative, based on in-person interviews conducted for the SIAS (Appendix D).

Methods for Public Service Sections

Impacts on GovGuam public service agencies were estimated based on information from literature reviews, searches of online and historical data sources, written questionnaires, key informant interviews, and published agency data when available.

The basic method of analysis involved first determining the number of key professional staff currently working at each agency, these most recent staffing data are presented in the affected environment section. In addition to presenting the most recent data in the affected environment section, appropriate baseline measures were determined by applying historical data from the agencies, which minimizes the likelihood that the most recent available figures might be derived from years with unusually high or low standards of service. In most cases, staffing data provided by agencies during the 2013 data gathering for the SIAS was based on data from the year 2010. Then the number of each agency's "service population" (i.e., the people using the services) was determined, and care was taken to determine whether this meant the population in general or just some portion, such as civilians only or children only. Finally, these two numbers were used to develop an agency-specific ratio of key professional staff positions to service population.

Once the above calculations were completed, population increases associated with the proposed action could be applied to the ratios to determine the additional professional staff requirements that would be associated with the proposed action. Potential increases in the need for professional staff were calculated for agencies that would see an increase in demand from service populations, as well as growth-permitting

agencies that would see an increase in demand from increased development and permitting activities. While the results of analysis indicate the anticipated required number of additional staff, it is not anticipated that all of those requirements would be met. This is because it is not anticipated that hiring would occur quick enough to meet rising employment demand so, as employment demand declines, there would not necessarily be layoffs to the extent that analysis may imply.

Methods for Sociocultural Sections

Sociocultural topics are addressed in a qualitative fashion. The analysis used available evidence from published sources, interviews, and historical data. Some social issues could have many outcomes and are more important to manage than to predict. There are also pre-existing social issues that, due to the nature of the proposed action, may be more often discussed or remembered by Guam's residents. Issues such as these were discussed in the affected environment section of the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 16: Socioeconomics and General Services, Section 16.1.6: Sociocultural Issues, pages 16-32 to 16-39).

The analysis of sociocultural issues focused on the following topics:

- Crime and social order.
- Political and Chamorro issues.
- Community cohesion.

Methods for Land Acquisition Sections

The analysis of land acquisition impacts focuses on the potential economic and sociocultural effects of an increase in federally controlled land on Guam. Land acquisition analysis differs from the analysis of other socioeconomic resources because the potential impacts are specific to each action alternative. Though no land acquisition is proposed for the cantonment/family housing alternatives, four of the five LFTRC alternatives would involve land acquisition.

The impact assessment is divided into two sections, an economic impact section and a sociocultural impact section. Within those two sections the potential impacts on the following stakeholders are assessed:

Individual Owner/Occupants: defined as directly affected landowners, claimants, and tenants (including lessees and licensees) whose lots would be potentially acquired due to the proposed action.

Community: defined as members of the Guam island-wide community who might be impacted by the proposed land acquisition. There are concerns that the community immediately surrounding the parcels to be acquired would be impacted more significantly than the general Guam community, but the focus of impact assessment is on the entire Guam community.

GovGuam: defined as a large landowner who leases property and maintains properties in trust or for the benefit of the larger community. While the potential impacts of land acquisition could be discussed under either the construction or operations phases of the proposed action, for this SEIS analysis they are considered operational long-term impacts.

3.15.3.2 Impact Assessment Criteria

Significance determination criteria vary among different types of socioeconomic impacts, because what might be beneficial to one entity could be adverse to another, or the impacts could be mixed (i.e., elements that are both beneficial and adverse). For example, increased job opportunities generated by a project may be considered beneficial, while potential social stress from in-migrant workers attracted by the new job opportunities may be considered an adverse impact.

The CEQ regulations for implementing NEPA provide broad guidelines for determining whether impacts are considered significant based on intensity and/or the context of existing socioeconomic conditions. None of the guidelines are specific to socioeconomic topics, but some of the guidelines refer to the "public" or the "human environment" rather than physical resources or places. CEQ guidelines contribute to the following formulations of impact assessment criteria.

Criteria for Population/Economic Sections

Although there is no national legislation that establishes criteria for assessing socioeconomic impacts, there are DoD-specific legislation (Public Law 110-17 10 USC 2391: Military base reuse studies and community planning assistance) and implementing DoD Directives (DoD 3030.01 and 5410.12) that address the issue of what is a significant impact on communities due to changes in DoD programs, such as a military base realignment or expansion. Collectively, these documents establish "thresholds" that allow the DoD's OEA to provide communities with technical and financial assistance for organizing and planning for DoD program impacts. To qualify for financial assistance, the magnitude of DoD personnel increases must meet the following statutory thresholds:

- More than 2,000 direct military, civilian, and contractor DoD personnel (i.e., net additional).
- More military, civilian and contractor personnel than equal to 10% of the number of persons employed in the counties or independent municipalities within 15 miles (24 km) of the installation, whichever is less.
- Federal, state, or local community impact planning assistance is not otherwise available.

Additionally, the OEA must make a finding that the affected community would experience a "direct and significantly adverse consequence" based on the DoD impacts in light of community-specific needs and resources (Economic Adjustment Technical Bulletin 5: Managing Community Growth).

The above thresholds are population/economic and capacity-driven and they have been applied by the OEA to make financial grants to GovGuam.

The Population/Economic analysis in this SEIS focuses primarily on the impact the proposed action would have on the economy of Guam and the prosperity of its people. Given that the OEA threshold criteria have already been met, for purposes of this analysis, any population or economic impact was considered "significant" if it would add 2% or more at any point in time to expected population or economic levels without the proposed action. The literature on growth rates that communities can absorb without experiencing serious consequences to their physical and social infrastructure and fiscal health does not provide an absolute threshold. Rather, the literature points to the relative abilities of communities to absorb growth based on their existing capacities and contextual settings. The threshold value of 2% was selected for purposes of this SEIS because of the small size and remoteness of Guam's economy and its relatively limited financial resources. Another value often used for statistical comparisons is 5%, but this threshold of significance was deemed too stringent for Guam given existing constraints on Guam's infrastructure capacity and financial situation.

Quantifiable impacts related to jobs and dollars - the usual measures of economic prosperity - were considered "beneficial" impacts if implementation of the proposed action increased the level of jobs or dollars by 2% or more. While there is the potential for an economic downturn after the construction boom peak has occurred, the overall positive economic impact to Guam resulting from the proposed action would still yield steady-state "beneficial" effects even if an economic downturn were to occur after construction was completed.

Impacts that are either qualitative (such as effects on tourism) or where precise numbers cannot be predicted (such as cost of living) were given significance ratings on a judgmental basis considering the overall information available from surveys or interviews conducted as part of this study. In some cases the results of these efforts were too mixed in nature to be clearly called either a beneficial or an adverse impact.

Population increases in particular were considered as inherently mixed (both beneficial and adverse), because population growth fuels economic expansion, but sudden growth also strains government services and the social fabric.

Criteria for Public Services Sections

The Public Services analysis focused on the impacts of the proposed action to GovGuam public services and permitting agencies. Public services agencies affected by increased population were grouped according to the category of services provided (e.g., education, health, and public safety) and the permitting agencies affected by increases in development were evaluated as a single group. The potential impact to each agency was characterized in terms of the proportional increase in staffing requirement that would result (both directly and indirectly) from the project-related increase in either island population or the amount of development.

The significance of the staffing level impacts was evaluated both quantitatively and qualitatively, at the agency group and the individual agency level. Individual agency staffing impacts were aggregated by agency groups and the resulting total percentage staffing impact for each group was used as a screening mechanism to identify agency groups with a generally higher level of impact. A total or group-level increase of 2% above baseline staffing for the group was used to screen out the higher impact groups for closer evaluation. The staffing impacts on the individual agencies within such groups was then scrutinized more closely, taking into account not only the percentage increase in required staffing, but also the unique circumstances and context that influence how each agency would really be affected by the increase. For example, on a percentage basis, there could be a greater requirement for nurses than police officers. However, given the additional context that Guam's capacity to train skilled nurses has recently increased due to programs at Guam Community College (GCC) in the new Allied Health Building, and that the Guam Police Department (GPD) has identified critical existing deficits in equipment and staff along with problems with employee retention, the impact to public safety agencies might be considered significant while the impacts to public health agencies might be considered less than significant. The percentage increase by itself is not sufficient to justify a significance determination without also evaluating reasonable contextual factors.

Also, temporal considerations were included as qualifiers of significance - significant impacts were qualified as either short-term (occurring for a few years during the construction phase) or long-term (occurring over the steady-state operational period). Because the construction period and the operational period would overlap for a few years, short-term impacts coincide with maximum impacts (i.e., the highest level of impacts would be short-term while lower levels of impacts would be the norm in the long-term). In terms of increased staffing requirements, this may mean (for example) that an agency would require 20 additional staff during the construction phase but a more manageable 2 additional staff in steady-state operations. So, in many cases, impacts were determined to be significant in the short-term but less than significant in the long-term.

This approach to determining significance differs from the fixed threshold criterion that was used in the 2010 Final EIS. The 2010 Final EIS applied a strict quantitative threshold of a 2% or higher increase in staffing to determine significance, regardless of any other circumstances or context. While percentage

increases in staffing required were considered in this SEIS analysis, and the 2% level was used to initially screen agency groups for closer evaluation, the additional contextual information that was considered in the impact assessment (e.g., existing agency deficits, capacity going forward, and temporal considerations) is more reasonable and less arbitrary than using a uniform quantitative threshold without real-world context.

Criteria for Sociocultural Sections

Sociocultural impacts are largely qualitative in nature, and the analysis focused less on predicting quantifiable impacts than on identifying potential problems and opportunities. However, sociocultural impacts remain an important element of the proposed action and have attracted much public attention and comment. Many sociocultural impacts tend to be mixed in nature. To the extent their "significance" can be assessed, it was based on the relative magnitude of the proposed action under consideration. They were regarded as "adverse" if they threatened public safety or order, and "beneficial" if they preserved or enhanced the social fabric.

Criteria for Land Acquisition Sections

Economic Significance

There would be no economic impact to individual landowners when the federal government acquires land under the Uniform Act. The Uniform Act provides for just compensation under either negotiated purchase (as there is an agreed upon price) or eminent domain (as the payment for land is determined by a federal court). Furthermore, the Uniform Act prescribes full compensation for improvements to land and relocation costs for occupants of land. The 5th amendment of the U.S. Constitution guarantees the provision of "just compensation" to landowners and occupants of land when the government takes land from private hands for public use.

Economic impacts to the community would occur if land acquisition were to affect the viability of Guam to achieve a self-sustaining economy (discussed in terms of equity value of private land and capacity for agricultural production), and the ability of the community to choose recreational areas to frequent. Economic impacts to GovGuam would occur if land acquisition were to affect the government's ability to collect taxes and garner revenue from real property on the island.

The significance of these impacts is determined through a consideration of the magnitude of the economic value of these impacts relative to these same economic factors Guam-wide. More detailed information regarding the approach to land acquisition impact assessment and significance determinations can be found in the SIAS, Appendix D.

Sociocultural Significance

Regardless of the type of land acquisition adopted (lease, purchase, other), acquisition would require any tenants or current occupants on the land to relocate. There may be some tenants or licensees who are interested in relocating or do not mind relocating, and would perceive the federal acquisition or lease of the property they currently occupy as beneficial. Others who do not want to relocate are likely to consider forced relocation as an adverse impact even though they would be compensated.

Because specific parcels of land may represent patterns of social organization and interpersonal ties to a landowner, user or occupant, land acquisition may cause scattering of social networks, kinship groups and other social resources available to the individual (i.e., a phenomenon known as "social disarticulation" may occur). Cultural marginalization may be experienced within the Guam community due to land acquisition, and would center on cultural site access and the maintenance of the integrity or intrinsic

characteristics of a cultural property. If public access to cultural sites is restricted, or project actions disturb the characteristics of a cultural property that make them culturally important, then the proposed action would have an adverse impact on the community's cultural cohesion under NEPA.

Finally, the taking of land by the federal government from an unwilling seller would be considered an adverse sociocultural impact on the entities that are losing ownership or control of their property. "Taking property" in this discussion refers to a situation where the property owner is legally required to sell property to the federal government.

The significance of these impacts is determined through a consideration of the magnitude of these potential impacts to individuals as well as the Guam-wide community and is influenced by the DON's adherence to federal regulations, most notably the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies for Federal and Federally Assisted Programs Act of 1970, as amended (Uniform Act), and as enacted through Public Law 91-646, which provides minimum standards of performance for all federally funded projects that require the acquisition of real property, including the relocation of persons displaced by such acquisition.

3.15.3.3 Public Scoping Issues

During the scoping process, a variety of socioeconomic concerns were expressed by both local residents and by GovGuam. Additionally, these issues have been stressed in studies and publications released by GovGuam and covered in the public media on Guam. The three most common concerns expressed through the scoping process included the economy (20%), cultural identity (19%), and population growth (18%). More generally, concerns identified during the scoping period included:

- *Economics:* References to potential impacts to the economy.
- *Tourism:* References to potential impacts to the tourism sector.
- *Crime:* References to potential rise in crime rate.
- *Cultural Identity:* References to the people and Chamorro culture of Guam.
- *Infrastructure:* References to potential impacts to the existing infrastructure of Guam.
- *Population Growth:* References to increased population associated with the proposed action and alternatives.
- *Guam Self Determination:* References to Guam and its citizens having the right to determine the future of Guam.
- *Public Services:* References to potential impacts to existing public services.
- *Land Acquisition:* The general consensus was that the DON should look at all possible alternatives within its own land before it considers the use of public and private lands. Public scoping comments indicated that a number of Guam residents are not supportive of an increase in federally owned or controlled land on Guam, and considered the increase an adverse impact. Furthermore, comments did not support further access restrictions to recreational and cultural resources on island as a result of military development.

3.16 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AND WASTE

3.16.1 Definition

The analysis of hazardous materials, hazardous waste, toxic substances, and contaminated sites focuses on the potential for these substances to be introduced into the environment during construction/demolition or from operations and maintenance activities. A comprehensive description of hazardous materials and

waste on Guam is provided in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 17: Hazardous Materials and Waste, Section 17.1: Affected Environment, pages 17-1 to 17-11). This SEIS includes any relevant hazardous material and waste information that may have changed or been updated since the 2010 Final EIS was completed.

3.16.2 Regulatory Framework

DoD installations are required to comply with all applicable federal, territorial (e.g., GEPA), and DoD laws and regulations and EOs with regards to hazardous materials and waste. For the purposes of this SEIS, phrases such as hazardous material, hazardous waste, and toxic substances are defined in the same manner as the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 17: Hazardous Materials and Waste, Section 17.1: Affected Environment, pages 17-1 to 17-7). The regulatory framework that pertains to the use, storage, transport, handling and disposal of these materials, waste and substances is also the same as described in the above referenced section of the 2010 Final EIS.

3.16.3 Approach to Analysis

3.16.3.1 Methodology

Potential impacts related to hazardous materials, hazardous waste, and toxic substances were evaluated by assessing impacts of the proposed action on the procedures, policies, plans, and infrastructure required to safely and responsibly store, dispense, handle, and dispose of additional hazardous materials, toxic substances, and/or hazardous waste. The methodology for assessing impacts from hazardous waste also considered the likelihood of generating and encountering hazardous waste during construction by considering the use of substances such as fuels, paints, and solvents during the construction phase as well as by comparing the proximity of proposed facility development to known contaminated sites or buildings proposed for demolition. For purposes of this analysis, contaminated sites that could result in conditions indicative of releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances (i.e., groundwater contamination) were also considered. In addition, the analysis considered potential operational impacts (i.e., using more hazardous materials and generating more hazardous waste that would each need proper handling, storage, and documentation once the proposed action is in the operations phase of implementation).

3.16.3.2 Impact Assessment Criteria

Factors considered in the analysis include the potential for increased human health risk or environmental exposure, as well as changes in the quantity and types of hazardous substances transported, stored, used, and disposed.

The determination of significance is based upon existing hazardous substance management practices, expected or potential impacts of the proposed action and alternatives, and potential mitigation measures to reduce the severity of impacts. This determination evaluated the overall ability to manage or control hazardous materials and waste impacts and consequences to soils, surface water, groundwater, air, and biota. This determination considers current conditions and potential consequences relative to the anticipated ability of the hazardous substance management infrastructure to accommodate added hazardous substance demands on the overall system. Specifically, for hazardous substances to be considered a significant impact, the following would have to occur:

- Leaks, spills, or releases of hazardous substances to environmental media (i.e., soils, surface water, groundwater, air, and/or biota) resulting in unacceptable risks to human health or the environment.

- Violation of applicable federal, state, or local laws or regulations regarding the transportation, storage, handling, use, or disposal of hazardous substances.

3.16.3.3 Public Scoping Issues

The scoping comments/concerns regarding hazardous materials and waste are summarized as follows:

- Range management and housekeeping practices.
- Lead management and mitigation at training ranges.
- Use of depleted uranium during live-fire training exercises.
- Erosion control at ranges.
- Lead impacts to surface waters from leaching and erosion of range soils.
- Changes in hazardous waste generation and type.
- Hazardous waste minimization and mitigation methods.
- Hazardous material/waste spill prevention and control.

3.17 PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY

3.17.1 Definition

Public health and safety issues pertinent to Guam are described in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 18: Public Health and Safety, Section 18.1: Affected Environment, pages 18-1 to 18-12). This SEIS includes any relevant public health and safety information that may have changed or been updated since the 2010 Final EIS was completed.

Public health and safety issues include operational safety, environmental health effects, notifiable diseases, mental illness, hazardous substances, unexploded ordnance (UXO), and traffic incidents. Notifiable diseases are diseases that are required by law to be reported to government authorities (i.e., cholera, dengue, hepatitis C, malaria, measles, rubella, typhoid fever, tuberculosis, Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome [AIDS], and sexually transmitted diseases [STDs]). This collation of information allows authorities to monitor the disease and provides early warning of possible outbreaks. Mental illness includes various psychiatric conditions that cause impairment of an individual's behavior. Unexploded military munitions include ordnance items that were fired from a weapon and failed to function properly or munitions that were not fired but abandoned and were not properly disposed. A traffic incident is a road traffic incident that usually involves one automobile (e.g., car, truck, motorcycle) colliding with either another vehicle or a stationary roadside object. Additional detail regarding DON and Marine Corps safety standards, explosive safety standards, and electromagnetic emissions safety is provided below. The ROI for public health and safety concerns includes the entire island for concerns related to notifiable diseases. The ROI for concerns related to operational safety, environmental health effects (i.e., noise and water quality), hazardous substances, UXO, and transportation is focused on the locations of the proposed cantonment and family housing alternatives (see Chapter 4 of this SEIS) and the proposed LFTRC alternatives (see Chapter 5 of this SEIS).

3.17.1.1 Range Activities

As outlined in the documents developed by the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations (OPNAVINST 3500.39A) and the Marine Corps (MCO 3500.27A), Operational Risk Management is employed at training ranges to identify and assess hazards and implement controls for all phases of training events.

For live-fire training ranges, a containment area is established to ensure live-fire training is contained by SDZs developed for the range. SDZs are prepared to determine the restricted land and airspace requirements to laterally and vertically contain projectiles, fragments, debris, and components resulting from the firing of weapons. A composite SDZ provides a summation of acceptable individual SDZs for a particular range and defines the minimum land and airspace areas needed for safe live-fire training associated with applicable weapons.

Noise

Potential impacts on public health and safety from increased noise can be indirect or direct, short or long-term, or permanent. These impacts are a function of intensity and duration of noise. Indirect impacts on humans from noise can include annoyance, speech interference, difficulty concentrating, reduced efficiency, low morale, and adverse social behavior (Occupational Safety and Health Administration [OSHA] 2009).

The primary direct impacts of excessive noise exposure on public health and safety may include:

- *Acoustic trauma,* a temporary or permanent hearing loss caused by a sudden, intense acoustic or noise event (i.e., an explosion).
- *Tinnitus,* a condition of "ringing in the ears." The predominant cause of tinnitus is long-term exposure to high sound levels, though it can also be caused by short-term exposure to very high sound levels, such as gunshots. Many people experience tinnitus during their lives. Although the sensation often is only temporary, it can be permanent and debilitating.
- *Noise-induced temporary threshold shift* is a temporary loss in hearing sensitivity. This condition may be the result of the acoustic reflex of the stapedial muscle; short-term exposure to noise; or fatigue of the inner ear. Hearing sensitivity may return to the pre-exposed level in a matter of hours or days, assuming that no continued exposure to excessive noise occurs.
- *Noise-induced permanent threshold shift* is a permanent loss in hearing sensitivity caused by the destruction of sensory cells in the inner ear. This condition can be caused by long-term exposure to noise, or acoustic trauma.

Explosives Safety

Siting requirements for explosive materials storage (e.g., munitions) and handling facilities are based on safety and security criteria established by the DoD Explosive Safety Board. ESQD arcs determine the distance between ordnance storage and handling facilities and inhabitable areas. Ammunition and bulk explosives are stored in magazines specifically designed, sited, and designated for this purpose. A magazine's ESQD arc is calculated by the type and amount of ordnance stored in that magazine. ESQD requirements and permissible storage capacities are established by Naval Sea Systems Command and approved by the DoD Explosives Safety Board.

Unexploded military munitions can be classified into two main categories: UXO and discarded military munitions (DMM). UXO includes ordnance items that were fired from a weapon and failed to function properly (i.e., explode). These items are fused and are considered more sensitive than DMM. DMM includes munitions that were not fired but abandoned and were not properly disposed. DMM items could include munitions that were left behind by military personnel and intentionally buried (i.e., weapons cache) or unintentionally buried as a result of combat on the island. Additionally, the retaking of Guam by Allied/American forces required amphibious landings. Therefore, UXO and DMM may also be present in waters off the assault beaches.

UXO and DMM items include, but are not limited to aerial bombs, Naval and field artillery projectiles, aerial and barrage rockets, mortar rounds, bazooka rounds, hand grenades, landmines, flares, and other pyrotechnic devices. The aforementioned munitions vary in size (e.g., 105-mm or 5-inch projectiles) and explosive hazard (e.g., high explosive, incendiary filler).

Clearances for unexploded military munitions have been conducted in the past to remove this hazard, and unexploded military munitions have been found and reported periodically since the end of WWII. Although almost 70 years have passed since the battle for Guam and portions of the island have been developed, unexploded military munitions may still be present.

In accordance with Naval Ordnance Safety and Security Activity Instruction 8020.15D, Explosives Safety Submission (ESS) documentation must be prepared that details how explosive safety standards are applied to munitions responses. The ESS also addresses how a project would comply with applicable environmental requirements related to the management of munitions and explosives of concern (MEC) and material potentially presenting an explosive hazard (MPPEH). At munitions response sites, no site operations may begin unless Naval Ordnance Safety and Security Activity and the DoD Explosive Safety Board have reviewed and approved the ESS. Preparation of an ESS is required when conducting ground-disturbing or other intrusive activities in areas known or suspected to contain MEC and/or MPPEH. The ESS outlines specific measures to be taken to ensure the safety of workers and the public. ESS documentation has been prepared for activities proposed on Guam.

Electromagnetic Emissions

Radar and other high-energy electromagnetic emissions can constitute a hazard to persons exposed to radiation above a threshold power density. Electromagnetic signals emanating from communication and other radar equipment can also interfere with and adversely affect stored ordnance and fuel. Electromagnetic radiation hazards occur when transmitting equipment generates sufficient field intensity to cause harmful or injurious effects to humans or wildlife; induce or couple currents and/or voltages of magnitudes sufficient to initiate electro-explosive devices in ordnance; or create sparks of sufficient magnitude to ignite flammable materials.

Exposure to electromagnetic emissions is controlled in accordance with national exposure standards (e.g., federal and voluntary exposure standards), which are set by experts in biophysics, medicine, engineering, and epidemiology. The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers International Committee for Electromagnetic Safety produces an electromagnetic emission standard that has been adopted by the American National Standards Institute as an Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers/American National Standards Institute standard. This voluntary standard is based on numerous sources of scientific information that are subject to rigorous review. After reviewing the biological effects database, scientific committees concluded that the threshold for potential adverse biological effects was 4 watts per kg of absorbed electromagnetic emission per unit mass of tissue. The standards-making organizations have adopted safety factors for electromagnetic emission exposures in occupational and general public settings. These safety factors are set at 10 for occupational exposures and 50 for general public exposures, thereby reducing the adverse biological effects threshold to 0.4 and 0.08 watts per kg, respectively (Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers 1999).

3.17.2 Regulatory Framework

The Marine Corps practices Operational Risk Management as outlined in the OPNAVINST 3500.39A and MCO 3500.27A. Requirements outlined in these documents provide for a process to maintain readiness in peacetime and achieve success in combat while safeguarding people and resources. The

health and safety analysis presented in the following sections addresses issues related to the health and well-being of both military personnel and civilians living on Guam in the vicinity of proposed military operations and training areas.

The Guam Department of Public Health and Social Services (GDPHSS) ensures construction and daily activities on Guam are conducted in accordance with applicable federal and Guam laws and regulations to ensure a safe working and living environment for Guam residents to live and work.

The USEPA and GEPA enforce Safe Drinking Water Act standards and related legislation to protect public health. Currently, Guam's water quality meets Safe Drinking Water Act standards.

3.17.3 Approach to Analysis

3.17.3.1 Methodology

Public health and safety concerns were addressed based on anticipated changes in the population of Guam, both from natural increases and from population growth created by implementing the proposed alternatives for cantonment/family housing and the LFTRC. Average per capita incidents for notifiable diseases, mental illness, and traffic incidents were used to calculate the potential increase in these incidents as a result of the alternatives. Safety of construction workers would be conducted in accordance with Occupational Safety and Health Administration guidelines to ensure a safe work environment.

Data used for the analysis included information regarding the current and projected population of Guam as well as incident rates for notifiable diseases, mental illness, and traffic accidents. Population, notifiable disease, mental illness, and traffic accident data were obtained from various sources including the Guam Bureau of Statistics and the Bureau of the Census. Information regarding the possible presence of UXO was obtained from various military and public sources. Operation safety information specific to the proposed movement of Marines to Guam was obtained from military sources (see Chapter 9, References, of this SEIS). Impacts due to environmental effects related to the proposed action were derived from appropriate chapters of this SEIS. These include water resources, noise, and hazardous materials and waste.

3.17.3.2 Impact Assessment Criteria

Factors considered in determining whether an alternative would have a significant public safety impact include the extent or degree to which implementation of the alternative would subject the public to increased risk of contracting a disease or experiencing personal injury. For proposed military events conducted on Guam, specific and documented procedures are in place to ensure that the public is not endangered by military operations and training activities.

3.17.3.3 Public Scoping Issues

The scoping comments/concerns regarding public health and safety are summarized as follows:

- Airborne toxic dust.
- Potential contamination of the Fena Valley Reservoir.
- Physical safety of the public with live ammunition in close proximity to villages.
- Potential impact on health of residents from increased stress due to increased noise levels.

3.18 ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE AND THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN

3.18.1 Definition

The definition of this resource area is unchanged from the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 19: Environmental Justice and the Protection of Children, Section 19.1.1 Definition of Resource, pages 19-1 to 19-4). Briefly summarized, EO 12898, *Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations*, requires federal agencies to assess the potential for their actions to have disproportionately high and adverse environmental and health impacts on minority and low-income populations. In 1997, EO 13045, *Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks*, required a similar analysis for children, where federal agencies must identify and assess environmental health risks and safety risks that may disproportionately affect children.

EO 12898 authorized the creation of an Interagency Working Group on Environmental Justice, overseen by the USEPA, to implement the EO's requirements. The Interagency Working Group and the USEPA developed guidance for terms contained in the EO. The USEPA (2013) defines environmental justice as "The fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income, with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies."

The following definitions apply to this section and the environmental consequences discussion in this SEIS (Section 4.1.18.2):

- Consistent with CEQ's *Environmental Justice Guidance Under the National Environmental Policy Act* (CEQ 1997), this chapter defines a racial minority according to the definition used in the 2010 U.S. Census: a racial minority includes American Indian or Alaskan Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander; Black or African American; and Hispanic or Latino. The 2010 Census (U.S. Census Bureau 2010a) allowed individuals to choose more than one race. For this analysis, consistent with guidance from the CEQ as well as USEPA (CEQ 1997; USEPA 1998, 1999), "minority" refers to people who are Pacific Islander, as well as those who are non-Pacific Islander of a race other than White alone.
- Also consistent with CEQ guidance (1997), this analysis bases the definition of low income on the official national poverty line according to the U.S. Census (U.S. Census Bureau 2010b) ($22,314 for a family of four).
- Based on U.S. Census 2010 data categories, children are defined as people under the age of 18.

3.18.2 Regulatory Framework

Neither the EO nor the CEQ guidance prescribes a specific format for environmental justice assessments in the context of NEPA documents. However, CEQ (1997) identifies the following six general principles intended to guide the integration of environmental justice assessment into NEPA compliance:

- Agencies should consider the composition of the affected area to determine whether minority populations, low-income populations, or Indian tribes are present in the area affected by the proposed action and, if so, whether there may be disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects on minority populations, low-income populations, or Indian tribes.
- Agencies should consider relevant public health data and industry data concerning the potential for multiple or cumulative exposure to human health or environmental hazards in the affected population and historical patterns of exposure to environmental hazards, to the extent such

information is reasonably available. For example, data may suggest there is disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects on a minority population, low-income population, or Indian tribe from the agency action. Agencies should consider these multiple, or cumulative effects, even if certain effects are not within the control or subject to the discretion of the agency proposing the action.

- Agencies should recognize the interrelated cultural, social, occupational, historical, or economic factors that may amplify the natural and physical environmental effects of the agencies proposed action. These factors should include the physical sensitivity of the community or population to particular impacts; the effect of any disruption on the community structure associated with the proposed action; and the nature and degree of impact on the physical and social structure of the community.
- Agencies should develop effective public participation strategies. Agencies should, as appropriate, acknowledge and seek to overcome linguistic, cultural, institutional, geographic, and other barriers to meaningful participation, and should incorporate active outreach to affected groups.
- Agencies should assure meaningful community representation in the process. Agencies should be aware of the diverse constituencies within any particular community when they seek community representation and should endeavor to have complete representation of the community as a whole. Agencies also should be aware that community participation must occur as early as possible if it is to be meaningful.
- Agencies should seek tribal representation in a manner that is consistent with current procedures and protocols between the U.S. and tribal governments, the federal government's trust responsibility to federally recognized tribes, and any treaty rights.

In addition, the DoD prepared a "Strategy on Environmental Justice" in 1995 (DoD 1995), which views the Environmental Justice analysis as integral to NEPA analysis of other resources. The DoD will follow these five principles outlined in the strategy to foster environmental justice:

- Promote partnerships with all stakeholders.
- Identify the impacts of DoD activities on minority and low-income populations.
- Streamline government.
- Improve the day-to-day operations of installations.
- Foster nondiscrimination in DoD programs (DoD 1995).

Provisions of the strategy that relate to the NEPA process include improving data collection, assessing how operations and activities affect local communities, and improving outreach efforts (DoD 1995).

3.18.3 Approach to Analysis

3.18.3.1 Methodology

Chapters 4 through 6 of this SEIS examine and identify the potential impacts that each alternative may have on various resources on Guam. Based on the conclusions reached in each resource chapter, the analysis of environmental justice sought to identify the adverse impacts that would disproportionately affect racial minorities, children, and/or low-income populations, based on the following assumptions:

- With regard to the identification of a minority population that could potentially be affected by impacts from the proposed action - the island of Guam is distinctive in that a majority of the population is considered to have minority status due to the prevalence of Pacific Islanders. Because the majority of Guam's population is identified as a minority group, analysis assumes

that wherever there would be adverse effects resulting from the proposed action, those adverse effects would impact minority populations.

- An impact to environmental justice is not solely determined based on whether a minority population is impacted. Rather, an impact to environmental justice can only be determined when an impact to a minority population is disproportionate. Disproportionality implies that minority populations would be affected more strongly than non-minority populations. Because the proposed action takes place only on Guam, the evaluation of environmental justice is based on whether there are disproportionate adverse effects within the context of alternatives for facility locations on Guam. Because such a large proportion of the population qualifies as a minority population, and all of Guam's villages are determined to be minority status areas, minority populations would not be affected disproportionately, relative to Guam's non-minority populations, by the identified adverse impacts.
- There would not be disproportionate environmental justice effects because every municipality on Guam is categorized as a minority population area. There can be determinations of disproportionate impacts to low-income and child populations if the impact is an island-wide impact driven by population growth, so a determination of significant environmental justice impact to low-income and child populations can be made. A determination of significant environmental justice impact to low-income or child populations is made if the impact to the public service that is geared towards providing assistance specifically to low-income or child populations is determined to be significantly impacted. However, this determination would not be made for location-specific impacts (such as noise emanating from a training range) because each municipality on Guam (excluding Santa Rita) is considered a low-income population area.
- The ROI is defined as the area in which the principal effects arising from implementation of the proposed action are likely to occur. Those who may be affected by the action are often those who reside or otherwise occupy areas immediately adjacent to project areas. The ROI for the proposed action and alternatives with regard to environmental justice impacts is typically the entire island of Guam, except for localized noise impacts to nearby populations.
- Because impacts under the proposed action are related to construction, operations, and associated population growth, impacts to villages could result from a "spillover" effect that extends beyond an installation's boundary line into the surrounding community (for instance, noise impacts from operations).

The analysis involved the application of three tiers of criteria to assess the environmental justice implications for each significant impact identified in the relevant resource chapters. In some cases, if the analysis showed that the requirements for the specific criteria were not met, then a discussion on the next tier would not be required. For instance, if an applicable disadvantaged group would not be disproportionately affected in Tier 2, then a discussion on significant effects under environmental justice would not be warranted.

- Tier 1: Are there any minority, low-income, or children populations that would be impacted?
- Tier 2: Are the applicable disadvantaged groups disproportionately affected by the negative environmental consequences of the proposed action?
- Tier 3: Would the disproportionate adverse effects be significant?

3.18.3.2 Impact Assessment Criteria

According to Section 1508.27 of the CEQ Regulations for Implementing NEPA, determining the level of significance of an environmental impact requires that both context and intensity be considered. These are defined in Section 1508.27 as follows:

- "Context. This means that the significance of an action must be analyzed in several contexts such as society as a whole (human, national), the affected region, the affected interests, and the locality. Significance varies with the setting of the proposed action. For instance, in the case of a site-specific action, significance would usually depend upon the effects in the locale rather than in the world as a whole. Both short- and long-term effects are relevant."
- "Intensity. This refers to the severity of the impact. Responsible officials must bear in mind that more than one agency may make decisions about partial aspects of a major action. The following should be considered in evaluating intensity:
    - Impacts that may be both beneficial and adverse. A significant effect may exist even if the federal agency believes that on balance the effect would be beneficial.
    - The degree to which the proposed action affects public health or safety.
    - Unique characteristics of the geographic area such as proximity to historic or cultural resources, park lands, prime farmlands, wetlands, wild and scenic rivers, or ecologically critical areas.
    - The degree to which the effects on the quality of the human environment are highly uncertain or involve unique or unknown risks.
    - The degree to which the action may establish a precedent for future actions with significant effects or represents a decision in principle about a future consideration.
    - Whether the action is related to other actions with individually less than significant but cumulatively significant impacts. Significance exists if it is reasonable to anticipate a cumulatively significant impact on the environment. Significance cannot be avoided by terming an action temporary or by breaking it down into small component parts.
    - The degree to which the action may adversely affect districts, sites, highways, structures, or objects listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP or may cause loss or destruction of significant scientific, cultural, or historical resources.
    - The degree to which the action may adversely affect an endangered or threatened species or its habitat that has been determined critical under the ESA of 1973.
    - Whether the action threatens a violation of federal, state, or local law or requirements imposed for the protection of the environment."

This chapter uses these criteria to determine significance for the proposed action in terms of environmental justice.

3.18.3.3 Public Scoping Issues

The scoping comments/concerns regarding environmental justice or the protection of children are summarized as follows:

- Questions as to whether infrastructure improvements would benefit Guam residents.
- Concern that the project would create disparity between civilian and military populations.
- Concern about the potential for reduced access to public health and social services.
- Potential for increased traffic congestion to disproportionately impact disadvantaged populations.
- Concern about reduced access to recreational and cultural resources.

- Impacts to utility systems.
- Disproportionate health impacts from degraded air, water, and marine resources on disadvantaged communities and children.
- Impacts to traditional fishing.
- Sociocultural concerns.

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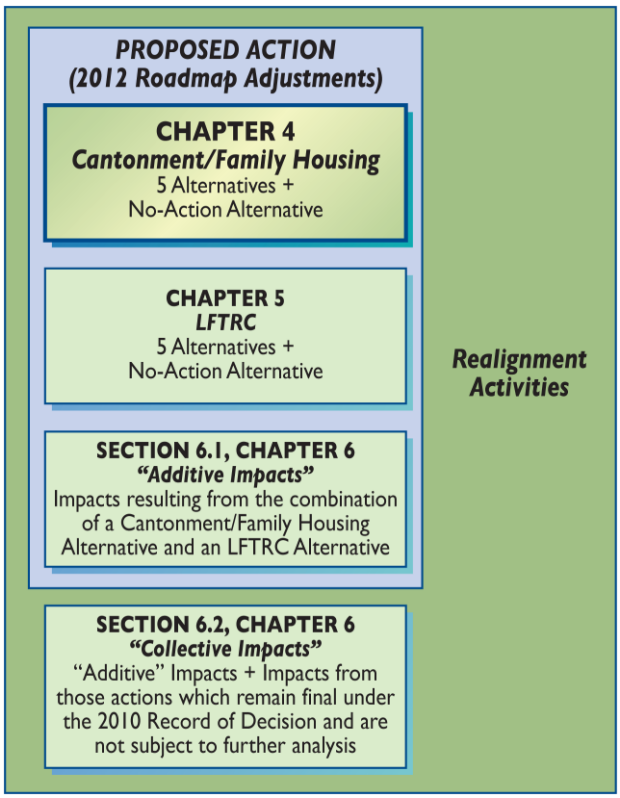
CHAPTER 4
AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES AT CANTONMENT/FAMILY HOUSING COMPLEX SITE ALTERNATIVES

This chapter describes the affected environment and potential environmental consequences associated with the cantonment/family housing component of the SEIS proposed action. As shown in the box at right, this is the first of three major sections of this SEIS that analyze the direct and indirect impacts of the 2012 Roadmap Adjustments. The impacts associated with the LFTRC alternatives are addressed in Chapter 5 and the impacts that are unique to specific combinations of a cantonment/family housing alternative and an LFTRC alternative are addressed in Chapter 6.1. When considered in conjunction with the related Marine Corps actions that remain final under the 2010 ROD, as is done in Chapter 6.2, the resulting "collective" impacts represent the total impacts related to the proposed Marine Corps relocation to Guam.



Chapter 4 is structured around each of the five action alternatives for the cantonment/family housing area plus the No-Action Alternative, with associated subsections to address the 18 environmental resource areas that were evaluated for each alternative. The *Affected Environment* subsection for each resource area describes the baseline environmental conditions in the proposed project areas. These baseline conditions provide a comparative framework for evaluating the impacts to each resource, which are presented in the *Environmental Consequences* subsections. In compliance with CEQ regulations implementing NEPA, the environmental consequences discussion includes both direct and indirect impacts. The impact analyses also take into account the implementation of the BMPs included in the proposed action as described in Section 2.8 of this SEIS. At the end of Chapter 4, following the impact analysis for each cantonment/family housing alternative is a table that summarizes the impacts and potential mitigation by alternative for each resource subsection (Table 4.7-1).

Chapter 4: Cantonment/Family Housing

Proposed Action Includes:

- ✓ Relocation of approx. 5,000 Marines and 1,300 dependents to Guam
- ✓ Choice of 5 action alternatives or No-Action:
  - A. Finegayan
  - B. Finegayan/South Finegayan
  - C. Andersen Air Force Base
  - D. Barrigada
  - E. Finegayan/Andersen Air Force Base
- ✓ Onsite and offsite utilities unique to each Alternative
- ✓ Offsite utilities common to all Alternatives
- ✓ Expansion/realignment of 2 DoD schools – same for Alternatives A, B, and D; modified for Alternative C and E

The box at right summarizes the elements of the proposed action for cantonment/family housing that are analyzed in this chapter. These include the relocation of Marine personnel and their

dependents, the construction and operation of the cantonment/family housing area, associated utility infrastructure both on-site and off-site, and renovations at two DoD school sites.

As appropriate to each alternative and each resource area, applicable information from the 2010 Final EIS that remains relevant in the context of this SEIS is incorporated by reference and briefly summarized. Each subsection then places particular emphasis on updating any key resource information that changed since the 2010 Final EIS, and on presenting any new information regarding baseline conditions or environmental consequences that was not included in the 2010 Final EIS.

4.1 FINEGAYAN CANTONMENT/HOUSING - ALTERNATIVE A

Under Alternative A, the proposed development of a cantonment area and family housing would occur at Finegayan. Details about this alternative are provided in Section 2.4.4.1 and the proposed site is illustrated in Figures 2.4-4 and 2.4-5.

4.1.1 Geological and Soil Resources

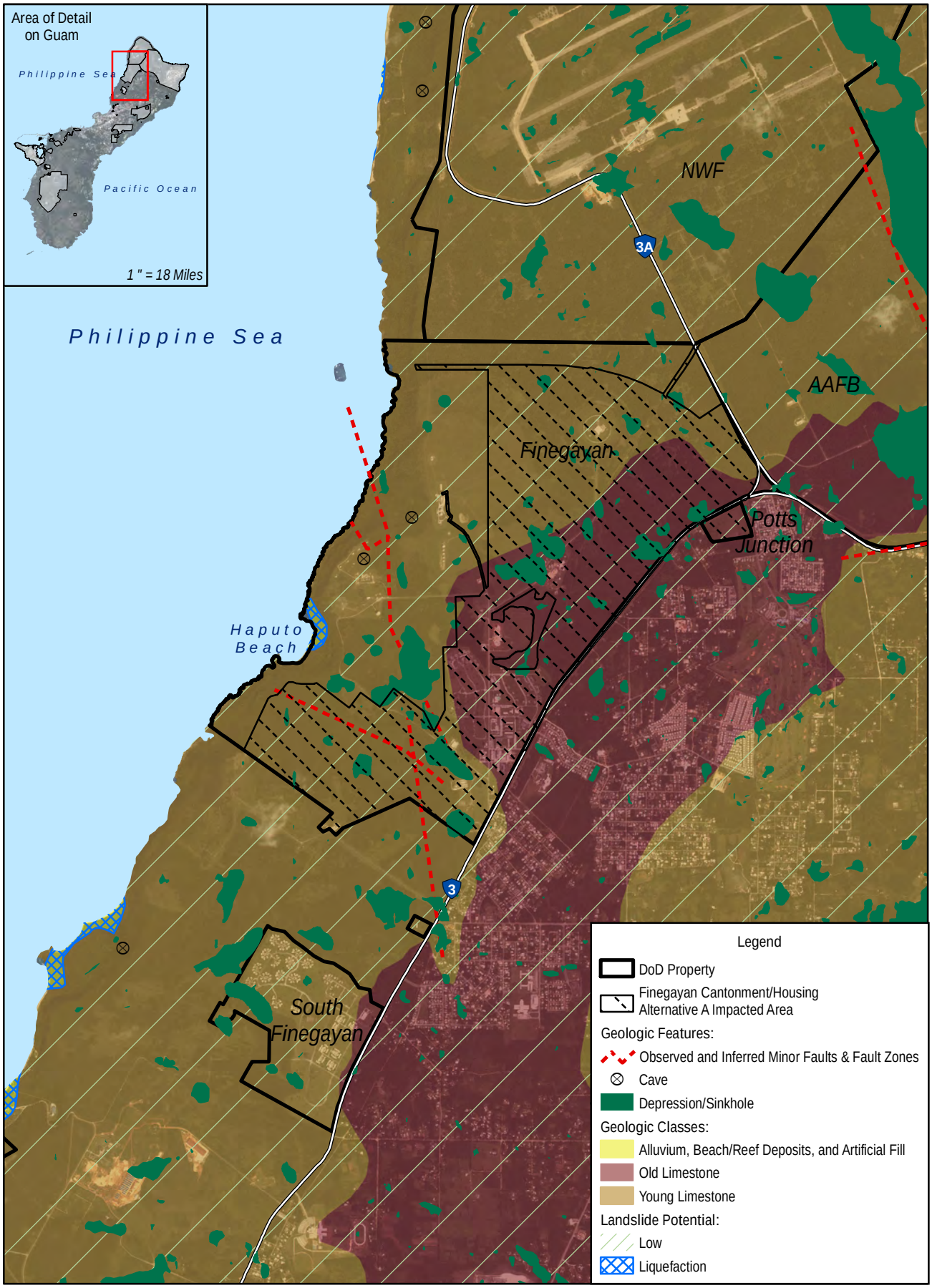
4.1.1.1 Affected Environment

The affected environment for geological and soil resources associated with the Finegayan cantonment/family housing alternative (Alternative A) is consistent with the affected environment description in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 3: Geology and Soils Resources, Section 3.1.2.2 Finegayan, pages 3-15 to 3-16) which is summarized below for reference. In addition, the geological and soils affected environment for projects common to all alternatives (i.e., school expansions and off-site utilities) would be similar to that described for Finegayan. The proposed reduction in the number of relocating Marines and dependents under the 2012 Roadmap Adjustments does not alter the description of the affected environment for geological and soil resources, but it would reduce some potential impacts to geological and soil resources that were determined to be less than significant or mitigated to less than significant in the 2010 Final EIS, as described in the analysis of environmental consequences for Alternative A below.

The Finegayan project area is located in Guam's northern limestone structural province. Elevations at the top of the limestone plateau range from 500 to 600 feet (152 to 183 m) above mean sea level (MSL) (Figure 4.1.1-1). The ground surface slopes gently downward from northeast to southwest. At the western edge of the plateau, (elevation approximately 200 feet [61 m] MSL) steep cliffs drop to a narrow coastal terrace approximately 100 feet (30 m) MSL. The terrace cliffs and Haputo Beach, located about 1.4 miles (2.2 km) west of Route 3 form the island's coastline west of the proposed Alternative A cantonment site.

Finegayan bedrock consists of old (Barrigada) and young (Mariana) limestone, the geologic setting for sinkholes (see Section 3.1.1.1). Based on available topographic and field data, there are 43 features that have been preliminarily identified as sinkholes/depressions that may contain sinkholes in the Alternative A footprint (Figure 4.1.1-1). A north-south trending fault pattern may control formation of the karst topography.

The majority of the soils at Finegayan are shallow (less than 9 inches [25 cm] deep), well-drained soils (Guam Urban Land Complex and Guam Cobbly Clay Loam) on the limestone plateau (Figure 4.1.1-2) (Young 1988). These soils have a "low" erodibility factor and are not prime farmland as identified by the USDA (Young 1988). Prime farmland soils, as defined by the USDA, are soils best suited to producing food, seed, forage, fiber and oilseed crops, favorable for economic production and sustained high yield, with minimal inputs of energy and resulting in least damage to the environment (Young 1988).

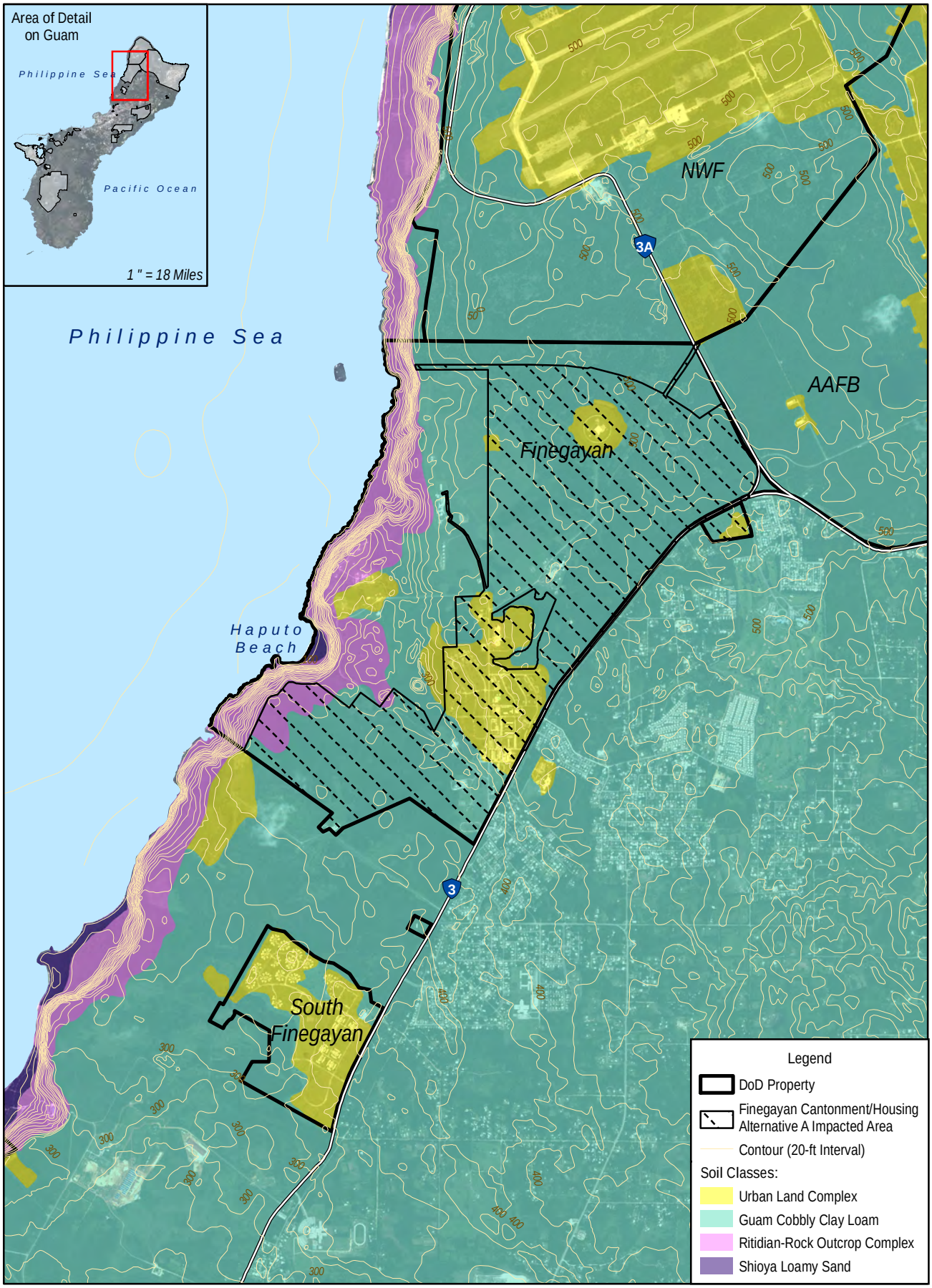


0 0.5 1 Mile

0 0.5 1 Kilometer

Figure 4.1.1-1
Geologic Features in the Vicinity of
Finegayan Cantonment/Housing Alternative A

Sources: COMNAV Marianas 2008; GovGuam 2008; NAVFAC Pacific 2013; Taborosi 2004; WERI 2001



0 0.5 1 Mile

0 0.5 1 Kilometer

Figure 4.1.1-2
Soils in the Vicinity of
Finegayan Cantonment/Housing Alternative A

Sources: NAVFAC Pacific 2013; NRCS 2006

Urban Land comprises areas covered by roads, parking lots, buildings, and other impervious surfaces. The cliffline areas (Ritidian-Rock Outcrop Complex soils) are primarily rock outcrops with a thin veneer of well-drained coralline limestone soils. The near-level topography of the plateau and plant cover at Finegayan protect the thin soils from erosion.

With respect to geologic hazards (see Section 3.1.1.1) three minor faults are mapped within the Alternative A footprint (see Figure 4.1.1-1). However, the likelihood for landslides is generally low within the Alternative A footprint because there are no steep slopes (see Figure 4.1.1-2). The Alternative A footprint area has a low risk of liquefaction because soils overlying the limestone bedrock are shallow and well-drained, and the consolidated limestone bedrock does not lose cohesiveness in response to ground shaking during an earthquake. The lowest elevation (approximately 200 feet [61 m]) within the Alternative A footprint is at a higher elevation than the maximum observed wave vertical run-up recorded for tsunamis at Guam. Thus, the Alternative A site is not subject to tsunami inundation. The limestone bedrock in the area of Alternative A presents a potential hazard of surface instability and collapse due to sinkholes.

4.1.1.2 Environmental Consequences

Potential geology and soil impacts addressed in this section are limited to elements of the proposed action that could affect onshore landforms or that could be affected by geologic hazards. Potential soil contamination issues are addressed in Section 4.1.16.2 of this SEIS (Hazardous Materials and Waste).

<u>Construction</u>

Construction of the new cantonment/family housing area, associated support facilities, and roads associated with Alternative A would include clearing and grubbing, demolition of existing road pavement, excavation, filling, and landscaping. Earthwork for construction of the cantonment/family housing areas and associated infrastructure for Alternative A would include 3,159,000 yd^3 (2,415,230 m^3) of cut (excavation) and 2,483,000 yd^3 (1,898,391 m^3) of fill, resulting in a net of 676,000 yd^3 (516,839 m^3) of cut material available for use as needed. Of the action alternatives, Alternative A would have the second smallest excavation volume (Alternative C would be the smallest; Alternative E would be the largest).

Although this represents a large volume of earth movement, the near-level limestone plateau where the work would occur is not characterized by any substantial grade changes such as steep hills or canyons that would be leveled or filled. For this reason, only relatively minor changes in grade are anticipated to provide a buildable surface for construction of buildings, parking lots, and roadways associated with Alternative A. Because construction of Alternative A does not involve major elevation changes, substantially alter the surrounding landscape, affect important geologic features, or diminish slope stability, there would be a less than significant direct, long-term impact to topography and slope stability.

There is a potential for increased erosion, compaction, and soil loss from physical disturbance caused by construction activity and changes to existing topography. However, project design and construction would incorporate engineering controls as BMPs to minimize erosion, as required by 22 GAR, Chapter 10, Guam Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Regulations. Examples of such engineering controls include:

- Use of drainage diversion and control to direct stormwater flow away from construction sites.
- Use of benches or terraces and drainage control on cut or fill slopes higher than 15 feet (5 m) to minimize erosion on slope faces.
- Limiting the size of the unstabilized disturbed areas for each project to less than 20 acres (8 ha) during construction.

- Complying with the DoD Program-level SWPPP for construction, in addition to individual project SWPPPs during construction to reduce the potential for erosion, runoff, sedimentation, and stormwater pollutant loading.
- Planning earth-moving operations for periods of low rainfall to minimize exposure of disturbed soil to potential runoff.
- Re-vegetating and permanently stabilizing disturbed areas as soon as possible.

In addition, as described in Water Resources, Section 4.1.2.2 of this SEIS, construction activities associated with Alternative A would comply with the Construction General Permit. Potential construction-specific stormwater BMPs listed in Section 4.1.2-2 would be implemented to provide erosion and sediment control during the construction period, generally by employing on-site measures that reduce the flow of stormwater and minimize the transport of soils and sediment off-site. Fill material would be generated on-site, whenever possible. In addition, roadway-specific BMPs, as identified in the most recent *CNMI and Guam Stormwater Management Manual*, would be included in the planning, design, and construction of all roadways and facilities. Through compliance with 22 GAR Chapter 10 and the Construction General Permit, implementation of roadway stormwater BMPs, and not substantially increasing the rate of erosion and soil loss in the area, direct, short-term impacts to soils from erosion during construction of Alternative A would be less than significant. In addition, no indirect, short-term impacts associated with soil erosion are expected.

The soil that would be disturbed by construction of Alternative A is not identified as prime farmland by USDA (Young 1988). Therefore, disturbance of soil during construction of Alternative A would not result in reduced amounts of productive soils. There would be no direct or indirect impacts to agricultural soils.

There are 43 topographic features that may contain sinkholes in the Alternative A footprint (see Figure 4.1.1-1). For any sinkholes discovered before or during construction, BMPs would include compliance with the requirements of 22 GAR Chapter 10 § 10106F. In order to ensure compliance with 22 GAR Chapter 10 § 10106F, BMPs would be modified or an environmental and hydrogeologic assessment must be performed to ensure adverse effects will not result, including but not limited to the displacement of groundwater, interference with well production, significant changes to groundwater recharge, flooding, or the threat or introduction of any pollutant to groundwater. After a preferred alternative is selected and the ROD is signed for the proposed project, final design work would begin for the preferred alternative site. A geotechnical study, including subsurface borings, would be conducted to determine whether the depressions on the site contain sinkholes, and whether there are additional sinkholes not evident from the surface. Hydrogeological studies would be conducted to confirm groundwater flow at the site as well. The geotechnical and hydrogeological studies would be coordinated with the GEPA to design and implement an appropriate analysis. These studies would be part of the final design process and would take place before any construction begins. With implementation of these BMPs, and since no sinkholes would be filled that would adversely affect site drainage, no adverse impacts to sinkholes would occur. Therefore, construction of Alternative A would have less than significant direct, short-term impacts to sinkholes.

With respect to geologic hazards, proposed Alternative A facilities would be located on relatively level areas that would not be subject to slope instability. The consolidated limestone bedrock is not vulnerable to liquefaction in an earthquake. Structural hazards associated with earthquake ground motion and fault rupture would be minimized by adherence to UFC 3-310-04 Seismic Design of Buildings dated June 1, 2013 (USACE 2013). As stated in the previous paragraph, 22 GAR Chapter 10 § 10106F requires that for sinkholes within the project development footprint that would be modified or used, an environmental and

hydrogeologic assessment must be performed to ensure adverse effects will not result. Compliance with these regulations would minimize potential geologic hazards associated with sinkholes. Therefore, construction of Alternative A would result in less than significant direct and indirect short-term impacts associated with geologic hazards.

Construction of the proposed utility routing for Alternative A and off-site utility expansions common to all cantonment/family housing alternatives (see Figures 2.4-5 and 2.4-14, respectively, in Section 2.4.4.6 of this SEIS) would take place in bedrock, soil, slope, and seismic conditions similar to those described above for Finegayan. The proposed utility corridors would follow existing roadways, so the construction would occur primarily in previously disturbed areas. The same BMPs described for the cantonment/family housing construction would be implemented for the utility construction. Therefore, under Alternative A, direct and indirect short-term impacts of construction of the utility routing to sinkholes, to soils from erosion, and with respect to seismic hazards would be less than significant. Construction of the utility routing would involve minimal excavation and filling, so direct long-term impacts to topography and slope stability would be less than significant. No prime farmland is identified in the utility route footprint, so there would be no direct or indirect impacts to agricultural soils.

Under any of the proposed cantonment/family housing alternatives, approximately 11 new potable water wells would be drilled in undeveloped areas of AAFB. As described in Section 4.1.2.2, the proposed wells would be sited and constructed in compliance with GEPA regulations. Any exploratory/test wells not converted to production wells would be properly sealed and backfilled to prevent the boreholes from acting as potential routes of contamination to the aquifer, in compliance with GEPA regulations. A mandated 1,000-foot (305-m) buffer identified as a wellhead protection zone would be established around the 11 new wells. Within this zone, prior to undertaking future activities and/or development, the DON would consult with and seek approval from GEPA to ensure appropriate measures and BMPs are implemented to protect the integrity of the island's freshwater aquifers.

A system of pipes would be installed to connect the wells to an aboveground holding tank that would connect to the DoD water transmission system (see Section 2.2.4 and Figure 2.4.14 in Section 2.4.4.6 of this SEIS). The drilling and construction activities would take place in a similar geologic and seismic setting as described for Finegayan. Well drilling and pump installation at the well sites and pipeline and water tank construction would involve minimal surface and subsurface disturbance, so direct long-term impacts to topography and slope stability would be less than significant. The same BMPs as those described for the cantonment/family housing construction would be implemented. Therefore, under Alternative A, the direct and indirect short-term impacts of construction of the water wells and holding tank to soils from erosion and with respect to seismic hazards would be less than significant. Given compliance with 22 GAR Chapter 10 § 10106F there would be no adverse impacts to sinkholes and direct short-term impacts to sinkholes would be less than significant. No prime farmland is identified in the well field development footprint, so there would be no direct or indirect impact to agricultural soils.

Construction of the proposed utility and school expansions common to all alternatives (see Figure 2.4-14 in Section 2.4.4.6 of this SEIS) would also occur in geologic and seismic settings similar to those described above for Finegayan. Construction of the school expansions would occur in previously developed areas, and the same BMPs would be implemented as described for the cantonment/family housing construction. With implementation of BMPs potential geologic hazards of sinkholes would be minimized and there would be no adverse impacts to sinkholes. Therefore, construction of the proposed utility and school expansions common to all alternatives would have a less than significant direct, short-term impact to sinkholes. Under Alternative A, the direct and indirect short-term impacts of construction

of the utility and school expansions to soils from erosion and with respect to geologic hazards would be less than significant. Construction of the utility and school expansions would involve minimal excavation and filling, so direct long-term impacts to topography and slope stability would be less than significant. No prime farmland is identified in the utility and school expansion footprint, so there would be no direct or indirect impacts to agricultural soils.

Operation

Residential, recreational, commercial, and administrative uses of the Alternative A facilities during the operation phase (i.e., after construction of Alternative A and projects common to all alternatives has been completed) would take place on previously disturbed land (i.e., land disturbed during the construction phase). Ground disturbance associated with Alternative A operations would be minimal, mostly resulting from minor excavations for maintenance and repair of underground utilities (including the proposed off-site utility expansions and the new well pipes) or other related activities. There would be no large-scale grading, excavation or filling during the operation phase, so there would be no direct or indirect impact to topography and slope stability. The project engineering drainage controls, slope and soil stabilization/re-vegetation measures initiated during construction to minimize erosion within the project construction footprint would remain in place in the operational phase. Implementation of these measures would minimize the conditions that cause soil erosion (e.g., un-vegetated soil exposed to rainfall, uncontrolled runoff) so the direct and indirect long-term impacts to soils from erosion would be less than significant.

No prime farmland is identified within the Alternative A project footprint. Therefore, there would be no direct or indirect impacts to agricultural soils as a result of Alternative A operations.

The BMPs for sinkholes would be implemented in the event that maintenance activities should involve sinkholes or their immediate perimeter to avoid adverse impacts to sinkholes from occurring. Therefore, Alternative A operations would have less than significant direct, long-term impacts to sinkholes.

The potential geologic hazards associated with slope instability and liquefaction are minimal at Finegayan. Potential structural damage or injuries during operations from seismic ground-shaking and fault rupture would be minimized by adherence to UFC 3-310-04 Seismic Design of Buildings dated June 1, 2013 (USACE 2013), so direct and indirect long-term impacts with respect to seismic hazards would be less than significant. Implementation of sinkhole BMPs would minimize potential geologic hazards associated with sinkholes. Therefore, Alternative A operations would have less than significant direct, long-term impacts associated with geologic hazards.

Under Alternative A, operation of the proposed utility and school expansions that are common to all alternatives would take place on land previously disturbed during the construction phase. Similar to the operational phase of Alternative A, ground disturbance associated with the operational phase of the utility and school expansions would be minimal, mostly resulting from minor excavations for maintenance and repair of underground utility systems, and water supply system expansions. The same BMPs described for the Alternative A operations would be implemented for operational phase actions involving the utility and school expansions. Therefore, under Alternative A, the operation of the utility and school expansions would have no impacts to topography and agricultural soils, and direct and indirect long-term impacts to soils from erosion would be less than significant. With implementation of BMPs no adverse effects on sinkholes would occur. Therefore, operation of the proposed utility and school expansions common to all alternatives would have a less than significant direct, long-term impact on sinkholes. Potential for geologic hazards such as slope instability, liquefaction, and tsunamis at Finegayan is minimal, and implementation of sinkhole BMPs would minimize potential geologic hazards associated with sinkholes.

Therefore, operation of the utility and school expansions common to all alternatives would have less than significant direct and indirect long-term impacts associated with geologic hazards.

4.1.2 Water Resources

4.1.2.1 Affected Environment

The affected environment for water resources associated with Alternative A is described in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 4: Water Resources, Section 4.1.2.2: Finegayan, page 4-26).

Surface Water

As indicated in the 2010 Final EIS, there are no surface water resources in the Finegayan project area or the utility corridor to AAFB. There are also no surface waters in the project areas for the proposed school expansions and off-site utilities that would be common to all cantonment/family housing alternatives. The general flow path of surface stormwater runoff at the Finegayan site is from northeast to west-southwest. Runoff through the Finegayan site includes stormwater from off-site areas to the north and east. Runoff primarily occurs during intense storm events via overland sheet flow, channelized flow, and through a series of depressions and sinkholes. Based on analysis of topography, most runoff is likely captured by these depressions and sinkholes and infiltered into the ground prior to reaching the Philippine Sea or Haputo Bay (Figure 4.1.2-1). Existing impervious areas on the Finegayan project area amount to approximately 60 acres (24 ha), or about 4.1% of the proposed Finegayan impacted area of 1,452 acres (588 ha).

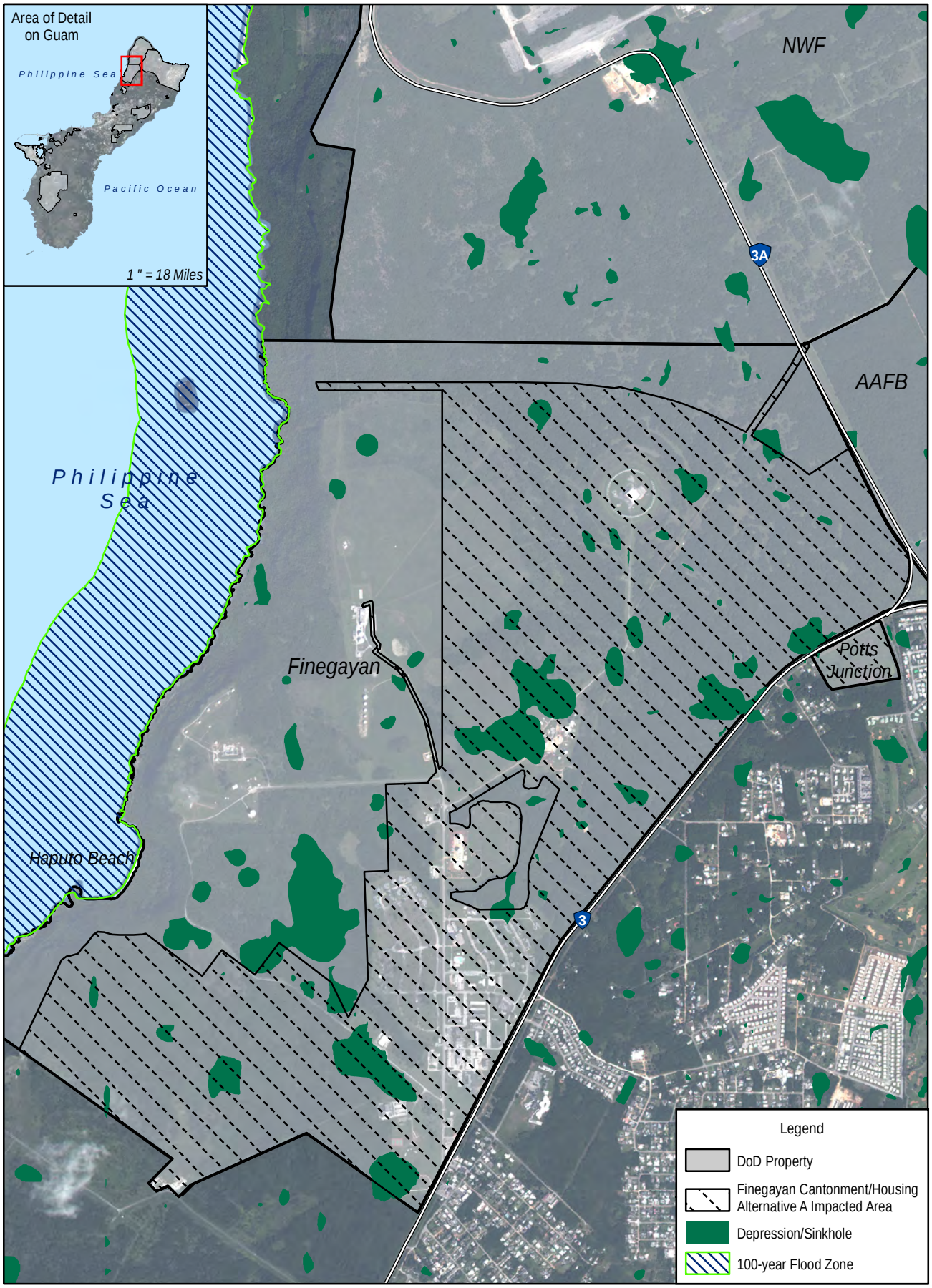
The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has identified areas on Guam that are likely to be inundated during a 100-year or 500-year flood event (FEMA 2007). There are no 100-year or 500-year flood zones identified within the proposed Finegayan impacted area (Figure 4.1.2-1).

Groundwater

As indicated in the 2010 Final EIS, the Finegayan project area and the utility corridor to AAFB overlie the Finegayan and Agafa-Gumas basins of the NGLA. The project areas for the proposed school expansions and off-site utilities that would be common to all cantonment/family housing alternatives overlie the Finegayan, Agafa-Gumas, Andersen, and Yigo basins of the NGLA.

The DON and GWA signed an MOU in July 2010 establishing objectives and an interagency framework for further discussions regarding solutions to address increased wastewater and potable water requirements under the proposed buildup. This interagency framework consists of three-tiers: executive level, middle-management level, and scientific/technical level. The specified purposes of the framework include the following:

- Sharing of data.
- Reliable and timely interpretation of data.
- Provision of scientifically informed recommendations to support.
- Timely decisions and constructive multi-agency agreements between agency heads.



0 0.25 0.5 Mile

0 0.25 0.5 Kilometer

Figure 4.1.2-1
Water Resources in the Vicinity of Finegayan
Cantonment/Housing Alternative A

N

Sources: FEMA 2007; NAVFAC Pacific 2013; WERI 2001

The commitments stated in the MOU between the DON and GWA include protecting the NGLA and the joint management of the aquifer. Proposed solutions in the MOU include the following:

- Cooperation among the parties in completing studies related to meeting the water needs of Guam including NGLA sustainability studies, which will be coordinated with GEPA, USGS and WERI, as needed.
- Cooperation among the parties in selection of future water well sites.
- Cooperation among the parties in developing appropriate plans for the integration of new water production and distribution infrastructure with existing water systems.
- Share water resources as needed to address urgent needs.

The framework provides a venue for joint management of all of Guam's water resources, including groundwater. A Senior Advisory Group was formed under the MOU and consists of DoD, GEPA, GWA, Consolidated Commission on Utilities, and WERI. In 2012, the Senior Advisory Group evolved from protecting just the NGLA to protecting all water resources on Guam and is now called the Guam Water Resources Development Group (GWRDG). The mission of the GWRDG is to protect Guam's water supply for quantity, quality, reliability, sustainability, and availability for all of Guam - present and future. The GWRDG will meet with technical experts to manage NGLA groundwater monitoring efforts, while addressing interagency interests and concerns, and then make recommendations. The GWRDG will resolve interagency issues and establish formal agreements and commitments for implementing the NGLA monitoring objectives and timelines. A draft set of bylaws, based on the MOU, was informally distributed in November 2014 and is currently under review by members of the affected local and federal agencies.

Guam's freshwater aquifers are susceptible to contamination from surface activities (e.g., sewage spills, leachate from septic systems, and recharge of polluted stormwater runoff) and from saltwater intrusion from over pumping. The high permeability of the limestone in northern Guam allows rapid infiltration of rainfall, and the large pore size in the limestone formations allows contaminants (if present in the surface water) to reach the groundwater aquifer. As a result, the classification of the NGLA as GWUDI of surface water was investigated with assistance from the USEPA, through a GEPA working group (now the GWRDG) focused on the GWUDI issue on Guam (NAVFAC Pacific 2011). In a December 2013 Formal Letter to the GWA, GEPA declared that Guam's groundwater is not GWUDI of surface water (GEPA 2013a), and therefore is not subject to applicable local and federal Surface Water Treatment Rules (GEPA 2013b). However, GEPA strives for the highest standards of water quality and may still require treatment (e.g., mandatory chlorination for all wells) even if this step would be more stringent than federal requirements.

Recently available closed circuit television films of the GWA interceptor sewer from AAFB to the Northern District WWTP show these reinforced concrete pipes to be in an advanced state of deterioration. These sewer lines are in need of refurbishment as their failure could cause impacts to groundwater.

The WERI and USGS have a formal collaboration in place under the Guam Comprehensive Water Monitoring Program (CWMP) established by Guam Public Law 24-161. Under PL 24-161, the Guam Legislature allocates annual funding to WERI to provide Guam's contribution to the local-federal cost-sharing agreement that supports the CWMP. The WERI and USGS work together to leverage local expertise and nationwide scientific resources to study water resource issues of interest on Guam. Under the existing CWMP, USGS and WERI currently collect data on water-table elevations and lens thickness from monitoring wells in the three groundwater basins that are most heavily utilized for civilian municipal water supply. Additional monitoring wells are needed in the other three basins, which include

the two basins in which new groundwater development is anticipated to support the proposed action on Guam. An expanded monitoring program coupled with periodic trend analysis and groundwater modeling is needed to evaluate salinity changes in the NGLA.

With expected population increases on Guam resulting from implementation of the proposed action, there has been concern over subsequent increase in groundwater withdrawals from the NGLA. Withdrawal rates from the NGLA are currently about 40 MGd (150 MLd) (Table 4.1.2-1) (USGS 2013a) and is approximately half of the 1991 sustainable yield estimates of 80 MGd (300 MLd). As shown in Table 4.1.2-1, there is currently available yield for all the basins except for the Yigo-Tumon Basin, which exceeds the 1991 sustainable yield estimates by 0.1 MGd (0.4 MLd).

Table 4.1.2-1. Sustainable Yield Estimates and 2010 Annual Average Pumping, NGLA

Basin	*1982 Sustainable Yield (MGd)*	*1991 Sustainable Yield (MGd)*[1]	*Current Well Production (MGd)*	*Current Available Yield (MGd)*[2]
Agaña	11.7	20.5	9.0	11.5
Mangilao	3.9	6.6	2.2	4.4
Andersen	6.2	9.8	0.8	9.0
Agafa-Gumas	10.1	12.0	2.1	9.9
Finegayan	6.4	11.6	6.1	5.5
Yigo-Tumon	19.1	20.0	20.1	-0.1
Total	**57.4**	**80.5**	**40.3**	**40.2**

Notes: [1]As part of the 2010 Final EIS, a re-evaluation of the sustainable yield of the NGLA was conducted and confirmed that the 1991 sustainable yield estimate is more appropriate.
[2]The current available yield is the difference between current well production and the 1991 sustainable yield.
Sources: GEPA 1982; GovGuam 1992; NAVFAC Pacific 2008; USGS 2013a.

Due to concerns over increased groundwater withdrawal, the DoD funded the USGS to conduct a groundwater availability study that would provide information and tools to more effectively manage Guam's groundwater resources. The goals of this study were to (1) advance the understanding of regional groundwater dynamics in the NGLA; (2) provide a new estimate of groundwater recharge for the entire island; and (3) develop a numerical groundwater flow and transport model for northern Guam that would serve as a tool to assist water resource managers in estimating the effects of selected groundwater-pumping and climate scenarios on the water supply (USGS 2013b). The USGS worked with the WERI to develop a daily water budget model to estimate mean recharge for various land cover and rainfall conditions (USGS 2012). Development of the model began in 2009 and was completed in 2013. The 2012 water budget model estimated total recharge for the northern aquifer basins to be 42% greater than total recharge estimated by the 1982 Northern Guam Lens Aquifer Study (USGS 2012). The calibrated groundwater model was used to simulate changes in water levels and salinity under several hypothetical withdrawal and recharge scenarios and the results were published in *The Effects of Withdrawals and Drought on Groundwater Availability in the Northern Guam Lens Aquifer, Guam* (USGS 2013c). The groundwater study looked at two different climate scenarios: recharge estimates based on both historical average climate conditions and drought rainfall conditions (USGS 2013c).

The study looked at simulated salinities at selected GWA and DoD wells to evaluate the effects of various pumping scenarios. Based on the secondary drinking water standard for chloride of 250 milligrams per liter (GEPA 2001), simulated salinities are classified as acceptable if they are below about 200 milligrams per liter chloride concentration, cautionary if they are between 200 and 500 milligrams per liter chloride concentration, and threatened if they are greater than 500 milligrams per liter chloride concentration (USGS 2013c). Water in the cautionary category is near or above the standard but could be blended with fresher water to meet the standard and water in the threatened category is well above the standard (USGS

2013c). The analysis in this SEIS compares existing groundwater withdrawal scenarios (i.e., 2010 withdrawal rates for both historical average climate conditions and drought rainfall conditions) to various withdrawal scenarios under Alternative A (see Section 4.1.2.2). In general, the freshwater lens gets smaller and salinities increase when withdrawal increases or recharge is reduced during drought (USGS 2013c).

Nearshore Waters

As indicated in the 2010 Final EIS, nearshore waters at Finegayan include Haputo Beach and are classified as having M-1 water quality, the use of which is primarily recreational.

The Finegayan project area would be served by the Northern District WWTP, which discharges into the Philippine Sea near Tanguisson Beach. As discussed in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 6, Chapter 6: Water Resources, Section 6.2.4.1: Basic Alternative 1a (Preferred Alternative), pages 6-17 to 6-18), Tanguisson Beach is included in GEPA's impaired water bodies 303(d) list for bacteria, and USEPA Region 9 approved a TMDL for Tanguisson Beach in March 2010. The TMDL for Tanguisson Beach includes a load allocation for bacteria (*Enterococci*) for the Northern District WWTP that would be imposed under an NPDES permit (USEPA and GEPA 2009). In April 2013, the USEPA issued an NPDES permit for the Northern District WWTP establishing discharge limits consistent with secondary treatment levels and Guam Water Quality Standards, including those for nutrients. An upgrade to the Northern District WWTP treatment systems is required by the USEPA to support compliance with the 2013 NPDES Permit, the achievement of the TMDL for bacteria at Tanguisson Beach (*Enterococci*), and attainment of water quality goals (USEPA and GEPA 2009).

The GWA completed interim primary treatment upgrades to the Northern District WWTP in December 2012 as required by a 2011 court order. The Northern District WWTP must undergo additional upgrades to comply with a new NPDES permit issued by the USEPA at the facility for 12.0 MGd (45.4 MLd) (USEPA 2013a). The current average daily flow to the Northern District WWTP is 5.1 MGd (19.3 MLd) and discharge limits and compliance requirements are dictated by the 2013 NPDES permit; however, the Northern District WWTP is currently not able to meet the new treatment discharge limits of the 2013 NPDES permit. See Section 4.1.14, Utilities, in this SEIS for additional details on the permit requirements for the Northern District WWTP.

Wetlands

As indicated in the 2010 Final EIS, no wetlands were identified at the Finegayan project area or the utility corridor to AAFB. There are also no wetlands in the project areas for the proposed approximately 11 new wells at AAFB, school expansions, and off-site utilities that would be common to all cantonment/family housing alternatives.

4.1.2.2 Environmental Consequences

Construction

General construction impacts to water resources at Alternative A would be similar to those described in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 4: Water Resources, Section 4.2.2.1: North, pages 4-84 to 4-88). Under Alternative A, there would be construction activities associated with the proposed cantonment/family housing at Finegayan, the utility corridor to AAFB, and projects that are common to all cantonment/family housing alternatives (the proposed approximately 11 new wells at AAFB, school expansions, and off-site utilities).

Construction of the proposed new cantonment/family housing and associated support facilities along with other construction activities associated with the proposed action would occur in an area that does not contain waters of the U.S. Nevertheless, the USGS indicates that discharge to nearshore waters is possible through the porous limestone geology of northern Guam (USGS 2012). Although there is a potential for construction-related discharge to the ocean, it is highly unlikely that it will occur and would be limited to extreme events with very heavy rainfall, such as tropical storms and typhoons. The limestone geology would filter substantial amounts of soil particles. However, to minimize potential short-term impacts to groundwater and nearshore water resources associated with stormwater runoff, construction activities under Alternative A would comply with the Construction General Permit.

Construction under Alternative A would disturb a large area (i.e., >5 acres [2 ha]), and therefore would qualify as a large construction activity per Phase I Stormwater Regulations (see 2010 Final EIS, Volume 2, Chapter 4: Water Resources, Table 4.1-1 for NPDES permitting requirements). Under this requirement, an NOI would be submitted to USEPA to seek coverage under the Construction General Permit. By submitting an NOI, the owner or operator of the project acknowledges that it is eligible for coverage under the Construction General Permit and agrees to the conditions in the Construction General Permit. The comprehensive Program SWPPP prepared for the 2010 Final EIS (NAVFAC Pacific 2010a) was updated for the proposed action in 2014 (NAVFAC Pacific 2014). The 2014 Program SWPPP provides an integrated, comprehensive approach to stormwater management for all construction projects associated with the proposed action. In addition to procedures and practices to prevent discharge of pollutants from construction sites and water resources in Guam, the 2014 Program SWPPP provides roles and responsibilities of various DON organizations as well as contractors/subcontractors, regular monitoring and BMP inspection, evaluation, training, and reporting procedures. Submittal of BMP inspection reports and discussion of stormwater non-compliance at weekly QC/construction progress meetings would be required. The 2014 Program SWPPP also addresses compliance inspections during wet weather (weekly during dry periods and daily, along with pre- and post-storm during storm/rain events), details of inspection procedures, and documentation requirements. Details of the non-compliance or discharge reporting to the DON organizations and USEPA Region 9 are also included, as well as stormwater compliance enforcement procedures, which include discovery of non-conformance, reporting potential non-compliance, and contractual enforcement.

In compliance with the Construction General Permit and the 2014 Program SWPPP, site-specific SWPPPs would be prepared and be readily available on-site as a condition of the Construction General Permit. As listed in Table 2.6-1 in Section 2.6 of this SEIS, the SWPPP is a BMP that would identify construction-specific BMPs to be implemented as part of Alternative A to reduce the potential for erosion, runoff, sedimentation, and stormwater pollutant loading potential. In addition, roadway-specific BMPs, as identified in the most recent *CNMI and Guam Stormwater Management Manual*, would be included in the planning, design, and construction of all roadways and facilities. Potential construction-specific BMPs may include but are not limited to those listed in Table 4.1.2-2. The project would also prepare an Erosion Control Plan and obtain and comply with all Clearing, Grading, and Stockpiling Permits issued by GEPA.

Table 4.1.2-2. Potential Construction-Specific BMPs and Function

Potential BMP	*Function*		
	Erosion Control	*Runoff Reduction*	*Sediment Removal*
Check Dam	●		
Diversion Dike/Swale	●	●	●
Level Spreader	●	●	
Perimeter Dike/Swale		●	●
Sediment Basin			●
Sediment Trap			●
Silt Fence			●
Fiber Rolls	●	●	●
Gravel/Sand Bag Berms		●	●
Stabilized Construction Entrance/Exit			●
Storm Drainage Inlet Protection			●
Straw Bale Dike			●
Vegetated and Lined Waterways	●	●	
Rock Outlet Protection	●		
Erosion Control Blankets	●		
Stabilization with Vegetation, Sod, Mulch, or Topsoil	●		●

Note: For a detailed description of potential BMPs, see Table 4.2-1 in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 4: Water Resources, Section 4.2.1.1: Methodology, pages 4-76 to 4-79).

Construction under Alternative A would result in the potential for short-term increases in stormwater runoff and erosion. However, through compliance with the Construction General Permit and Program SWPPP and implementation of a site-specific SWPPP and associated erosion control, runoff reduction, and sediment removal BMPs (see Table 4.1.2-2), these effects would be minimized and off-site transport of stormwater runoff would be unlikely unless during extreme weather events (i.e., typhoons). Specifically, the site-specific SWPPP would identify appropriate BMPs for the site that would serve to contain runoff and sediment on-site by reducing the flowrate of runoff and thereby minimize transport of suspended sediment through settling and promote infiltration of runoff.

Surface Water

No buildings/structures would be constructed in the 100-year or 500-year flood zones and no surface waters are located within or near the proposed construction areas under Alternative A. Given compliance with the Construction General Permit and implementation of a Program SWPPP and site-specific SWPPP, off-site transport of stormwater runoff, sediment, or other pollutants would be unlikely. Therefore, construction activities associated with Alternative A would result in no impacts to surface waters.

Groundwater

Construction activities under Alternative A would include stormwater runoff protection measures that would also serve to protect groundwater quality. By adhering to the provisions of the Construction General Permit and implementing BMPs associated with addressing site- and activity-specific water resource protection requirements, there would be a reduction in stormwater pollutant loading potential and thus a reduction in pollution loading potential to the underlying groundwater basins of the NGLA. Consistent with 22 GAR Chapter 10 § 10106F, an environmental and hydrogeologic assessment for the selected alternative would be performed for sinkholes within the project development footprint to ensure adverse effects would not result, including but not limited to the displacement of groundwater,

interference with well production, significant changes to groundwater recharge, flooding, or the threat or introduction of any pollutant to groundwater.

Approximately 11 new wells at AAFB would be sited away from potential sources of contamination existing on or near AAFB, including Installation Restoration Program (IRP) sites, past hazardous activity locations, a utility corridor including a sewer line, stormwater injection wells, fuel storage, fuel transmission lines, and fuel pumping locations. The proposed wells would be sited and constructed in accordance with GEPA regulations. As part of the well permitting process, GEPA would conduct a review of each well location and review site-specific data. Pilot wells would be tested for water quality before converting them into production wells. If elevated contaminant levels (i.e., chlorides) are detected, the wells would be relocated.

There are seven active DoD water production wells currently producing water on Finegayan and several active GWA water production wells in the area along Route 3. Continued use of some of these wells would need to be negotiated with the GEPA due to the proximity of proposed cantonment facilities that are within the wellhead protection zone and could cause groundwater contamination. Through the use of best management practices and protective design features, it appears that it may be feasible to keep the DON Finegayan wells in service. Initial discussions regarding this approach were held with GEPA on May 16, 2014, and agreement in principle on this approach has been obtained. All construction and operation activities within the wellhead protection zone would be done in accordance with GEPA regulations, as described above.

As discussed in Section 4.1.14, Utilities, it would be expected that the GWA could meet the increased potable water demand during construction and that there would only be a minimal increase in pumping from the NGLA due to construction. However, the number of spills from GWA's sewage collection system continues to greatly exceed spill rate norms for similar wastewater systems. Increased wastewater flows associated with induced civilian growth and the additional construction/DoD workforce would potentially increase the rate of sewage spills, resulting in significant indirect impacts to groundwater quality.

To address impacts to public infrastructure, the FY 2014 NDAA (Public Law No. 113-66) directed the Secretary of Defense to convene the EAC in part to develop an implementation plan that will address public infrastructure requirements necessary to support the preferred alternative. The implementation plan will detail descriptions of work, costs, and schedules for completion of construction, improvements, and repairs to Guam public infrastructure affected by the realignment, including improvements and upgrades to the Guam wastewater system and expansion/rehabilitation of the NGLA monitoring well network for sustainment of the NGLA. To support this implementation plan, DoD assessed Guam's public infrastructure, including GWA's water and wastewater systems that may be affected by the preferred alternative. The water and wastewater assessment recommended the refurbishment of the GWA interceptor sewer from AAFB to the Northern District WWTP. Section 8102 of the FY 2014 Consolidated Appropriations Act (Public Law No. 113-76) appropriated $106.4 million to the Secretary of Defense, acting through the OEA, for civilian water and wastewater improvements on Guam. These funds will remain available until expended.

Given stormwater runoff protection measures (i.e., compliance with Construction General Permit requirements and implementation of BMPs), the environmental and hydrogeologic assessment for sinkhole protection (if encroachment is unavoidable), siting and construction of wells in accordance with GEPA regulations, minimal increase in water demand or withdrawal from the NGLA, and DoD assistance

in identifying funding to upgrade sewer lines, construction activities associated with Alternative A would result in less than significant short-term direct impacts to groundwater.

Nearshore Waters

Many of the construction activities under Alternative A would be near the coastline. Specifically, the family housing component of the Finegayan project area would be located on the cliff at an elevation of approximately 360 feet (110 m) and 0.1 mile (0.2 km) from Haputo Beach. The proposed approximately 11 new wells at AAFB, school expansions, and off-site utilities that would be common to all cantonment/family housing alternatives are not located within 1 mile (1.6 km) of nearshore waters except for the DoDEA High School, which would be 0.15 mile (0.25 km) from nearshore waters.

Given compliance with the Construction General Permit and implementation of a Program SWPPP and site-specific SWPPP, indirect impacts from off-site transport of stormwater runoff, sediment, or other pollutants would be unlikely (see discussion of BMPs under *Construction*). In addition, the Haputo ERA Management Plan requires a no construction buffer of 100 feet (30 m) from the ERA boundary. Beyond the no-construction buffer zone, there would be a 200-foot (60-m) buffer zone where landscaping, fencing, and mowing would be allowed. There would also be an additional buffer of approximately 440 feet (134 m) from the cliffline to the Haputo Bay shoreline (total of 0.1 mile [0.2 km]). The vegetative cover over this distance would provide additional buffer and protection from stormwater runoff or sediment reaching Haputo Bay. Given adherence to the provisions of the Construction General Permit and implementation of BMPs, it is expected that stormwater runoff, sediment, or other pollutants would not discharge to nearshore waters.

Induced civilian and construction/DoD workforce growth during construction of the cantonment/family housing facilities under Alternative A would increase demand for wastewater treatment at the Northern District WWTP and disposal of generated wastewater. Due to the reduced population projection and related smaller increase in demand under the 2012 Roadmap Adjustments, this increase in wastewater discharge from the Northern District WWTP would be less than under the No-Action Alternative. However, as discussed in Section 4.1.14, Utilities in this SEIS, upgrades to the Northern District WWTP are already needed for the plant to achieve compliance with the current NPDES permit. Increasing the wastewater discharge from a non-compliant treatment plant could result in significant indirect impacts to nearshore waters during the period of non-compliance. The significance of nearshore waters impacts resulting from implementation of Alternative A would be similar to that associated with implementing Alternatives B, C, D and E.

Upgrading the Northern District WWTP treatment systems (as required by the 2013 NPDES permit) would mitigate significant impacts to nearshore waters once the upgrades are completed. Until the WWTP upgrades are completed (anticipated to be early in the operational phase of the proposed action) there would be an indirect and unmitigable significant impact to nearshore waters during construction.

Wetlands

No wetlands are located in or near the construction areas associated with Alternative A. Therefore, construction activities associated with Alternative A would result in no impacts to wetlands.

<u>Operation</u>

Alternative A would incorporate a LID approach in the final planning, design, and construction of the stormwater management system as described in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 4: Water Resources, Section 4.2.2.1: North, pages 4-85 to 4-87) and 2012 Roadmap Adjustments update.

Implementation of LID would be in accordance with UFC 3-210-10 *Low Impact Development*, EO 13514, and *Technical Guidance on Implementing Stormwater Runoff Requirements for Federal Projects under Section 438 of the Energy Independence and Security Act* (USEPA 2009). Specifically, the project-related goals for water quality and groundwater recharge listed below would be followed:

- Obtain Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design Silver Certification for all new buildings (per *Engineering and Construction Bulletin 2011-01* [NAVFAC Pacific 2010a]):
  - Achieve the Sustainable Sites Credit 6.2 (Stormwater Quality Management) 1-point.
  - Capture and treat runoff from 90% average annual rainfall using BMPs.
  - Remove 80% of average annual post-development total suspended solids (TSS).
- Follow EO 13514 and USEPA Technical Guidance (USEPA 2009) to capture and retain all stormwater up to and including the 95% storm event (2.2 inches [5.6 cm]).
- Use a LID approach to meet 95th percentile goal (per *DoD Implementation of Storm Water Requirements under Section 438 of the Energy Independence and Security Act [EISA]* [DoD 2010] and UFC 3-210-10).
- Provide required water quality (per *CNMI and Guam Stormwater Management Manual* [Horsley Witten Group, Inc. 2006]):
  - Based on 0.8 inch (2 cm) over the impervious areas, for moderate quality resource areas.
  - 100% of this volume requires capture and treatment.
- Provide required groundwater recharge (per *CNMI and Guam Stormwater Management Manual* [Horsley Witten Group, Inc. 2006]):
  - Limestone Areas: groundwater recharge based on 1.5 inch (3.8 cm) of precipitation from all impervious surfaces.
  - Volcanic Areas: Match natural rate based on hydrologic soil group method calculations.

LID would actively manage stormwater runoff from a 95% annual average rainfall event by mimicking a project site's pre-development hydrology using design techniques that would infiltrate, store, and evaporate runoff close to its source or origin. Example water quality/resource protection practices that would be considered beyond the LID approach include pollutant loading reduction from building design and segregation of pollutants from stormwater, integrated pest management, native plant landscaping, avoidance of pesticides and fertilizers, implementation of household hazardous waste collection programs, and the use of transit/shuttle programs to minimize single occupancy vehicles and their related pollutants. These and other water quality protection measures would control or attenuate stormwater runoff, providing treatment before recharging underlying groundwater aquifers or, should the flow levels require, stormwater would enter detention basins as described below.

In areas of karst geology such as much of northern Guam, LID techniques must also protect groundwater quality by removing pollutants prior to infiltrating runoff into the underlying aquifer. LID designs would focus on small scale, close to the source stormwater management, where such techniques help achieve the water quality goals for each project site (see Appendix F for examples of LID applications that would be used). The combination of applied LID technologies and compliance with federal and GovGuam water quality regulations are intended to eliminate the potential for impacts on nearby receiving water bodies and would minimize the potential for adverse impacts on underlying groundwater aquifers from the development of Alternative A. As indicated in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 4: Water Resources, Table 4.2-2), BMPs utilized by LID are well suited to reduce stormwater runoff and associated pollutant loading for a variety of potential contaminants including sediment, nutrients, suspended solids,

and heavy metals. The application of LID practices at the planning level is in conformance with USEPA non-structural pollution prevention strategies.

The proposed stormwater management system infrastructure improvements included as part of the proposed action would incorporate LID measures and BMPs for compliance with local and federal requirements that are designed to minimize potential impacts to downstream development, sensitive water resources, and ecology. Planning recommendations for capturing, treating, and retaining the 95% exceedance stormwater flows have been prepared for the Guam and CNMI Military Relocation 2012 Roadmap Adjustments (see Appendix F for LID applications) and would be adopted in design and operation. As part of the initial planning, the project area was delineated into sub-basins with stormwater conveyance systems to route discharges to appropriately sized detention basins within each sub-basin when flow requires these discharges. For storms greater than the 95% exceedance storm, it is expected that the water quality features would overtop, requiring these detention basins, and stormwater would be directed via the stormwater conveyance systems to detention basins that would control discharge rates while providing additional water quality treatment and groundwater recharge.

Alternative A would also be implemented in accordance with all applicable orders, laws, and regulations (see the 2010 Final EIS Volume 8, Table 3.1-1). SWPPPs and SWMPs are documents designed to identify ways to reduce the potential impacts associated with pollution sources and erosion and sedimentation impacts, respectively. In addition, the Oil Pollution Act mandates the implementation of the Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan that is used to prevent and control potential leaks.

Under Alternative A, the total impervious area on the Finegayan project area would increase by 273 acres (110 ha). This increase from 4.1% to 23% impervious area, for a total of 333 acres (135 ha), would result in an associated increase in stormwater runoff volume for each of the design storm events. The utility corridor to AAFB and the proposed approximately 11 new wells at AAFB, school expansions, and off-site utilities that would be common to all cantonment/family housing alternatives would result in minimal increase in impervious area.

Alternative A would result in increased runoff of 292 acre-feet (335,510 m^3) and 419 acre-feet (516,830 m^3) from the 25-year and 100-year design storms, respectively. However, the project design would include vegetated swales for conveyance and treatment and detention/retention ponds capable of capturing, storing, and treating additional runoff from the 25-year design storm (see Appendix F for examples of LID applications that would be used and conceptual design of stormwater runoff routing and pond locations). For each sub-basin, water quality treatment strategies were selected based on the effectiveness of BMPs to treat identified pollutants of concern from proposed land uses within each sub-basin. The selected water quality treatment strategies would achieve reductions of non-point source pollutants to meet the water quality requirements identified above.

Water quality is closely linked to the surrounding environment and land use. Stormwater runoff is affected by community uses such as agriculture, urban, and industrial use. Impervious surfaces accumulate a variety of pollutants that can be transported down-gradient to sensitive receptors. The potential pollutants of concern for the project site identified below are anticipated relative to military-related activities but have not been substantiated with site-specific stormwater monitoring data:

- Solids (suspended sediment, sediment, and floatable debris).
- Organics (oil and grease, total organic carbons, hydrocarbons, and methyl tertiary butyl ether).
- Metals (cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, nickel, and zinc).
- Nutrients (nitrogen and phosphorous).

- Pathogens (bacteria).

As indicated in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 4: Water Resources, Table 4.2-2) and 2012 Roadmap Adjustments update, BMPs utilized as part of a LID approach are well suited to reduce the pollutant concentration within stormwater runoff for a variety of potential contaminants. The selected water quality treatment strategies identified estimated TSS reductions of 83.7% to 90.3%, total phosphorous reductions of 9.4% to 49.9%, and total nitrogen reductions of 11.2% to 62.6% for representative sub-basins. Similar water quality treatment strategies would be utilized under Alternative A and, therefore, similar levels of pollutant removal are expected. During final design phases of Alternative A, sediment, nutrient and heavy metal load reduction by water quality treatment strategies would be more accurately determined based on the LID device pollutant removal efficiency. Ultimately, a field monitoring program for pollutant removal efficiency would be implemented under the operations SWPPP and SWMP to measure the success of meeting pollutant removal requirements, and modify water quality treatment strategies and BMPs, as necessary. LID effectiveness in areas of karst geology is of special concern. While there is no current Guam requirement to monitor LID effectiveness post-construction, DON would develop and implement a "LID BMP Operations and Maintenance Inspection Checklist" consistent with the 2006 CNMI Guam Stormwater Management Manual to monitor and ensure the effectiveness of LID features during operation. Any deficiencies would be reported to and addressed by the future Public Works Department of the Marine Corps Base Guam.

The final LID/Drainage/Grading Study, dated July 2013, will be provided to the design team for guidance and implementation during design and construction. The designs performed by these contractors would be subject to review by DoD professionals and technical consultants to ensure proper implementation both during design and verification during construction.

Surface Water

No surface waters are located within the Alternative A project area and the implementation of a comprehensive stormwater management plan utilizing a LID approach would ensure that there would be no increase in off-site transport of excess stormwater runoff, sediment, or other pollutants for up to the 25-year design storm event. Therefore, Alternative A would result in no impacts to surface waters.

Groundwater

Groundwater Recharge. Changes in land cover and increases in impervious area under Alternative A would include the removal of approximately 1,000 acres (400 ha) of secondary limestone forest and an increase 273 acres (110 ha) of impervious area for the Finegayan project area. This would alter the water budget in the project vicinity, resulting in direct, long-term impacts to groundwater supplies. In areas of limestone forest, canopy storage captures a portion of the rainfall and it is estimated that 85% of annual rainfall reaches the ground (Johnson 2012). Another 40 to 48 inches per year (100 to 120 cm per year) of water is lost to evapotranspiration in limestone forests (*Note*: average annual rainfall for the project area is 90 to 105 inches [230 to 270 cm]) (USGS 2012). The numerical groundwater model developed by the USGS accounts for projected changes in land use in determining future recharge rates and allows for modifications in groundwater pumping, as necessary (*Note*: an approximately 1% increase in groundwater recharge rates were estimated for future conditions associated with the 2010 Final EIS where greater areas of limestone forest would be removed and converted to impervious area as compared to Alternative A [USGS 2012]). In addition, these changes in land cover and impervious area were accounted for during the development of a conceptual level of design for grading, drainage, and LID measures. Specifically, the project would be designed to provide required groundwater recharge rates based on 1.5 inches (3.8

cm) of precipitation from all impervious surfaces (per *CNMI and Guam Stormwater Management Manual* [Horsley Witten Group, Inc. 2006]).

Under Alternative A, proposed operations would also be in compliance with the stormwater runoff protection measures identified above that would also serve to protect groundwater quality. Specifically, the selection, location, and quantification of the appropriate LID features would be determined relative to the outcome of the capture-and-treat runoff volume calculations. The primary goal of the application of LID measures was to utilize available earthen areas to capture the 95th percentile runoff volume. These capture-and-treat features would be strategically placed to enhance planted areas for the benefit of optimizing stormwater treatment and infiltration, offering the additional benefit of reducing turf management, avoiding foot traffic erosion, and improving multifunctional opportunities. Implementation of LID measures and the provisions of the SWPPP and associated erosion control activities would ensure that the stormwater flowing into infiltration basins and recharging the aquifer would be of acceptable quality.

Conveyance of stormwater runoff would occur in vegetative channels and bio-retention cells located at strategic points within those swales, providing the necessary treatment prior to discharging into the detention ponds and from the site (see Appendix F for examples of LID applications that would be used). The detention/retention ponds would also provide water quality treatment through extended detention for up to the 25-year design storm. These measures would collectively meet the water quality requirements and provide treatment for all stormwater runoff up to the 100-year design storm event prior to discharging to sinkholes.

Groundwater Extraction. Under all cantonment/family housing alternatives, increases in groundwater withdrawals to meet potable water demand would drop from an estimated daily average of 5.8 MGd (22.0 MLd) anticipated in the 2010 Final EIS to 1.7 MGd (6.4 MLd) under the 2012 Roadmap Adjustments. This 1.7 MGd (6.4 MLd) represents the estimated average daily potable water demand associated with the steady state operations of the relocated Marines with the assumption that all housing units are occupied. To meet the demand under the 2012 Roadmap Adjustments, the proposed action would require installation of approximately 11 new wells, which would be located at AAFB regardless of the cantonment/family housing alternative. The determination of 11 new wells is based on the estimated maximum day demand of 2.6 MGd (9.8 MLd), in accordance with DoD standard criteria. As noted under construction impacts, the wells would be sited in accordance with Guam regulations to ensure that they would not produce contaminated water.

Implementation of sustainability practices (i.e., water conservation measures via Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) would reduce the amount of groundwater required, which would help minimize direct impacts to groundwater availability. Conservation measures may include, but would not be limited to: low flow fixtures, low flow urinals, recycling vehicle wash rack water, rain water harvesting, and xeriscape (landscaping requiring no irrigation). The applicable DoD criteria for analyzing water demands do not stipulate a methodology for estimating demands during a drought period. The GWRDG would identify operational adjustments to be implemented during periods of drought. In practice, all water system owners would implement and enforce water conservation measures to manage demands during drought periods.

In addition to potable water demand generated under Alternative A, organic civilian population growth independent of the proposed action is estimated to result in an average daily long-term increase in water demand of 3.5 MGd (13.2 MLd). The demand from organic civilian growth would be satisfied by the GWA system, primarily from the NGLA, but also from surface water in southern Guam. The forecast

water demand does not peak during construction as it would have under the proposed action in the 2010 Final EIS due to the reduced number of imported construction workers. The forecast water demand increases steadily through year 2028 due to the impact of induced and organic civilian growth. Total average daily water extraction from the NGLA from all sources (DoD water system, GWA water system, and a few private wells) is estimated to be 47.0 MGd (177.9 MLd) in year 2028 (USGS 2013a). With proper management, this quantity is within the sustainable yield of 80.5 MGd (304.8 MLd) estimated by GovGuam (1992) (USGS 2013a).

As discussed in Section 4.1.2.1 of this SEIS, the USGS has developed a numerical groundwater model as a tool to assist water resource managers in estimating the effects of selected groundwater pumping and climate scenarios on the water supply. The numerical groundwater model is being used to estimate the regional effects to groundwater availability from various withdrawal and recharge scenarios that included the increased withdrawal due to the proposed action and all other known future DoD actions, as well as organic growth of the Guam civilian population. The results from the model would assist water-resource managers to plan, design, and manage water systems that would produce a sustainable and reliable freshwater supply (USGS 2013b). The results of the USGS study confirm the recharge rate of the NGLA used in the GovGuam (1992) study but indicate that increased withdrawal from the NGLA may result in higher levels of chloride concentrations as compared to the 2010 base year scenario (USGS 2013c). The model indicates that these chloride concentration spikes would be a localized phenomenon, in which simulated salinity levels (i.e., measured by chloride concentration) in three wells (two GWA and one DoD) in the Finegayan basin moved into the cautionary subclass. However, by redistributing withdrawal rates among the extraction wells, it could be possible to meet the water demands and maintain acceptable salinities over all existing and proposed GWA and DoD wells. As discussed in Section 4.1.14, Utilities, there are connection points within the DoD water system where water can be supplied to GWA if needed.

The USGS model does have limits due to uncertainties regarding the actual conditions within the aquifer. As more data become available for inclusion in the model, the reliability of results can be improved. The USGS and WERI have identified that the rehabilitation and expansion of the hydrologic data collection network and monitoring would be necessary to ensure sustainable management of the NGLA (USGS 2013c). Specifically, this would require rehabilitation of 12 existing deep monitoring wells, placement of seven additional deep monitoring wells in basins with little or no monitoring coverage, closure of one existing monitoring well, relocation of one existing monitoring well due to proposed widening of Route 3, and establishment of a periodic maintenance program (USGS 2013c).

Based on the above, the operation phase of Alternative A could result in short-term, localized significant impacts to the affected basin within the NGLA but less than significant impacts to the overall NGLA. The significance of groundwater impacts resulting from implementation of Alternative A would be similar to that associated with implementing Alternatives B, C, D, and E. As potential mitigation for the localized significant impact, the DoD would, as appropriate, implement enhanced water conservation measures for the proposed action, improve existing water systems to reduce system leaks, adjust pumping rates at DoD wells, use existing wells, and/or increase the use of surface water from Fena Reservoir to reduce withdrawals from the NGLA.

The DoD is committed to supporting the GWRDG and to regularly meeting to manage the aquifer for the good of all users. To ensure sustainable management of the NGLA, DoD supports USGS's recommendation on expansion of the hydrologic data collection network and monitoring, including rehabilitation and expansion of current water-resource monitoring in the NGLA, as well as placement of

additional deep monitoring wells to allow monitoring by basins, and identify possible funding solutions and the role DoD will play in this process.

As required in the FY 2014 NDAA, the EAC implementation plan will address public infrastructure requirements necessary to support the preferred alternative, as well as address groundwater-related issues including technical and financial assistance for an updated and expanded NGLA monitoring well network and the refurbishment of the GWA interceptor sewer from AAFB to the Northern District WWTP. The implementation plan will detail descriptions of work, costs, and schedules for completion of construction, improvements, and repairs to Guam public infrastructure affected by the realignment, including improvements and upgrades to the NGLA monitoring well network. To support this implementation plan, DoD assessed GWA's water and wastewater systems that may be affected by the preferred alternative. The water and wastewater assessment recommended an updated and expanded NGLA monitoring well network and refurbishment of the GWA interceptor sewer from AAFB to the Northern District WWTP. Section 8102 of the FY 2014 Consolidated Appropriations Act (Public Law No. 113-76) appropriated $106.4 million to the Secretary of Defense, acting through the OEA, for civilian water and wastewater improvements on Guam. These funds will remain available until expended.

Therefore, the groundwater model, along with an improved network of wells to monitor groundwater levels and water quality, would be used to sustainably manage the NGLA. As part of the GWRDG, the USGS and WERI would conduct periodic monitoring of the aquifer groundwater chemistry to optimize the system and DON or GWA could adjust pumping rates if chloride levels show an increase. This would ensure increased pumping does not adversely affect military or non-military sources of potable water. Monitoring the chloride concentrations in the basins and maintaining the capability to shift pumping to wells further from impacted basins if high chloride concentrations are detected, would reduce potential negative short- and long-term impacts on the groundwater resource. This approach would also allow adjustments in pumping to address changes in precipitation patterns due to climate change or long-term drought.

Groundwater Quality

During operations, additional wastewater flow from the cantonment and family housing at Finegayan would utilize the existing GWA interceptor sewer along Route 3 to the Northern District WWTP. This increased flow would accelerate the deterioration of the existing reinforced concrete sewer pipes. Failure of these sewer lines could negatively impact the quality of the groundwater through increased spills and leakage. This impact on groundwater is significant but mitigable by rehabilitation or replacement of the existing sewer pipes.

Summary. Given stormwater runoff protection measures (i.e., implementation of LID and pollution prevention plans); implementation of water conservation measures; groundwater demand from the NGLA that would be substantially less than the sustainable yield; improved management of the NGLA through use of the numerical groundwater model; DoD assistance in identifying funding through the EAC process for an updated and expanded monitoring network; and other potential mitigation measures discussed above, operations associated with Alternative A would result in less than significant impacts to the overall NGLA; short-term, localized significant but mitigable impacts from groundwater extraction to the affected basin within the NGLA; and significant but mitigable impacts to groundwater quality from increased flow in the deteriorating GWA interceptor sewer system.

Nearshore Waters

Under Alternative A, proposed operations would be in compliance with the stormwater runoff protection measures identified above that would ensure that there would be no increase in off-site transport of stormwater runoff, sediment, or other pollutants for up to the 25-year design storm event. In addition, the vegetative cover between the housing area and the cliff edge and Haputo Bay would provide additional buffer and protection from stormwater runoff or sediment reaching Haputo Bay. Therefore, there would be no direct impacts to nearshore waters from stormwater runoff associated with increased impervious areas under Alternative A.

Operation of the cantonment and family housing facilities under Alternative A would result in a significant but mitigable impact to nearshore waters from increased wastewater discharge from the Northern District WWTP outfall. The Northern District WWTP is non-compliant with the treatment standards required by its current NPDES permit and increasing the wastewater discharge from a non-compliant treatment plant would be a significant indirect impact during the period of non-compliance. The nearshore waters impact resulting from implementation of Alternative A would be similar to that associated with implementing Alternatives B, C, D or E. However, upgrades to bring the Northern District WWTP into compliance with the permit are expected to be completed early in the operational phase of the proposed action and such upgrades would mitigate the impact to a less than significant level.

Upgrading the Northern District WWTP treatment systems (as required by the 2013 NPDES permit) would mitigate significant impacts to nearshore waters once the upgrades are completed. In addition, refurbishing the main GWA sewer lines from AAFB to the Northern District WWTP along Routes 3 and 9 would mitigate potential failure of the concrete reinforced sewer lines that are in a state of deterioration. The FY 2014 NDAA directed the Secretary of Defense to convene the EAC in part to develop an implementation plan that will address public infrastructure requirements necessary to support the preferred alternative. The implementation plan will detail descriptions of work, costs, and schedules for completion of construction, improvements, and repairs to Guam public infrastructure affected by the realignment, including improvements and upgrades to the Guam wastewater system. The water and wastewater assessment that DoD prepared to support the Implementation Plan recommended upgrades to the Northern District WWTP and the refurbishment of the GWA interceptor sewer from AAFB to the Northern District WWTP. Section 8102 of the FY 2014 Consolidated Appropriations Act (Public Law No. 113-76) appropriated $106.4 million to the Secretary of Defense, acting through the OEA, for civilian water and wastewater improvements on Guam. These funds will remain available until expended.

Wetlands

No wetlands are located in or near the proposed operational areas under Alternative A. Therefore, operations associated with Alternative A would result in no impacts to wetlands.

4.1.3 Air Quality

4.1.3.1 Affected Environment

Under Alternative A, the affected environment for Air Quality, including revisions of air quality regulations and air quality information specific to Guam, is the same as described in Section 3.1.3 of this SEIS, with further details provided in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 5: Air Quality, Section 5.1: Affected Environment, pages 5-1 to 5-14).

According to the current USEPA designation, Guam is in attainment for all criteria pollutants with the exception of two areas near power plants that remain in nonattainment for the SO_2 NAAQS (see 2010 Final EIS, Volume 2, Chapter 5: Air Quality, Section 5.1: Affected Environment, Figure 5.1-1):

- Piti - Portion of Guam within a 2.2-mile (3.5-km) radius of the Piti Power Plant.
- Tanguisson - Portion of Guam within a 2.2-mile (3.5-km) radius of the Tanguisson Power Plant.

The area covered by Alternative A at Finegayan is outside of these two nonattainment areas.

On-island major stationary sources, as described in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 5: Air Quality, Section 5.1.1.2 Stationary Sources, Page 5-5) continue to be operated under the current Title V permits. The air quality ROI in the northern area of the island where Alternative A is located would continue to be affected by those major stationary source operations.

Major highway traffic along Routes 1, 2, 3, 5, 9, and 15 remains the dominant island-wide source of mobile source emissions. Route 3 is the closest highway to Finegayan.

As discussed in Section 3.3.3.1, since the publication of the 2010 Final EIS, GEPA, under the Air Pollution Control Program, has worked closely with businesses and the Guam Legislature to help the island transition to ultra-low sulfur diesel. Since January 1, 2011, all diesel fuels sold on Guam meet ultra-low sulfur diesel quality standards.

Air quality conditions at Finegayan are affected predominantly by on-road mobile sources and aircraft operations around AAFB, with limited exposure to other sources. At Finegayan, the major sources that the DON is currently permitted to operate, under the Title V permit, include three diesel emergency generators with a combined capacity of 7.5 MW and two 5.23 million British thermal units per hour boilers fired using No. 2 oil. However, the two boilers are no longer in operation. Total permitted emissions for the sources at Finegayan are presented in Table 4.1.3-1.

Table 4.1.3-1. Finegayan—Permitted Emissions

Permitted Annual Emissions (tpy)				
SO_2	***CO***	***PM_{10}***	***NO_x***	***VOC***
106.9	43.0	5.9	187.4	5.5

Legend: tpy = tons per year; SO_2 = sulfur dioxide; CO = carbon monoxide; NO_x = nitrogen oxides; PM_{10} = particulate matter (<10 microns); VOC = volatile organic compounds.
Source: USEPA 2013.

Major highway traffic along Route 3 remains the dominant source of mobile source emissions for Alternative A. Sensitive populations in the vicinity of this site are mostly located along major traffic routes, such as Route 3.

4.1.3.2 Environmental Consequences

Construction

Annual Emissions

Direct emissions for criteria pollutants and CO_2 from short-term operation of on-site equipment and vehicles during construction (2016 through 2022) were estimated based on the acreage of disturbed earth and the number and type of facilities to be constructed. Given limited preparation activities anticipated in 2016, construction emissions are considered negligible and were not quantified for that year. The short-term direct emissions would be well below the impact significance criterion of 250 tpy for criteria pollutants, as shown in Table 4.1.3-2. The CO_2 emissions during construction period would be less than

those analyzed in the 2010 Final EIS resulting in less GHG impacts as compared to the No-Action Alternative.

Table 4.1.3-2. Finegayan Cantonment/Family Housing Annual Construction Emissions (2015-2022)

	Construction	***Pollutant (tpy)***						
	Year	***SO_2***	***CO***	***PM_{10}***	***$PM_{2.5}$***	***NO_x***	***VOC***	***CO_2***
Alternative A	2016	neg	neg	neg	neg	neg	neg	neg
	2017	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	96.2
	2018	0.3	20.1	1.2	1.1	15.6	2.1	3,445.4
	2019	0.6	36.5	2.2	2.0	28.2	3.8	6,247.3
	2020	0.2	9.5	0.6	0.5	7.3	1.0	1,621.3
	2021	0.8	45.9	2.8	2.5	35.5	4.7	7,855.2
	2022	0.2	13.6	0.8	0.7	10.5	1.4	2,324.4

Legend: SO_2 = sulfur dioxide; CO = carbon monoxide; PM_{10} = particulate matter (<10 microns); $PM_{2.5}$= particulate matter (<2.5 microns); NO_x= nitrogen oxides; VOC= volatile organic compounds; CO_2 = carbon dioxide; neg = negligible.

On-Site Equipment and Vehicle PM Hot-Spot Analysis

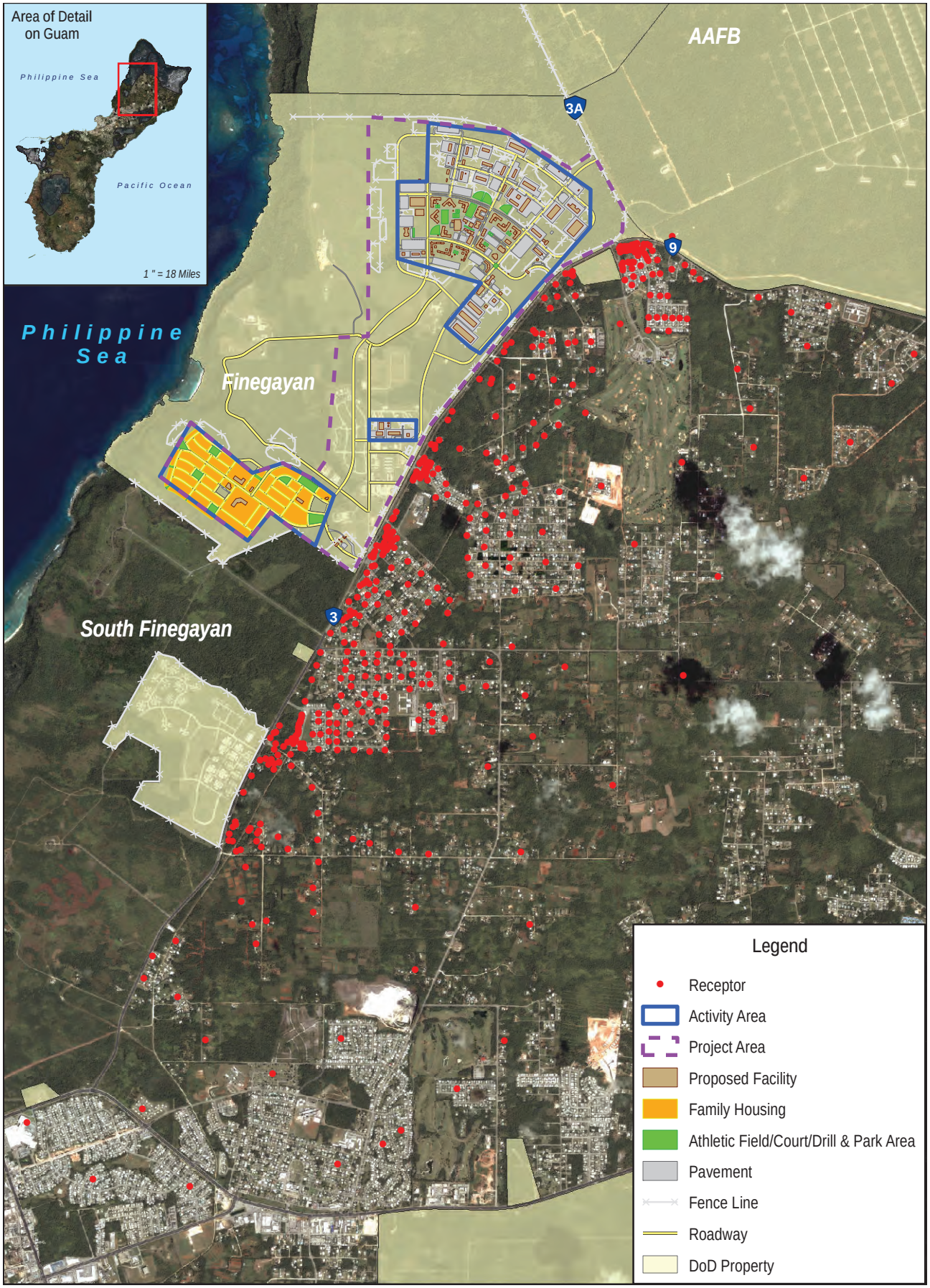
Based on the same construction activity data developed and used for the annual emissions estimates, the on-site emissions generated over the maximum potential adverse effect month were conservatively assumed, for modeling purposes, to be both evenly distributed over the construction area and to occur over the entire year. The housing areas across Route 3 are considered the most sensitive to potential impacts from the proposed construction activities because of the close proximity to the cantonment construction sites.

The emission sources analyzed include non-road equipment and trucks. Specific on-site construction information used to calculate emissions generated from construction activities includes the following:

- Number and type of construction equipment to be used.
- Fuel type used for the construction equipment (all equipment assumed to be diesel-powered).
- Equipment usage rates (hours per day).
- Equipment load factors (a percentage of the maximum horse power).
- Average speed of all construction equipment and delivery vehicles.
- Average vehicle miles traveled on-site by diesel construction equipment.

The on-site non-road equipment and vehicle PM hot-spot impact analysis consisted of the following:

- *Estimation of PM emissions generated by construction activities and truck trips on a monthly and annual basis for the entire construction period, and the determination of the emissions in the maximum potential adverse effect month/year condition to be used for further dispersion modeling.* Detailed construction schedule plan will be available once the project progresses. Therefore, at this SEIS planning stage, the worst-case short-term (24-hour average) and long-term (annual average) emissions were evenly distributed over the proposed cantonment activity areas assuming construction would occur at the same year in those activity areas as shown in Figure 4.1.3-1.



0 0.5 1 Miles

0 0.5 1 Kilometers

Figure 4.1.3-1

PM Modeling Configuration - Alternative A

N

Source: NAVFAC Pacific 2013

- *Estimation of maximum PM concentration levels at sensitive receptor sites located near the cantonment/housing site to determine whether the PM NAAQS would be exceeded as a result of construction activity.* The PM concentration levels were predicted using the AERMOD dispersion model in association with the most recent 5-year Guam meteorological data. The same modeling procedures discussed in the 2010 Final EIS for the stationary source impact modeling were employed in this analysis. Table 4.1.3-3 shows the predicted total worst-case concentrations for PM (PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$) from the contributions of (1) on-site construction activities, and (2) worst-case off-site location on-road vehicle exhausts evaluated below in addressing potential MSAT impacts. The total PM levels predicted are well below respective NAAQS, resulting in less than significant direct, short-term PM impacts during construction years.

Table 4.1.3-3. Total Construction Period PM Concentrations Finegayan Cantonment/Family Housing Alternative A

Source Contributions	*24-hour Average PM_{10} ($\mu g/m^3$)*	*24-hour Average $PM_{2.5}$ ($\mu g/m^3$)*	*Annual Average $PM_{2.5}$ ($\mu g/m^3$)*
On-site Construction Activity	1.01	0.60	0.02
Off-site Mobile Source[1]	0.47	0.47	0.12
Total	**1.48**	**1.07**	**0.14**
NAAQS	150	35	12

Note: [1]Based on the worst-case modeling results for total diesel particulate concentrations performed as part of off-site MSAT analysis.

Off-Site On-Road Vehicle Hot-Spot Analysis for CO

The same CO screening evaluation that was conducted for the 2010 Final EIS was performed on the 65 intersections identified in the project area as the most congested and most affected under this alternative, including the worst-case scenario (i.e., Alternative D) under the worst-case construction year. Out of the 65 intersections, six worst-case intersections among those failing the screening were chosen for detailed analysis due to poor levels of service, high volumes, close proximity to sensitive receptors, and geographical representation. These six selected intersections are listed below in Table 4.1.3-4.

CO concentration levels were predicted using CAL3QHC in association with the emissions factors predicted by MOVES. These predicted concentration levels were then added to the background levels to determine the total hot-spot concentration levels for construction and operation years. Table 4.1.3-4 shows the total concentrations for CO in comparison to the respective NAAQS. The predicted levels are well below the NAAQS, resulting in less than significant direct short-term CO impacts.

Table 4.1.3-4. Predicted Worst-Case CO Concentrations (ppm)

Site #	*Site Description*	*Construction*		*Operation*	
		1-hour	*8-hour*	*1-hour*	*8-hour*
1	Route 3/9/Chalan Santa Anita	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2
2	Route 1 / Route 3	3.6	3.1	3.4	3.0
3	Route 16 / Route 27	3.0	2.7	3.0	2.7
4	Route 1 / Route 14A	3.8	3.3	3.7	3.2
5	Route 10 / Route 15	2.9	2.6	2.9	2.6
6	Route 1 / Route 2A	2.5	2.4	3.0	2.3

Notes: 1-hour NAAQS = 35 ppm and 8-hour NAAQS = 9 ppm.
Source: GDPW 2013.

Off-Site On-Road Vehicle Hot-Spot Analysis for PM

As discussed in Chapter 3.3, PM hot-spot analysis began with a screening diesel percentage evaluation per 40 CFR 193. As shown in Table 4.1.3-5, the future worst-case construction year annual average daily traffic of the roadways within the study area are well below the USEPA defined screening threshold of 125,000 annual average daily traffic and 8% diesel truck traffic, which equates to 10,000 trucks. Therefore, a further hot-spot dispersion modeling analysis using AERMOD or CAL3QHCR is not warranted and there would be no PM hot-spot concerns along the affected roadway network. Direct, short-term impacts would be less than significant.

Table 4.1.3-5. Annual Average Daily Traffic, Heavy Vehicle Percentages, and Number of Heavy Vehicles on Roadways within the Study Area

Route	Segment	Construction			Operation		
		Annual Average Daily Traffic	Heavy Vehicles	Number of Heavy Vehicles	Annual Average Daily Traffic	Heavy Vehicles	Number of Heavy Vehicles
Route 1	South of Route 6	26,268	2.70%	709	27,167	2.42%	656
Route 11	West of Route 1	4,159	20.82%	866	3,431	13.95%	479
Route 1	West of Route 7	31,363	5.01%	1,571	31,673	3.61%	1,144
Route 4	North of Route 7A	22,289	2.09%	466	23,692	2.11%	501
Route 1	East of Route 4	49,650	3.27%	1,624	49,533	2.47%	1,222
Route 8	West of Chalan RS Sanchez	27,253	1.33%	362	28,510	1.19%	340
Route 16	Between 8 and 10A	35,494	1.73%	614	32,326	1.72%	556
Route 27	Between Route 16 and Route 1	27,589	1.28%	353	35,985	1.32%	475
Route 1	North of Pale San Vitores Road	54,303	2.96%	1,607	47,664	2.31%	1,101
Route 16	South of Route 1	23,207	2.37%	550	24,355	2.36%	576
Route 3	North of Route 1	27,377	3.85%	1,054	25,781	1.43%	368
Route 1	East of Route 28	35,272	3.18%	1,122	35,958	2.68%	965
Chalan Lujuna	Between Route 1 and Route 15	7,688	21.62%	1,662	5,092	3.34%	170
Route 1	South of AAFB	24,008	7.78%	1,868	21,179	2.36%	500
Route 9	North of AAFB	13,558	11.68%	1,584	10,774	2.17%	234
Route 15	South of Chalan Lujuna	7,816	6.65%	520	7,657	2.64%	202
Route 1	North of Route 14A	70,263	3.40%	2,389	70,097	2.85%	2,000

Source: GDPW 2013.

Off-Site On-Road Vehicle Hot-Spot Analysis for MSATs

MSATs concentration levels were predicted using CAL3QHC in association with the emissions factors predicted by MOVES. The screening-level MSAT dispersion modeling analysis was conducted at sensitive (actual) and sidewalk receptors for 2021 and 2030, which represent the peak construction year and the design year, respectively. The analysis was conducted for both a 30-year exposure and a longer, more conservative exposure duration of 70 years for cancer risks.

Maximum estimated increases in cancer risk at any of the receptors due to the project, as shown in Table 4.1.3-6, are all less than the threshold criterion of 10 in a million. Therefore, the direct, short-term impacts of all carcinogenic MSATs are considered acceptable and would be less than significant.

The maximum chronic hazard index at any of the receptors due to project emissions are well below the target limit of 1, as shown in Table 4.1.3-7. Therefore, the direct, short-term impacts of all non-carcinogenic MSATs are considered acceptable and would be less than significant.

Table 4.1.3-6. Estimated Project Related Impacts Compared to Target Cancer Risk Threshold

	30-Year Estimated Cancer Risk Increase ($x10^{-6}$)		***70-Year Estimated Cancer Risk Increase ($x10^{-6}$)***		***Target Cancer Risk Threshold***
	Construction	***Operation***	***Construction***	***Operation***	
Sensitive Receptors					
Route 3/9/Chalan Santa Anita	0.147	0.023	0.353	0.056	10^1
Route 1 / Route 3	0.032	0.012	0.076	0.028	
Route 16 / Route 27	0.041	0.006	0.098	0.015	
Route 1 / Route 14A	0.011	0.002	0.026	0.005	
Route 10 / Route 15	0.002	0.010	0.004	0.023	
Route 1 / Route 2A	0.011	0.001	0.027	0.002	
Sidewalk Receptors					
Route 3/9/Chalan Santa Anita	0.075	0.037	0.180	0.088	10^1
Route 1 / Route 3	0.035	0.030	0.084	0.071	
Route 16 / Route 27	0.033	0.007	0.078	0.016	
Route 1 / Route 14A	0.037	0.008	0.089	0.019	
Route 10 / Route 15	0.070	0.125	0.168	0.300	
Route 1 / Route 2A	0.024	0.003	0.057	0.006	

Note: [1]Target threshold is 10 excess cancer cases in a million.
Source: GDPW 2013.

Table 4.1.3-7. Estimated Project Related Impacts Compared to Target Hazard Index

Analysis Receptor	***30-Year Estimated Non-Cancer Chronic Hazard Index - Sensitive Receptors***		***30-Year Estimated Non-Cancer Chronic Hazard Index - Sidewalk Receptors***		***Target Hazard Index***
	Construction	***Operation***	***Construction***	***Operation***	
Route 3/9/Chalan Santa Anita	.030	0.003	0.015	0.005	1^1
Route 1 / Route 3	.008	0.002	.012	0.004	
Route 16 / Route 27	.015	0.001	.013	0.001	
Route 1 / Route 14A	.003	0.000	.011	0.001	
Route 10 / Route 15	.005	0.002	.018	0.018	
Route 1 / Route 2A	.004	0.000	.007	0.001	

Note: [1]Target hazard index indicates that exposure is below concentrations associated with adverse effects.
Source: GDPW 2013.

Operation

The hot-spot impact analyses of off-site on-road vehicle CO, PM, and MSATs emissions during operational years were conducted using the same methods described above for the construction phase year condition. The analysis results are summarized in Table 4.1.3-4 for CO, Table 4.1.3-5 for PM, and Tables 4.1.3-6 and 4.1.3-7 for carcinogenic and non-carcinogenic MSATs, respectively. The long-term, direct impacts of these pollutants on air quality would be less than significant.

4.1.4 Noise

4.1.4.1 Affected Environment

Aircraft Noise

The 2013 AAFB AICUZ Study (Pacific Air Force 2013) noise levels at and in the vicinity of AAFB are used to characterize the baseline noise environment. Figure 4.1.4-1 shows the 65-69, 70-74, 75-79, 80-84, and 85+ dBA DNL noise contours from the 2013 AAFB AICUZ and Table 4.1.4-1 lists the corresponding amount of affected area.

Table 4.1.4-1. 2013 AICUZ Noise Contour Off-Base Acreage in the Vicinity of AAFB

Noise Level (DNL)	*Area Affected (acres [ha])**
65-69 dBA	689 (279)
70-74 dBA	117 (47)
75-79 dBA	16 (7)
80-84 dBA	0
>85 dBA	0
Total	**822 (333)**

Notes: *Acreages, including totals, may not correspond exactly due to rounding. Only includes acreage over land.
Source: Pacific Air Force 2013.

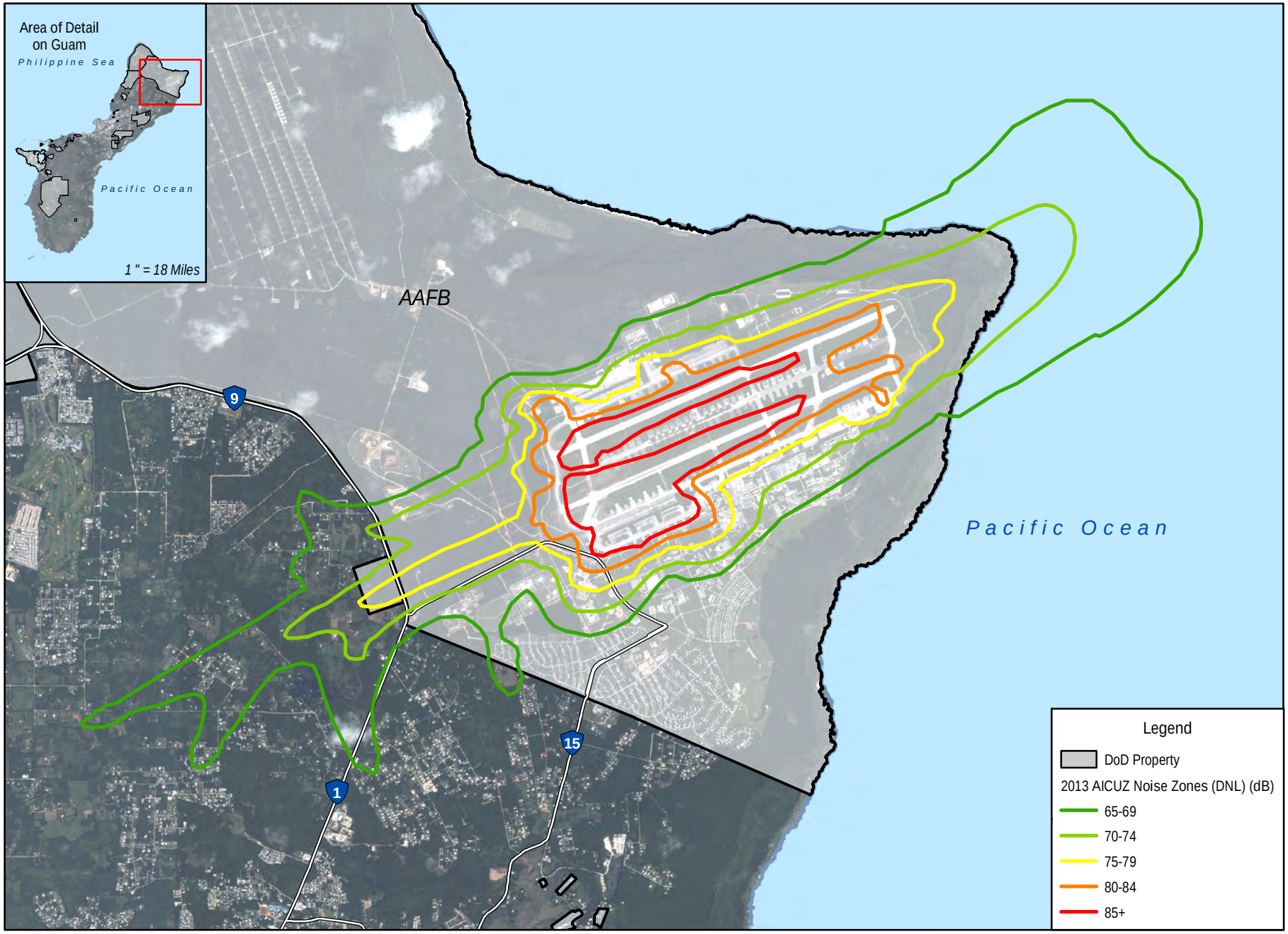
In the vicinity of Finegayan, noise contours caused by AAFB aircraft operations do not extend to Finegayan and are below 65 dBA. Residents along Route 3 experience aircraft noise of less than 65 dBA under baseline conditions.

Non-Aircraft Operations

Current operational activities at the Finegayan communication site include the operation and maintenance of communication equipment, antennae, and infrastructure. An exchange, gas station, and gymnasium are among the few community service facilities currently on Finegayan. Training at the existing rifle and pistol small arms range on the west side of Finegayan generates the only appreciable operational noise, but the range is small and small arms are fired in the opposite direction of the existing receptors along Route 3. Sensitive receptors can be residences, churches, and schools but near Finegayan all of the sensitive receptors are residences with the Route 3 frontage.

Traffic

As described in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 6: Noise, Section 6.1.2.4: Off-Base Roadways, pages 6-11 and 6-13 to 6-15), baseline traffic noise along Route 3 was estimated using short- and long-term noise monitoring and noise measurements taken in March 2009. Long-term monitoring determined the highest noise levels during peak traffic hours (7:00 a.m., 2:00 p.m., and 5:00 p.m.), and short-term monitoring measured non-peak traffic noise (4:20 p.m.). Existing 1-hour noise levels in Dededo around Finegayan was measured at 68 dBA $L_{eq(h)}$. Short-term off peak monitoring measured 54.9 dBA. Adjusting for peak noise would yield a noise level of 55.9 dBA, which would be more representative of the equivalent noise levels throughout the course of an entire day.



0 0.5 1 Mile

0 0.5 1 Kilometer

Figure 4.1.4-1
Existing AAFB Noise Contours

Sources: Pacific Air Force 2013

4.1.4.2 Environmental Consequences

Construction

As described in Section 2.4.4.1, the cantonment area and family housing proposed for construction at Alternative A would include various facilities, roadways and infrastructure to support the Marine Corps relocation to Guam, and associated construction activities would result in noise impacts on the surrounding environment. In addition, construction activities associated with off-site utilities development and DoD school expansions would also generate noise. Construction activity noise varies with the types of equipment used and the duration of use. Heavy equipment and other construction activities generate noise levels ranging typically from 70 to 90 dBA at a distance of 50 feet (15 m). During facilities construction, use of heavy equipment commonly occurs sporadically throughout the daytime hours.

This analysis considers both short-term and long-term construction activities. Short-term activities would be construction near the base boundary specifically affecting the nearest receptors. Long-term would be generalized construction activities centered in the middle of the area lasting the entire duration of all construction projects. Generally, heavy equipment would generate the highest noise levels throughout the construction phase, but the noise would be short-term in nature, and would diminish the farther sensitive noise receptors are from the construction activity. Construction activities would be spread out for many years, but individual projects only affect the receptors adjacent to the project and projects located on the other side of the property would not affect those receptors. From a localized point of view for construction noise, activities generating noise at a specific receptor would only last a fraction of the total construction period and be considered a short-term event of typically less than 1-2 years for an individual project. Although some heavy equipment would be used throughout the construction process, the noisiest heavy equipment would be associated with site preparation up to and including installation of foundations. The types of equipment necessary for site preparation would be graders, pavers, dump trucks, and concrete mixers and their use would diminish as construction of the structures begins. Use of heavy equipment also depends on the construction schedule, and its use would not be permanent. For noise calculation purposes, it is assumed that 10 pieces of heavy equipment including multiple graders, excavators, dump trucks and pavers would be used simultaneously at points nearest to the closest receptors. Using multiple pieces of equipment operating simultaneously in the same locations yields a maximum potential adverse effect for noise impact assessment. Under normal working conditions, equipment would be dispersed around the job site, dispersing the noise levels and lessening the off-base noise levels. Furthermore, the construction schedule for these Roadmap Adjustments would be spread out. Sequencing work tasks and allowing only one or two pieces of heavy equipment to operate in areas close to the nearest receptors would result in a reduction of noise impacts.

Receptors that might be affected by Alternative A construction noise would comprise approximately 20 houses along Route 3 across the road from the proposed cantonment/family housing location. According to the Guam Bureau of Statistics, the average household size in the area is 3.67 people per household (GBSP 2010), thus it is estimated that about 70-75 people could be affected by implementation of the proposed action.

Short-term construction noise for this alternative would result from noise-producing activities in the immediate vicinity of residential receptors along Route 3. The closest proposed construction activity for this alternative would occur approximately 500 feet (152 m) from the average receptor, with Route 3 frontage and noise levels estimated to be 65.4 dBA L_{eq}. Short-term increases in truck traffic used to transport materials on- and off-site would also produce noise disturbance of approximately 65 to 70 dBA L_{eq} within and near the construction corridors. Again, this would produce short-term, localized noise for

brief periods, but it would not create any permanent, adverse direct or indirect noise impacts to human health or the local environment.

Under this proposed action, construction activity would occur over a longer duration compared to the more compressed construction schedule described in the 2010 Final EIS. Although the overall construction schedule would occur over approximately a ten-year span, individual receptors along Route 3 would not experience high levels of construction activity adjacent to the property boundary throughout the entire construction period. Given the short-term nature of construction work and lower intensity of the proposed construction activity spread over time, minimal to negligible direct impacts from construction noise are expected to result. In addition, direct short-term noise impacts would be less than significant because none of the houses along Route 3 would be close enough to experience noise exposure exceeding 75 dBA per USEPA guidelines (USEPA 1974).

Long-term construction noise impacts would result from noise generated throughout the entire duration of construction. For Alternative A, three different locations are analyzed: residences along Route 3, the center of the cantonment area, and the center of the family housing area. From the perspective of an individual receptor along Route 3, noise levels above 65 dBA would be considered incompatible for long-term land-use noise exposure. Given the equipment list previously evaluated, construction activity would need to be within 525 feet (160 m) of the receptor to generate noise levels above the 65 dBA FICUN threshold. This level is also considered the limit for annoyance. The impacted area at this distance comprises a very small percentage (<1%) of the total construction area, and would actually be considered short-term noise exposure because it would not remain at a consistent level for the entire 10-year period. Therefore, from this perspective, direct, long-term noise impacts from construction within the 525 feet zone (160 m) would less than significant.

Long-term construction noise impacts can also be addressed by modeling noise levels at the center of the cantonment area. In this scenario, construction noise represents a concentrated noise source that generates an average noise level throughout the 10-year construction period. In this case, the distance to the edge of the boundary is 2,500 feet (762 m), and if the amount of noise-generating construction equipment doubled in number, noise levels would be 54.5 dBA. This level is well below the FICUN level and meets the USEPA goal for an outdoor noise level of 55 dBA. Long-term direct and indirect noise impacts would be less than significant.

Another noise assessment perspective involves estimating noise from the center of the family housing area. In this case, the center of construction would be 3,500 feet (1,166 m) and the noise level would be 51.5 dBA and below the FICUN level and the USEPA goal for outdoor areas. Direct and indirect long-term noise impacts from construction activities for family housing would be less than significant.

Construction activities common to all alternatives also include off-site utilities and school expansions. Off-site utility construction would cause elevated noise levels but would be localized only in the immediate area of construction and would only affect receptors for a short time. The DoDEA High School expansion project would not be adjacent to any sensitive receptors and would not generate any noise impacts. The Andersen Middle School expansion and/or the elementary school construction would occur on-base and not cause construction noise impacts to off-base receptors. Andersen Middle School lies between the 65-70 dBA DNL AAFB aircraft noise contours. The design and construction of the Andersen Middle School expansion would be in accordance with the applicable noise reduction standards outlined in the American National Standards Institute, Acoustical Performance Criteria, Design Requirements, and Guidelines for Schools (American National Standards Institute/Acoustical Society of

America 2009). The noise level reduction characteristics of the existing portion of the school would be determined and retrofitted as necessary to meet the standards.

Consequently, potential direct and indirect short-term noise impacts under Alternative A for construction activities at Finegayan and construction activities for facilities common to all alternatives would be less than significant because increased noise levels would be short-term and would be below USEPA guidelines of 75 dBA $L_{eq.}$

Operation

After all construction has been completed, the long-term noise generating activities at Finegayan would be primarily due to traffic. Traffic noise along Route 3 would increase but would be less than the levels described in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 6, Chapter 8: Noise, Section 8.2.6: Off-Base Roadways, pages 8-14 to 8-15 and Volume 9, Appendix G: Chapter 6: Noise, Guam Community Build-up Figures, pages 1 to 10). Traffic noise under this alternative was estimated by comparing the increase of traffic relative to baseline for the 2010 Final EIS qualitatively and the increase of traffic due to this alternative. Using these comparisons and knowing the modeled noise levels from the 2010 Final EIS, the long-term, operational noise levels for implementation of Alternative A can be inferred. The highest noise levels along Route 3 determined in the 2010 Final EIS were 66 dBA at the nearest residences on Route 3 south of Route 28 to the intersection of Route 1. Traffic levels along that stretch of Route 3 and portions of Route 1 would be LOS "F", and compared to traffic along the same area under this alternative, the LOS would also be "F", indicating the road is beyond full capacity. Although the overall population increase would be less than predicted under the 2010 Final EIS, traffic noise would not appreciably change from the 2010 Final EIS because the road would be at full capacity (FHWA 2013). There would be no appreciable change in noise levels because an LOS of "F" is stop-and-go traffic indicative of heavy traffic. The noise levels would not change, just the duration of the levels. There would be less of an increase of population; therefore, the time of stop-and-go traffic would be less than the full buildup described in the 2010 Final EIS. However, GDPW transportation noise standards of 67 dBA would not be exceeded. There would be no new flying or range operations (and associated noise generation) at Finegayan, and long-term operation of Alternative A would not include industrial-type activities. Noise would be similar to an office park and residential setting. Consequently, direct and indirect long-term noise impacts at Finegayan would be less than significant.

4.1.5 Airspace

4.1.5.1 Affected Environment

Airspace that would be impacted by the proposed action would be the same as described in the 2010 Final EIS. As indicated in Section 3.1.5 of this SEIS, designated airspace is associated with Guam International Airport and AAFB. Characteristics of the airspace have not changed since the 2010 Final EIS. Operations and functions associated with the cantonment/family housing facilities would consist of support, maintenance/storage, housing, and non-live fire training functions (see Section 2.2.1). No construction or operation activities would require changes to airspace. Therefore, the affected environment for airspace is only discussed in the context of the LFTRC components of the proposed action as provided in Chapter 5 of this SEIS.

4.1.5.2 Environmental Consequences

As discussed above, there would be no construction or operation activities requiring changes to airspace. Therefore, there would be no direct or indirect short- or long-term impacts on airspace from this component of the proposed action.

4.1.6 Land and Submerged Land Use

4.1.6.1 Affected Environment

The affected environment for land use associated with Alternative A is consistent with the affected environment description in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 8: Land and Submerged Land Use, Section 8.1: Affected Environment, pages 8-25 to 8-27), which is summarized below for reference. The proposed reduction in the number of relocating Marines and dependents under the proposed action does not alter the description of the affected environment for land use.

Figure 4.1.6-1 shows the lands and submerged lands, the area at Finegayan available for development, and the surrounding land use classifications on an aerial image. The land and submerged lands associated with the parcel are federally owned. Federal submerged lands extend the length of the Finegayan coastline. The parcel is bounded on the north by federally owned AAFB and private land along the coast. Route 3 and private lands are located to the east.

Finegayan is used primarily for communications functions. Other facilities include community support, administrative functions, and training. Training activities include existing rifle and pistol small arms range training that generates SDZs extending into the Philippine Sea. Public access to the submerged land areas within the SDZs is restricted during training exercises for safety reasons. Beach landings occur at Haputo Beach. Haputo ERA is located along the coast and the Overlay Refuge encompasses a large portion of the site. The potential impacts to these natural resource areas are addressed in Section 4.1.8, Terrestrial Biological Resources. Recreational uses of the land and submerged land are addressed Section 4.1.7, Recreational Resources.

Potts Junction is included in the proposed cantonment development area. The parcel is vacant federally owned DoD land located east of Route 3 near the intersection of Route 3 and Route 9. The adjacent existing and proposed land uses are residential.

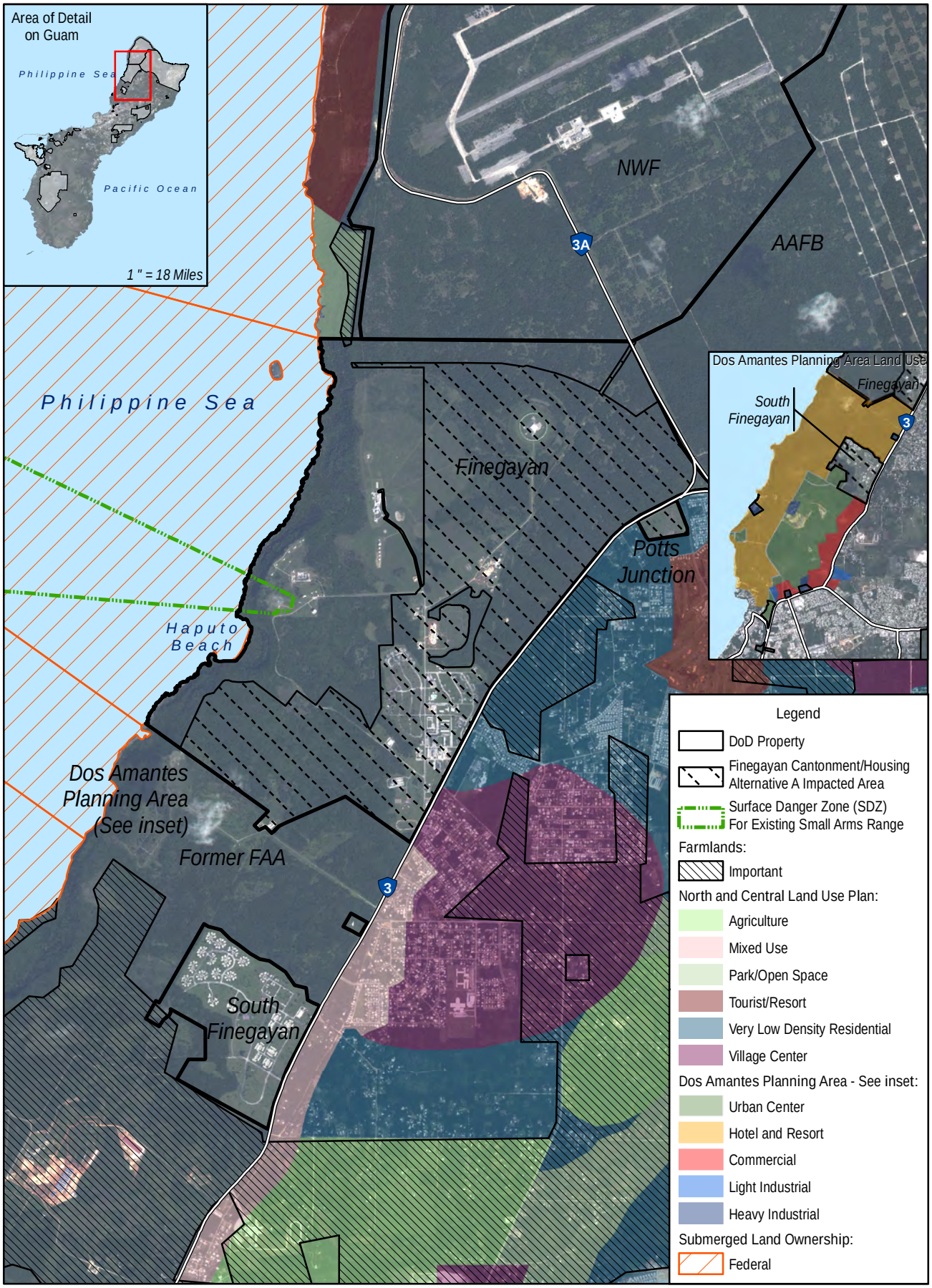
NWF is adjacent to and north of Finegayan and the area adjacent to Finegayan is vacant open space (Figure 4.1.6-1). There is private land north of Finegayan on the coastline that is planned Park/Open Space. Important farmland is identified on the private land but it is not currently cultivated. Residential is the predominant current and planned land use east of Route 3. Village Center is the planned land use for areas east of the southern end of Finegayan and Route 3. The former FAA parcel and the Dos Amantes Hotel/Resort planned land use area are located adjacent to and south of the parcel.

4.1.6.2 Environmental Consequences

Land use impacts are addressed in this section. Land ownership impacts are addressed in Section 4.1.15, Socioeconomics and General Services.

<u>Construction</u>

As previously discussed in Section 3.6.3.1, Methodology, all changes in land use are considered long-term operational impacts. Therefore, there is no construction-phase analysis for this resource under any of the alternatives assessed in this SEIS.



0 0.5 1 Mile

0 0.5 1 Kilometer

Figure 4.1.6-1
Land Use in the Vicinity of
Finegayan Cantonment/Housing Alternative A

N

Sources: DON 2010, NAVFAC Pacific 2013

Operation

The proposed action is generally restricted to Finegayan (see Figure 2.4-4 in Chapter 2 of this SEIS). However, there are off-base improvements (utilities and education facilities), some of which are specific to this alternative and some of which are common to all cantonment/family housing alternatives. All the alternatives would require expansion of DoDEA High School and the Finegayan alternative would also expand the Andersen Middle School. The schools are located on federal land and would be compatible with adjacent community support facilities on the installation and residential land uses in the surrounding communities. There would be no land use impacts on the surrounding communities.

No submerged lands would be affected by the proposed action.

All cantonment alternatives require water well development on AAFB. The affected environment and environmental consequences are described in Section 4.3.6 of this SEIS. The off-base utility improvements specific to this alternative (see Figure 2.4-5 in Chapter 2 of this SEIS) would be placed underground along existing roadways or within existing utility easements along Routes 3, 3A and 9. The off-base utility improvements common to all cantonment/family housing alternatives utility improvements would also be aligned along existing roadways (Routes 1, 3, and 9) (see Figure 2.4-14 in Chapter 2 of this SEIS). There would be no impact on land use resulting from the off-base utility improvements. However, additional inter-base IT/COMM connectivity would be required as described in Chapter 2. This includes the connection between AAFB and the existing Tata Cable landing facility in southern Guam, which would require new rights-of-way along some southern roads and the access road to the Tata facility.

The proposed family housing facilities would be located in the southern portion of the parcel and cantonment land uses would be central to north of the parcel.

There would be no change to the existing communications mission at Finegayan under the proposed action. Prior to the proposed military relocation, no long-term use was identified for the non-communications facilities at Finegayan. The buildings that cannot be reused in the redevelopment would be demolished. Open space would be incorporated into the cantonment/family housing plan but there would be less open space than currently exists at Finegayan, resulting in a less than significant long-term land use impact on the nearby communities beyond installation boundaries. The maximum height of the cantonment buildings would be six stories and the housing would be a maximum of two stories. All development is set back from the perimeter fencing, creating a buffer of vacant land. Redevelopment of the area as a cantonment area for the Marine Corps would be compatible with historical and current DON use.

The proposed land uses on the Finegayan and Potts Junction parcels would be compatible with existing and planned future adjacent land uses. Residential and Village Center land uses are planned on adjacent properties east of Route 3 and Finegayan, and Resort/Hotel land use is planned south of the parcel. Residential land uses are planned adjacent to Potts Junction. There would be no new access restrictions imposed on the public.

Because there would be no compatibility issues with current or planned land use, no new restrictions on public access to land or submerged land, and no change to an existing land use that is valued by the community, no impacts resulting from implementation of Alternative A were identified.

4.1.7 Recreational Resources

4.1.7.1 Affected Environment

Recreational resources at Finegayan are located primarily along the coastal area of the property and centered on the Haputo ERA. A list of recreational resources at Finegayan is provided in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 9, Recreational Resources, Section 9.1.2.2: pages 9-3 to 9-4). Comprehensive descriptions of recreational resources at or near Finegayan are also provided in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 9, Appendix G, Chapter 1: Recreational Resources, Section 1.2.2: Finegayan and Section 1.2.3: Non-DoD Lands, pages G-1-2 to G-1-5).

Use of the recreational resources located at Finegayan is subject to the same access requirements as other on-base facilities; therefore, only installation personnel and guests are able to use the recreational resources at Finegayan. Recreational resources in the Finegayan area include hiking trails, fishing, swimming, snorkeling, and scuba diving (Lotz 2004). Off-shore recreational uses in the area are open to the public. Currently, the area immediately north of Finegayan on AAFB is the only hunting area open on federal property on Guam and is limited to archery hunting only (JRM 2013). Table 4.1.7-1 identifies the recreational resources near Alternative A.

Table 4.1.7-1. Recreational Resources within the Vicinity of Alternative A

Recreational Resource	*Public Access (Current Status)*
Trails	
Haputo Trail, Double Reef Beach Trail	Installation personnel and guests only
Dive Spots	
Double Reef	Open to public via sea access
Shark's Hole	Open to public via sea access and Tanguisson Beach
Beaches and Parks	
Guam NWR Overlay	Installation personnel and guests only

Source: DON 2010.

4.1.7.2 Environmental Consequences

Construction

The construction period pace is expected to be gradual. The construction workforce would arrive gradually, as needed, for the phased construction activities. The short-term increase of construction-related vehicles on roads may cause delays to persons accessing recreational areas. The staged construction equipment would not obstruct access to, or the use of, recreational resources, but may result in inconveniences directly to resource seekers (i.e., potential detours to be made, longer waits, and other similar nuisances). As discussed in Section 4.1.15.2, there would be a maximum estimated population increase of 1,082 persons from the off-island workers and their families. This surge in population may lead to a reduction of recreational opportunities at existing facilities as more users would compete for recreational use (e.g., competing for picnic shelters). This competition for resources would likely be worse during weekends, holidays, and the months of July through March, which experience heavier tourist traffic. The general wear and tear of the available amenities would likely be accelerated due to the presence of additional users. However, the construction of Alternative A would not substantially reduce recreational opportunities, cause substantial conflicts between recreational users, or cause substantial deterioration of recreational resources. The road to Haputo and Double Reef trailheads would remain open during construction. Therefore, less than significant direct, short-term impacts to recreational resources would be anticipated.

Operation

The impacts to recreational resources would be substantially less than the significant impacts discussed in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 9: Recreational Resources, Section 9.2.2.1: Alternative 1, North, pages 9-21 to 9-22), due to the smaller number of the Marines and dependents arriving on Guam. The rate of usage and wear and tear (deterioration) of the recreational resources would be lower than previously analyzed due to a lower number of users. Implementation of the Joint Region Marianas Access Plan, which was a commitment in the 2011 PA, would facilitate public access to recreational areas that are also cultural sites.

It is important to note that recreation is not the primary function of an ERA. One of the management objectives of the ERA management plan (contained in the INRMP) is to fence the eastern boundary of the reserve to prevent unauthorized activities, as well as prevent Philippine deer and feral pigs from accessing the reserve area. Some direct impact to existing recreational resources would still be anticipated due to the long-term increased population of Marines and their dependents on Guam. However, managing access to the ERA may minimize potential impacts from the increase in potential users and unauthorized activities (e.g., camping and fires). Operations-phase implementation of this alternative would result in a less than significant direct, long-term impact for the same reasons described above for construction.

Since Alternative A does not have significant impacts to recreational resources, the magnitude of recreational impacts would be less than Alternative D, which has potentially significant impacts.

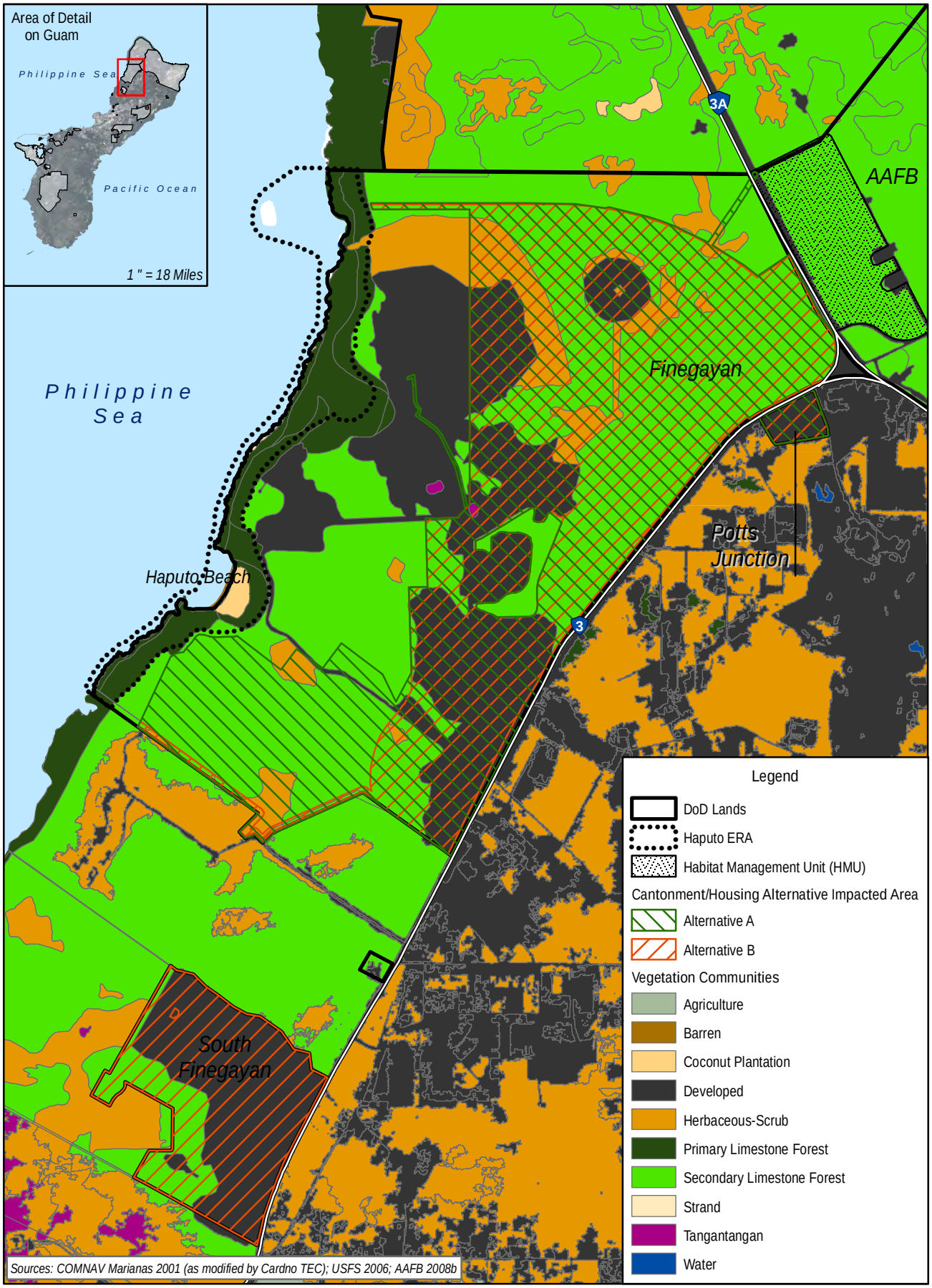
4.1.8 Terrestrial Biological Resources

4.1.8.1 Affected Environment

The affected environment for terrestrial biological resources associated with Alternative A is consistent with the affected environment description in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 10: Terrestrial Biological Resources, Section 10.1.3.2: Finegayan, pages 10-34 to 10-39), and is summarized below for reference. This description of the affected environment is supplemented and updated with new information regarding biological surveys within the project areas conducted after the 2010 Final EIS. The proposed reduction in the number of relocating Marines and dependents under the 2012 Roadmap Adjustments does not alter the description of the affected environment for terrestrial biological resources, but it would reduce some potential impacts to terrestrial biological resources as described in the analysis of environmental consequences for Alternative A below. In addition, the biological resources affected environment described in this section includes areas associated with the development of infrastructure common to all alternatives (e.g., off-site utilities).

Vegetation Communities

Vegetation communities associated with Alternative A are the same as described in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 10: Terrestrial Biological Resources, Section 10.1.3.2: Finegayan, pages 10-34 to 10-35). The vegetation types within Finegayan are shown in Figure 4.1.8-1. Vegetation communities in other areas required to support the proposed cantonment/family housing (i.e., utility corridors within AAFB) are shown in Figure 4.1.8-2. The mapped community types in these areas have not changed since the 2010 Final EIS. Utility corridors shown on Figures 4.1.8-2, 2.3-5, and 2.3-12 follow roadways, are in high-use areas on developed land, or are in areas with small amounts of herbaceous-scrub vegetation.



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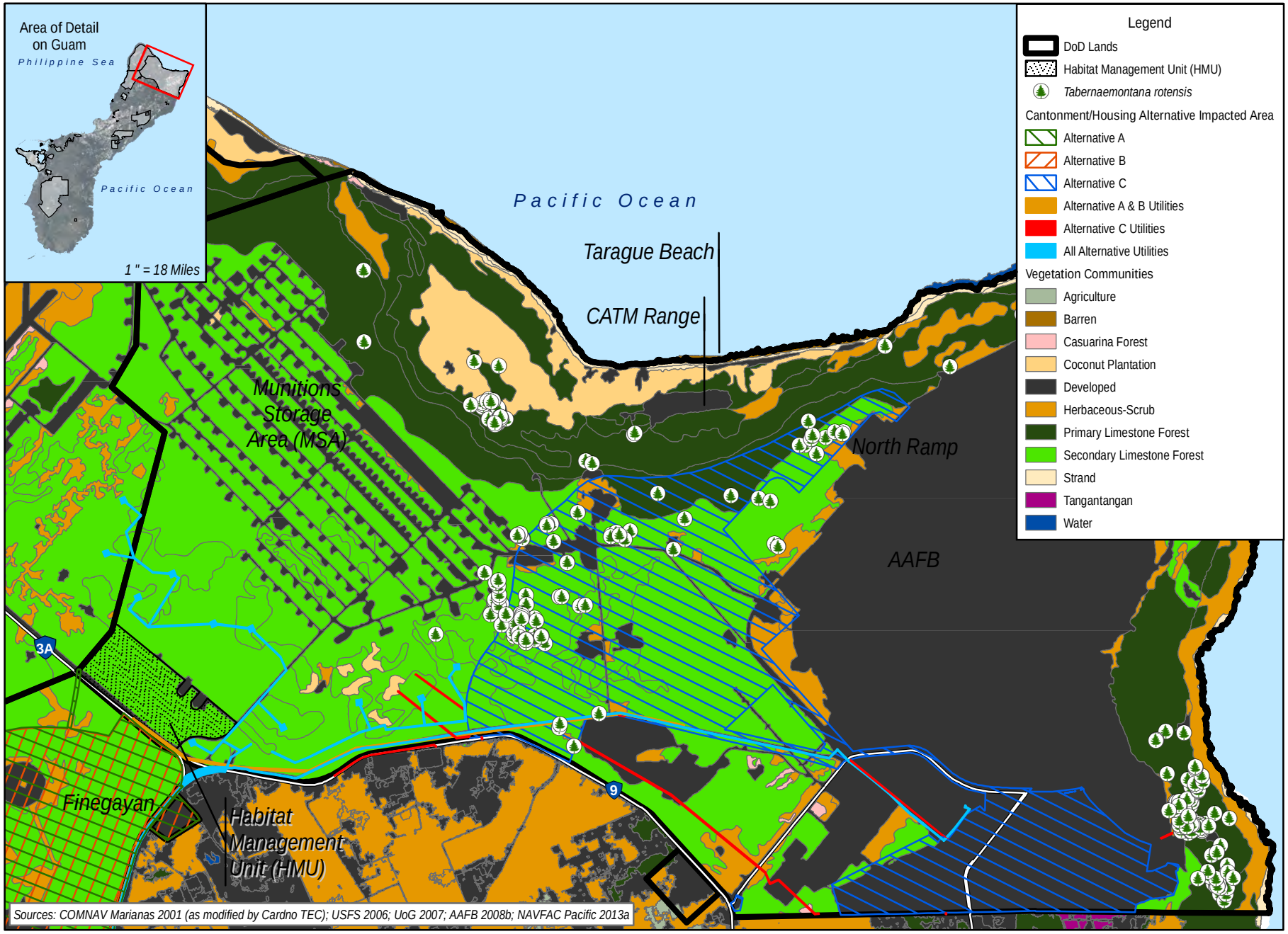
0 200 400 Meters

Figure 4.1.8-1
Vegetation Communities - Finegayan and South Finegayan



0 0.5 1 Mile

0 0.5 1 Kilometer

Figure 4.1.8-2
Vegetation Communities and Plant SOGCN Observations - Finegayan and AAFB

Terrestrial Conservation Areas

Overlay Refuge. Currently, 21,690 acres (8,778 ha) is Overlay Refuge on lands administered by the DoD on Guam. The Overlay Refuge encompasses lands identified in the initial recovery plans as essential habitat for the recovery of the Mariana fruit bat, Guam Micronesian kingfisher, Mariana crow, and Guam rail. However, only the Mariana fruit bat still occurs in the wild on Guam. Additional information on Overlay Refuge lands is provided in Section 3.8.1.2 of this SEIS and the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 10: Terrestrial Biological Resources, Section 10.1.1.3: Special-Status Species, pages 10-8 to 10-9). All of the undeveloped area of Finegayan is within the established Overlay Refuge (Figure 4.1.8-3).

Haputo ERA. Based on the 1983 EIS for the construction of an ammunition wharf at Adotgan Point in Outer Apra, an MOU between the Navy and GovGuam identified several mitigation measures that would be taken to minimize adverse impacts to the environment, including establishment of an ERA at Haputo Point. The Chief of Naval Operations (CNO) established the Haputo ERA in 1984 (Figure 4.1.8-3). The ERA was established following a watershed approach, which included a terrestrial unit and a marine unit. An ERA is an area dedicated primarily or exclusively to preserving examples of ecosystems and genetic diversity while providing opportunities for scientific research and education. Limited, low-impact recreational opportunities are permitted provided they do not result in adverse changes to the ecological characteristics to the ERA and are consistent with JRM policies. Permitted recreational activities are primarily beach activities including beach combing, swimming, snorkeling, and scuba diving (NAVFAC Marianas 2010).

Wildlife - Native Species

The 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 10: Terrestrial Biological Resources, Section 10.1.3.1: Andersen AFB, pages 10-22 to 10-24) provides information about native and non-native wildlife species present at Finegayan and AAFB. Additional information from biological resources surveys conducted after the 2010 Final EIS is summarized below.

During detailed surveys of migratory birds within open habitats on AAFB in 2011, 997 individuals of 9 species were observed (NAVFAC Marianas 2013b). Six species were identified in short-grass habitat with Pacific golden plover being the most commonly observed followed by the ruddy turnstone. Other species observed included wood sandpiper, wandering tattler, gray-tailed tattler, sharp-tailed sandpiper, Pacific reef heron, whimbrel, and ruff. Other native bird species observed on AAFB in past studies, as described in the 2010 Final EIS, include yellow bittern, fairy tern, barn swallow, and fork-tailed swift.

The primary non-native species of concern within the project areas are the brown treesnake, Philippine deer, and feral pig. The brown treesnake has had a profound effect on the native animal populations in Guam, and is widely regarded as being responsible for extirpating or limiting many bird species on Guam (Fritts and Rodda 1998). Deer grazing on native tree seedlings adversely affects native tree and forest regeneration, potentially leading to increased erosion. Pigs dig up soil while foraging and wallowing, which also causes erosion and creates openings for non-native invasive plants. There have been no additional data regarding non-native species at Finegayan and AAFB since the 2010 Final EIS.

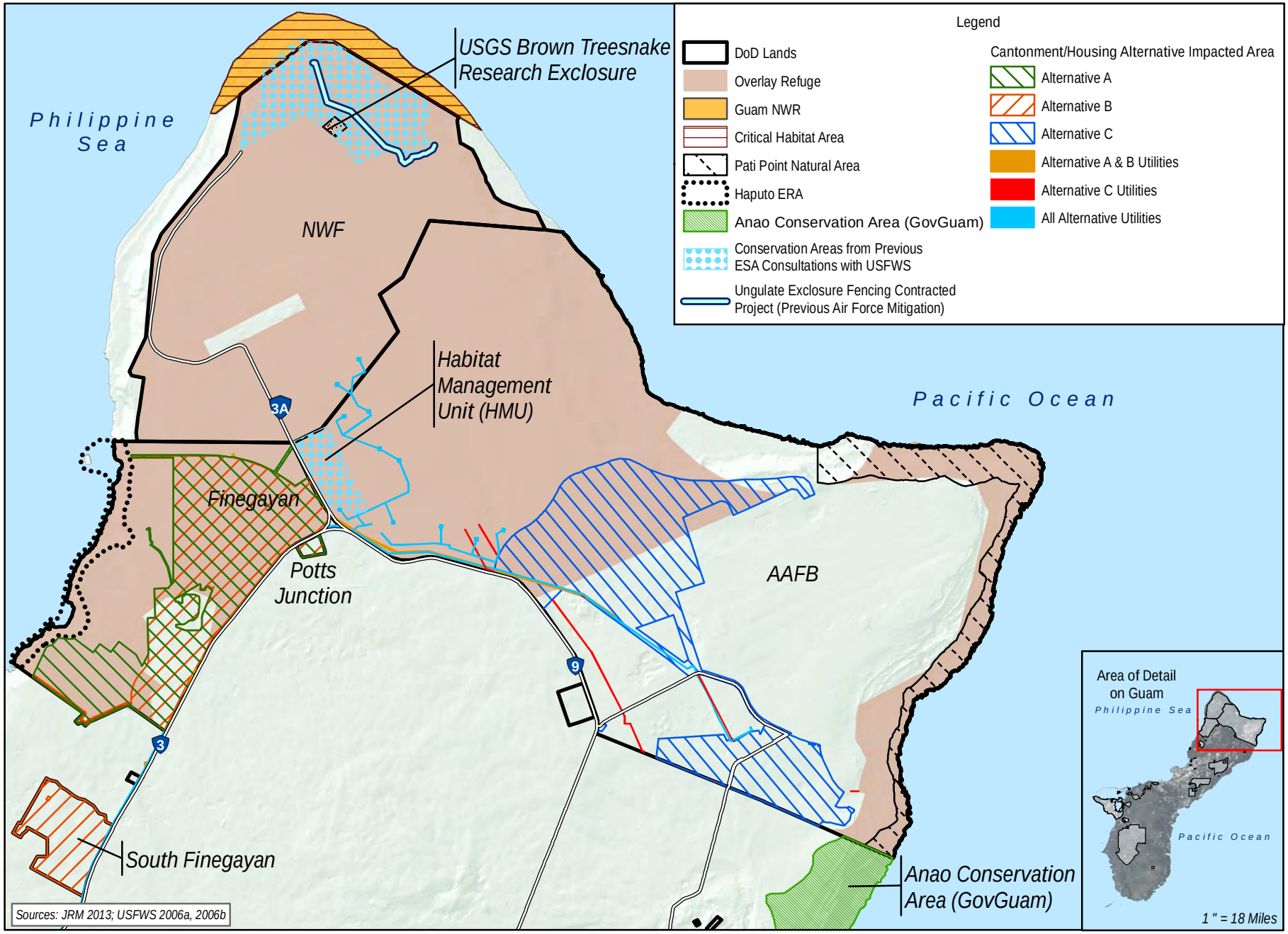


Figure 4.1.8-3
Terrestrial Conservation Areas - Finegayan and AAFB

Special-Status Species: Federal ESA-Listed and Proposed Species

One ESA-listed species (Mariana fruit bat) and one ESA proposed threatened species (*Tabernaemontana rotensis*) occur within Finegayan and the support areas in south-central AAFB (Table 4.1.8-1 and Figures 4.1.8-4 and 4.1.8-5). Although "suitable habitat" for special-status wildlife species is present within the Alternative A project area, the brown treesnake, the primary factor in the extirpation of special-status wildlife species on Guam and one of the largest obstacles to achieving recovery of these species, is still considered abundant and widespread on Guam. Until brown treesnakes are suppressed or removed from at least targeted areas on Guam, the habitat is not in a suitable condition to support the survival of special-status species (e.g., Guam Micronesian kingfisher, Guam rail, Mariana crow) due to current snake abundance on Guam (USFWS 2010a).

Table 4.1.8-1. Distribution of Special-Status Species at Finegayan, South Finegayan, and AAFB Support Areas Associated with the Cantonment/Family Housing Alternatives

Name	*Status**		*Habitat*	*Known to Occur*†*	*Comments†*
	ESA[d]	*Guam[j]*			
Mammals					
Mariana fruit bat[a, c, m, t, u, v, bb]	T	E	Limestone forest, coastal forest, and coconut plantations.	Fin: Yes	Although observed within the adjacent HMU, last observations at Finegayan were in 2008; no known colonial roost sites; recovery habitat present.
				S Fin: No	No known records due to developed nature of parcel; recovery habitat present.
				AAFB: Yes	Few individuals occur throughout AAFB; no known colonial roost sites; recovery habitat present.
Birds					
Mariana swiftlet[a, m]	E	E	Limestone cliffs with caves for roosting & nesting; forages over forest and grasslands.	Fin: No S Fin: No AAFB: No	NR; one nest/roost cave at Ritidian Point that was abandoned in late 1970s.
Mariana crow[w, bb]	E	E	All forests with a preference for native limestone forest.	Fin: No S Fin: No AAFB: No	Extirpated from Guam – last seen on Finegayan in the 1990s and on AAFB in 2012; recovery habitat present on Finegayan, South Finegayan, and AAFB.
Guam rail[y, bb]	E	E	Secondary habitats, some use of savanna and limestone forests.	Fin: No S Fin: No AAFB: No	Extirpated from the wild on Guam by 1985; recovery habitat present on Finegayan, South Finegayan, and AAFB.
Guam Micronesian kingfisher[x, bb]	E	E	Forest and scrub with a preference for native limestone forest.	Fin: No S Fin: No AAFB: No	Extirpated from the wild on Guam by 1988; recovery habitat present on Finegayan, South Finegayan, and AAFB.
Micronesian starling[a, m, aa]	-	E	All habitats but higher density in forests.	Fin: Yes S Fin: Yes	Infrequent observations near the main gate of Finegayan.
				AAFB: Yes	Present in the AAFB family housing area and occasionally throughout AAFB.
White-throated ground dove[m, n]	-	E	Prefers native limestone and ravine forests.	Fin: No S Fin: No	NR
				AAFB: No	Rare observations within MSA and southeastern corner of AAFB.

Table 4.1.8-1. Distribution of Special-Status Species at Finegayan, South Finegayan, and AAFB Support Areas Associated with the Cantonment/Family Housing Alternatives

Name	*Status**		*Habitat*	*Known to Occur*†*	*Comments†*
	ESA[d]	*Guam[j]*			
Reptiles					
Green turtle Hawksbill turtle[a, m, p]	T E	T E	Suitable beaches for basking or nesting.	Fin: No	Haputo Beach: no known nesting (2 false crawls observed in 2008); no nesting observed during 2010-2012 surveys.
				S Fin: No AAFB: No	Only occur on Haputo and Tarague beaches.
Slevin's skink[cc]	PE	E	Mid-elevation closed humid and montane forests.	Fin: No S Fin: No AAFB: No	NR during 2010 and 2012 surveys; has not been recorded on Guam since 1945 and is believed to be extirpated from Guam.
Moth skink[j, k, l, m]	-	E	Forest areas with large tree trunks.	Fin: Yes	Reported in the early 1990s at Haputo Beach area; detected in 2008 and 2011 in northeastern corner.
				S Fin: No	NR during 2010 and 2012 surveys.
				AAFB: Yes	Reported in 2009 at one location in proposed utilities area.
Pacific slender-toed gecko[j, k, l, m]	-	E	Forest edge.	Fin: Yes	Observed in 2009 in northeastern area.
				S Fin: No	NR during 2010 and 2012 surveys.
				AAFB: Yes	Observed in the HMU.
Invertebrates					
Mariana eight-spot butterfly[k, h, m, o, s, cc]	PE	-	Intact limestone forest with host plants.	Fin: No	NR during 2010 and 2012 surveys; host plants, eggs and larvae in Haputo ERA.
				S Fin: No	Individuals and host plants not observed during 2010, 2012, and 2013 surveys.
				AAFB: No	NR during 2010 and 2012 surveys; host plants, eggs and larvae in Tarague Basin.
Mariana wandering butterfly[o, z, cc]	PE	-	Larvae feed on one known host plant species found in native limestone forest habitat.	Fin: No S Fin: No AAFB: No	Has not been seen on Guam since 1979 and considered extirpated; single remaining population occurs on Rota, CNMI; host plants observed within impacted areas of Finegayan, South Finegayan, and AAFB.
Guam tree snail[a, e, i, o, cc]	PE	E	Cool shaded forested areas with high humidity.	Fin: No	Reported in 1989, 2007, and 2013 at Haputo ERA.
				S Fin: No	NR during 2010 and 2013 surveys – suitable habitat not present.
				AAFB: No	NR during 2013 surveys.
Humped tree snail[a, f, i, m, o, cc]	PE	E	Cool shaded forested areas with high humidity.	Fin: No	Reported in 1989, 2007, and 2013 at Haputo ERA.
				S Fin: No	NR during 2010 and 2013 surveys – suitable habitat not present.
				AAFB: No	NR during 2013 surveys.
Fragile tree snail[a, g, i, m, o, cc]	PE	E	Cool shaded forested areas with high humidity.	Fin: No	Reported in 1989, 2007, and 2013 at Haputo ERA.
				S Fin: No	NR during 2010 and 2013 surveys – suitable habitat not present.
				AAFB: No	NR during 2013 surveys.
Plants					
Serianthes tree[a, c, m, r, s, bb]	E	E	Limestone and ravine forests.	Fin: No	NR during 2010 and 2012 surveys; recovery habitat present.
				S Fin: No	NR during 2010 and 2012 surveys – recovery habitat not present.
				AAFB: No	NR during 2010 and 2012 surveys; recovery habitat present; individual trees only occur at AAFB at NWF and Tarague Basin.

Table 4.1.8-1. Distribution of Special-Status Species at Finegayan, South Finegayan, and AAFB Support Areas Associated with the Cantonment/Family Housing Alternatives

Name	*Status**		*Habitat*	*Known to Occur*†*	*Comments†*
	ESA[d]	*Guam*[j]			
Heritiera tree[a, b, m, s, cc]	PE	E	Limestone cliffs and plateaus.	Fin: No	NR during 2010 and 2012 surveys; no known individuals within project areas.
				S Fin: No	NR during 2010 and 2012 surveys – suitable habitat not present.
				AAFB: No	NR during 2010 and 2012 surveys; no known individuals within project areas.
Tabernaemontana rotensis[l, m, q, s, cc]	PT	SOGCN	Limestone forest.	Fin: No S Fin: No	NR during 2010 and 2012 surveys; no known individuals within project areas.
				AAFB: Yes	Large numbers observed in 2007 in central and southeastern areas.
Cycas micronesica[k, l, m, s, cc]	PT	SOGCN	Limestone forest, ravine forest, and savanna summits.	Fin: No	NR during 2010 and 2012 surveys; no known individuals within project areas.
				S Fin: No	NR during 2010 and 2012 surveys – suitable habitat not present.
				AAFB: No	NR during 2010 and 2012 surveys; no known individuals within project areas.
Bulbophyllum guamense[cc]	PE	-	Lowland/limestone forests.	Fin: Yes S Fin: No AAFB: No	No known individuals within project areas.
Dendrobium guamense[cc]	PE	-	Lowland/limestone forests.	Fin: Yes S Fin: No AAFB: No	One occurrence within northeastern area of Finegayan.
Eugenia bryanii[cc, dd]	PE	-	Windy exposed coastal clifflines in lowland/limestone forests.	Fin: No S Fin: No AAFB: Yes	Currently known from 6 occurrences on Guam, none within the proposed Finegayan project areas. One individual was observed in July 2014 to the west of the southern end of the AAFB flightline.
Maesa walkeri[cc]	PE	-	Lowland/limestone forests.	Fin: No S Fin: No AAFB: No	No known individuals within project areas.
Nervilia jacksoniae[cc]	PE	-			No known individuals within project areas.
Psychotria malaspinae[cc]	PE	-			No known individuals within project areas.
Solanum guamense[cc]	PE	-			No known individuals within project areas.
Tinospora homosepala[cc]	PE	-			No known individuals within project areas.
Tuberolabium guamense[cc]	PE	-	Lowland/limestone forests.	Fin: Yes S Fin: No AAFB: No	One occurrence within northeastern area of Finegayan.

Legend: - = not listed, E = endangered, NR = not reported within impacted areas, PE = proposed endangered, PT = proposed threatened, T = threatened.
†Occurrence within Finegayan (Fin), South Finegayan (S Fin) or AAFB cantonment/family housing or utility impacted areas.

Sources: [a]Wiles *et al.* 1995; [b]GDAWR 2006; [c]USFWS 2010a; [d]USFWS 2011; [e]USFWS 2012a; [f]USFWS 2012b; [g]USFWS 2012c; [h]USFWS 2012d; [i]Smith *et al.* 2008; [j]GovGuam 2009; [k]NAVFAC Pacific 2010, [l]NAVFAC Pacific 2010; [m]JRM 2013; [n]NAVFAC Marianas 2013b; [o]UoG 2014; [p]Grimm and Farley 2008; [q]UoG 2007; [r]USFWS 1994; [s]NAVFAC Pacific 2013a, 2013b; [t]AAFB 2008b; [u]JRM *et al.* 2012a; [v]JRM *et al.* 2012b; [w]USFWS 2005; [x]USFWS 2008b; [y]USFWS 2009b, BirdLife International 2013; [z]USFWS 2013; [aa]Personal communication from J. Farley, NAVFAC Marianas, to R. Spaulding, Cardno TEC, regarding Micronesian starling observations at NCTS Finegayan during December 2010 Christmas Bird Count, 26 February 2014; [bb]USFWS 2010b; [cc]USFWS 2014a, 2014b; [dd]Personal communication from J. Farley, NAVFAC Marianas, to R. Spaulding, Cardno, regarding *Eugenia bryanii* observation at AAFB, 29 October 2014.

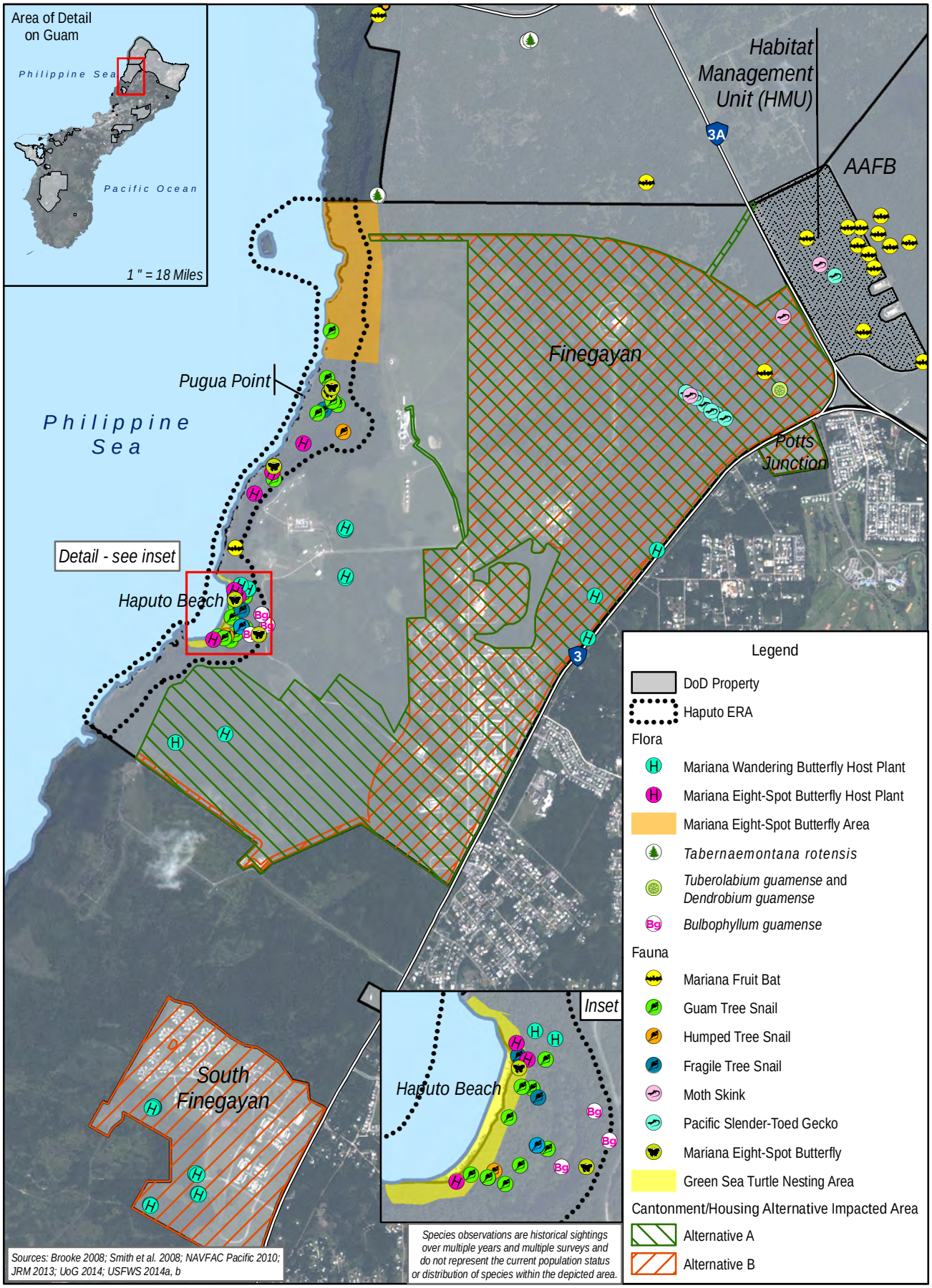


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Figure 4.1.8-4
Special-Status Species Observations - Finegayan and South Finegayan

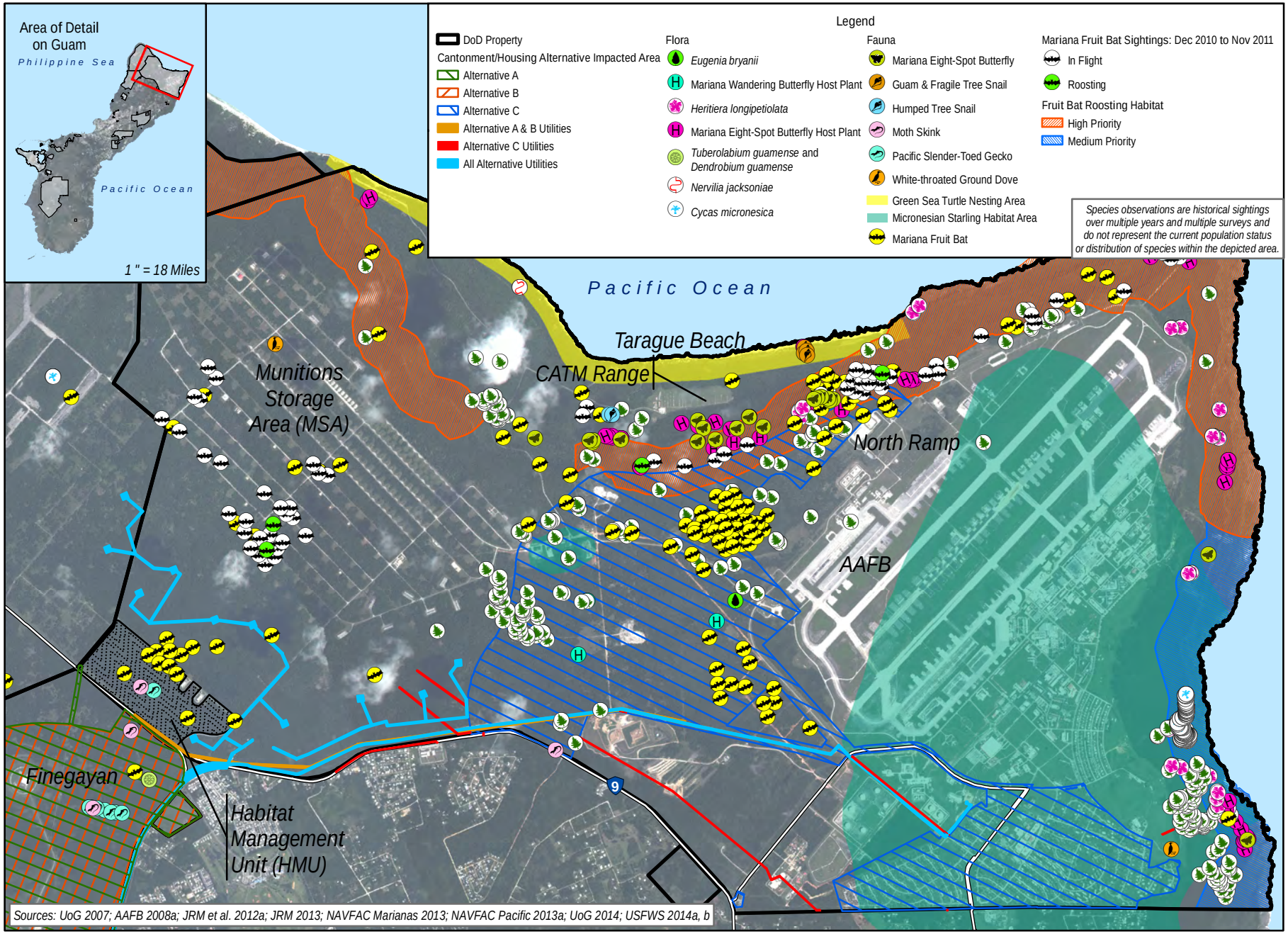


Figure 4.1.8-5
Special-Status Species Observations - Finegayan and AAFB

A brief summary of each species is provided below, including new information about each species within the project area since the completion of the 2010 Final EIS. Further information is provided in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 10: Terrestrial Biological Resources, Section 10.1.3.1: Andersen AFB, pages 10-24 to 10-33 and Section 10.1.3.2: pages 36-39).

MARIANA FRUIT BAT. Mariana fruit bat population estimates on Guam in 2006 indicated fewer than 100 individuals (Janeke 2006). In 2009, the number of fruit bats on Guam was estimated to be less than 50 individuals (USFWS 2009a). Of the estimated 6,610-6,930 total Mariana fruit bat individuals, fewer than 20 occur on Guam, with the remaining occurring within the CNMI (USFWS 2010a). The declining number of bats on Guam are threatened by habitat loss and degradation of native forests, hunting, and brown treesnake predation on non-volant juveniles (USFWS 2009a).

Extensive surveys conducted throughout AAFB between December 2010 and December 2011 resulted in a conservative estimate of approximately 25 fruit bats (JRM *et al.* 2012a). Only 50 detections of individual bats were recorded during 84 station count surveys from March through September 2012, and no active fruit bat aggregation or colony site was discovered (JRM *et al.* 2012b). It is likely that a small number of solitary-roosting fruit bats also occur on Navy lands (e.g., NAVMAG). Solitary individuals can move to and from roosting and foraging areas during the year. Due to the protected environment of AAFB, the majority of fruit bats remaining on Guam reside on AAFB (USFWS 2010a; Dr. A. Brooke, Natural Resources Program Manager, NAVFAC Marianas, personal communication, 2013).

Recent observations were of single flying and (in a few cases) roosting fruit bats and were most commonly observed in three general regions on AAFB as shown in Figure 4.1.8-5: the cliffline extending from above the Combat Arms Training and Maintenance (CATM) Range east to Pati Point; in or near the Munitions Storage Area (MSA); and in the vicinity of the Habitat Management Unit (HMU) (JRM *et al.* 2012a). High and medium priority fruit bat roosting habitat as defined in the AAFB *Mariana Fruit Bat Management Plan* are depicted in Figure 4.1.8-5. These areas were identified based on historical colony roost locations and current habitat conditions on AAFB (AAFB 2008b).

The Haputo ERA contains some of the best remaining fruit bat habitat (primary and secondary limestone forest) on DON-managed lands (NAVFAC Marianas 2010; JRM 2013). As fruit bats are known to travel 6-7.5 miles (10-12 km) to reach forage areas (USFWS 1990), it is expected that fruit bats from AAFB may occasionally use Finegayan, primarily forested areas adjacent to the Haputo ERA, for foraging, and possibly roosting. In 2008, during 10 observation days, one sighting was reported in the Haputo ERA and one in the northeastern portion of Finegayan (Figure 4.1.8-4) (Brooke 2008). There are no known colonial roost areas at Finegayan.

Fruit bat recovery habitat was described by the USFWS in the BO for the Guam and CNMI Military Relocation (USFWS 2010a) and includes the following vegetation communities (based on vegetation mapping by the USFS [2006]) for foraging, roosting, and breeding: primary and secondary limestone forest, coconut plantation, ravine forest, and groves of ironwood. Fruit bat recovery habitat is found within proposed project impacted areas on Finegayan and in support areas on AAFB and adjacent lands (see Figure 3.8.3-1).

MARIANA SWIFTLET. Although Finegayan and AAFB contain potentially suitable swiftlet foraging habitat, the only known occupied nest/roost caves on Guam are located on the NAVMAG more than 20 miles (32 km) south of Finegayan and AAFB. A previously used Mariana swiftlet nest/roost cave is known from Ritidian Point approximately 3 miles (4.8 km) north of the proposed Finegayan and AAFB support areas; this cave was abandoned by the late 1970s (USFWS 1991). Given that swiftlets forage within 1-3 miles (1.5-5 km) of their nest/roost caves (Jenkins 1983), it is highly unlikely that individuals

from the only known population on Guam 20 miles (32 km) away would occur within Finegayan or AAFB. Therefore, as the Mariana swiftlet is not found within the impacted areas of Alternative A, this species is not addressed further.

MARIANA CROW. The Mariana crow was last observed on Finegayan in the 1990s (USFWS 2005). Since 2009, the population on Guam consisted only of two males on AAFB, occurring primarily within the MSA (USFWS 2009c). However, as of 2012, the Mariana crow is considered extirpated in the wild on Guam (Personal communication via letter from USFWS, Pacific Islands Fish and Wildlife Office, Honolulu, HI regarding the DON NOI for Proposed Placement of LFTRC on Guam NWR; December 7, 2012). The closest population of crows is on the island of Rota, approximately 56 miles (90 km) north of Guam. Crows in northern Guam used primary limestone forest for nesting, with nests exclusively in native trees. They have been observed foraging in both primary and secondary limestone forests and tangantangan (USFWS 2005). Crow recovery habitat is found within proposed project impacted areas on Finegayan and in support areas on AAFB and adjacent lands (see Figure 3.8.3-1).

GUAM RAIL. The Guam rail has been extirpated in the wild on Guam since 1985 and exists primarily in captivity on Guam and in mainland zoos. Experimental populations of Guam rails were introduced onto Rota, CNMI in 1989 and onto Cocos Island, off the southern coast of Guam, in 2011 (USFWS 2009b; BirdLife International 2013). The Guam rail prefers edge habitats, especially grassy or secondary vegetation areas which provide good cover; mature forest is deemed only marginal for the Guam rail (USFWS 2009b). Rail recovery habitat within the proposed impacted areas at Finegayan and the AAFB support areas includes secondary limestone forest, herbaceous scrub, coconut forest, and tangantangan (see Figure 3.8.3-2).

GUAM MICRONESIAN KINGFISHER. The Guam Micronesian kingfisher was extirpated in the wild by 1988 and is now found only in captivity on Guam and at mainland zoos (USFWS 2008). Kingfishers utilized a wide variety of habitats including primary and secondary limestone forest, strand forest, coconut forest, edge habitats, and forest openings, but mature forests with tree cavities suitable for nesting may be an important requirement for kingfisher reproduction (USFWS 2008b). Kingfisher recovery habitat within the proposed impacted areas at Finegayan and the AAFB support areas includes primary and secondary limestone forest, coconut forest, and tangantangan (see Figure 3.8.3-1).

SEA TURTLES. Two suspected nest attempts and two false crawls were documented in April 2008 at Haputo Beach (presumably of green sea turtles, although this is not confirmed) (Grimm and Farley 2008). No sea turtle activity was observed at Haputo beach during 51 beach surveys from October 2010 through August 2012 (NAVFAC Marianas 2011; Brindock 2012). The hawksbill sea turtle has been observed offshore of Finegayan but there have been no known nesting attempts by this species at Haputo Beach (JRM 2013).

SLEVIN'S SKINK. Originally found on Guam, Cocos Island, Rota, Tinian, Guguan, Alamagan, Asuncion, and Maug, it is now limited to Cocos Island, Sarigan, Guguan, Alamagan, Pagan, and Asuncion. Slevin's skink has not been recorded on Guam since 1945 and is believed to be extirpated from Guam; it is now known to occur only on Cocos Island (an atoll south of Guam) (USFWS 2014a). There are no records of the species within the impacted areas of Finegayan or AAFB support areas (USFWS 2014b). Therefore, as Slevin's skink is not found within the impacted areas of Alternative A, this species is not addressed further.

TREE SNAILS. Tree snails prefer cool, dense, shaded native forest communities, with high humidity and reduced air movement to conserve moisture (USFWS 2012a, b, c). These conditions are found predominantly in primary limestone forests. Three ESA proposed endangered and Guam-listed

endangered native tree snails (Guam tree snail, humped tree snail, and fragile tree snail) were reported in 1989 within the Haputo ERA (Hopper and Smith 1992). A 2008 survey found two colonies within the Haputo ERA, one known historically at Haputo Beach and another further north at Pugua Point, but still within Haputo ERA. The Pugua Point site contained fragile and Guam tree snails, while the Haputo Beach site contained humped and Guam tree snails (see Figure 4.1.8-4) (Smith *et al.* 2008). Surveys conducted in 2013 in support of this SEIS found approximately 245 individual Guam tree snails, 112 humped tree snails, and 3 fragile tree snails within the Haputo ERA (see Figure 4.1.8-4) (UoG 2014). There are no records of tree snails within the Finegayan impacted areas (USFWS 2014b). No tree snails have been reported from the support areas on AAFB and adjacent lands; however, there is a documented presence of all three species in Tarague basin to the north of the impacted areas (see Figure 4.1.8-5).

MARIANA EIGHT-SPOT BUTTERFLY. Two populations of the ESA proposed endangered Mariana eight-spot butterfly have been reported near Tweed's Cave in the Haputo ERA (USFWS 2012d, 2014b). Surveys conducted in 2013 in support of this SEIS observed eight-spot butterflies within the Haputo ERA at Pugua Point and both host plants (*Elatostema calcareum* and *Procris pedunculata*) at Haputo Beach (see Figure 4.1.8-4) (UoG 2014). Although there are no records of the two known host plant species within the Finegayan impacted areas, 2010 surveys recorded a small patch of the host plant *Procris pedunculata* in the northern portion of Finegayan, near the border with the Haputo ERA and the known eight-spot butterfly area (see Figure 4.1.8-4) (NAVFAC Pacific 2010). Mariana eight-spot butterflies and host plants have been reported from the support areas on AAFB and adjacent lands (see Figure 4.1.8-5) (JRM 2013; NAVFAC Marianas 2013b; NAVFAC Pacific 2013a; UoG 2014; USFWS 2014b).

MARIANA WANDERING BUTTERFLY. The ESA proposed endangered Mariana wandering butterfly has not been seen on Guam since 1979 and is considered extirpated; a single remaining population occurs on Rota, CNMI (USFWS 2013). The only species known to be a Mariana wandering butterfly host plant (*Maytenus thompsonii*) is a common shrub of limestone forests on Guam and has been observed within the impacted areas of Finegayan and the support areas on AAFB (see Figures 4.1.8-4 and 4.1.8-5) (Moore and McMakin 2001; UoG 2014; USFWS 2014b).

SERIANTHES TREE. There are no records of the *Serianthes* tree within the Finegayan impacted areas or support areas on AAFB and adjacent lands (USFWS 2014b). The only known locations of individual trees are a single tree at NWF and two saplings at Tarague Basin (JRM 2013). However, recovery habitat does occur within the impacted areas of Finegayan and the support areas on AAFB (see Figure 3.8.3-2).

HERITIERA LONGIPETIOLATA. This endemic tree is found on AAFB in crevices of rough limestone in primary limestone forest. A 2007 study documented the species as occurring at numerous locations on AAFB, primarily in the central portion of the base, and near the limestone cliffs in the northeast and southeast corners (UoG 2007) (see Figure 4.1.8-5). There are no records of the species within the impacted areas of Finegayan or AAFB support areas (USFWS 2014b). Therefore, as *H. longipetiolata* is not found within the impacted areas of Alternative A, this species is not addressed further.

TABERNAEMONTANA ROTENSIS. There are no records of *T. rotensis* within the Finegayan impacted areas. The distribution of this tree species on AAFB was evaluated in 2007 and over 21,000 *T. rotensis* individuals were found throughout AAFB at 265 mapped locations, primarily in the central portion of the base and near the limestone cliffs in the northeast (see Figure 4.1.8-2) (UoG 2007). A few individuals have been recorded within the proposed utility support areas in south-central AAFB (see Figure 4.1.8-2).

CYCAS MICRONESICA. The cycad is found in limestone forests throughout Guam, including AAFB, and is proposed as an endangered species under the ESA because of the Asian cycad scale insect that is devastating the species (USFWS 2014a). This species has not been observed within the Finegayan and

AAFB impacted areas associated with the cantonment/family housing alternatives during past surveys (AAFB 2008a; NAVFAC Pacific 2010, 2013a, 2013b; USFWS 2014b). Therefore, as *C. micronesica* is not found within the impacted areas of Alternative A, this species is not addressed further.

BULBOPHYLLUM GUAMENSE. An epiphyte in the orchid family, this species occurs in mat-like formations on tree branches of coastal lowland/limestone forests. Currently there are 8 known occurrences on Guam, totaling fewer than 250 individuals (USFWS 2014a, 2014b). There are no records of the species within the impacted areas of Finegayan or AAFB support areas (USFWS 2014b). Therefore, as *B. guamense* is not found within the impacted areas of Alternative A, this species is not addressed further.

DENDROBIUM GUAMENSE. An epiphyte in the orchid family, this species occurs on tree branches of coastal lowland/limestone forests. Currently, there are 4 known occurrences on Guam with fewer than 250 individuals (USFWS 2014a, 2014b). There is one occurrence within northeastern area of Finegayan (see Figure 4.1.8-4).

EUGENIA BRYANII. A perennial shrub in the myrtle family, the species is known only from the island of Guam. Historically, *E. bryanii* is known from windy exposed coastal clifflines and along the Pigua River, in lowland/limestone forests. Currently, *E. bryanii* is known from 6 occurrences totaling fewer than 420 individuals (USFWS 2014a, 2014b). Only one occurrence is within the vicinity of the proposed project areas – one individual plant was observed in July 2014 to the west of the southern end of the AAFB flightline (Figure 4.1.8-5) (Personal communication from J. Farley, NAVFAC Marianas, to R. Spaulding, Cardno, regarding *Eugenia bryanii* observation at AAFB, 29 October 2014). There are no records of the species within the impacted areas of Finegayan or AAFB support areas (USFWS 2014b). Therefore, as *E. bryanii* is not found within the impacted areas of Alternative A, this species is not addressed further.

MAESA WALKERI. A shrub or small tree in the primrose family typically found in limestone forests, this species is known from only two individuals on Guam – one individual on Mt. Lamlam and one individual on Mt. Almagosa (USFWS 2014a). There are no records of the species within the impacted areas of Finegayan or AAFB support areas (USFWS 2014b). Therefore, as *M. walkeri* is not found within the impacted areas of Alternative A, this species is not addressed further.

NERVILIA JACKSONIAE. A small herb in the orchid family, this species is found in lowland/limestone forests. On Guam, *N. jacksoniae* is known from 2 occurrences totaling fewer than 200 individuals: 1 occurrence near the UoG campus and 1 occurrence to the northwest of Tarague Beach (see Figure 4.1.8-5) (USFWS 2014a, 2014b). There are no records of the species within the impacted areas of Finegayan or AAFB support areas (USFWS 2014b). Therefore, as *N. jacksoniae* is not found within the impacted areas of Alternative A, this species is not addressed further.

PSYCHOTRIA MALASPINAE. A shrub or small tree in the coffee family, this species is found in lowland/limestone forests. Currently, *P. malaspinae* is known from five occurrences: one individual at Ritidian Point within the Guam NWR, one individual at Pågat Point, one individual at the base of Mt. Almagosa, and two individuals at NWF (USFWS 2014a, 2014b). None of these individuals have been observed within the last 5 years. A specimen collected from the Ritidian NWR in August 2013 is currently pending identification (USFWS 2014a). There are no records of the species within the impacted areas of Finegayan or AAFB support areas (USFWS 2014b). Therefore, as *P. malaspinae* is not found within the impacted areas of Alternative A, this species is not addressed further.

SOLANUM GUAMENSE. A small shrub in the nightshade family that occurs within limestone forests. Currently, *S. guamense* is known from a single occurrence of one individual on Guam (USFWS 2014a). There are no records of the species within the impacted areas of Finegayan or AAFB support areas

(USFWS 2014b). Therefore, as *S. guamense* is not found within the impacted areas of Alternative A, this species is not addressed further.

TINOSPORA HOMOSEPALA. A vine in the moonseed family found in limestone forests. Currently, *T. homosepala* is known from 3 occurrences totaling approximately 300 individuals: 1 occurrence on the western side of Asan Ridge, 1 occurrence near the War in the Pacific Historical Park, and 1 occurrence on the cliff face at Hagåtña (USFWS 2014a). There are no records of the species within the impacted areas of Finegayan or AAFB support areas (USFWS 2014b). Therefore, as *T. homosepala* is not found within the impacted areas of Alternative A, this species is not addressed further.

TUBEROLABIUM GUAMENSE. An epiphyte in the orchid family found in limestone forests. Currently, *T. guamense* is known from three occurrences on Guam: two occurrences within the NAVMAG and one in the northeastern area of Finegayan (see Figure 4.1.8-4) (NAVFAC Pacific 2010; USFWS 2014a, 2014b).

Special-Status Species: Guam-Listed Species and SOGCN

Three Guam-listed endangered species occur within Finegayan and AAFB support areas; those species that are Guam-listed or Guam SOCGN that are also federally listed or proposed for listing under the ESA were discussed previously (see Table 4.1.8-1).

MICRONESIAN STARLING. The Micronesian starling is observed infrequently within the main gate area of Finegayan with the last recorded observation in December 2010 (Wiles *et al.* 1995; JRM 2013; Personal communication from J. Farley, NAVFAC Marianas, to R. Spaulding, Cardno TEC, regarding Micronesian starling observations at Naval Computer and Telecommunications Station Finegayan during December 2010 Christmas Bird Count, 26 February 2014). The starling is present in the family housing area at AAFB (JRM 2013; J. Savidge, Colorado State University, personal communication to G. Metzler, Cardno TEC, May 23, 2013) and has also been observed occasionally throughout AAFB (NAVFAC Pacific 2010; JRM *et al.* 2012d; JRM 2013) (see Figure 4.1.8-5). On Guam, it is also present on Cocos Island, parts of Hagåtña, and the southeastern beach strand areas (JRM 2013).

WHITE-THROATED GROUND DOVE. Although the white-throated ground dove is reported as extirpated from Guam due to the brown treesnake (GDAWR 2006), it is seen on very rare occasions on AAFB, primarily within the MSA and the southeastern corner of the base (see Figure 4.1.8-5) (JRM *et al.* 2012a, 2012b; NAVFAC Marianas 2013b; UoG 2014). Observed individuals are thought to be transients from Rota (GDAWR 2006; NAVFAC Marianas 2013b) and a resident or breeding population does not occur on Guam.

MOTH SKINK AND PACIFIC SLENDER-TOED GECKO. The moth skink and Pacific slender-toed gecko have been observed in northeastern Finegayan and the Haputo ERA (see Figure 4.1.8-4) (NAVFAC Pacific 2010). Moth skinks were observed by USGS biologists within the northwest portion of Finegayan across Route 3A from the AAFB HMU (R. Reed, USGS Brown Treesnake Project, personal communication, April 24, 2013). The moth skink was also documented in the early 1990s as occurring on the Haputo ERA (Wiles *et al.* 1995). From May through October 2010, 251 individual sightings of the slender-toed gecko within the AAFB HMU were documented from 17 separate observation dates, and the species has also been observed frequently since then (B. Lardner, USGS Brown Treesnake Project, personal communication, April 25, 2013).

4.1.8.2 Environmental Consequences

Construction

Vegetation. The vegetation communities that would be impacted during proposed facility and infrastructure construction activities under Alternative A are shown within the impact footprint in Figure 4.1.8-1 for the cantonment/family housing area and in Figure 4.1.8-2 for the support areas. A minimal amount (1.9 acres [0.8 ha]) of primary limestone forest and approximately 1,005 acres (407 ha) of secondary limestone forest would be removed during proposed construction activities of the Finegayan cantonment/family housing under Alternative A. Most of the secondary limestone forest that would be impacted (935 acres [378 ha]) is associated with the cantonment/family housing component. Approximately 152 acres (61 ha) of other vegetation communities, primarily herbaceous scrub, and 535 acres (216 ha) of developed areas would also be impacted (Table 4.1.8-2).

Table 4.1.8-2. Direct Impacts to Vegetation Communities with Implementation of Cantonment/Family Housing Alternative A

Project Component	***Vegetation Community (acres [ha])***					
	PLF	***SLF***	***HS***	***TT***	***Dev***	***Total***
Finegayan cantonment/family housing	0.4 (0.2)	934.9 (378.3)	137.0 (55.4)	1.0 (0.4)	421.9 (170.7)	**1,495.2 (605.3)**
Utility corridor specific to Alternative A	0	13.0 (5.3)	0.1 (<0.1)	0	17.0 (6.9)	**30.1 (12.2)**
Utility corridors and water well areas common to Alternatives A-E	1.5 (0.6)	57.3 (23.2)	9.5 (3.8)	4.5 (1.8)	78.7 (31.8)	**151.5 (61.3)**
High School/Middle School Expansions	0	0	0	0.3 (0.1)	17.2 (7.0)	**17.5 (7.1)**
Total	**1.9 (0.8)**	**1,005.2 (406.8)**	**146.6 (59.3)**	**5.8 (2.3)**	**534.80 (216.4)**	**1,694.3 (685.7)**

Legend: PLF = primary limestone forest; SLF = secondary limestone forest; HS = herbaceous scrub; TT = tangantangan; Dev = developed.

Native limestone forest, both primary and secondary, has been significantly reduced on Guam due to past and ongoing actions including extensive disturbance during and after WWII, widespread planting of non-native species, and impacts from non-native ungulates, development, fire, and deforestation. As stated in Section 3.8.1.1, limestone forests on Guam are important since they retain the functional ecological components of native forest that provide habitat for the majority of Guam's native species, including ESA-listed, ESA-proposed, and Guam-listed species, and Guam SOGCN, as well as maintaining water quality and reducing fire risk. Non-native forest communities (e.g., tangantangan, *Vitex*) significantly alter the forest structure, composition, and resilience to other disturbance processes and do not provide the conditions suitable for native flora and fauna species to persist (Morton *et al*. 2000; GDAWR 2006; Guam Department of Agriculture 2010; JRM 2013).

Of the 18,538 acres (7,502 ha) of primary and secondary limestone forest found on Guam, approximately 13,110 acres (5,305 ha) (or 71%) are found primarily within AAFB, Finegayan, and the NAVMAG (USFS 2006). The most intact native limestone forest in the vicinity of the proposed impacted areas is within the Haputo ERA, which would not be impacted from proposed construction activities. Under Alternative A, approximately 1,007 acres (408 ha) of limestone forest would be removed, primarily within Finegayan (see Table 4.1.8-2). Therefore, given the importance of limestone forest habitat for native species and the continuing loss of limestone forest across Guam, the conversion of 1,007 acres (408 ha) of limestone forest on Finegayan to developed area would be a significant but mitigable impact to the regional vegetation community and its function.

The following BMPs and potential mitigation measures may be implemented to avoid, reduce, and mitigate potential direct, long-term impacts of proposed construction activities on vegetation communities with implementation of Alternative A. Final mitigation measures will be identified in the ROD after resource agency consultations are completed.

Best Management Practices

Regional Biosecurity Plan (RBP). To address pathways and encourage a more holistic approach to managing invasive species, the DON funded the development of a RBP for Micronesia and Hawaii (formerly referred to as the Micronesia Biosecurity Plan) (UoG and Secretariat of the Pacific Community 2014). Individual activities for various species will continue, but the DON and others agree it is more efficient to manage pathways and prescribe corrective measures for a suite of species which will be monitored at discrete control points over time. The RBP provides stakeholders in Micronesia and Hawaii with a platform for coordination and integration of inter-agency invasive species management efforts such as control, interdiction, eradication, and research.

1. Phase I Risk Assessments: The DON contracted with the USDA Wildlife Services, USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), Plant and Protection and Quarantine, USDA APHIS Veterinary Services (terrestrial); USGS Biological Resources Discipline (freshwater); and Smithsonian Environmental Research Center (marine) for the development of the risk assessments for the RBP. In addition, the National Invasive Species Council was contracted to coordinate the preparation of the risk assessments for the RBP and prepare an executive summary. Phase I was completed in July of 2013.
2. Phase II Peer Review and Strategic Implementation Plan: In September of 2011, the DON entered into a cooperative agreement with the UoG to develop Phase II of the RBP. The UoG was tasked with reviewing all three risk assessments and providing an assessment as to whether the three risk assessments were comprehensive within their respective environment and sufficiently addressed risks posed to Micronesia and Hawaii. The UoG and its resource expert collaborators evaluated each risk assessment to ensure they sufficiently:
    a. evaluated the biosecurity risks particular to each environment;
    b. addressed organisms to be of greatest risk to Micronesia and Hawaii (as it relates to Micronesia);
    c. identified the necessary elements of an effective biosecurity program;
    d. identified management responses that are the most appropriate and have been described and prioritized in sufficient detail to allow for ease of implementation; and
    e. incorporated the input of the relevant regional entities with responsibilities for biosecurity.

The review of the risk assessments was completed in January of 2013.

The UoG was also tasked with developing a strategic implementation plan. The strategic implementation plan component is to:

a. identify and analyze challenges to regional implementation of the RBP and provide multiple implementation alternatives, where appropriate;
b. identify infrastructure, funding, process, political, legislative, policy and capacity gaps within the various region's agencies and jurisdictions relevant to potential invasive species pathways;
c. identify policy and regulatory changes needed to achieve 100% prevention, control and treatment for the identified highest risk pathways, ports of origin, and species for the region;
d. evaluate the technical and institutional capacity (staff, training, etc.);

e. assess infrastructure needs;
f. coordinate with related initiatives; seek out successful models, assistance and collaboration from organizations involved in invasive species management; analyze biosecurity program implementation elsewhere and assess applicability to Micronesian region;
g. target outreach and awareness;
h. identify potential long-term funding mechanisms;
i. identify methods for measuring success/effectiveness, as well as the labor/equipment costs, in U.S. dollars, required to maintain those methodologies;
j. address improvement of biosecurity protection actions;
k. address biological threats associated with enhanced military activities, tourism, trade, business and economic growth;
l. recommend solutions to challenges;
m. recommend strategies (and associated budgetary needs to implement each strategy) to achieve 100% prevention, control and treatment for the identified highest risk pathways, ports of origin, and invasive species for the region; and
n. provide a template to realistically implement the biosecurity strategies identified in the RBP in the United States and within international frameworks.

In May of 2014, the UoG hosted a regional workshop in order for the jurisdictions and development partners to have a final joint working session in which to review and conclude the updating of the implementation component before finalizing the RBP. The final RBP was completed in 2014.

Several of the recommendations in the RBP are incorporated into the Proposed Action as BMPs and are described below.

- *Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) Plan*. HACCP planning is a pathway management tool that provides a comprehensive method to identify risks and focus procedures to prevent spread of undesirable species through pathways. The pathways used by invasive species to move into new locations are not always obvious. Many problematic species, diseases, and parasites have been transferred to new locations as undetected (and unplanned) hitchhikers. Understanding pathways and developing plans to reduce non-target species and prevent biological contamination is necessary to avoid unintended spread of species. These non-target species could occur on construction equipment or be included in shipments of materials and supplies from locations outside of Guam.

  The DON has required all construction contractors to develop and implement HACCP plans for their construction activities. The construction contractors are to identify and implement control measures to prevent the inadvertent movement of non-native, invasive species to Guam and to and from the project site to other locations on Guam. The contractor is required to establish appropriate facilities that comply with all environmental laws and regulations, provide training for proper vehicle hygiene, and promptly take corrective and preventative actions for non-compliance. This includes vehicle washdown and inspection for soil and other materials and appropriate control measures are implemented to prevent the inadvertent movement of non-native invasive species from the project site to other locations.

  Construction contractors are required to provide documentation that supports prevention, worker awareness training, and control of non-native invasive and pest species in the project area and efforts to prevent the movement of non-native invasive species to areas outside the project area, whether in a purposeful or inadvertent manner. The contractor is responsible for ensuring that their employees receive applicable environmental and occupational health and safety training, and

are kept up to date on required regulatory-specific training for the type of work to be conducted onsite. This may include, but is not limited to HACCP planning, species-specific information (e.g., coconut rhinoceros beetle), regulated pest list, threatened and endangered species information, and proper washdown and inspection techniques for equipment.

- To document the effectiveness of the HACCP implementation at construction sites, the DON has developed and implemented a long-term monitoring program for terrestrial vegetation on Guam. For any clearing of vegetation that is adjacent to or contiguous with native habitat, the perimeter and 98 feet (30 m) into the habitat would be surveyed to identify vegetation community species composition. A baseline survey will be performed prior to vegetation clearing, with two follow-up surveys at 6-month intervals to occur after completion of construction.
- *Biosecurity Outreach and Education*. The DON has developed a biosecurity outreach and education program to inform the general public, DoD employees, military personnel, and their dependents regarding native vs. non-native, invasive species, impacts of non-native, invasive species on native species and ecosystems, and what can be done to prevent and control non-native, invasive species. Program materials include an educational brochure, a children's activity booklet, and an associated poster that differentiates native from introduced species, defines invasive species, describes the known impacts of invasive species on native species and ecosystems, and what can be done to prevent and control invasive species.
- *Contractor Education Program*. The DON has developed an education program to ensure construction contractor personnel are informed of the biological resources in the project area, including special-status species, avoidance measures, and reporting requirements.
- *Onsite Vegetation Waste Management Procedures*. Green waste would be handled by the contractors at designated laydown areas within the limits of construction. Contractors will be required to divert all the green waste from disposal and reuse onsite. The larger-sized green waste consisting of trees and stumps will be processed onsite into mulch and the smaller sized green waste will be processed onsite into compost.
- A proposed green waste processing facility at Naval Base Guam landfill may also be used to process green waste generated during construction. The DoD will seek permit authorization from the GEPA for the proposed green waste processing facility.
- *DON Guam Landscaping Guidelines*. The DON has developed a manual providing landscaping design guidelines specific to appropriate plant selection and establishment for all DON construction activities on Guam (NAVFAC Pacific 2011). This manual implements required DON policies including, but not limited to:
    - use native regional plants for landscaping;
    - design, use, and promote construction practices that minimize adverse effects on natural habitat;
    - prevent pollution by reducing fertilizer and pesticide use, integrated pest management practices, recycling green waste (composting), and minimizing runoff;
    - implement efficient water practices; and
    - prevent the introduction of invasive species.
- *Contractor Plans and Specifications*. All construction would occur within the limits of construction shown in the project figures.

Potential Mitigation Measures

To mitigate for significant impacts to limestone forest, the DON proposes to implement forest enhancement on a minimum of 1,007 acres (408 ha) of limestone forest. Forest enhancement would include but is not limited to the following actions:

- Ungulate management consisting of exclusion fencing and active control (i.e. trapping, snaring, shooting) with the goal of eradication within the fenced areas.
- Non-native, invasive vegetation removal.
- Propagation, planting, and establishment of native species that are characteristic of native limestone forest habitats (e.g., *A. mariannensis, G. mariannae, F. prolixa, M. citrifolia, W. elliptica*).
- The degradation and loss of primary limestone and other forest habitats resulting from ungulate damage and invasion by alien plant species has substantially diminished the extent of habitat for native species in the Mariana archipelago. The anticipated benefit of implementing these potential mitigation measures is improved habitat quality for native flora and fauna, including special-status species. Forest enhancement would also support natural regeneration and seed propagation, reduce erosion, and increase water retention (i.e., reduces fire risk).

Terrestrial Conservation Areas. All cantonment/family housing components would be constructed on the upper plateau area of Finegayan. Construction personnel are issued base passes for official business only within proposed construction areas; these restrictions are specified in construction contracts. Use of Haputo ERA is not expected to increase as a result of construction activities; therefore, there would be no impact associated with construction personnel. The Haputo ERA would not be directly impacted and would continue to serve as a migration corridor for species moving or dispersing from AAFB and Finegayan to suitable habitat further south or from these areas to the north.

The only terrestrial conservation area within the impacted areas of Alternative A is Overlay Refuge. Overlay Refuge lands were established for the purpose of conserving and protecting ESA-listed species and other native flora and fauna, maintaining native ecosystems, and the conserving native biological diversity, recognizing that the primary purpose of lands within the Overlay Refuge is to support the national defense missions of the Navy and Air Force.

Approximately 1,243 acres (503 ha) of Overlay Refuge lands (Table 4.1.8-3), or 5.8% of the total Overlay Refuge lands on Guam, would be directly impacted under Alternative A. This area overlaps with the vegetation communities discussed previously. The majority (1,179 acres [477 ha]) is associated with the cantonment/family housing component within Finegayan and is comprised primarily of secondary limestone forest (Table 4.1.8-3 and Figure 4.1.8-3). Therefore, because proposed construction activities would convert 1,243 acres (503 ha) of Overlay Refuge lands to developed areas, 184 acres (75 ha) of which is currently developed, this would be a significant loss to the conservation function of these lands and implementation of Alternative A would result in significant but mitigable impacts to terrestrial conservation areas.

Table 4.1.8-3. Impacts to Overlay Refuge with Implementation of Cantonment/Family Housing Alternative A

Project Component	*Overlay Refuge (acres [ha])*						
	PLF	*SLF*	*HS*	*TT*	*CP*	*Dev*	*Total*
Finegayan cantonment/family housing	0.4 (0.2)	879.8 (356.0)	131.5 (53.2)	1.0 (0.4)	0	166.7 (67.5)	**1,179.4 (477.3)**
Utility corridor specific to Alternative A	0	8.3 (3.4)	0	0	0	6.8 (2.8)	**15.1 (6.2)**
Utility corridors and water well areas common to Alternatives A-E	0	38.3 (15.5)	0	0	0	10.5 (4.2)	**48.8 (19.7)**
Total Overlay Refuge Impacted	**0.4 (0.2)**	**926.4 (374.9)**	**131.5 (53.2)**	**1.0 (0.4)**	**0**	**184.0 (74.5)**	**1,243.3 (503.1)**

Legend: PLF = primary limestone forest; SLF = secondary limestone forest; HS = herbaceous scrub; TT = tangantangan; CP = coconut plantation; CF = *Casuarina* forest; Dev = developed.

The following BMPs and potential mitigation measures may be implemented to avoid, reduce, and mitigate potential direct, long-term impacts of proposed construction activities on terrestrial conservation areas with implementation of Alternative A. Final mitigation measures will be identified in the ROD after resource agency consultations are completed.

Best Management Practices

The same BMPs discussed above under *Vegetation* would be implemented for terrestrial conservation areas.

Potential Mitigation Measures

To mitigate for significant impacts to terrestrial conservation areas, the DON would submit a proposal to CNO Energy and Environmental Readiness Division to designate an ERA on the NAVMAG to conserve native limestone forest in southern Guam which provides habitat for special-status species. The DON has defined an ERA as a physical area or biological unit in which current natural conditions are maintained insofar as possible. These conditions are ordinarily achieved by allowing natural, physical, and biological processes to prevail without human intervention. However, under unusual circumstances, deliberate manipulation (e.g., removal or control of invasive species) may be utilized to maintain the unique feature that the ERA was established to protect (NAVFAC 1996). The proposed NAVMAG ERA would encompass approximately 553 acres (234 ha). Although the proposed NAVMAG ERA is currently part of the Overlay Refuge, implementation of these potential mitigation measures would provide an increased level of protection by further ensuring this area is maintained in natural and near natural conditions and to have available such areas for research and scientific manipulation (NAVFAC 1996; NAVFAC Marianas 2010).

In addition, the DON proposes to submit a proposal to CNO Energy and Environmental Readiness Division to expand the existing Orote ERA by approximately 32 acres (13 ha) of terrestrial habitat. The Final Orote ERA Expansion proposal was completed in FY 2013 and was submitted for approval in 2014.

Wildlife - Native Species. Native bird species reported for Finegayan and support areas on AAFB are predominantly migratory shorebird species and primarily use open areas such as grassy fields. The proposed construction at Finegayan would reduce the amount of these open space areas as the conversion of forested areas to open areas and the proposed construction for utility corridors would result in additional open space. The loss of woody vegetation would result in the loss of nesting areas for the

yellow bittern, but this loss would not result in significant adverse effects on the bittern population on Guam because suitable nesting habitat occurs throughout the island. Short-term construction noise may temporarily impact suitable habitat for some birds in the vicinity of the construction areas, but they would relocate to other open and forested areas on Finegayan and AAFB, and could return to the area following construction. Implementation of Alternative A would not have a significant adverse effect on a population of any migratory bird species or other native wildlife species. Non-listed native reptiles are abundant throughout Guam and impacts to vegetation communities under Alternative A would result in less than significant impacts to non-listed native reptile populations.

Therefore, as presented above, long-term, direct impacts to populations of native wildlife species would not result because these species are abundant in surrounding areas and could repopulate portions of suitable habitat within the affected area after construction. Therefore, direct impacts to native wildlife would be less than significant with implementation of proposed construction activities associated with Alternative A.

Proposed construction activities and associated movement of materials onto and off of Guam could increase the potential for the spread of existing or introduction of new non-native invasive species. To prevent the inadvertent spread of non-native species on Guam or to other locations off of Guam, the DON would implement standard biosecurity measures (e.g., HACCP, brown treesnake interdiction measures, coconut rhinoceros beetle vegetation management procedures, and outreach/education) into construction protocols, procedures, and activities.

The following BMPs would be implemented to avoid and minimize potential direct, long-term impacts of proposed construction activities on native wildlife with implementation of Alternative A.

<u>Best Management Practices</u>

- *HACCP Plan*. See the above discussion of BMPs under *Vegetation* for a detailed description of HACCP planning.
- *Biosecurity Outreach and Education*. See the above discussion of BMPs under *Vegetation* for a detailed description of biosecurity outreach and education.
- *Contractor Education Program*. See the above discussion of BMPs under *Vegetation* for a detailed description of the contractor education program.
- *Brown Treesnake Interdiction*. The DoD has a long history of success in preventing the dispersal of the brown treesnake from Guam in its transport of personnel and cargo (USFWS 2010a). After the publication of the 2009 Guam and CNMI Military Relocation Draft EIS, various agencies within the U.S. DOI expressed concern regarding the adequacy of brown treesnake interdiction efforts in response to the relocation of Marine Corps forces to Guam. For the purposes of the 2010 Final EIS and this SEIS, interdiction is defined as: "to hinder, prohibit, or prevent the brown treesnake from becoming established in new locations by conducting inspection and suppression processes." As stated in the 2010 BO (USFWS 2010a), the DON agrees that it will fund any increase of current federally funded brown treesnake interdiction measures (in Guam, CNMI, and Hawaii) where the increase is related to direct, indirect and induced growth caused by the Marine Corps relocation to Guam. The FY 2010 level of funding for the Federal interagency brown treesnake interdiction effort on Guam, CNMI, and Hawaii and 2010 transportation levels associated with outbound cargo from Guam for the U.S. or U.S. territories will be used as the baseline. That funding will continue and become part of the DON's brown treesnake interdiction funding under authority of the Brown Tree Snake Control and Eradication Act (7 USC § 8501 note) (USFWS 2010a).

JRM has established a comprehensive brown treesnake interdiction program to ensure that military activities, including the transport of civilian and military personnel and equipment to and from Guam, do not contribute to the spread of brown treesnakes to other islands or regions. Brown treesnake interdiction requirements (e.g., trapping and inspections at ports and cargo facilities, aircraft, inspections of household good movements, biosecurity plans for training events) are specified in DoD instructions (i.e., 36 Wing Instruction 32-7004, *Brown Tree Snake Control Plan* and COMNAVMAR Instruction 5090.10A, *Brown Tree Snake Control and Interdiction Plan*) as well as the annual Work Financial Plan that is developed in cooperation with USDA Wildlife Services. The proposed action would continue to comply with these established procedures.

As stated in the 2010 BO, the U.S. DOI agrees that it is not the DON's responsibility to fund increased interdiction measures that are identified more than 1 year after the end of the fiscal year in which both Marine Corps relocation construction has ended and the permanent non-transient Marine Corps units have relocated to Guam.

Since the signing of the original BO on 2010, the DON has worked with USDA and USFWS to determine brown treesnake interdiction cost increases. To date, there has been no measurable increase in interdiction costs according to USDA.

- *Brown Treesnake Rapid Response*. Brown treesnake management, research, and coordination efforts have been refined and progressed to the point where USDA APHIS WS inspection rates for cargo and flights departing Guam are almost 100% and it has been two decades since a live brown treesnake was detected in Hawaii (Brown Treesnake Technical Working Group 2014). The DON fully supports implementation of brown treesnake rapid response that is currently provided for in the Mariana Islands Range Complex (MIRC) BO (USFWS 2010c).

With implementation of these BMPs, including development of HACCP plans and ongoing implementation of standard DON biosecurity protocols regarding detection and management of non-native species, the risk of the introduction and establishment of new or spread of existing non-native species on Guam is substantially reduced. Therefore, there would be less than significant impacts to native wildlife species related to the potential introduction and establishment of non-native species with implementation of proposed construction activities associated with Alternative A.

Damage of forested areas, particularly primary and secondary limestone forests, by non-native ungulates (i.e., deer and pigs) is a serious concern on Guam. Under Alternative A, removal of large amounts of secondary limestone forest currently used by ungulates would displace and concentrate ungulates into adjacent areas, resulting in even higher densities and potentially greater habitat damage. Potential impacts from changes in ungulate densities from construction projects within the same or similar habitat areas as proposed in this SEIS were addressed in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 10: Terrestrial Biological Resources, Section 10.2.2.1: North, page 10-115).

In addition, the implementation of the potential mitigation measures discussed above under the *Vegetation* section would also benefit native wildlife species. In particular, the objectives of ungulate management, control/suppression of invasive plants, and outplanting of native species proposed under the forest enhancement mitigation measures.

Special-Status Species: Federal ESA-Listed and Proposed Species

MARIANA FRUIT BAT. Approximately 957 acres (387 ha) of Mariana fruit bat recovery habitat would be removed due to proposed construction activities at Finegayan and support areas on AAFB under

Alternative A (Table 4.1.8-4). See Section 3.8.3.2 for a discussion of recovery habitat and its use as a criterion for assessing impacts to ESA-listed species.

Table 4.1.8-4. Summary of Permanent Construction-Related Impacts to Mariana Fruit Bat Recovery Habitat with Implementation of Cantonment/Family Housing Alternative A

Project Component	*Recovery Habitat (acres [ha])*
Finegayan cantonment/family housing	900.5 (364.4)
Utility corridor specific to Alternative A	7.6 (3.1)
Utility corridors and water well areas common to Alternatives A-E	48.4 (19.6)
Total Recovery Habitat Impacted	**956.5 (387.1)**

Additional potential direct temporary impacts to the Mariana fruit bat from construction activities are based on the distances from those activities that are likely to cause disturbance to this species (e.g., noise, human activity, lighting). The evaluation of fruit bat disturbance is based on the approach used by USFWS in previous ESA section 7 formal consultations and associated BOs (e.g., USFWS 2006b, 2010a). These distances are: roosting habitat within 492 feet (150 m) and foraging habitat within 328 feet (100 m) from the activity (Wiles, personal communication 2006 and Janeke, personal communication 2006, respectively, as cited in USFWS 2006b).

There are no historical fruit bat roost sites at Finegayan and there have been only two observations of fruit bats on or adjacent to Finegayan since the 1990s (Wiles *et al.* 1995; Brooke 2008). However, there is fruit bat recovery habitat within the Alternative A impacted areas as well as the Haputo ERA immediately adjacent to Finegayan. As fruit bats are known to occur on AAFB to the north and have been observed within and adjacent to Finegayan (i.e., the HMU), it is highly likely that fruit bats use the Haputo ERA for foraging and possibly roosting.

The species is currently limited to the few areas on Guam away from human activities and with suitable habitat, primarily on the NAVMAG and AAFB (JRM *et al.* 2012a, 2012b; JRM 2013; A. Brooke, NAVFAC Marianas, personal communication). However, illegal hunting, loss and degradation of native forest, predation by the brown treesnake, and the increased extirpation risk owing to the high vulnerability of very small populations continue to limit the potential recovery of the species on Guam (USFWS 2010a; JRM 2013). Based on the equilibrium/carrying capacity of snakes on Guam (Rodda and Savidge 2007), implementation of the proposed action is not expected to increase the likelihood of predation by the brown treesnake on Mariana fruit bats.

Although the loss of 957 acres (387 ha) of fruit bat recovery habitat on Guam would not preclude the recovery or survival of the fruit bat, it would reduce the total number of bats that the island can support. Given this loss of recovery habitat and the critically low numbers of bats on Guam, there would be significant but mitigable impacts to the Mariana fruit bat.

The following BMPs and potential mitigation measures may be implemented to avoid, reduce, and mitigate potential direct long-term impacts of proposed construction activities on Mariana fruit bats with implementation of Alternative A. Final mitigation measures will be identified in the ROD after resource agency consultations are completed.

Best Management Practices

- *HACCP Plan*. See the above discussion of BMPs under *Vegetation* for a detailed description of HACCP planning.
- *Biosecurity Outreach and Education*. See the above discussion of BMPs under *Vegetation* for a detailed description of biosecurity outreach and education.

- *Contractor Education Program*. See the above discussion of BMPs under *Vegetation* for a detailed description of the contractor education program.
- *Pre-Construction Surveys*. Surveys would be completed within suitable fruit bat habitat 1 week prior to onset of construction activities following the USFWS-approved JRM protocol. If a fruit bat is present within 492 feet (150 m) of the project site, the work must be postponed until the bat has left the area.
- *Lighting Installation*. Lighting would be designed to meet minimum safety and AT/FP requirements. Hooded lights would be used to the maximum extent practicable at all new roads and facilities adjacent to fruit bat habitat. Illumination of forest would be kept to an absolute minimum.

Potential Mitigation Measures

The same potential mitigation measures discussed previously under *Vegetation* (i.e., forest enhancement of 1,007 acres [408 ha] of limestone forest) would be applicable for the Mariana fruit and its recovery habitat. The anticipated benefit of implementing these potential mitigation measures is improved habitat quality for native flora and fauna, including the Mariana fruit bat. Forest enhancement would also support natural regeneration and seed propagation, reduce erosion, and increase water retention (i.e., reduces fire risk).

MARIANA CROW. The Mariana crow is extirpated and no longer present on Guam, due primarily to predation by the brown treesnake. The USFWS, however, has advised the DON that it is reasonably certain that the effects of the proposed action are likely to persist during the lifespan of the proposed action and overlap the period when reintroduction of the crow is reasonably certain to occur and it is likely to be exposed to the effects of the action. There are currently neither projected dates for re-introduction of the crow, nor successful suppression of the brown treesnake to a level which would support re-introduction. Until the crow is successfully re-introduced and then has the potential to be exposed to construction activities under Alternative A, impacts to the crow would be limited to recovery prospects. If crows are reintroduced and exposed to construction activities under Alternative A, they may be disturbed (DON 2014).

Although the crow no longer occurs on Guam, approximately 957 acres (387 ha) of crow recovery habitat would be removed due to proposed construction activities at Finegayan and the AAFB support areas under Alternative A (Table 4.1.8-5). This area is included in the impacts to vegetation and Overlay Refuge lands discussed above. See Section 3.8.3.2 for a discussion of recovery habitat and its use as a criterion for assessing impacts to ESA-listed species.

Table 4.1.8-5. Summary of Permanent Construction-Related Impacts to Mariana Crow Recovery Habitat with Implementation of Cantonment/Family Housing Alternative A

Project Component	*Recovery Habitat (acres [ha])*
Finegayan cantonment/family housing	900.5 (364.4)
Utility corridor specific to Alternative A	7.6 (3.1)
Utility corridors and water well areas common to Alternatives A-E	48.4 (19.6)
Total Recovery Habitat Impacted	**956.5 (387.1)**

Although this loss of recovery habitat on Guam would not preclude the recovery of the crow should it be reintroduced to Guam in the future, it would reduce the total number of crows that the island can support. If and when the crow is reintroduced to Guam, the best available information indicates project-related noise would not further reduce the amount of recovery habitat suitable for this species' breeding, feeding

and sheltering (USFWS 2010a). Given this loss of recovery habitat, there would be significant but mitigable impacts to the recovery of the Mariana crow.

The following BMPs and potential mitigation measures may be implemented to avoid, reduce, and mitigate potential direct long-term impacts of proposed construction activities on the recovery of the Mariana crow with implementation of Alternative A. Final mitigation measures will be identified in the ROD after resource agency consultations are completed.

Best Management Practices

- *HACCP Plan*. See the above discussion of BMPs under Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of HACCP planning.
- *Biosecurity Outreach and Education*. See the above discussion of BMPs under *Vegetation* for a detailed description of biosecurity outreach and education.
- *Contractor Education Program*. See the above discussion of BMPs under *Vegetation* for a detailed description of the contractor education program.
- *Brown Treesnake Interdiction*. See the above discussion of BMPs under Construction, *Wildlife - Native Species* for a detailed description of the brown treesnake interdiction program.

Potential Mitigation Measures

- *Brown Treesnake Suppression or Eradication*. The DON would implement selected projects identified as priorities in the Brown Treesnake Technical Working Group Strategic Plan that are compatible with the military mission on Guam for up to 10 years from the start of cantonment construction, subject to Congressional funding guidelines and restrictions.

  The DON's intent with these projects would be to identify and use successful technology to severely suppress or eradicate brown treesnakes. Dependent upon the success of current experimental suppression activities within the HMU, the DON would install a brown treesnake barrier to exclude brown treesnakes from approximately 160 acres (65 ha). If the DON is successful at eradicating brown treesnakes within these 160 acres (65 ha), the DON would install a second brown treesnake barrier to exclude brown treesnakes from approximately 300 acres (121 ha). If either the HMU project or the 160-acre (65-ha) exclosure is deemed unsuccessful, the DON would work with the USFWS to identify other equivalent projects from the Brown Treesnake Technical Working Group Strategic Plan to implement in lieu of brown treesnake exclosures.

  In response to decreased brown treesnake densities resulting from suppression efforts listed above, rodent and feral cat populations are expected to increase. In order to address this anticipated increase the DON would implement rodent and feral cat control as necessary. Rodent control would also benefit vegetation and other special-status species. Feral cat control would benefit the recovery of special-status bird species as cats prey on native birds.

- The same potential mitigation measures discussed above under *Vegetation* (i.e., forest enhancement of 1,007 acres [408 ha] of limestone forest) would be applicable for Mariana crow recovery habitat. The anticipated benefit of implementing these mitigation measures is improved habitat quality for native flora and fauna, including the Mariana crow, should it be reintroduced to Guam in the future. Forest enhancement would also support natural

regeneration and seed propagation, reduce erosion, and increase water retention (i.e., reduces fire risk).

GUAM RAIL. The Guam rail is extirpated and no longer present on Guam, due primarily to predation by the brown treesnake. The USFWS, however, has advised the DON that it is reasonably certain that the effects of the proposed action are likely to persist during the lifespan of the proposed action and overlap the period when reintroduction of the rail is reasonably certain to occur and it is likely to be exposed to the effects of the action. There are currently neither projected dates for re-introduction of the rail, nor successful suppression of the brown treesnake to a level which would support re-introduction. Until the rail is successfully re-introduced and then has the potential to be exposed to construction activities under Alternative A, impacts to the rail would be limited to recovery prospects. If rails are reintroduced and exposed to construction activities under Alternative A, they may be disturbed (DON 2014).

Although the rail no longer occurs on Guam, approximately 500 acres (202 ha) of rail recovery habitat would be removed due to proposed construction activities at Finegayan and the AAFB support areas under Alternative A (Table 4.1.8-6). See Section 3.8.3.2 for a discussion of recovery habitat and its use as a criterion for assessing impacts to ESA-listed species.

Table 4.1.8-6. Summary of Permanent Construction-Related Impacts to Guam Rail Recovery Habitat with Implementation of Cantonment/Family Housing Alternative A

Project Component	*Recovery Habitat (acres [ha])*
Finegayan cantonment/family housing	431.2 (174.5)
Utility corridor specific to Alternative A	16.8 (6.8)
Utility corridors and water well areas common to Alternatives A-E	51.8 (21.0)
Total Recovery Habitat Impacted	**499.8 (202.3)**

Although this loss of recovery habitat on Guam would not preclude the recovery of the rail should it be reintroduced to Guam in the future, it would reduce the total number of rails that the island can support. Given this loss of recovery habitat, there would be significant but mitigable impacts to the recovery of the Guam rail.

The following BMPs and potential mitigation measures may be implemented to avoid, reduce, and mitigate potential direct long-term impacts of proposed construction activities on the recovery of the Guam rail with implementation of Alternative A. Final mitigation measures will be identified in the ROD after resource agency consultations are completed.

Best Management Practices

- *HACCP Plan*. See the above discussion of BMPs under Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of the HACCP planning.
- *Biosecurity Outreach and Education*. See the above discussion of BMPs under *Vegetation* for a detailed description of biosecurity outreach and education.
- *Contractor Education Program*. See the above discussion of BMPs under *Vegetation* for a detailed description of the contractor education program.

Potential Mitigation Measures

- *Brown Treesnake Suppression or Eradication*. See the previous discussion of Mariana crow mitigation measures for a detailed description of the brown treesnake research program.
- The same potential mitigation measures discussed above under *Vegetation* (i.e., forest enhancement of 1,007 acres [408 ha] of limestone forest) would be applicable for Mariana

crow recovery habitat. The anticipated benefit of implementing these mitigation measures is improved habitat quality for native flora and fauna, including the Mariana crow, should it be reintroduced to Guam in the future. Forest enhancement would also support natural regeneration and seed propagation, reduce erosion, and increase water retention (i.e., reduces fire risk).

GUAM MICRONESIAN KINGFISHER. The kingfisher is extirpated and no longer present on Guam, due primarily to predation by the brown treesnake. The USFWS, however, has advised the DON that it is reasonably certain that the effects of the proposed action are likely to persist during the lifespan of the proposed action and overlap the period when reintroduction of the kingfisher is reasonably certain to occur and it is likely to be exposed to the effects of the action. There are currently neither projected dates for re-introduction of the kingfisher, nor successful suppression of the brown treesnake to a level which would support re-introduction. Until the kingfisher is successfully re-introduced and then has the potential to be exposed to construction activities under Alternative A, impacts to the kingfisher would be limited to recovery prospects. If kingfishers are reintroduced and exposed to construction activities under Alternative A, they may be disturbed (DON 2014).

Although the kingfisher no longer occurs on Guam, approximately 957 acres (387 ha) of kingfisher recovery habitat would be removed due to proposed construction activities at Finegayan and the AAFB support areas under Alternative A (Table 4.1.8-7). This area is included in the impacts to vegetation and Overlay Refuge lands discussed above. See Section 3.8.3.2 for a discussion of recovery habitat and its use as a criterion for assessing impacts to ESA-listed species.

Table 4.1.8-7. Summary of Permanent Construction-Related Impacts to Guam Micronesian Kingfisher Recovery Habitat with Implementation of Cantonment/Family Housing Alternative A

Project Component	***Recovery Habitat (acres [ha])***
Finegayan cantonment/family housing	900.5 (364.4)
Utility corridor specific to Alternative A	7.6 (3.1)
Utility corridors and water well areas common to Alternatives A-E	48.4 (19.6)
Total Recovery Habitat Impacted	**956.5 (387.1)**

Although this loss of recovery habitat on Guam would not preclude the recovery of the kingfisher should it be reintroduced to Guam in the future, it would reduce the total number of kingfishers that the island can support. Given this loss of recovery habitat, there would be significant but mitigable impacts to the recovery of the Guam Micronesian kingfisher.

The following BMPs and potential mitigation measures may be implemented to avoid, minimize, and mitigate potential direct long-term impacts of proposed construction activities on the recovery of the Guam Micronesian kingfisher with implementation of Alternative A. Final mitigation measures will be identified in the ROD after resource agency consultations are completed.

Best Management Practices

- *HACCP Plan*. See the above discussion of BMPs under Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of the HACCP planning.
- *Biosecurity Outreach and Education*. See the above discussion of BMPs under *Vegetation* for a detailed description of biosecurity outreach and education.
- *Contractor Education Program*. See the above discussion of BMPs under *Vegetation* for a detailed description of the contractor education program.

Potential Mitigation Measures

- *Brown Treesnake Suppression or Eradication*. See the previous discussion of Mariana crow mitigation measures for a detailed description of the brown treesnake suppression or eradication program.
- The same potential mitigation measures discussed above under *Vegetation* (i.e., forest enhancement of 1,007 acres [408 ha] of limestone forest) would be applicable for Mariana crow recovery habitat. The anticipated benefit of implementing these mitigation measures is improved habitat quality for native flora and fauna, including the Mariana crow, should it be reintroduced to Guam in the future. Forest enhancement would also support natural regeneration and seed propagation, reduce erosion, and increase water retention (i.e., reduces fire risk).

SEA TURTLES. The green and hawksbill sea turtles potentially nest along the Haputo ERA beach. All cantonment/family housing components would be constructed on the upper plateau area of Finegayan and would not occur in the Haputo ERA or adjacent to the beach. Construction personnel are issued base passes for official business only within proposed construction areas; these restrictions are specified in construction contracts. Use of Haputo ERA is not expected to increase as a result of construction activities; therefore, there would be no impacts from construction personnel to sea turtles that may occur on the Haputo ERA beach.

To avoid and minimize any potential impacts to nesting sea turtles from proposed facility lighting associated with the construction of the cantonment/family housing area at Finegayan, hooded lights would be used to the maximum extent practicable at all new roads and facilities near coastline areas. Illumination of coastline areas would be kept to an absolute minimum. The implementation of the potential mitigation measures described above under *Vegetation* would also benefit the survival of sea turtles. In particular, the objectives of ungulate management, control/suppression of invasive plants, and outplanting of native species proposed under the forest enhancement mitigation measures. Therefore, there would be no impacts to potential nesting sea turtles within the Haputo ERA with implementation of the proposed construction activities associated with Alternative A.

TREE SNAILS. The three ESA-proposed endangered species of tree snails only occur within the Haputo ERA. All cantonment/family housing components would be constructed on the upper plateau area of Finegayan and would not occur in the Haputo ERA. Construction personnel are issued base passes for official business only within proposed construction areas; these restrictions are specified in construction contracts. Use of Haputo ERA is not expected to increase as a result of construction activities; therefore, there would be no impacts from construction personnel to tree snails that occur within the Haputo ERA. Therefore, there would be no impacts to tree snails occurring within the Haputo ERA with implementation of the proposed construction activities associated with Alternative A.

The implementation of the potential forest enhancement mitigation measures described above for the Mariana crow would also benefit the survival of tree snails. In particular, the objectives of ungulate management, control/suppression of invasive plants, and outplanting of native species.

MARIANA EIGHT-SPOT BUTTERFLY. The two known host plant species for the eight-spot butterfly have not been reported within the proposed project area and there are no records of the species within the AAFB support areas. However, given the proximity of the eight-spot butterfly area to Finegayan (see Figure 4.1.8-4) and the high mobility of the species, the species is likely to occur within the larger Finegayan area.

Some species of tropical butterflies have well-developed ears on their wings and can detect sounds at the same frequencies that humans can hear. It is hypothesized that the butterflies are listening to the flight sounds or foraging calls of predatory birds (Lane *et al.* 2008; Yack 2012). Given the low numbers of forest birds currently on Guam due to the brown treesnake, masking of the flight sounds or foraging calls of predatory birds due to noise from proposed construction activities would not make eight-spot butterflies more susceptible to predation.

With implementation of appropriate BMPs to avoid and minimize potential impacts to eight-spot butterflies (e.g., pre-construction butterfly and host plant surveys within the proposed construction footprint and salvage/relocation of host plants, larvae or eggs; see Section 2.8), there would be less than significant impacts to the Mariana eight-spot butterfly with implementation of proposed construction activities associated with Alternative A. In addition, implementation of the potential mitigation measures described above under *Vegetation* (i.e., forest enhancement of 1,007 acres [408 ha] of limestone forest) would also benefit the survival the eight-spot butterfly. In particular, the objectives of ungulate management, control/suppression of invasive plants, and outplanting of native species, including eight-spot butterfly host plants.

DENDROBIUM GUAMENSE AND *TUBEROLABIUM GUAMENSE*. There is a known single occurrence of each species within the northeastern portion of Finegayan. Both species would be salvaged to the maximum extent practicable and translocated to suitable habitat (see Section 2.8). With the implementation of BMPs, such as potential translocation of *D. guamense* and *T. guamense* to suitable habitat, there would be less than significant impacts to both species with implementation of the construction activities associated with Alternative A. In addition, the implementation of the potential mitigation measures under the *Vegetation* section above would also benefit the survival of these orchid species. In particular ungulate management, control/suppression of invasive plants, and outplanting of native species proposed under the forest enhancement mitigation measures.

TABERNAEMONTANA ROTENSIS. Two clusters of *T. rotensis* are located within the eastern portion of the potential water well development impacted area on AAFB. Under Alternative A, all *T. rotensis* would be avoided to the maximum extent practicable during proposed construction activities. If they cannot be avoided, *T. rotensis* saplings would be salvaged to the maximum extent practicable and translocated to suitable habitat (see Section 2.8). In addition, given that 265 clusters of plants have been documented on AAFB (UoG 2007) and only 2 clusters of plants have been observed within proposed impacted areas, the loss of 2 clusters of plants would be a less than significant impact to *T. rotensis* with implementation of the proposed construction activities associated with Alternative A.

CYCAS MICRONESICA. Although the cycad has not been observed within the impacted areas during biological resources surveys in support of the 2010 Final EIS or this SEIS, the cycad does occur in secondary limestone forest, the dominant vegetation community within the proposed impacted areas under Alternative A. With the implementation of BMPs, such as avoidance of cycads to the maximum extent practicable during construction activities and potential translocation of cycads to suitable habitat (see Section 2.8), which has been proven successful, there would be less than significant impacts to *C. micronesica* with implementation of the construction activities associated with Alternative A. In addition, the implementation of the potential mitigation measures under the *Vegetation* section above would also benefit the survival of the cycad. In particular ungulate management, control/suppression of invasive plants, and outplanting of native species proposed under the forest enhancement mitigation measures.

SERIANTHES TREE. Although individual *Serianthes* trees do not occur within the impacted areas of Alternative A, approximately 634 acres (257 ha) of *Serianthes* recovery habitat would be removed due to

proposed construction activities at Finegayan and the AAFB support areas under Alternative A (Table 4.1.8-8). See Section 3.8.3.2 for a discussion of recovery habitat and its use as a criterion for assessing impacts to ESA-listed species.

Table 4.1.8-8. Summary of Direct Construction-Related Impacts to *Serianthes* Recovery Habitat with Implementation of Cantonment/Family Housing Alternative A

Project Component	*Recovery Habitat (acres [ha])*
Finegayan cantonment/family housing	587.0 (237.6)
Utility corridor specific to Alternative A	6.4 (2.6)
Utility corridors and water well areas common to Alternatives A-E	40.3 (16.3)
Total Recovery Habitat Impacted	**633.7 (256.5)**

Although this loss of recovery habitat on Guam would not preclude the recovery of *Serianthes*, this loss of recovery habitat, there would be significant but mitigable impacts to the recovery of *Serianthes* on Guam.

The following BMPs and potential mitigation measures may be implemented to avoid, minimize, and mitigate potential direct long-term impacts of proposed construction activities on the recovery of *Serianthes* with implementation of Alternative A. Final mitigation measures will be identified in the ROD after resource agency consultations are completed.

Best Management Practices

- *HACCP Plan*. See the above discussion of BMPs under *Vegetation* for a detailed description of HACCP planning.
- *Biosecurity Outreach and Education*. See the above discussion of BMPs under *Vegetation* for a detailed description of biosecurity outreach and education.
- *Contractor Education Program*. See the above discussion of BMPs under *Vegetation* for a detailed description of the contractor education program.

Potential Mitigation Measures

- The same potential mitigation measures discussed above under *Vegetation* (i.e., forest enhancement of 1,007 acres [408 ha] of limestone forest) would be applicable for *Serianthes* recovery habitat. In particular, the objectives of ungulate management, rodent control, control/suppression of invasive plants, and outplanting of native species proposed under the forest enhancement mitigation measures. Forest enhancement would also support natural regeneration and seed propagation, reduce erosion, and increase water retention (i.e., reduces fire risk). The anticipated benefit of implementing these mitigation measures is improved habitat quality for *Serianthes*. Forest enhancement would also support natural regeneration and seed propagation, reduce erosion, and increase water retention (i.e., reduces fire risk).

Special-Status Species: Guam-Listed and SOGCN

MICRONESIAN STARLING. As this species is rarely recorded from Finegayan and in the impacted area on AAFB associated with the support areas of Alternative A, there would be no impacts to the starling with implementation of proposed construction activities associated with Alternative A.

WHITE-THROATED GROUND DOVE. Although considered extirpated from Guam since the 1980s, the white-throated ground dove has been observed on AAFB on rare occasions (JRM *et al.* 2012a, b; NAVFAC Marianas 2013b). The primary cause of its extirpation and lack of reestablishment on Guam is due to predation by the brown treesnake (GDAWR 2006). It has not been reported in the proposed

impacted areas associated with Alternative A, only in other areas on AAFB including the MSA and the southeastern corner of AAFB. Therefore, there would be no impacts to the white-throated ground dove with implementation of the construction activities associated with Alternative A.

MOTH SKINK AND PACIFIC SLENDER-TOED GECKO. The moth skink and Pacific slender-toed gecko are listed by Guam as endangered. These two species are threatened primarily by introduced species (e.g., feral ungulates, curious skinks, musk shrews, rats, brown treesnakes, and feral cats) and loss of limestone forest habitat. Both species were detected in the northeastern corner of Finegayan and within a proposed utility corridor along the south-central area of AAFB within secondary limestone forest that would be directly impacted under Alternative A (see Figures 4.1.8-4 and 4.1.8-5). The full extent of the distribution and abundance of these species throughout Guam has not been assessed. The loss of approximately 1,007 acres [408 ha) of occupied limestone forest habitat for both the skink and gecko would be a significant but mitigable impact.

The following BMPs and potential mitigation measures may be implemented to avoid, minimize, and mitigate potential direct long-term impacts of proposed construction activities on the moth skink and slender-toed gecko with implementation of Alternative A. Final mitigation measures will be identified in the ROD after resource agency consultations are completed.

Best Management Practices

- *HACCP Plan*. See the previous discussion of BMPs under *Vegetation* for a detailed description of the HACCP planning.
- *Brown Treesnake Interdiction*. See the previous discussion of BMPs under *Vegetation* for a detailed description of the brown treesnake interdiction program.

Potential Mitigation Measures

The potential forest enhancement mitigation measures described above in the Vegetation section would also result in a conservation benefit to the moth skink and slender-toed gecko. The proposed brown treesnake research and suppression may also benefit these two species. See the potential mitigation discussions for the Mariana crow, Micronesian kingfisher, and the Guam rail for more information.

Operation

Operational impacts would only occur for the proposed cantonment/family housing at Finegayan. Operational requirements for the proposed utilities would require only periodic, limited maintenance activities along established utility corridors and impacts to biological resources would be less than significant. Consequently, only the potential operational impacts at the proposed Finegayan cantonment/family housing area are evaluated below.

Vegetation. With implementation of BMPs (see previous discussion of construction impacts under *Vegetation*), including ongoing implementation of standard DON and commercial biosecurity protocols (e.g., Port of Guam, A.B. Won Pat International Airport) regarding detection and management of non-native species, invasive species outreach and education, 1-year post construction monitoring to evaluate effectiveness of HACCP, and applicable elements of the Strategic Implementation Plan (SIP), the potential for the introduction of new or spread of existing non-native species on Guam during the operation of the proposed Alternative A is considered unlikely. The DON recognizes the USFWS' ongoing concern regarding potential spread of the brown treesnake. The DON will consult with USFWS under ESA section 7 to determine if additional brown treesnake interdiction measures are warranted and

applicable. Therefore, there would be less than significant impacts to vegetation with operation of the proposed Alternative A.

Terrestrial Conservation Areas. After construction of the cantonment/family housing areas under Alternative A, the majority of remaining designated Overlay Refuge area on Finegayan would be developed. Therefore, operational activities associated with Alternative A are expected to result in less than significant impacts to the remaining Overlay Refuge lands on Finegayan.

All cantonment/family housing components would be located on the upper plateau area of Finegayan and not within the Haputo ERA. However, potential increased usage of the Haputo ERA by military and civilian personnel associated with the proposed cantonment/family housing facilities at Finegayan would result in significant but mitigable impacts to the Haputo ERA.

Potential Mitigation Measures

The following measures may be implemented to mitigate potential direct, long-term impacts of proposed operational activities on the Haputo ERA with implementation of Alternative A.

- Fencing of the Haputo ERA access trail to control and manage access.
- Development and installation of informational and educational signage.
- Development of educational materials for military and civilian personnel on the sensitive biological resources within the Haputo ERA.
- Monitoring of visitor use.

Fencing to manage access would assist in maintaining the characteristics and integrity of the Haputo ERA and would prevent overuse and potential damage to terrestrial biological resources. These measures are consistent with the goals and objectives of the Haputo ERA Management Plan (NAVFAC Marianas 2010).

Wildlife - Native Species. Potential impacts to wildlife were evaluated in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 10: Terrestrial Biological Resources, Section 10.2.2.1: North, page 10-101) for a similar proposed action but impacting a larger area, and were found to be less than significant.

Lighting along the perimeter of Alternative A would be hooded or shielded to the maximum extent practicable to prevent unnecessary light beyond operational areas. Proposed operational activities and associated movement of materials onto and off of Guam could increase the potential for the spread of existing or introduction of new non-native invasive species. The following BMPs would be implemented to avoid and minimize potential indirect, long-term impacts of proposed operational activities on native wildlife with implementation of Alternative A.

Best Management Practices

- *Biosecurity Outreach and Education*. See the previous discussion of BMPs under construction impacts to *Vegetation* for a detailed description of Biosecurity Outreach and Education.
- *Brown Treesnake Interdiction*. See the previous discussion of BMPs under construction impacts to *Wildlife - Native Species* for a detailed description of the brown treesnake interdiction program.
- *Prevention of Free-Roaming Cats and Dogs*. With the establishment of the cantonment/family housing areas on Finegayan with the associated military and civilian personnel and their dependents, there is the potential for an increased presence of pet cats and dogs that could result in increased predation of native wildlife species. Per DON policy, dogs, cats, and other privately owned or stray animals are not permitted to run at large on military installations. Installation

personnel are required to keep and feed all pets indoors or under close supervision when outdoors (on leash and collar or within a cage, fenced yard). This policy is specified in Secretary of the Navy Instruction 6401-1A, *Veterinary Health Services* (August 16, 1994); OPNAVINST 6250.4b, *Pest Management Programs* (August 27, 1998); and CNO Policy Letter *Preventing Feral Cat and Dog Populations on Navy Property*, 5090 Ser N456M/1U595820 (January 10, 2002). The proposed action would comply with these established policies.

With implementation of BMPs (see previous discussion of construction impacts under *Vegetation*), including ongoing implementation of standard DON and commercial biosecurity protocols (e.g., Port of Guam, A.B. Won Pat International Airport) regarding detection and management of non-native species, and 1-year post-construction monitoring to evaluate effectiveness of HACCP, the potential for the introduction of new or spread of existing non-native species on Guam during the operation of the proposed Alternative A is considered unlikely. Therefore, there would be less than significant impacts to native wildlife species with operation of the proposed cantonment/family housing at Finegayan under Alternative A.

Continued implementation of the potential mitigation measures under the Construction, *Vegetation* and *Special-status Species* sections above would also benefit native wildlife species and habitat. In particular, the objectives of ungulate management, control/suppression of invasive plants, and outplanting of native species. The implementation of the potential mitigation measures under the *Terrestrial Conservation Areas* section above would also benefit native wildlife species. Fencing to manage access would assist in maintaining the characteristics and integrity of the Haputo ERA and would prevent potential disturbance to native wildlife species within the Haputo ERA. Therefore, there would be less than significant impacts to native wildlife species related to the introduction and establishment of non-native species due to operational activities associated with Alternative A.

Special-Status Species: Federal ESA-Listed and Proposed Species

MARIANA FRUIT BAT. Potential impacts to the Mariana fruit bat from operational activities are based on the distances from operations that are likely to cause disturbance to this species (e.g., noise, lighting, and general human disturbance). These are the same distances that were previously discussed for construction impacts. This acreage of fruit bat recovery habitat would continue to be impacted from operational activities of the cantonment/family housing area at Finegayan after construction activities have ceased.

There are no historical fruit bat roost sites at Finegayan and there have been only two observations of fruit bats on or adjacent to Finegayan since the 1990s (Wiles *et al.* 1995; Brooke 2008). However, there is fruit bat recovery habitat within the Alternative A impacted areas as well as the Haputo ERA immediately adjacent to Finegayan. As fruit bats are known to occur on AAFB to the north and have been observed within and adjacent to Finegayan (i.e., the HMU), it is highly likely that fruit bats use the Haputo ERA for foraging and possibly roosting.

Operation of the proposed Alternative A would result in significant but mitigable impacts to fruit bats due to potential direct disturbance (e.g., noise, lighting, and general human disturbance) to fruit bats within 150 meters of the cantonment/family housing area. The following BMPs and potential mitigation measures may be implemented to avoid, reduce, and mitigate potential long-term impacts of proposed operational activities on the Mariana fruit bat with implementation of Alternative A.

Best Management Practices

- *Lighting Installation*. Lighting would be designed to meet minimum safety and AT/FP requirements. Hooded lights would be used to the maximum extent practicable at all roads

and facilities adjacent to fruit bat habitat. Illumination of forest would be kept to an absolute minimum.

Potential Mitigation Measures

- Continued implementation of the potential mitigation measures under the Construction, *Vegetation* and *Special-status Species* sections above would also benefit Mariana fruit bat and recovery habitat. In particular, the objectives of ungulate management, control/suppression of invasive plants, and outplanting of native species. The implementation of the potential mitigation measures under the *Terrestrial Conservation Areas* section above would also benefit Mariana fruit bat and recovery habitat. Fencing to manage access would assist in maintaining the characteristics and integrity of the Haputo ERA and would prevent potential disturbance to fruit bats within the Haputo ERA.

MARIANA CROW, GUAM RAIL, AND GUAM MICRONESIAN KINGFISHER. These species are extirpated and no longer present on Guam, due primarily to predation by the brown treesnake. The USFWS, however, has advised the DON that it is reasonably certain that the effects of the proposed action are likely to persist during the lifespan of the proposed action and overlap the period when reintroduction of these species is reasonably certain to occur and the species are likely to be exposed to the effects of the action. There are currently neither projected dates for re-introduction of these species, nor successful suppression of the brown treesnake to a level which would support re-introduction. Until the crow, rail, and kingfisher are successfully re-introduced and then have the potential to be exposed to cantonment/family housing operational activities under Alternative A, there would be no impact to these species. If the species are reintroduced and exposed to cantonment/family housing operational activities under Alternative A, they may be disturbed.

SEA TURTLES. Potential impacts to sea turtles were evaluated for a similar, but larger proposed action in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 10: Terrestrial Biological Resources, Section 10.2.2.1: North, NCTS and South Finegayan; page 10-118), and were found to be less than significant and would continue to be less than significant with implementation of this alternative. Two suspected nest attempts by green sea turtles have been observed at Haputo Beach between 2008 and 2010, with no observations of nest attempts during 51 surveys from 2010 to 2012 (Grimm and Farley 2008; NAVFAC Marianas 2011; Brindock 2012).

As discussed previously under construction impacts, to avoid and minimize any potential impacts to nesting and potential hatchling sea turtles from proposed facility lighting at Finegayan, hooded lights would be used to the maximum extent practicable at all new roads and facilities near coastline areas. Illumination of coastline areas would be kept to an absolute minimum.

The implementation of the potential mitigation measures under the *Vegetation* and *Terrestrial Conservation Areas* sections above would benefit the survival of sea turtles (e.g., reducing erosion, reducing nest predation by rodents). In particular, the objectives of ungulate management, control/suppression of invasive plants, and outplanting of native species proposed under the forest enhancement mitigation measures. Pets are not permitted at Haputo ERA. This policy would prevent potential impacts to nesting sea turtles from harassment, injury or mortality from pets. Fencing to manage access would assist in maintaining the characteristics and integrity of the Haputo ERA and would prevent potential disturbance to nesting sea turtles that may potentially use Haputo Beach.

Given the low probability of sea turtle nesting at Haputo Beach combined with implementation of potential mitigation measures for *Vegetation*, *Terrestrial Conservation Areas* and *Wildlife-Native Species*,

impacts resulting from the proposed action would be less than significant to nesting sea turtles at Haputo Beach within the Haputo ERA with implementation of the operational activities associated with Alternative A.

MARIANA EIGHT-SPOT BUTTERFLY. Mariana eight-spot butterflies and its host plants are known to occur within the Haputo ERA, but not within the impacted areas of Finegayan (see Figure 4.1.8-4). With the exception of periodic fence maintenance in the northern portion of Haputo ERA near the known butterfly area, there would be no operational impacts to butterflies or host plants with implementation of Alternative A.

TREE SNAILS. Three species of tree snails, all proposed for federal listing as endangered, are present along the coast in the Haputo ERA. Potential impacts to tree snails at Haputo ERA were evaluated for a similar, but larger proposed action in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 10: Terrestrial Biological Resources, Section 10.2.2.1: North, page 10-118). Potential impacts to tree snails at the Haputo ERA due to operations associated with Alternative A would be less than significant. Implementation of the potential mitigation measures discussed below would provide additional benefits to tree snails.

The implementation of the potential mitigation measures under the *Vegetation* and *Terrestrial Conservation Areas* sections above would also benefit tree snails. In particular, the objectives of ungulate management, control/suppression of invasive plants, and outplanting of native species proposed under the potential forest enhancement mitigation measures. There is the potential for impacts to tree snails within the Haputo ERA from disturbance of vegetation and collecting and handling of tree snails due to increased usage of the ERA by military and civilian personnel associated with Alternative A. Fencing to manage access would assist in maintaining the characteristics and integrity of the Haputo ERA and would prevent potential disturbance to tree snail species and their habitat within the Haputo ERA.

SERIANTHES TREE, *TABERNAEMONTANA ROTENSIS*, AND *CYCAS MICRONESICA*. There would be no impacts to *Serianthes* and its associated recovery habitat, *T. rotensis*, and *C. micronesica* due to operations associated with Alternative A. The implementation of the potential mitigation measures under the *Terrestrial Conservation Areas* section above would also benefit special-status plant species. Fencing to manage access would assist in maintaining the characteristics and integrity of the Haputo ERA and would prevent potential disturbance to special-status plant species within the Haputo ERA.

DENDROBIUM GUAMENSE AND *TUBEROLABIUM GUAMENSE*. After proposed construction of Alternative A facilities and infrastructure, there would be no known occurrences of either species within Finegayan or AAFB support areas associated with Alternative A. Therefore, there would be no impacts to both species with implementation of Alternative A operations.

Special-Status Species: Guam-Listed and SOGCN

MICRONESIAN STARLING. As this species is rarely recorded from Finegayan and in the impacted area on AAFB associated with the support areas of Alternative A, there would be no impacts to the starling due to operations associated with Alternative A.

WHITE-THROATED GROUND DOVE. The white-throated ground dove has not been reported in Finegayan or AAFB support areas and is considered extirpated from Guam; however, there are rare occurrences of transient individuals from Rota. Therefore, there would be no impacts to the white-throated ground dove due to operations associated with Alternative A.

MOTH SKINK AND PACIFIC SLENDER-TOED GECKO. There would be no impacts to the moth skink or slender-toed gecko due to operations associated with Alternative A. The implementation of the potential mitigation measures under the *Terrestrial Conservation Areas* section above would also benefit the skink and gecko. Fencing to manage access would assist in maintaining the characteristics and integrity of the Haputo ERA and would prevent potential disturbance to these species and their habitat within the Haputo ERA.

4.1.9 Marine Biological Resources

4.1.9.1 Affected Environment

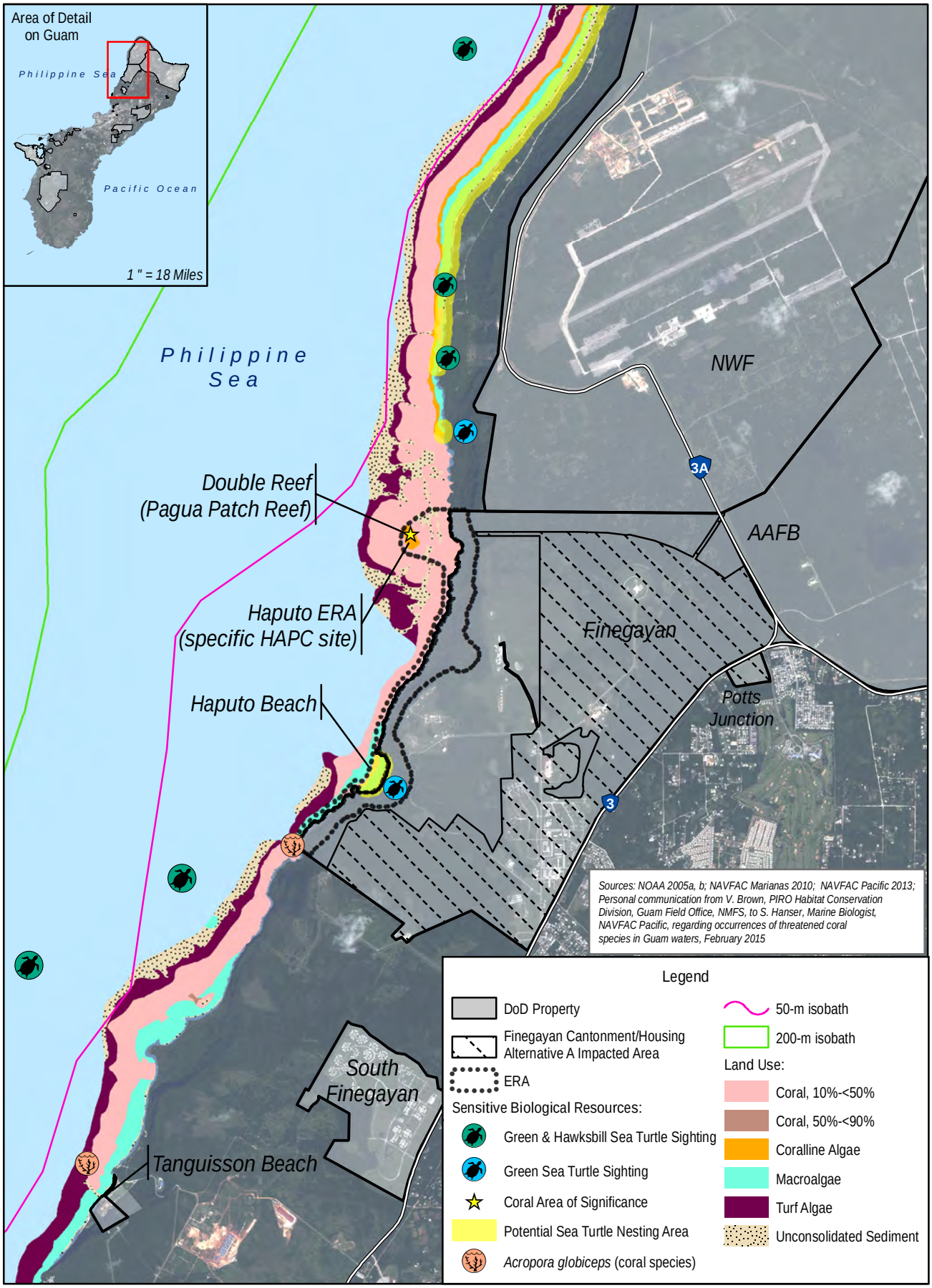
The affected environment for marine resources associated with the Finegayan cantonment/family housing alternative (Alternative A) is found in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 11: Marine Biological Resources, Section 11.1: Affected Environment, pages 11-1 to 11-68), but it is summarized below for reference. This summary of the affected environment is supplemented with new information regarding the ESA listing of four coral species as threatened that occur around Guam and the ESA listing of the Indo-West Pacific Distinct Population Segment of the scalloped hammerhead shark as threatened.

The reduction in the number of Marines and dependents that would be relocated to Guam from the originally planned 8,600 Marines and 9,000 dependents to approximately 5,000 Marines and approximately 1,300 dependents does not result in any changes to the affected environment for marine resources, but it may further decrease some potential impacts to marine resources determined to be less than significant or mitigated to less than significant in the 2010 Final EIS, and is therefore incorporated in the subsequent analysis of environmental consequences for the alternatives below. These analyses are categorized into the following subcategories as in the 2010 Final EIS: marine flora and invertebrates, fish, EFH, special-status species, and marine conservation areas. The affected environment for facilities common to all alternatives (i.e., school expansions, off-site utilities) is onshore and not relevant to the assessment of marine biological resources.

<u>Marine Flora and Invertebrates</u>

Benthic habitat around Finegayan generally progresses from nearshore to offshore as macroalgae, coralline algae, coral (10-50% coral coverage), turf algae, and unconsolidated sediment. Immediately west of Finegayan is the Haputo ERA, including Double Reef (also known as Pugua Patch Reef), which is advertised as a popular dive site and is named in the Haputo ERA Management Plan as an area of high coral cover. Double Reef is therefore a coral area of significance (Figure 4.1.9-1). The reef front of Haputo Beach consists of high coral cover with a dominance of faviid and mussid coral colonies. No other site on Guam has been reported where such large (non-*Porites* species) coral heads are dominant.

This area has a relatively high abundance of cyanobacteria, which may be the result of increased nutrient concentrations or reef degradation, such as that caused by crown-of-thorns outbreaks. Additional information is found in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 11: Marine Biological Resources, Section 11.1.5.2: Finegayan, page 11-46).



0 0.5 1 Mile

0 0.5 1 Kilometer

Figure 4.1.9-1
Overview of Sensitive Marine Biological Resources and Nearshore Habitat - Finegayan Cantonment/Housing Alternative A

Fish

The extent to which the coastal waters off Finegayan are used for commercial, recreational or subsistence fishing has not been determined. However, NOAA reported that, as of 2006, there was no evidence of shallow-water bottomfish overfishing around Guam (71 FR 64474, November 2, 2006). Additionally, within the Haputo ERA, there have been no indications that fish abundance or composition has declined or changed, according to surveys conducted in 2001 and 2008 (USFWS 1988; Amesbury *et al.* 2001; SWCA 2009 [as cited in SWCA 2010]). The Haputo ERA acts as a nursery for fish species of subsistence and commercial value, supported by Double Reef, one of Guam's few remaining examples of a healthy leeward fringing reef community (2010 Final EIS, Volume 2, Chapter 11: Marine Biological Resources, Section 11.1.5.2).

Essential Fish Habitat

EFH-designated habitat areas for Finegayan are those defined for bottomfish, crustaceans, coral reef ecosystems, precious corals, and Pacific pelagics (Figure 4.1.9-1). Several areas within the designated EFH near Finegayan host coral reefs with high coral cover and diversity relative to most of Guam, for which coral cover averages less than 20%. For example, Double Reef averages 46% coral cover and has high coral diversity (i.e., 60% of the known coral fauna of Guam was encountered during a limited survey on a short reef section in the area around Finegayan) (Amesbury *et al.* 2001).

Special-Status Species

Special-status species that may potentially occur within the project area include: three threatened coral species (*Acropora globiceps* and *Seriatopora aculeata*), threatened green and endangered hawksbill turtles, and bumphead parrotfish, a species of concern.

Acropora globiceps has been observed and *Seriatopora aculeata* is likely to occur in the waters of Haputo ERA based on observations of the species in other areas of Guam with similar habitats (Table 4.1.9-1) (Burdick 2012, 2013).

Table 4.1.9-1. Coral Species Listed as Threatened under the ESA Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur within the Haputo ERA

Scientific Name	*Abundance/Habitat*	*Comments*
Acropora globiceps	Not Available	Occurs in Guam waters. One occurrence at southern boundary of Haputo ERA and one occurrence 2.2 miles (3.5 km) south of Haputo ERA approximately 1,083 feet (330 m) offshore of Tanguisson Beach (Figure 4.1.9-1).
Seriatopora aculeata	Rare to uncommon, typically found in exposed seaward reef slope zones.	Typically occurs in areas where sedimentation rates are low; however, noted in Guam waters along the southwestern coast where sedimentation rates were high.

Sources: Burdick 2012, 2013; Personal communication from V. Brown, Pacific Islands Regional Office Habitat Conservation Division, Guam Field Office, NMFS, to S. Hanser, Marine Biologist, NAVFAC Pacific regarding occurrences of threatened coral species in Guam waters, February 2015.

Green turtles are known to nest on the Haputo ERA beach. The endangered hawksbill turtle is expected to occur in nearshore waters within the footprint of the proposed action, but nesting at the Haputo ERA has not been confirmed (see Section 4.1.8.1, Terrestrial Biological Resources).

The ESA-listed threatened scalloped hammerhead shark has only been documented in Guam's Outer Apra Harbor, which has been noted for neonate and juvenile aggregations. While scalloped hammerhead sharks may occur in the waters surrounding Guam, they are not anticipated to be prevalent outside Guam's Outer Apra Harbor.

The bumphead parrotfish has been observed in the nearshore waters of the Haputo ERA, mostly as juveniles or smaller females (SWCA 2009 [as cited in SWCA 2010]).

Marine Conservation Areas

The majority of the coral reef areas offshore of Finegayan are included in the Haputo ERA, which extends offshore on DON land to a depth of 121 feet (37 m). The Haputo ERA was established by the CNO on March 15, 1984, as one of several potential mitigation measures implemented by the DON to obtain approval from federal and GovGuam agencies for the construction of a munitions wharf (Kilo Wharf) at Adotgan Point in Outer Apra Harbor, Guam. This ERA is 252 acres (102 ha) in area and was established to protect two separate biological units, a terrestrial and marine unit. The marine unit, which includes the Double Reef area described above, provides six main macrohabitats supporting corals and a nursery for marine species of subsistence and commercial fishery value. The 72-acre (29-ha) marine unit originates at the mean lower low water line and extends to the edge of the outer coral reef line. Submerged lands are also discussed in Section 4.1.6.

The Haputo ERA General Management Plan (2010) states that 941 species of marine macrofauna have been recorded here, including 204 fish species, 154 coral species, and 757 other invertebrate species. Scleractinian coral species make up approximately 60% of the coral fauna with high diversity (163 species). These coral species are important in that they create the framework of the reef and are generally referred to as "reef-builders." Additional detailed information can be found in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 11: Marine Biological Resources, Section 11.1.5.2: Finegayan, pages 11-48 to 11-49). Further information regarding Guam's submerged lands offshore can be found in Land and Submerged Land Use (Sections 3.6 and 4.1.6 of this SEIS).

4.1.9.2 Environmental Consequences

Construction

There are no anticipated direct impacts to marine resources as a result of the construction of the proposed cantonment/family housing at Finegayan. Potential indirect impacts on marine resources from this action are similar to those stated in the 2010 Final EIS, but of reduced intensity due to a smaller footprint with fewer people being relocated for the action proposed in this SEIS. More detailed information is available in the 2010 Final EIS, but is summarized below (Volume 2, Chapter 11: Marine Biological Resources, Section 11.2: Environmental Consequences, pages 11-78 to 11-80). Construction of facilities common to all alternatives (i.e., schools and off-site utilities) would have no impact on marine biological resources.

As described in Section 4.1.2, Water Resources, there are currently elevated levels of nutrients measured on the west coast of Guam. Discharge from the Northern District WWTP contributes to the current nutrient levels. The WWTP is out of compliance with the permit issued by USEPA in April 2013 and increasing the wastewater discharge from a non-compliant treatment plant would result in significant indirect impacts to marine flora and invertebrates, fish, and EFH during the period of non-compliance. To comply with permit condition requirements, the multi-port diffuser must be installed on the Northern District WWTP outfall and treatment upgrades must be completed. Upgrading the Northern District WWTP treatment systems (as required by the 2013 NPDES permit) would mitigate the significant indirect impacts to nearshore waters (and therefore, marine flora and invertebrates, fish, and EFH in the vicinity of the WWTP outfall) once the upgrades are completed. Until the WWTP upgrades are completed (anticipated to be early in the operational phase of the proposed action) there would be an indirect and unmitigable significant impact to nearshore waters during construction.

Impacts to marine flora and invertebrates, fish, and EFH resulting from increased WWTP discharges are stated above, and they are not included in the analysis for each subcategory below, which is limited to stormwater, sedimentation, and other non-point source pollution and recreational impacts. The measures used to minimize these potential impacts, including appropriate resource agency specific BMPs, construction and industrial permit BMPs, LID features in accordance with the DoD UFC LID (UFC 3-210-10) and Section 438 of the EISA, USACE permit conditions, and general marine resources protective measures, are described in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 7 and Volume 2, Chapter 11: Marine Biological Resources, Section 11.2: Environmental Consequences, pages 11-70 to 11-71) and summarized in Chapter 2 of this SEIS. Specifically, the site-specific SWPPP within the Construction General Permit would identify appropriate BMPs for the site that would serve to contain runoff and sediment on-site by reducing the flowrate of runoff and thereby minimize suspension of sediment and promote infiltration of runoff. The vegetative cover over this distance would provide additional buffer and protection from stormwater runoff or sediment reaching Haputo Bay.

Marine Flora and Invertebrates

There would be no direct impacts and less than significant indirect impacts on marine flora and invertebrates as a result of construction for the proposed action at Finegayan. These resources would not be modified from existing conditions considering the distance and elevation from the shoreline, the minimal runoff from the limestone landscape, and the implementation of protective measures to prevent stormwater runoff from reaching nearshore waters.

Contract construction personnel would be issued base passes for official business only and these restrictions would be specified in construction contracts. Use of Haputo ERA is therefore not expected to increase as a result of construction personnel.

The DON plans to educate construction workers via environmental awareness training on the importance of coastal ecosystems and the proper way to interact with those resources to avoid and minimize damage to reefs typically caused by anchors, reef-walkers, or scuba diving, snorkeling, and fishing activities around Guam. Indirect short-term impacts to marine flora and invertebrates may still occur from increased nearshore activities in the area by construction workers.

With implementation of access restrictions and environmental education and outreach for the construction workforce, there would be no direct impacts and less than significant indirect short-term impacts to marine flora and invertebrates.

Fish

There would be no direct impacts and less than significant indirect impacts on fish as a result of construction for the proposed action. Contract construction personnel would be issued base passes for official business only and these restrictions would be specified in construction contracts. Use of Haputo ERA is therefore not expected to increase as a result of construction personnel.

The DON plans to educate construction workers via environmental awareness training on the importance of coastal ecosystems and the proper way to interact with those resources to avoid and minimize damage to reefs typically caused by anchors, reef-walkers, or scuba diving, snorkeling, and fishing activities around Guam. Indirect short-term impacts to fish stock may still occur from increased fishing activities in the area by construction workers.

With implementation of access restrictions and environmental education and outreach for the construction workforce, there would be no direct impacts and less than significant indirect short-term impacts to fish.

Essential Fish Habitat

The construction of the cantonment/family housing at Finegayan would result in no direct impacts and less than significant indirect impacts to EFH for reasons consistent with those given above for marine flora and invertebrates. There would be no impacts to EFH from stormwater, sedimentation, or other non-point source pollution from construction projects due to compliance with the Construction General Permit and the implementation of appropriate construction BMPs.

Per the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, there would be no adverse effect on EFH because construction of the proposed action would not reduce the quality or quantity of EFH with implementation of access restrictions, environmental education and outreach for the construction workforce, and the Construction General Permit and appropriate construction BMPs.

Special-Status Species

There would be no direct impacts and less than significant indirect impacts on special-status species as a result of construction of the proposed action with implementation of the Construction General Permit, implementation of appropriate construction BMPs, and access limitations for construction workers, as described for the resources above.

To avoid and minimize any potential impacts to in-water sea turtles from proposed facility lighting associated with the construction of the cantonment/family housing area at Finegayan, hooded lights would be used to the maximum extent practicable at all new roads and facilities near coastline areas. Illumination of coastline areas would be kept to an absolute minimum. Therefore, there would be no impacts to sea turtles within the nearshore waters of the Haputo ERA with implementation of the proposed construction activities associated with Alternative A.

Marine Conservation Areas

With implementation of access restrictions for construction personnel, use of Haputo ERA is not expected to increase as a result of the construction workforce. Therefore, no direct or indirect impacts to marine conservation areas are expected.

<u>Operation</u>

Potential effects of proposed Finegayan cantonment/family housing operations are described in detail in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 11: Marine Biological Resources, Section 11.2: Environmental Consequences, pages 11-80 to 11-84) and summarized for reference below. Potential operation impacts of the proposed Finegayan cantonment/family housing analyzed in this SEIS would be substantially lower compared to those evaluated in the 2010 Final EIS given that the proposed Marine Corps relocation has been scaled down. Operation of facilities common to all alternatives (i.e., schools and off-site utilities) would have no impact on marine biological resources.

Marine flora and invertebrates, fish, and EFH would be impacted by the increased wastewater discharge from the Northern District WWTP for treatment and disposal of generated wastewater during the operation of cantonment and family housing under Alternative A. The DON would gradually contribute additional flow to the Northern District WWTP as the population increased as a result of the Marines relocating to Guam. The added flow to the WWTP should be less than an 18% increase before 2020. The potential impacts would be similar to those described earlier in this section for construction-related impacts and would occur because the Northern District WWTP is non-compliant with the standards required by the current NPDES permit and increasing the wastewater discharge from a non-compliant treatment plant would be a significant indirect impact. However, upgrades to bring the Northern District

WWTP into compliance with the permit would mitigate the impact to a less than significant level. Northern District WWTP improvements would reduce biochemical oxygen demand and total suspended solids, may lower the levels of nutrients flowing out of the Northern District WWTP outfall, and would change the ammonia discharged from the WWTP to nitrate, which is a less toxic compound for marine species. It is expected that the treatment upgrades would be completed early in the operational phase of the proposed cantonment and family housing and nutrient levels would decrease in the environment adjacent to the Northern District WWTP.

Upgrading the Northern District WWTP treatment systems (as required by the 2013 NPDES permit) would mitigate significant impacts to marine biological resources. The FY 2014 NDAA directed the Secretary of Defense to convene the EAC in part to develop an implementation plan that will address public infrastructure requirements necessary to support the preferred alternative. The implementation plan will detail descriptions of work, costs, and schedules for completion of construction, improvements, and repairs to Guam public infrastructure affected by the realignment, including improvements and upgrades to the Guam wastewater system. The water and wastewater assessment that DoD prepared to support the Implementation Plan recommended upgrades to the Northern District WWTP and the refurbishment of the GWA interceptor sewer from AAFB to the Northern District WWTP. Section 8102 of the FY 2014 Consolidated Appropriations Act (Public Law No. 113-76) appropriated $106.4 million to the Secretary of Defense, acting through the OEA, for civilian water and wastewater improvements on Guam. These funds will remain available until expended.

Impacts to marine flora and invertebrates, fish, and EFH resulting from increased WWTP discharges are stated above, and they are not included in the analysis for each subcategory below, which is limited to stormwater, sedimentation, and other non-point source pollution and recreational impacts.

Marine Flora and Invertebrates

The operation of the cantonment/family housing at Finegayan would not directly impact marine flora and invertebrates. These resources would not be modified from existing conditions considering the distance and elevation from the shoreline, the minimal runoff from the limestone landscape, and the implementation of protective measures to prevent stormwater runoff from reaching nearshore waters.

The DON plans to educate its service members and their dependents via environmental awareness training on the importance of coastal ecosystems and the proper way to interact with those resources to avoid and minimize damage to reefs typically caused by anchors, reef-walkers, or scuba diving, snorkeling, and fishing activities, particularly since the proposed cantonment/family housing are close to the ocean and nearby beaches, potentially leading to increased recreational use of marine biological resources in the immediate area. The Environmental Compliance Assessment, Training and Tracking System program is one possibility for such an educational training program to minimize these potential increased recreational impacts to marine flora and invertebrates. Additionally, restrictions on the use of Haputo Beach and the ERA would be included within the joint region INRMP to prevent disturbance of sensitive species in recreational areas.

Implementation and enforcement of appropriate BMPs (provided in Chapter 2) and protective measures would further avoid and minimize potential long-term, indirect impacts to marine flora and invertebrates from stormwater, sedimentation, and other non-point source pollution from operational activities. For example LID measures would include vegetated swales for conveyance and detention/retention ponds capable of capturing, storing, and treating additional runoff from the 25-year design storm. For each basin, water quality treatment strategies were selected based on the effectiveness of BMPs to treat identified pollutants of concern from proposed land uses within that basin. Implementation of LID

measures would ensure that there would be no increase in off-site transport of excess stormwater runoff, sediment, or other pollutants for up to the 25-year design storm event.

With implementation of Haputo Beach and ERA access restrictions, environmental education and outreach for DON service members and their dependents, and operation and maintenance of LID measures and BMPs, there would be no direct impacts and less than significant indirect short-term impacts to marine flora and invertebrates.

Fish

There would be no direct impacts to fish as a result of the operation of the cantonment/family housing at Finegayan. Indirect impacts to fish stocks around the project area may occur from increased use of this resource by DoD personnel and their dependents living and working at Finegayan. The magnitude of impacts is directly related to the increase in recreational use.

Potential indirect impacts on local fish stocks as a result of the proposed increase in military population and dependents at Finegayan are expected to be less than significant, primarily because past studies have shown that military personnel do not play a large role in recreational fishing. Instead, military personnel tend to use charter services, which make up only 7% of the fleet. Local residents do most of the recreational fishing in the area, with tourists, military personnel, and residents associated with the military accounting for a smaller proportion of recreational fishing activity (Allen and Bartram 2008). Current levels of recreational fishing are well below the historic highs of the 1990s, there has been no evidence of overfishing in the waters around Finegayan, and the military relocation to Guam would not substantially contribute to any existing pressures on the resource.

The DON plans to educate its service members and their dependents via environmental awareness training on the importance of coastal ecosystems and the proper way to interact with those resources to avoid and minimize damage to reefs typically caused by anchors, reef-walkers, or scuba diving, snorkeling, and fishing activities, particularly since the proposed cantonment/family housing are close to the ocean and nearby beaches, potentially leading to increased recreational use of marine biological resources in the immediate area. The Environmental Compliance Assessment, Training and Tracking System program is one possibility for such an educational training program to minimize these potential increased recreational impacts to fish. Additionally, restrictions on the use of Haputo Beach and the ERA would be included within the joint region INRMP to prevent disturbance of sensitive species in recreational areas.

Implementation and enforcement of appropriate BMPs (provided in Chapter 2) and protective measures would further avoid and minimize potential long-term, indirect impacts to fish from stormwater, sedimentation, and other non-point source pollution from operational activities. For example, LID measures would include vegetated swales for conveyance and detention/retention ponds capable of capturing, storing, and treating additional runoff from the 25-year design storm. For each basin, water quality treatment strategies were selected based on the effectiveness of BMPs to treat identified pollutants of concern from proposed land uses within that basin. Implementation of LID measures would ensure that there would be no increase in off-site transport of excess stormwater runoff, sediment, or other pollutants for up to the 25-year design storm event.

With implementation of Haputo Beach and ERA access restrictions, environmental education and outreach for DON service members and their dependents, and operation and maintenance of LID measures and BMPs, there would be no direct impacts and less than significant indirect short-term impacts to fish.

Essential Fish Habitat

The operation of the cantonment/family housing at Finegayan would result in no direct impacts and less than significant indirect impacts to EFH for reasons consistent with those given above for marine flora and invertebrates. With implementation of Haputo Beach and ERA access restrictions, environmental education and outreach for DON service members and their dependents, and operation and maintenance of LID measures and BMPs, there would be no direct impacts and less than significant indirect short-term impacts to EFH as a result of stormwater, sedimentation, and other non-point source pollution and recreational impacts. Per the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, the DON has determined that during the interim period of change when the effluent discharged from the Northern District WWTP would not meet Guam Water Quality Standards, the proposed action may adversely affect EFH, but effects would be temporary and less than significant (see discussion above under Operation). In accordance with the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, the DON has requested consultation with NMFS about effects to EFH during the interim period.

Special-Status Species

There would be no direct impacts and less than significant indirect impacts on special-status species as a result of the operation of the cantonment/family housing at Finegayan. Impacts would be avoided and minimized through the implementation and management of appropriate BMPs and access limitations to military personnel and their dependents as described for the resources above. There would be no impacts on special-status species from stormwater, sedimentation, or other non-point source pollution from operational activities due to the implementation of appropriate LID and BMPs.

Conservation efforts implemented by the DON may provide additional protection to all coral, including those recently listed under the ESA, and sea turtles within the waters of the Haputo ERA and adjacent areas.

Increased dive boat operations have the potential for increased turtle harassment and strikes. However, because of the mobility of sea turtles combined with implementation of sea turtle specific BMPs, potential increased recreational activities would result in less than significant impacts to sea turtles. In addition, any such impacts to the sea turtle population would be reduced in intensity from the previously proposed action evaluated in the 2010 Final EIS and the proposed action assessed in this SEIS would continue to be in compliance with the 2010 NMFS BO.

Marine Conservation Areas

The operation of the proposed cantonment/family housing at Finegayan is expected to result in less than significant direct and indirect impacts to conservation efforts and management activities at the Haputo ERA.

Protective measures would minimize these impacts from anticipated increased use of popular dive sites at Haputo ERA outside of DoD control. Indirect impacts from recreational activities such as snorkeling, scuba diving, boating (anchoring, fishing, diving, snorkeling), and fishing practices (pole, gill/throw net, and spear fishing) would be avoided and minimized to less than significant through implementation of the existing JRM INRMP (JRM 2013). This includes restrictions on the use of Haputo Beach; marine biological resource education via environmental awareness training on ESA, MMPA, and EFH to military personnel and through public outreach; controlled access (a short video and access pass required before entry); informational documents (i.e., preparation of a Military Environmental Handbook); distribution of natural resource educational materials to dive boat operators; multiple designated mooring areas offshore; and increased efforts towards ERA enforcement.

4.1.10 Cultural Resources

4.1.10.1 Affected Environment

The following discussion summarizes previous cultural resources studies and known historic properties and other cultural resources within the area of potential cultural resource impacts associated with Alternative A. The discussion below addresses historic properties, as defined in the NHPA, and resources of cultural importance as defined under NEPA. The discussion refers to the terms *direct effects* and *indirect effects* to historic properties as defined under the NHPA, and impacts to other cultural resources as defined under NEPA (see Section 3.10.3.2). The section is organized to address cultural resources for the cantonment/family housing, followed by discussion of the same resource types for off-site utilities and school expansions associated with this alternative. If this alternative is selected for implementation, the information presented here would be augmented by reviews consistent with the 2011 PA, which provides overall NHPA Section 106 compliance and addresses other cultural resource issues. Refer to Section 3.10 for a detailed description of the 2011 PA. Additionally, some built properties in this section are covered by *Program Comments* executed by the ACHP, which resolve Section 106 responsibilities for certain DoD facilities. See Chapter 3, Section 3.10 for more information on definitions and procedures.

Located on the northwestern side of Guam, Finegayan is a telecommunications installation that was first established during the 1950s. The installation includes radio frequency systems and terrestrial-based fiber optic cables. Alternative A would construct and operate administrative and family housing areas, community support facilities (e.g., schools, child development center, community center), and associated utilities (see Figure 2.4-4 in Chapter 2 of this SEIS).

The affected environment for cultural resources associated with Alternative A is consistent with the affected environment description in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 12: Cultural Resources, Section 12.1.2.2: Finegayan, pages 12-16 to 12-19), which were based on surveys of the PDIAs completed at that time. The description of the affected environment provided here has been updated with new information from recent archaeological and architectural investigations supporting other projects. To determine whether information is from an existing reference (such as the 2010 Final EIS or other cultural resource studies) or collected during in-fill studies conducted in support of this SEIS, refer to dates in the reference column in each table for the archaeological sites. Information for the architectural resources was derived from the internet Navy Facilities Asset Data Store (iNFADS).

Surveys conducted to support the 2010 Final EIS included the PDIA for Alternative A. Those previous investigations included intensive archaeological surveys (Athens 2009; Welch 2010), architectural inventories (Welch 2010), potential TCP studies (Griffin *et al.* 2010), and oral histories (Welch 2010). The previous investigations provide a comprehensive inventory of cultural resources occurring within the Alternative A PDIA.

In addition to the primary cantonment/family housing areas, on-site utility corridors associated with Alternative A would be located along the southern boundary of AAFB adjacent to Route 9 (see Figure 2.4-5). Intensive archaeological surveys of the proposed utility line impacted area on AAFB were conducted in 2004 (Yee *et al.* 2004), 2008 (Athens 2009) and 2010 (Dixon and Walker 2011).

All cantonment/housing alternatives would include construction of off-site utilities along Routes 1, 3, and 9, a water well field at AAFB, and expansion or construction of two schools at Naval Base Guam and AAFB (see Figure 2.4-14). Assessments of potential impacts to cultural resources from construction of utilities along road right-of-ways are based on a reconnaissance survey of portions of the area in 2010 (Dixon *et al.* 2011b) and a literature review of previous surveys and historic development in the area.

Assessments of impacts to cultural resources from the development of a water well field and from the two school expansions are based on in-fill surveys conducted in support of this SEIS (Dixon *et al.* 2014).

Based on data from previous surveys of the proposed cantonment/family housing area, and utility corridor impacted areas, Table 4.1.10-1 lists 19 known archaeological sites located within PDIA for Alternative A. Of the 19 sites, 11 are considered eligible for listing in the NRHP and include 7 Pre-Contact/Latte Period artifact/ceramic scatters, 1 Pre-Contact/Latte Period site with a midden and artifact scatter, 1 Pre-Contact/Latte Period habitation site, and 2 historic/First and Second American Territorial sites. Eight sites ineligible for listing are comprise of disturbed WWII encampments and Pre-Contact/Latte Period pottery scatters.

Table 4.1.10-1. Archaeological Sites within the Finegayan Cantonment/Family Housing Alternative PDIA

GHPI Number	*Temporary Site Number/ Map Number**	*Site Type*	*Period***	*Reference*	*NRHP Eligible?*	*NRHP Criteria*
66-08-1350***	1029	Water catchment structure	First American Territorial	Welch 2010	Yes	D
66-08-2293	NF1	Concrete foundations, concrete-curbed pit, artifact scatters	Post-WWII/Second American Territorial	Athens 2009	No	NA
66-08-2294	NF2	Concrete pads and slabs	Post-WWII/Second American Territorial	Athens 2009	No	NA
66-08-2295	1012	Artifact scatter	Pre-Contact/Latte	Athens 2009	No	NA
66-08-2296	1018	Artifact scatter	Pre-Contact/Latte	Athens 2009	No	NA
66-08-2297	1019	Artifact scatter	Pre-Contact/Latte	Athens 2009	No	NA
66-08-2298	1020	Artifact scatter	Pre-Contact/Latte	Athens 2009	No	NA
66-08-2299***	HAP-5/1021	Artifact scatter/concrete pad	Pre-Contact/Latte Post-WWII/Second American Territorial	Welch 2010	Yes	D
66-08-2300***	HAP-7/1023	Defensive structures	Post-WWII/Second American Territorial	Welch 2010	Yes	A, D
66-08-2301***	HAP-6/1022	Artifact scatter	Pre-Contact/Latte	Welch 2010	Yes	D
66-08-2302***	ANT-2/1025	Encampment	Post-WWII/Second American Territorial	Welch 2010	No	NA
66-08-2303***	ANT-3/1026	Habitation site/artifact scatter	Pre-Contact/Latte	Welch 2010	Yes	D
66-08-2304***	ANT-5/1027	Encampment	Post-WWII/Second American Territorial	Welch 2010	No	NA
66-08-2305	ANT-6/1028	Encampment	Post-WWII/Second American Territorial	Welch 2010	Yes	D
66-08-2306***	ANT-8/1030	Artifact scatter	Pre-Contact/Latte	Welch 2010	Yes	D
66-08-2307***	ANT-9/1033	Artifact scatter	Pre-Contact/Latte	Welch 2010	Yes	D
66-08-2308***	ANT-10/1034	Artifact scatter	Pre-Contact/Latte	Welch 2010	Yes	D
66-08-2309***	ANT-11/1035	Artifact scatter	Pre-Contact/Latte	Welch 2010	Yes	D
66-08-2701	T-1/378	Ceramic scatter	Pre-Contact/Latte	Haun 1988	Yes	D

Legend: GHPI = Guam Historic Properties Inventory; NRHP = National Register of Historic Places; NA=not applicable. NRHP criterion D = eligible for potential to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Notes: *Map numbers are from Welch *et al.* (2009) and Welch (2010).
**Revised to match Guam GHPI forms dated May 28, 2014.
***The Guam SHPO concurs with this recommendation (Guam SHPO correspondence dated July 2, 2014 [RC2013-0853]).

Two NRHP-eligible archaeological sites, located on AAFB, have been identified within the PDIA for Alternative A on-site utility corridors (see Figure 2.4-5; Table 4.1.10-2). However, data recovery for both sites has been performed as mitigation for a previous project (Eakin *et al.* 2012).

Table 4.1.10-2. Archaeological Sites within the Finegayan Cantonment/Family Housing Alternative Onsite Utilities PDIA

GHPI Number	*Temporary Site Number/ Map Number*	*Site Type*	*Period*	*Reference*	*NRHP Eligible?*	*NRHP Criteria*
66-08-2551***	T-W-4	Historic farmstead	Post-WWII/Second American Territorial	Dixon and Walker 2011	Yes*	D
66-08-2552***	T-W-7	Artifact scatter	Pre-Contact/Latte	Dixon and Walker 2011	Yes*	D

Legend: NRHP criterion D = eligible for potential to yield information important in prehistory or history.
Note: *Data recovery excavations were conducted at both sites (Eakin *et al.* 2012), which determined that neither site had an intact subsurface cultural deposit.
**Revised to match Guam GHPI forms dated May 28, 2014.
***The Guam SHPO concurs with this recommendation (Guam SHPO correspondence dated July 2, 2014 [RC2013-0853]).

No TCPs have been identified in the PDIA for this alternative; however, there is one potential TCP in the vicinity: Haputo (GHPI Number 66-08-0007) located approximately 1,640 feet (500 m) from the proposed family housing area.

There are 147 architectural properties, constructed between 1953 and 1994, within the PDIA for Alternative A (Table 4.1.10-3). These buildings and structures include barracks, administrative facilities, and recreational facilities. Thirty-seven buildings are bachelor housing covered under the *Program Comment for Cold War Era Unaccompanied Personnel Housing* (ACHP 2006; see Chapter 3.10.3 for more information on the Program Comments). Seventeen buildings are housing support facilities, including garages and other facilities covered under the *Program Comment for Wherry and Capehart Era Family Housing at Air Force and Navy Bases* (ACHP 2004). Three buildings and structures are support facilities (recreational and hydrologic facilities) that are greater than 50 years in age that have not been evaluated. Five wells and two buildings of unknown age have also not been evaluated for NRHP-eligibility. If Alternative A were selected, any unevaluated properties would be evaluated under the procedures identified in the 2011 PA. Eighty-three buildings have been determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP, including 24 buildings that are less than 50 years old and do not meet the exceptional significance threshold required under NRHP Criteria Consideration G. The 2011 PA includes procedures for the identification of historic properties, as specific projects are developed, through consultation with the Guam SHPO and the public.

Table 4.1.10-3. Summary of Architectural Properties Located within the Finegayan Cantonment/Family Housing Alternative PDIA

Building/Structure Type	*Location*	*Number of Buildings/ Structures of this Type in Potentially Impacted Area*	*Date of Construction*	*NRHP Eligible?*
Housing Facilities for Unaccompanied Personnel (barracks)	Finegayan	37	1954 to 1968	Covered under Program Comment
Ancillary Housing Facilities (garages)	Finegayan	13	1954 to 1962	Covered under Program Comment
Housing Support Facilities	Finegayan	4	1954 to 1955	Covered under Program Comment
Support Facilities				
Recreational Facilities	Finegayan	1	1963	Not Evaluated
Hydrologic Support Facilities	Finegayan	2	1954 to 1965	Not Evaluated
Wells	Finegayan	5	Unknown	Not Evaluated
Pavilions/Bus Stop/Shelters	Finegayan	33	1961 (n=1); Unknown (n=32)	No
Unknown	Finegayan	2	1968 (n=1); Unknown (n=1)	Not Evaluated
Administrative, utilities, recreation, training, and support facilities	Finegayan	26	1953 to 1965	No
Administrative, utilities, recreation, and support facilities	Finegayan	24	1966 to 1994	No

Note: Information on type, number, and date of construction from iNFADS.

Certain off-site utility improvements are common to all of the cantonment/family housing alternatives. In addition to the cantonment/family housing, and utility corridor areas, Alternative A would include construction of off-site utilities, a water well field, and expansion or construction of two schools. One site, T-H-1, is within the off-site utility corridor. This site is not eligible for listing in the NRHP. No architectural properties or TCPs have been identified within the off-site utilities PDIA.

Nine NRHP-eligible archaeological sites and 15 sites not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP have been identified within the water well field development area (Table 4.1.10-4). Of the 9 sites, 1 is a portion of NWF, 1 is a First American Territorial Period water catchment site, 2 are Latte Period artifact and ceramics scatters, and 5 are WWII artifact scatters. One of the NRHP-eligible sites contains human remains. Ten architectural properties have been identified within the water well field development area (Table 4.1.10-5). Of the 10 structures, 1 is considered eligible for listing in the NRHP, 6 are unevaluated, and 3 are not eligible.

Table 4.1.10-4. Archaeological Sites within AAFB Water Well Development PDIA Common to All Cantonment/Family Housing Alternatives

GHPI Number	*Temporary Number*	*Site Type*	*Period***	*Reference*	*NRHP Eligible?*	*NRHP Criteria*
66-08-1065***		Airfield	Pre-Contact/ Latte, Post-WWII Second American Territorial	Aaron *et al.* 2007, Dixon *et al.* 2011b	Yes	D
66-08-1344***		Guerrero water catchment	First American Territorial	Schilz *et al.* 1996, Dixon *et al.* 2011b	Yes	A, C, D
	T-90-1	Artifact scatter	Post- WWII/ Second American Territorial	Dixon and Walker 2011	No	NA
	T-90-2***	Artifact scatter	Post- WWII/ Second American Territorial	Dixon and Walker 2011	Yes	D
	T-90-3***	Ceramic scatter	Post-WWII/ Second American Territorial	Dixon and Walker 2011	Yes	D
66-08-2727	T-MSAU-1	Japanese dump and ground stone tool	Pre-Contact/ Latte, WWII Japanese Military Occupation	Dixon *et al.* 2011b	No	NA
66-08-2703	T-WAW-001	Historic water well and concrete pad complex	Post- WWII/ Second American Territorial	Dixon *et al.* 2014	No	NA
	T-WAW-002	Artifact scatter	Pre-Contact/Latte	Dixon *et al.* 2014	No	NA
66-08-2705	T-WAW-004	Bottle scatter	Post-WWII/Second American Territorial	Dixon *et al.* 2014	No	NA
	T-WAW-006***	Artifact scatter	Pre-Contact/Latte	Dixon *et al.* 2014	Yes	D
	T-WAW-007***	Artifact scatter	Pre-Contact/Latte	Dixon *et al.* 2014	Yes	D
	T-WAW-008	Rock alignment/rock mound	Pre-Contact/Latte	Dixon *et al.* 2014	No	NA
	T-WAW-009	Rock alignment/ rock mound	Pre-Contact/Latte	Dixon *et al.* 2014	No	NA
66-08-2710	T-WAW-012	Rock alignment	Pre-Contact/Latte	Dixon *et al.* 2014	No	NA
66-08-2713	T-WAW-015	Ceramic scatter	Pre-Contact/Latte	Dixon *et al.* 2014	No	NA
66-08-2714	T-WAW-016	Bottle scatter	Pre-Contact/ Latte/WWII Japanese Military Occupation/ Post-WWII/Second American Territorial	Dixon *et al.* 2014	No	NA

Table 4.1.10-4. Archaeological Sites within AAFB Water Well Development PDIA Common to All Cantonment/Family Housing Alternatives

GHPI Number	*Temporary Number*	*Site Type*	*Period***	*Reference*	*NRHP Eligible?*	*NRHP Criteria*
	T-WAW-025	Artifact scatter	Pre-Contact/Latte	Dixon *et al.* 2014	No	NA
66-08-2404***	T-U-4	Artifact scatter	Post-WWII/ Second American Territorial	Dixon and Walker 2011	Yes	D
66-08-2405	T-U-5	Japanese artifact scatter	WWII Japanese Military Occupation	Dixon and Walker 2011	No	NA
66-08-2406	T-U-6	Artifact scatter	Post-WWII/ Second American Territorial	Dixon and Walker 2011	No	NA
66-08-2407	T-U-7	Artifact scatter	Post-WWII/ Second American Territorial	Dixon and Walker 2011	No	NA
66-08-2408***	T-U-8	Artifact scatter	Post-WWII/ Second American Territorial	Dixon and Walker 2011	Yes	D
66-08-2410	T-U-10	Artifact scatter	Post-WWII/ Second American Territorial	Dixon and Walker 2011	No	NA
66-08-2411	T-U-11	Artifact scatter	Post-WWII/ Second American Territorial	Dixon and Walker 2011	Yes	D

Legend: GHPI = Guam Historic Properties Inventory; NRHP = National Register of Historic Places; NA=not applicable. NRHP criterion D = eligible for potential to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Notes: *Map numbers are from Welch *et al.* (2009) and Welch (2010).
**Revised to match Guam GHPI forms dated May 28, 2014.
***The Guam SHPO concurs with this recommendation (Guam SHPO correspondence dated July 2 and September 17, 2014 [RC2013-0853]).

Table 4.1.10-5. Summary of Architectural Properties within the Water Well Development PDIA Common to All Cantonment/Family Housing Alternatives

Building/Structure Type	*Location*	*Number of Buildings/ Structures of this Type in Potential Impact Area*	*Date of Construction*	*NRHP Eligible?*
USGS Guam Geomagnetic Observatory Variations Building (Site Number 66-08-2724)	AAFB	1	Circa 1957	Yes
Water Pump Station (Facility 9038)	AAFB	1	1973	No
Pump houses (Facilities 9039 and 9050)	AAFB	2	2008 for Facility 9039; Unknown for Facility 9050	No
USGS Guam Geomagnetic Observatory Administrative Buildings	AAFB	4	Circa 1957	Not Evaluated
Unknown	AAFB	2	Unknown	Not Evaluated

The proposed Andersen Middle School expansion at AAFB and the DoDEA High School construction at the Naval Base Guam are common to Alternatives A, B, and D. Both of these areas were included in the intensive in-fill surveys conducted in support of this SEIS. No archaeological sites were recorded during the in-fill surveys in either area (Dixon *et al.* 2014). Three architectural properties are located within the Andersen Middle School expansion area, but all were built within the last 50 years and do not meet the exceptional significance threshold required under NRHP Criteria Consideration G (Table 4.1.10-6). No architectural properties are located at the DoDEA High School PDIA. No TCPs have been recorded in the Andersen Middle School or DoDEA High School PDIAs.

Table 4.1.10-6. Summary of Architectural Properties within the Andersen Middle School Expansion Impacted Area Common to Cantonment/Family Housing Alternatives A, B, and D

Building/Structure Type	*Location*	*Number of Buildings/ Structures of this Type in Potential Impact Area*	*Date of Construction*	*NRHP Eligible?*
Billboard	Andersen	1	2007	No
O/D Recreation Pavilion	Andersen	1	1992	No
Bus Stop	Andersen	1	Modern	No

4.1.10.2 Environmental Consequences

Construction

Construction activities associated with Alternative A may adversely affect historic properties. Final determinations of effect would occur following application of procedures outlined in the 2011 PA. Following is a discussion of potential adverse effects for purposes of this analysis. Excavation and soil removal associated with buildings and utilities construction could adversely affect 13 known NRHP-eligible archaeological sites, including Pre-Contact/Latte Period artifact scatters and other sites (see Tables 4.1.10-1 and 4.1.10-2). However, two of these sites (GHPI Numbers 66-08-2551 and 66-08-2552) have been previously mitigated via archaeological data recovery conducted in consultation with SHPO (Eakin *et al.* 2012).

Construction at Finegayan would also require the demolition of 24 buildings (Table 4.1.10-7). Of these 24 buildings in the PDIA, 16 are covered under the *Program Comment for Cold War Era Unaccompanied Personnel Housing* (ACHP 2006), 7 are not eligible, and 1 (facility number 209) is not evaluated. The Program Comment resolves NHPA Section 106 requirements for demolition of the 16 buildings. Under Alternative A, demolition of the 7 buildings that are not eligible for listing in the NRHP would be consistent with a no historic properties affected finding. Consistent with the 2011 PA, final determinations of eligibility, including the one unevaluated property, and assessment of effect would be completed in conjunction with project-specific reviews, if this alternative is selected.

Table 4.1.10-7. Architectural Properties to be Demolished within the Finegayan Cantonment Alternative PDIA

Building Name or Type	*Location*	*Facility Number(s)*	*Date of Construction*	*NRHP Eligible?*
Andersen Softball Field	Finegayan	159	1965	No
Public Quarters Junior Officer	Finegayan	173, 175, 185, 187, 188, 189, 191, 192, 193, 194, C190	1955	Covered under Program Comment
Public Quarters Enlisted	Finegayan	C202, C203, C204, C205	1963	Covered under Program Comment
Public Quarters - CO	Finegayan	197	1966	Covered under Program Comment
CDAA Building/Standby Generator 350 KW	Finegayan	200	1964	No
CDAA Building/Standby Generator 350 KW	Finegayan	204	1972	No
Swimming Pool Bathhouse	Finegayan	209	1963	Not Evaluated
NEX Storage Warehouse	Finegayan	305	1973	No
CDAA Chill Water Plant	Finegayan	335	1978	No
Bus Stop Shelter	Finegayan	387	Unknown	No
Swimming Pool Pavilion	Finegayan	498	1987	No
Billboard*	AAFB	1598	2007	No
O/D Recreation Pavilion*	AAFB	1660	1992	No
Bus Stop Shelter*	AAFB	80140	1993	No

Legend: KW = kilowatt
Note: *Facilities that would be demolished for the Andersen Middle School expansion.

Excavation and soil removal associated with the construction of off-site utilities and expansion of two schools could adversely affect 9 known NRHP-eligible archaeological sites (see Alternative A, Tables 4.1.10-4 and 4.1.10-5) and 1 NRHP-eligible structure. Six structures that are unevaluated could also be adversely affected by construction.

The Andersen Middle School expansion would require the demolition of three structures (see Table 4.1.10-7), which are not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP.

In addition, construction at Finegayan has the potential to directly impact culturally important resources that are not historic properties, but may be considered under NEPA. The project would require the removal of limestone forest where culturally important natural resources may be present. The 2011 PA contains measures for coordinating with the SHPO and concurring parties to contact traditional natural healers, herbal practitioners, and traditional artisans regarding identification and disposition of these important resources (see 2010 Final EIS, Volume 2: page 2-10; Volume 9, Appendix G, Chapter 4).

Operation

Operations associated with Alternative A would not directly affect any historic properties or impact other resources of cultural importance. Indirect adverse effects to known NRHP-eligible archaeological sites on the coast could result from an increase in personnel and traffic in the area. The potential for indirect adverse effects to the Haputo site (GHPI Number 66-08-0007) could increase due to an anticipated general increase in use of recreational resources (see Section 4.1.7). The 2011 PA has a provision for Cultural Resources Awareness Training to reduce the risk of damage.

Summary of Impacts and Potential Mitigation Measures

Implementation of Alternative A could cause direct, adverse effects to 20 known NRHP-eligible sites and 1 NRHP-eligible structure, which is the largest number of effects compared to any of the other cantonment/family housing alternatives. Refer to Section 4.7, Table 4.7-1 for a comparison of cultural resources impacts and potential mitigation measures for each cantonment/family housing alternative. Two additional NRHP-eligible sites have been previously mitigated. There could be indirect adverse effects to one archaeological site/potential TCP at Haputo due to an increase in visitors and an increased potential for inadvertent or accidental damage. Demolition could also affect 7 buildings that have not yet been evaluated for listing in the NRHP (see Table 4.1.10-5 and 4.1.10-7). Direct impacts could occur to natural resources of cultural importance as a result of limestone forest removal. The 2011 PA includes measures to coordinate with SHPO and concurring parties to address appropriate treatment of these resources.

The 2011 PA, as discussed in Section 3.10.2, establishes a program alternative for complying with NHPA Section 106 requirements for the overall relocation action. Broadly, the 2011 PA includes processes to share information, consider views of the public, and develop mitigation measures when historic properties may be adversely affected. The 2011 PA provides measures for mitigating adverse effects to NRHP-eligible or listed archaeological sites, consulting on new projects and initiating additional identification efforts, and resolving impacts due to loss of access to culturally important natural resources. To the degree possible, impacts to historic properties and other resources of cultural importance would be avoided or minimized during the planning process. Consultation under the 2011 PA will address potential adverse effects and alternatives to avoid adverse effects. If avoidance is not possible, Table 4.1.10-8 presents potential mitigation measures to resolve adverse effects to historic properties and reduce impacts to cultural resources from the implementation of Alternative A. With the implementation of these measures and processes as outlined in the 2011 PA, it is expected that significant direct and indirect impacts due to construction and operations, as defined under NEPA, would be reduced to a level below significance.

Table 4.1.10-8. Potential Mitigation Measures for Alternative A for Adverse Effects (NHPA) and Impacts to Other Cultural Resources (NEPA)

NHPA Effects	*Mitigation*
Potential direct adverse effects to 21 historic properties—20 NRHP-eligible archaeological sites and 1 NRHP-eligible structure	Consistent with the 2011 PA, data recovery is the standard mitigation for historic property that is strictly archaeological in nature. Accordingly, the DON will submit a mitigation plan to the SHPO, consult with other PA Signatories and Concurring Parties if requested, and submit data recovery reports for SHPO review prior to finalizing mitigation reports. Mitigation also includes preparation of public education and interpretation materials in English and Chamorro using the information developed or data recovered to create a summary of the work completed and a statement regarding the mitigated site's significance to the regional culture. Additional mitigation could include enforcement of construction contract stipulations and GHPI data form updates as required by the 2011 PA.
Potential indirect adverse effects to one NRHP-eligible archaeological site/potential TCP	The DON will conduct initial orientation briefs for incoming DoD personnel to enhance Cultural Resources Awareness and strategically place educational signage to reduce the risk of inadvertent damage.
Undetermined effects to 7 unevaluated buildings	If this alternative is selected in the ROD, unevaluated properties that may be affected would be evaluated consistent with the 2011 PA. If determined eligible for listing in the NRHP, appropriate mitigation measures would be developed to resolve any adverse effects.

Table 4.1.10-8. Potential Mitigation Measures for Alternative A for Adverse Effects (NHPA) and Impacts to Other Cultural Resources (NEPA)

NEPA Impacts	*Mitigation*
Potential direct impacts to culturally important natural resources	Through the 2011 PA process, coordinate with the SHPO and concurring parties to contact traditional natural healers, herbal practitioners, and traditional artisans to provide an opportunity to collect these resources consistent with installation security instructions and safety guidelines.

4.1.11 Visual Resources

4.1.11.1 Affected Environment

A list and description of visual resources at Finegayan is contained in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 13: Visual Resources, Section 13.1.1.2: Affected Environment, pages 13-9 to 13-13). The Finegayan area includes DON communication facilities surrounded by low grasslands, shrubs, and densely forested areas. Wide open vistas from, and into, this area are limited due to the terrain and vegetative canopy. Nevertheless, there are some areas with breaks in the canopy, providing panoramic vistas of natural and man-made features along Route 3.

4.1.11.2 Environmental Consequences

Construction

Because there is less development associated with the proposed action due to a reduced number of Marines and dependents being relocated, the degree of impact would be less than that described in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 13: Visual Resources, Section 13.2.2: Environmental Consequences, pages 13-65 to 13-67). Short-term direct impacts to existing public views would result from the presence of construction equipment, then would cease to continue after construction. Therefore, there would be less than significant impacts on visual resources.

Operation

The impacts would be less than significant on visual resources from operations. The impacts would be somewhat less than those impacts described in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 13: Visual Resources, Section 13.2.2: Environmental Consequences, pages 13-65 to 13-67), as there is less development proposed under this alternative. The proposed facilities would not be visible from recognized viewpoints, vistas, or overlooks.

The new base features would be designed to be consistent with the 2011 Installation Appearance Plan. While the base would not be accessible to the public, some features would be publicly visible including the entrance gates, perimeter fencing, peripheral landscaping, and vertical infrastructure (i.e., light posts and water tanks). These previously mentioned features as well as the remaining new base features would present a united design template, as outlined in the Installation Appearance Plan.

While some features would be publicly visible from roadways, no recognized view corridors or sensitive receptors would be impacted. In addition, the Haputo ERA Management Plan requires a no construction buffer zone of 100 feet (30.5 m) from the ERA boundary. Beyond the no-construction buffer zone, there would be a 200-foot (61-m) buffer zone where landscaping, fencing, and mowing would be allowed. There would also be an additional buffer of approximately 440 feet (134 m) from the cliffline to the Haputo Bay shoreline (total of 0.1 mile [0.2 km]). Therefore, less than significant direct long-term impacts on visual resources would result from implementation of this alternative.

4.1.12 Ground Transportation

4.1.12.1 Affected Environment

The affected environment for ground transportation resources associated with Alternative A includes transportation facilities internal to the site (on-base roadways and intersections) and entry control facilities. This section addresses existing conditions and assesses how the construction and operation of Alternative A would potentially affect transportation conditions for roadways, transit facilities, and pedestrian and bicycle facilities on-base. Potential ground transportation impacts to off-base (external) roadways are addressed in Section 6.1 of this SEIS.

Roadway Network

Finegayan is currently accessible via the existing gate located on Route 3 near Bullard Avenue. Currently, all of the on-base roadways are two lanes (one lane in each direction). Traffic counts at this military access point were conducted in December 2012. Based on the relatively low traffic demand observed at this location, the internal roadways and intersections are expected to operate at acceptable LOS (LOS A, B, C, D, or E) during the weekday a.m. and weekday p.m. peak hours.

Transit Network

There is no existing transit service on Finegayan. The GRTA operates fixed route and paratransit service. The Blueline 1, servicing Hagåtña, Tamuning, Micronesia Mall, and Tumon, is the nearest fixed route bus line, a distance of approximately 5.6 miles (9.0 km) from Finegayan. Paratransit service is provided to all Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)-eligible certified passengers. Paratransit service provides transportation to the nearest fixed route.

Pedestrian and Bicycle Network

There are no dedicated pedestrian or bicycle facilities on or near Finegayan. However, shoulders exist along Route 1 and on Route 3, south of Route 28. Typically, the outside lane or shoulder, which is generally unpaved, functions as the pedestrian/bicycle space.

4.1.12.2 Environmental Consequences

Potential ground transportation impacts addressed in this section are limited to elements of the proposed action that could affect on-base (internal) roadways. Potential ground transportation impacts to off-base (external) roadways are addressed in Section 6.1 of this SEIS.

Construction

Construction of the new cantonment/family housing area, associated support facilities and roads associated with Alternative A would include clearing and grubbing, demolition of existing road pavement, excavation, filling, and landscaping. During the construction period, short-term, intermittent transportation impacts may result from truck movements as well as construction worker vehicles traveling within the site. Potential temporary and intermittent construction direct impacts generated by the proposed action at Finegayan would include impacts associated with the delivery of construction materials and equipment, removal of construction debris, and parking for construction workers.

Due to a combination of high demand for off-island construction workers, frequent truck trips for deliveries of construction materials, and the arrival of some of the relocating Marine Corps personnel and their dependents prior to completion of construction, 2021 is expected to be the peak year for construction-related traffic. Table 4.1.12-1 presents a summary of the estimated vehicle traffic during peak construction.

Table 4.1.12-1. Estimate of Year 2021 Peak Construction-Related Traffic

Destination	*Annual Trips by Origin*	
	Port	*Quarries*
Cantonment	81,972	347,154
Family Housing	14,894	59,942
Training Area	11,954	58,314
Apra Harbor	9,732	39,170
Total	**118,552**	**504,580**

Note: Construction-related traffic is assigned a passenger-car equivalency of 3.0 to account for the size and acceleration of construction vehicles relative to passenger vehicles.
Source: FHWA 2013.

The short-term construction-related traffic would result in congestion to on-base roadways because of the slower movements and larger turning radii of trucks compared to passenger vehicles. Tractor-Trailers, Dump Trucks, Concrete Trucks, Delivery Trucks, and Vans are assigned a passenger-car equivalency of 3.0 to account for their size and acceleration relative to passenger vehicles. Truck traffic that occurs during the peak commute hours, and peak hours of adjacent roadways (typically 7:00 a.m. to 9:00 a.m., and 4:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.) could result in worse LOS and higher delays at some intersections. However, the majority of truck traffic would be expected to occur during off-peak hours.

Construction workers and construction-related vehicle trips would have different trip origins and destinations compared to the Marine Corps personnel and their dependents. Consequently, short-term and intermittent impacts may occur during construction in locations that would not be impacted after construction, when the development is fully operational. Potential direct and indirect impacts to ground transportation resources from construction would be minimized with implementation of appropriate work zone traffic management strategies and BMPs. Therefore, construction of Alternative A would have less than significant direct and indirect short-term impacts to on-base (internal) roadways.

Operation

Roadway Network

As currently proposed, Alternative A would be directly accessible from Route 3 and Route 3A. The existing gate would be closed, removed, and replaced. The cantonment area would be located at the north end of the site and would be accessible via a new Main Gate. The new Main Gate would be aligned with the westbound approach of the second roadway south of Potts Junction (i.e., the roadway immediately south of the access road to the Starts Golf Resort). At the north end of the site, a new Tactical Vehicle Gate (unattended) would be constructed on Route 3A. The family housing area would be located at the south end of the site and would be accessible via a new Residential/Commercial Gate. The new Residential/Commercial Gate would be aligned with an existing roadway, which would become the eastbound approach at the intersection with Route 3.

The proposed on-base (internal) roadway network hierarchy for Alternative A was determined based on the conceptual development plan and layout of the cantonment/family housing area and the capacity required to accommodate the expected travel demand on the facilities. The proposed on-base (internal) roadway network hierarchy diagram for Alternative A is included in an Appendix F of this SEIS.

An internal, four-lane arterial roadway would connect the cantonment with the family housing area. This roadway would provide the primary north/south connection between the cantonment and the family housing area. A second four-lane arterial roadway would extend from the proposed new Main Gate to the Marine Expeditionary Brigade Headquarters. These roadways would carry the heaviest traffic volumes,

including civilian employee trips from off-base to/from work locations, as well as trips by military personnel to/from off-base locations.

Under any of the proposed cantonment/family housing alternatives, construction of new on-base (internal) roadway facilities and entry control facilities would be required. The proposed action includes construction of on-base (internal) roadway and entry control facilities that would be implemented by the DoD. On-base (internal) roadway and entry control facilities for Alternative A, include, but are not limited to, the following:

- The existing gate would be closed and a new Main Gate would be constructed. The new Main Gate would form the fourth leg (westbound approach) of the existing Route 3/Chalan Kareta intersection.
- A new Commercial/Tactical Vehicle Gate would be constructed at the north end of the cantonment, on Route 3A.
- An internal four lane arterial roadway would connect the family housing area, in the south, to the cantonment, in the north.

All on-base (internal) roadway facilities have been designed with the capacity required to accommodate the expected travel demand. Specifically, on-base (internal) roadway segments and intersections are designed to operate at acceptable LOS (LOS A, B, C, D, or E) under future year (Year 2030) conditions with the proposed action. The proposed action would not result in a direct long-term significant impact to on-base (internal) roadways or intersections because the proposed action would not:

- Cause a roadway segment or intersection operating at acceptable LOS (LOS A, B, C, D, or E) to degrade to unacceptable LOS F.
- Add 5% or more to the total directional peak hour volume on roadway segments (measured in passenger car equivalents) and result in unacceptable LOS F.
- Add 50 or more peak hour trips (measured in passenger car equivalents) and result in unacceptable LOS F at intersections.

Entry Control Facilities

Mandatory vehicle access control to military installations is a DoD requirement (DoD Directives 5200.8 and 5200.8-R). Generally, the purpose of an Entry Control Facility (ECF) is to provide security by monitoring traffic entering a military installation. The degree of security required depends on the sensitivity level of the mission and the level of force protection at any given time. The level of identification and inspection requirements at an ECF would vary depending on the FPCON level.

The FPCON has a major effect on the processing time per vehicle and the resulting vehicle queues that may develop, due to changes in the inspection procedures under each FPCON level and the number of vehicles authorized for entry. For shorter time durations, the ECF should be designed to support operations at FPCON levels Charlie and Delta. At FPCON levels Charlie and Delta, traffic congestion is expected and may be relieved by authorizing entry to mission-essential personnel only. During periods of heightened security, such as FPCON Delta, complete vehicle inspection and personal identification are required. Processing rates range from 20 to 120 vehicles per hour per lane. However, the reduction in workforce to mission essential personnel only and the prohibition of entry to visitors during these conditions help to offset the reduction in vehicle processing capacity at the ECF.

In accordance with DoD 0-2000.12-H, *DoD Antiterrorism Handbook*, (February 2004), “the security measures of FPCON Bravo+ must be capable of being maintained indefinitely without causing undue

hardship, affecting operational capability, or aggravating relations with local authorities." Therefore, an ECF must be capable of supporting the security measures employed during FPCON Bravo+, including any Random Antiterrorism Measures employed in accordance with the installation Antiterrorism Program. Typical processing characteristics at FPCON Bravo+ include the identification (ID) of all vehicles, all vehicle occupants, and random vehicle inspection. Random Antiterrorism Measures can include, but are not limited to, erection of barriers and obstacles to control traffic flow; vehicle, cargo, and personnel searches; and variations in security routines.

The operations of the proposed ECFs are controlled, or dictated, by the traffic demand and the vehicle processing speed at the security check point. A quantitative analysis was conducted to evaluate the potential for queuing at the proposed ECFs. The methodology and capacity assumptions utilized for this analysis are based on information included in the Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command - Transportation Engineering Agency (SDDCTEA) *Traffic and Safety Engineering for Better Entry Control Facilities* (2009) and the UFC 4-022-01 *Security Engineering: Entry Control Facilities/Access Control Points* (May 2005).

SDDCTEA documents the results of assessments at over 200 ECFs concerning security, safety, and capacity traffic engineering and has used this data to establish criteria regarding capacity and processing rates at ECFs. The manual processing rate per lane with one ID checker ranges from 300 to 450 vehicles per hour at FPCON Bravo+. With the implementation of tandem lane check arrangements, the manual processing rate per lane increases to a range of 400 to 600 vehicles per hour. For purposes of this analysis, it was assumed that each ECF would have two inspection lanes with one ID checker per lane. The manual processing rate per lane was assumed to be 300 vehicles per hour, or the low-range of the estimated processing rates with one ID checker. Therefore, with two processing lanes, approximately 600 vehicles per hour could be processed at each ECF at FPCON Bravo+.

Transit Conditions

The proposed action would not result in a direct long-term significant impact to transit, because the proposed action would not:

- Substantially increase traffic hazards to transit due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) that does not comply with applicable design standards.
- Fundamentally conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit, or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of transit facilities.

Pedestrian and Bicycle Conditions

Bicycle and pedestrian facilities would be included in the construction of new on-base (internal) roadway facilities. Bicycle and pedestrian paths and facilities are integrated into the on-base transportation network as a means to improve mobility and safety of non-motorized traffic. The proposed bicycle and pedestrian network diagram for Alternative A is provided in Appendix F of this SEIS.

The proposed pedestrian and bicycle plan for Finegayan includes an extensive multi-purpose trail network along most major roadways throughout the cantonment. This network would provide access to most facilities within the cantonment and would provide a connection to the family housing area. All residential streets within the family housing area would be constructed with sidewalks on both sides of the street. A jogging/biking trail would circumnavigate the family housing area, connect to the cantonment, and continue around the periphery of the cantonment development.

The proposed action would not result in a significant direct long-term impact to pedestrians or bicycles, because the proposed action would not:

- Substantially increase traffic hazards to pedestrians or bicycles due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) that does not comply with applicable design standards.
- Fundamentally conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding bicycle or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities.

4.1.13 Marine Transportation

4.1.13.1 Affected Environment

The information and analysis here apply for each cantonment/family housing alternative and facilities common to all cantonment/family housing alternatives being considered in this SEIS. The level of use of marine transportation facilities is predicted to be the same regardless of the selected alternative.

The harbor is the main port of Guam and contains Naval Base Guam, Coast Guard Sector Guam, and José D. Leon Guerrero Commercial Port. A description of Apra Harbor, including the condition of facilities, levels of use, and associated shipping lanes, is contained in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 14: Marine Transport, Section 14.1.4: Apra Harbor, pages 14-1 to 14-9). The following information supplements the description of Apra Harbor's facilities and activities.

<u>Updates to Facilities</u>

The José D. Leon Guerrero Commercial Port (Port of Guam) has remained largely unchanged since it was constructed in the 1960s. Expansion of the Port of Guam's facilities and equipment upgrades has been proposed by PAG to improve operational efficiencies and increase the Port of Guam's capacity. The proposed military relocation created an additional impetus to implement studies and improvements to service the anticipated construction work and additional population. In August 2007, work began on updates to the Port of Guam's master plan, but no significant revisions have been completed to date (White 2013). Significant upgrades to the port are underway (the largest of which is a $50 million port improvement project started in February 2013 that will add 10 acres [4.05 ha] to the container and break bulk yards, and reconfigure the port and the entrance gate for more rapid, efficient and secure freight movements). The change to annual capacity and overall port processing times (total and specific vessel type) is not known.

Needs assessments for the proposed military relocation to Guam were based on preliminary information about cargo volumes and personnel relocation provided by JGPO. A final draft Port of Guam master plan was completed in April 2008 that set a schedule for upgrading the facilities. The master plan for the Port of Guam calls for nearly $200 million in capital improvement upgrades to Port of Guam facilities to support the military relocation. The modernization program was granted conditional approval from the Guam Legislature in December 2008, and would address both Guam's expected growth without the proposed action and the anticipated increase in cargo volume resulting from the proposed action.

Modernization of the Port of Guam is divided into three phases, Phase IA, IB, and II. The phases are summarized in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 14: Marine Transport, Section 14.1.4.1: Harbor, page 14-4), and detailed in an email from A. Rosenthal, Project Manager for PB America, on April 14, 2010. To date, Phase IA has progressed as follows:

- An amendment to the 2010 Defense Appropriations Bill transferred $50M of DoD FY 2010 funds to the U.S. Department of Transportation to fund Phase IA (Saipan Tribune 2010).

- USDA awarded the PAG $54.5 million in loans in October 2010 for the Modernization Program (Torres 2012).
- After the 2011 announcement by DoD that the military relocation would be adjusted downwards, the Port Modernization was adjusted to reflect needs of local communities (Torres 2012).
- Projects underway as of 2012 (Torres 2012) include a lighting upgrade for the Container Yard, replacement and repair of sheet piles in Gregorio D. Perez Marina, repair of columns of Foxtrot 5 Wharf, and the purchase of new cranes.
- The scope for a $4 million upgrade of Port security is being finalized.
- No work has begun on the Phase IB or Phase II modernization plan.

Updates to Level of Use

The PAG tracks information on vessels and their cargo. A summary of recent total vessel visits is shown on Table 4.1.13-1. Vessel tallies are presented for the following categories: Container Ship, Break-bulk/roll-on-roll-off/Bulk, Barges, Fishing, and Total. Break-bulk is cargo that is packed in cases, bales, cartons, drums, carboys, etc. Roll-on-roll-off is wheeled cargo that can be driven on/off the vessel (e.g., automobiles). Bulk is general cargo. The overall number of vessels calling on the Port of Guam steadily and substantially decreased between FY 1995 (2,924 vessels) and FY 2012 (635 vessels) (PAG 2008a, 2008b, 2013a), resulting in a decrease between those years of about 78% (2,289 vessels). The numbers of barges and fishing vessels have shown the greatest amount of decrease. The number of barges decreased from 169 (FY 1995) to 13 (FY 2012) while fishing vessels decreased from 2,161 (FY 1995) to 267 (FY 2012) (PAG 2008a, 2008b, 2013a). The decrease in vessel visits to PAG reflects the recent slowdown in the global economy. Improvement in the global economy may result in an increase in vessel visits. The decrease in fishing vessels is due to shifting fishing grounds and regulations (PAG 2013b), and is unlikely to return to former levels.

Table 4.1.13-1. Port of Guam Vessel Visits FY 1995 through FY 2012

Fiscal Year	*Container Ship*	*Break-bulk/Roll-on-Roll-Off/Bulk*	*Barges*	*Fishing*	*Total*
FY 1995	117	477	169	2,161	2,924
FY 1996	124	296	138	2,351	2,909
FY 1997	130	212	167	2,205	2,752
FY 1998	151	365	106	2,107	2,765
FY 1999	146	296	155	1,942	2,569
FY 2000	114	418	112	1,906	2,529
FY 2001	111	422	111	1,960	2,697
FY 2002	105	412	102	1,481	2,139
FY 2003	103	433	94	1,332	1,983
FY 2004	109	377	97	1,044	1,648
FY 2005	103	305	60	800	1,327
FY 2006	109	316	17	771	1,289
FY 2007	153	165	21	651	1,113
FY 2008	165	171	17	586	1,022
FY 2009	161	192	21	499	989
FY 2010	395	102	41	128	793
FY 2011	149	122	9	343	789
FY 2012	94	136	13	267	635

Sources: PAG 2008a, 2008b, 2013a.

The number of container ships and the number of containers handled by the Port of Guam remained relatively constant during the period of FY 1995 through FY 2006, with an average of 119 ships and 84,356 containers annually. The annual number of ships and total containers handled increased substantially during the period between FY 2007 and FY 2011 (with an average of 205 and 97,326, respectively), before falling to previous levels in FY 2012 (94 and 85,464, respectively) (PAG 2013a).

4.1.13.2 Environmental Consequences

The short-term construction and long-term use of the cantonment/family housing, as well as associated training facilities, and support activity and construction, may directly affect marine transportation by impacting the military, commercial, and recreational navigational usage of Apra Harbor through the increased number of vessels. It is critical that navigational access to the harbor facilities and channels be maintained for all users. Apra Harbor is the only DoD harbor that could accommodate the vessels required for the relocation of the Marines to Guam. As no other locations can feasibly accommodate the Marines, no other alternative location will be considered.

Marine Transport to Support Cantonment/Family Housing

The marine transport analysis in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 14: Marine Transport, Section 14.1.4: Apra Harbor, pages 14-1 to 14-9) determined a less than significant impact from additional vessel transit required for the construction and occupation of the cantonment/family housing. It was estimated that an additional 242 break-bulk vessels and 145 container vessels would be required annually. This number of additional annual vessel visits was assumed for both construction and operation of cantonment/family housing.

Since the issuance of the 2010 Final EIS, the size of the proposed permanently relocated force has been reduced from a force of approximately 8,600 Marines with 9,000 dependents to a force of approximately 5,000 Marines with approximately 1,300 dependents (about 36% of the original size), which would reduce the magnitude of the expected increase in marine traffic due to the relocation. The relocation would also be more gradual and reach steady-state conditions at a later date. These revised characteristics, would further reduce the impact, with fewer overall expected vessel trips occurring at a later date.

The following analysis supersedes the analysis used in the 2010 Final EIS, due to the reduced size and altered timetable of the proposed action. The analysis presented here is a summary of relevant data from a future use study, as part of Apra Harbor's 2013 Master Plan (PAG 2013b).

A background increase in all types of cargo processed in Apra Harbor is predicted (1.1% annual increase until FY 2019, and a 0.9% annual increase thereafter). Table 4.1.13-2 summarizes predicted levels of cargo to be processed in Apra Harbor, under both background levels and with the proposed action.

Table 4.1.13-2. Forecast Port of Guam Cargo Processed

Fiscal Year	*Containers (Number/TEU)**	*Break-bulk/Roll-on-Roll-Off/Bulk (tons)*	*Liquid (million barrels)*
FY 2013	94,118 / 160,000	170,000	6.96
FY 2033 (Background)	114,118 / 194,000	205,000	8.42
FY 2033 (Alternative A)	128,823 / 219,000	216,000	8.91
Increase due to Alternative A in FY 2033	14,705 / 25,000	11,000	0.49
Peak level during Alternative A Construction (Year)	155,822 / 265,000 (FY 2022)	251,000 (FY 2021)	10.03 (FY 2021)

Legend: TEU = twenty-foot equivalent.
Notes: *Assuming 1.7 TEUs to Container.
Source: PAG 2013b.

A berthing-use analysis predicted a background berth utilization of 33% by FY 2033, with lower levels of utilization in earlier years. The proposed action would increase berth utilization to 43% in the peak year of construction (FY 2022), with lower levels of utilization during all other years in the range of analysis (2013-2033) (PAG 2013b). Analyses for crane and storage capacity over the same period similarly showed that while the proposed action would increase use, it is within the capacity of current facilities, and will not limit berth capacity (PAG 2013b). Because estimated berth utilization is well below capacity, short-term and long-term impacts would be less than significant.

4.1.14 Utilities

4.1.14.1 Affected Environment

This section includes information related to existing electrical, potable water, wastewater, solid waste, and IT/COMM utilities as they apply to Alternative A and facilities common to all alternatives.

Electrical Power

Electrical distribution for Alternative A includes the existing federally owned power distribution system. The power being supplied to this area comes from the GPA generation system via a 34.5 kV transmission line (owned by the DoD and leased to the GPA). The situation and condition of these utility systems is unchanged from the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 6, Chapter 3: Utilities, Section 3.1: Affected Environment, pages 3-5).

Potable Water

Existing facilities at Finegayan are served solely by the DoD water system. Alternative A includes existing water wells and a water distribution system that are owned, operated, and maintained by the DoD. The local water supply is primarily provided by on-site groundwater wells, with backup interconnection to the general DoD potable water system. Two existing elevated 250,000 gallon (946,353 liter) water storage tanks located along Route 3 in Finegayan and South Finegayan will be replaced with a new 500,000 gallon (1,892,706 liter) concrete cylindrical ground-level water storage tank. The new ground-level tank will be installed adjacent to the existing 200,000 gallon (757,082 liter) concrete ground-level storage tank (B144), with an updated supervisory control and data system and connection to the Harmon Pump Station. Both elevated storage tanks at Finegayan and South Finegayan are planned to be demolished. Changes to these existing storage tanks are not part of the proposed action.

The current distribution system is over 20 years old and consists of cast iron or asbestos cement pipe. There is also an existing 200,000-gallon (757,082-liter) ground-level water storage tank and water softening plant located near Route 3. This facility is connected to the DoD water system and would remain in service.

The DoD water transmission system in northern Guam consists of 10-inch and 12-inch asbestos cement and cast iron pipes, and is part of the DoD potable water system that conveys water between southern Guam and northern Guam. The main water sources for Finegayan are the wells located at Finegayan. The DoD is committed to improving its water loss control program, and has begun implementing measures to reduce unaccounted for water, as well as developing plans for further improvements. The FY 2013 unaccounted for water rate is 22% for the portion of the system which currently supplies Finegayan (NAVFAC Public Works Department, personal communication, September 2013). Water leak detection and repairs will continue for the system for further reduction of unaccounted for water. Tracking of unaccounted for water due to unbilled authorized consumption (e.g., water for firefighting, flushing) and water metering audits are also in process for proper accounting of water usage. The current DON goal for

unaccounted for water is to reduce water loss to 12% (NAVFAC Public Works Department, personal communication, September 2013).

The system serving the southern and central Guam DoD installations is supplied primarily from the DON Fena Water Treatment Plant. Recently, there has been concern as to whether water from this system exceeds drinking water standards for disinfection byproducts. The DON has implemented short-term measures to reduce disinfection byproducts. It continues to pursue long-term solutions and coordinates with the GWA in order to jointly address this issue. Alternative A for the cantonment/family housing would not typically be served by water from the southern DoD system.

While some GWA potable water system and management capabilities have improved since the 2010 Final EIS, the existing GWA potable water system still needs many improvements to bring the system up to standards. The GWA is currently under a court-issued stipulated order to improve their water systems and management. From April 23, 2012 to May 4, 2012, USEPA's NEIC conducted inspections of GWA's public potable water system and issued a report listing the inspection results (USEPA 2012). Deficiencies were found for GWA's wells, water sources, distribution system, and storage tanks, as well as issues with management and operations. Well deficiencies included potential sources of contamination near wells, leaking pipes and valves, insufficient well pads, improper chlorination and disinfection equipment, and more groundwater per well being withdrawn than GEPA permits authorize. The report found that GWA's water sources lack adequate backup pumps and meters, have leaking pumps, and gaps between roof and well walls allow entry by animals, birds, and reptiles. Deficiencies for the distribution system include lack of understanding of the whole system by the operators, undersized water lines, lack of standard operating procedures (SOPs), incomplete GIS maps, absence of a regular flushing program, an estimated unaccounted for water of approximately 50%, and frequent water outages. The report also indicated that GWA's water tanks are missing functioning control systems, and they are improperly managed, causing corrosion throughout the facilities.

The current GWA water system reportedly produces an approximate total of 42 MGd (159 MLd). GWA has made recent system improvements through leak detection and repairs and has reported a reduction in unaccounted for water to approximately 36% (GWA 2013). Thus, it seems GWA is making progress at reducing unaccounted for water from the prior estimates of 50%. GWA reports substantial progress towards achieving overall compliance with USEPA requirements. Notable improvements include the following:

Completing 53 out of 54 projects by deadlines set in the 2011 Court Order.

- Establishing a water meter replacement program and completing installation of over 25,000 new meters (GWA 2013).
- Completing a 15-month leak detection and repair project (GWA 2013).
- Publishing the Potable Water Production Enhancement Plan, on June 10, 2010 (GWA 2010).
- Publishing the Water Audit Program & Water Loss Control Plan, approved by the Consolidated Commission on Utilities, on August 23, 2011 (GWA 2011).

The current non-revenue water rate, according to the *GWA General Manager's Report* (GWA 2012), is 36% and uses the American Water Works Association M36 standard method of calculation. That compares favorably with prior estimates of 50%. Whether this is from actual improvements or reflects the difficulty in calculating unaccounted for water is not known.

GWA's Potable Water Production Enhancement Plan includes measures to increase production as well as reduce its loss rate (GWA 2010). This includes plans for capital improvement projects to rehabilitate existing deep wells, develop new wells, upgrade the Ugum Water Treatment Plant system, increase the Santa Rita Springs and Asan Springs production, repair or replace storage tanks, install master meters, and implement supervisory control and data acquisition at major GWA facilities and pressure zones. The GWA reports installing Residual Chlorine Monitors for both "high risk wells" and "medium risk wells," while design services for "low risk wells" is ongoing. The GWA is in the process of developing three new wells (AG-10, Site 8, Site 10) for increased water supply. The Santa Rita Springs was recently repaired in late 2012. Under the Capital Improvement Plan, the GWA would repair or replace 29 existing storage tanks by 2021. Construction of the GWA's first 2 million gallon (7.5 million liters) prestressed concrete tank was completed in August 2013 for Barrigada residents. Major repairs of Yigo #1 and Mangilao #2 are scheduled to be completed by the end of 2013. Installation of over 25,000 new Badger Meters has shown a substantial increase in water revenues; over $100,000 per month from January to June 2013.

Wastewater

The GWA compliance background contained in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 6, Chapter 3: Wastewater, Section 3.1.3.2: Affected Environment, pages 3-19 to 3-25) is summarized below and is supplemented with new information. The wastewater infrastructure owned, maintained, and operated by the GWA has had a legacy of deferred maintenance and minimal capital improvements, which has caused the systems to deteriorate over the years. Lack of funding severely limited the GWA's ability to adequately maintain and improve the wastewater systems. Other factors contributing to the current condition of the GWA wastewater system include the tropical climate, typhoons, earthquakes, inflow and infiltration, increased population and aging infrastructure.

Condition assessments for GWA's wastewater collection system including pump stations and manholes were conducted as part of the 2006 GWA Water Resources Management Plan. The following are the general findings and recommendations from the 2006 GWA Water Resources Management Plan:

- Wastewater pump stations: Pumping equipment was found to be in overall better physical and functional condition as compared to the equipment at the larger wastewater treatment plants. Eighteen pump stations did not have emergency generators. Overall the pump stations that had emergency generators were in poor functional condition. The recommendation for pump stations improvements included upgrading both the electrical and Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system.
- Manholes: Due to the size of the GWA system, the total number of manholes inspected was limited to 303 to focus on key locations with higher likelihood of problems along the larger diameter (i.e. greater than 10") portion of the collection system. In general, the manholes were in good structural condition and sulfide related corrosion was not identified as an issue. The most commonly identified issues in the collection system included grease, silt and debris, and evidence of collection system surcharging. Collection system surcharging was generally due to one or more of the following conditions: high inflow and infiltration due to wet weather, debris or grease buildup, poor gravity collection system hydraulics, or pump station operation and limitations/failures.

The current major wastewater compliance requirements for the GWA are covered under a 2011 court order, significant findings for wastewater from a USEPA NEIC inspection conducted in 2012, and 2013 NPDES permits requiring treatment upgrades for the Northern District WWTP and Agaña WWTP.

In November 2011, an *Order for Preliminary Relief RE: Deadlines for Outstanding Projects under the Amended Stipulated Order* (2011 Court Order) was entered into court. The effect of the 2011 Court Order terminated the 2006 amended stipulated order as described in the 2010 Final EIS. However, it did not resolve any claims for stipulated penalties for violations of the 2006 amended stipulated order prior to its termination. As preliminary relief, the 2011 Court Order included compliance requirements and deadlines for wastewater projects. The wastewater projects and compliance requirements outlined in the 2011 Court Order included interim primary treatment upgrades to the Northern District and Agaña WWTPs, interim effluent limits at the Northern District WWTP, infiltration/inflow analyses and sewer system evaluation surveys and complete upgrades to the Agat-Santa Rita, Baza Gardens, and Umatac-Merizo WWTPs. The 2011 Court Order also established requirements and programs for regular sewer cleaning, inspection, and initiation of new efforts to connect residents to the GWA sewer system.

In 2012, the USEPA's NEIC performed an inspection of the GWA's wastewater collection and treatment systems. The purpose of this inspection was to evaluate the management, operations, and maintenance of the wastewater collection systems and the NDPES-permitted WWTPs. The following is a summary of the significant findings by USEPA from the inspection:

- The GWA's sewage pump stations are subject to frequent power and equipment failures resulting in sewage spills.
- The GWA's aged and deteriorated sewer pipes are subject to excessive infiltration and inflow resulting in sewage spills and operational problems at the WWTPs.
- The number of spills from GWA's sewage collection system greatly exceeds spill rate norms for similar wastewater systems.
- The GWA reports effluent limit violations at each of its NPDES-permitted sewage treatment plants.
- Each of the GWA's WWTPs had out-of-service or defective equipment.
- Malfunctioning sludge digesters at the Northern District WWTP.
- Regular bypassing of treatment units at the Agat-Santa Rita and Umatac-Merizo WWTPs resulting in discharges of undertreated wastewater.
- Discharges from the Agat-Santa Rita, Baza Gardens, and Umatac-Merizo WWTPs are not disinfected and violate pathogen effluent limits at the WWTPs.
- The GWA is not properly measuring effluent flow rates at its NPDES-permitted sewage treatment plants.

In April 2013, the USEPA issued NPDES permits for the Northern District WWTP and the Agaña WWTP, which established discharge limits consistent with secondary treatment levels and Guam Water Quality Standards, including those for nutrients. Upgrades to both plants are needed to achieve compliance with the current NPDES permit.

In the years since the 2010 Final EIS, the GWA has made progress in complying with the 2011 Court Order including addressing significant findings from the 2012 USEPA NEIC inspection. However, implementation of capital improvement projects and improvements to the operation and maintenance of the existing GWA wastewater infrastructure are in the initial stages and require several years and significant funding to achieve full compliance. A program management consultant has been contracted by the GWA to assist in the management of the required court ordered projects. Some projects have been completed while others are in progress. A consultant has also been contracted by the USEPA through grant funding to provide technical assistance to the GWA related to staff training, asset management, Capital Improvement Plan program planning, and the development SOPs and programs for procurement,

contract administration, construction management and work inspection. Additional technical assistance anticipated to be provided through USEPA's consultant in collaboration with GWA include island-wide asset data collection and conditional assessment and GIS mapping.

In February 2013, the Consolidated Commission on Utilities approved the GWA's Capital Improvement Plan for FY 2013 through FY 2018. The Capital Improvement Plan serves as the GWA's blueprint for creating, maintaining, renewing, and replacing the crucial infrastructure that will support Guam's continued growth. The GWA Capital Improvement Plan incorporates the projects and deadlines identified in the 2011 Court Order and USEPA NEIC findings of significant deficiencies in the GWA's water and wastewater systems. Funding sources for GWA's Capital Improvement Plan projects include internal funding, system development charges, short-term loans, state revolving funds, federal grants, and issuance of bonds.

The island-wide GWA wastewater collection system has undergone periodic inspections and cleaning as required under the 2011 court order. In an effort to comply with the 2011 court order, the GWA is proceeding with infiltration and inflow analyses and sewer system evaluation surveys for the central and southern collection systems and has added on the northern collection system. The goal of the analyses is to collect flow metering and concurrent rainfall data to determine areas likely to be subject to excessive inflow and infiltration. The goal of the sewer system evaluations is to further investigate area likely to have excessive inflow infiltration and to identify its source and quantify the amount. The sewer system evaluation surveys would also include a plan to repair, rehabilitate or replace wastewater collection assets that permit excessive inflow and infiltration to enter the collection system. The inflow and infiltration analyses and sewer system evaluation surveys for southern Guam have been completed; for central Guam the inflow and infiltration analysis is completed and the sewer system evaluation survey is under way; and for northern Guam the inflow and infiltration analysis work was awarded in late 2014.

The inflow and infiltration analyses and sewer survey evaluation surveys in southern Guam were conducted as part of concurrent but separate evaluations that included the Agat-Santa WWTP, Baza Gardens WWTP and the Umatac-Merizo WWTP. The findings of the evaluation of each system is summarized below.

- Agat-Santa Rita: The evaluation of the wastewater system confirmed high levels of inflow and infiltration. Through investigations including closed-circuit television inspection, manhole evaluation, and smoke testing, potential significant contributors to inflow and infiltration were identified. It is anticipated improvements to identified significant contributors would have the potential to reduce the inflow and infiltration by 50%.
- Baza-Gardens: The sewer system evaluation survey identified pipe defects in older pipes generally located in Baza Garden. Manhole defects were generally located in Talafofo. However the identified defects do not appear to be severe enough to cause the high wet weather peaking factors identified by the flow metering and hydraulic modeling efforts. Currently there are four locations in the system that require vacuum pumping twice weekly, and would require additional improvements required to include the installation of four small pump stations.
- Umatac-Merizo: The evaluation of the wastewater system found evidence of significant groundwater infiltration. The evaluation noted the Umatac-Merizo collection system is aging and the pump stations in the system are nearing their end of their useful service life should be included in GWA's island-wide sewer rehabilitation program.

The wastewater system evaluations for southern Guam also considered a regional system combining flows of one or more of the Southern WWTPs. This combination of flows could provide several advantages in cost, operations, and management. Currently GWA is the procurement stage for consultant to design a new wastewater treatment plant on a new site to replace the existing Agat-Santa Rita WWTP. The new WWTP would also treat flows from the Baza Gardens WWTP and would have provisions for possible future expansion to accommodate flows from the Apra Harbor WWTP. The initial design flow would be a dry weather flow of 1.34 MGd (5.1 MLd) and a wet weather flow of 7.77 MGd (29.4 MLd). The total future plant design flow would be a dry weather flow of 4.6 MGd (17.4) and 13.2 MGd (50.0 MLd). In order to meet the requirements of the 2011 Court Order, the GWA will need the proposed Tipalao WWTP operational by December 2016. The proposed site has more space available, but property rights and easements with the DON must be finalized prior to design and construction. A joint WWTP with the U.S. Navy was previously designed for the proposed site, but only the Tipalao pump station that conveys treated effluent from Agat-Santa Rita WWTP to the Tipalao Ocean Outfall was constructed.

GWA's SCADA Master Plan was issued in April 2014. As of 2013, operations of the water and sewer systems were largely standalone, controlled locally and manually operated. Alarm notification is minimal, with abnormal conditions such as sanitary sewer overflows mostly discovered during routine checks or triggered by customer complaints. The goal of the SCADA Master Plan is to provide appropriate instrumentation at each site that is automated both locally and system-wide. Sites would be able to communicate with central computing infrastructure located principally at the future GWA/GPA administration building using GPA's robust island-wide mesh network radio system. The implementation of the SCADA system is planned to occur in several phases over a 6-year period. Construction is anticipated to begin in July 2016 and end in October 2020. With the successful implementation of the SCADA Master Plan, it is anticipated that sanitary sewer overflows will be reduced significantly.

The existing wastewater collection system for Alternative A provides service to DoD installations on Finegayan. This wastewater collection system is primarily a gravity sewer system with two main trunk sewers connected to the GWA wastewater collection system. The existing wastewater collection system discharges to the GWA collection system at a manhole located on Route 3, conveying flows through an existing GWA interceptor sewer ranging in size from 30 inches (76 cm) to 42 inches (107 cm) in diameter along Route 3 that feeds into the Northern District WWTP.

A study was conducted by DoD in support of the 2010 Final EIS to evaluate the GWA sewer capacity along Route 3 and Route 9 from the tie-in at AAFB to the Northern District WWTP. The scope of the study included flow monitoring, a manhole survey, hydraulic modeling, model calibration, and sewer capacity evaluation. Sewer capacity was based on the flow depth to pipe diameter ratio. A sewer pipe was defined as deficient if the modeled flow depth was more than the maximum pipe diameter ratio below:

- For pipe diameter less than 15 inches (38 cm), maximum flow depth to pipe diameter ratio = 0.50.
- For pipe diameter greater than 15 inches (38 cm), maximum flow depth to pipe diameter ratio = 0.75.

Overall, the manhole survey indicated the condition of the manhole interior and covers were in good condition. Manholes that were noted in poor condition with signs of past sulfuric corrosion were located near the AAFB gate. Manholes located on the 42-inch (107-cm) interceptor sewer were noted to have manhole covers in poor condition, but fair interior condition. The hydraulic modeling results for the existing condition indicated the sewer along Route 3 and Route 9 can adequately convey current flows during dry and wet weather conditions. There was one deficient pipe during the wet-weather conditions

located immediately upstream from the Northern District WWTP. However, this did not represent a sanitary sewer overflow condition according to the modeling result and per discussions with GWA is not expected to overflow. This section might warrant additional investigation for any projected increased flow.

A request for information from GWA included recently obtained closed circuit television footage of the main sewer lines from AAFB to the Northern District WWTP, mostly routed along Routes 3 and 9. This footage was reviewed and revealed that the reinforced concrete pipe sewer lines appear to be in a state of deterioration. The recently awarded sewer system evaluation survey should yield additional information on the state of the Northern District sewer collection system, but those results will not be available until after publication of the Final SEIS.

The Northern District WWTP would treat all the direct wastewater flows from active duty personnel and their dependents, the on-base civilian workforce, and industrial flows from on-base facilities. The Northern District WWTP has a design capacity of 12 MGd (45.4 MLd). Interim primary treatment upgrades at the Northern District WWTP were completed in December 2012. A capacity evaluation following the completion of the primary treatment upgrades has shown the Northern District WWTP has the ability to treat wastewater to primary treatment standards up to 9 MGd (34 MLd). The Northern District WWTP is currently not able to meet the new treatment discharge limits of the 2013 NPDES permit. The implementation timeline for planning, designing, constructing, and bringing operational the required treatment system upgrades to meet the new discharge requirements of the 2013 permit requires negotiations between the GWA and the USEPA.

The Northern District WWTP would treat the majority of the increased indirect wastewater flows that would be generated by the temporary construction workforce and induced civilian population. The Agaña WWTP would treat a negligible (<1%) indirect wastewater flows for this alternative. The Agaña WWTP has a design capacity of 12 MGd (45.4 MLd). Interim primary treatment upgrades have been implemented at the Agaña WWTP as of March 2014. The interim improvements at the Agaña WWTP would allow the plant to have an operational capacity to treat wastewater to primary treatment standards up to an average daily flow of 12 MGd (45 MLd). However, with the issuance of an NPDES permit in 2013, the Agaña WWTP currently has no operational capacity to meet the new treatment discharge limits. The implementation timeline for planning, designing, constructing, and bringing operational the required treatment system upgrades to meet the new discharge requirements of the 2013 permit requires negotiations between the GWA and the USEPA.

The southern NPDES-permitted GWA WWTPs include the Agat-Santa Rita WWTP, Baza Gardens WWTP, and Umatac Merizo WWTP. All of these WWTPs have various operational issues requiring compliance actions. There are also some collection system deficiencies requiring attention. As required by the 2011 Court Order, the GWA is planning to upgrade the Agat-Santa Rita WWTP, Baza Gardens WWTP, and Umatac Merizo WWTP by 2018. The southern GWA WWTPs would likely receive wastewater from the indirect induced population resulting from the proposed action, but is not expected to receive wastewater from the indirect construction workforce, which is expected to be housed within the northern wastewater service area.

Solid Waste

The existing solid waste infrastructure has changed since the publication of the 2010 Final EIS. Solid waste continues to be collected and taken off-site for disposal. Currently, DoD contractors pick up waste from the Finegayan site and take it to the Harmon Transfer Station for disposal at the Layon Landfill. Other waste not accepted by the Layon Landfill continues to be disposed at either AAFB or Naval Base Guam Apra Harbor facilities.

The municipal solid waste area of the AAFB landfill is in the closure process. The AAFB landfill construction and demolition waste, asbestos waste, concrete crushing, and green waste mulching areas are planned for continued operation and permitted appropriately.

The DON is currently coordinating with the GEPA regarding the status of the permit for the Naval Base Guam Landfill. The Solid Waste Working Group consisting of the DoD, GEPA, and USEPA was established to coordinate and resolve landfill permitting issues, as well as other solid waste issues on Guam.

One new solid waste initiative being pursued for Guam is the "Guam Zero Waste Plan," dated June 2013, with the goal of reducing solid waste. This GovGuam initiative is partially funded by DoD and OEA, and has DoD support. This initiative has the goals of:

- Developing solid waste targets.
- Mobilizing political leadership and legislation to achieve targets.
- Incentivizing solid waste reduction.
- Developing infrastructure for recycling and resource recovery.
- Implementing a marketing campaign.
- Developing an effective enforcement process.

This initiative has the potential to reduce solid waste generation and disposal challenges.

Information Technology and Communications

The existing IT/COMM utility includes existing DoD and commercial telecommunication duct banks, manholes/handholes, and connection buildings. The existing DoD IT/COMM infrastructure has extensive high bandwidth fiber optic distribution systems present throughout the Finegayan site. This infrastructure includes a system of duct banks and manholes/handholes that feed from existing Building 112 on Finegayan. Based on discussions with Finegayan personnel, the DON telecommunication node at Building 112 has sufficient spare connectivity capacity to provide government telephone and data services for the proposed new facilities. However, the existing telecommunication distribution system does not have capacity to feed the proposed alternative; which would require additional conduit and wiring.

Existing commercial phone and television services at Finegayan are provided through a combination of overhead and underground distribution lines from local service providers. Telephone services at the Finegayan site are currently provided by GTA TeleGuam via the existing Astumbo telephone switching station along Route 3. Television services at Finegayan are currently provided by MCV from an overhead distribution line along Route 3.

4.1.14.2 Environmental Consequences

The assessment of impacts associated with utilities assumed the implementation of sustainability strategies as described in Section 8.6, Sustainability and Smart Growth. These strategies include measures

to achieve federally mandated levels of energy use reduction, water use reduction, waste reduction, and total energy from renewable sources.

Electrical Power

The existing power distribution system at Finegayan is not capable of meeting increased demand from the proposed action. Thus, Alternative A includes an expanded electrical power distribution system and a SCADA system with additional power feeds from the GPA. Based on the load projections for both the cantonment and family housing, no upgrade would be required to the GPA's generating capacity since the total load increase would be within the capacity of their generating plants. However, upgrades to existing 34.5 kV transmission power lines would be required to stay within operating parameters. This electrical power distribution system for Alternative A as described in Section 2.4.4.1 has been developed to handle the increased demand from the proposed action. There would be no direct long-term significant impacts on current power customers, with only potentially short-term power outages during construction of the expanded system. The potential for short-term power outages would be minimized through construction phasing, use of temporary generators, and/or temporary connections to alternative power sources where necessary, which would minimize downtime. Coordination and approval requirements for utility outages would be conducted in accordance with Naval Facilities Engineering Command Marianas Utility Manual. Outage notices would be provided a minimum of 30 days in advance. The island-wide electrical power generating system owned and operated by GPA has adequate capacity to provide for the additional demands from the proposed action.

Based on a load flow analysis performed by the GPA, which took into account all estimated future known DoD electrical loads and estimated increased electrical demand from induced civilian/construction workforce/and organic civilian growth through the year 2028; the load flow analysis indicated the 34.5 kV transmission system from the Harmon Substation to the AAFB Substation would require upgrading. Implementing this upgrade would be required for all proposed alternatives. The upgrade would be installed underground from Harmon Substation to the AAFB Substation. The proposed new Finegayan substation would be a dual feed system from the Harmon Substation and the AAFB Substation, and thus would have more reliable electrical power service as the underground transmission system would better withstand typhoons.

With the proposed improvements to electrical transmission systems and measures to minimize outages during construction, long- and short-term direct impacts to the electrical systems would be less than significant, both during construction and operation.

Potable Water

The existing DoD water system at Finegayan does not have the additional capacity to handle the increased demand from the proposed action. The proposed potable water distribution system for Alternative A as described in Section 2.4.4.1 has been developed to handle the system demands of the proposed action. The current water system serving existing facilities would remain in service, with interconnections to the proposed water system, including the SCADA system, to provide for redundancy and operational efficiency. There are seven active DON water production wells currently producing water on Finegayan and one operational well on standby being used as an aquifer monitoring well. Through the use of BMPs and protective design features, it appears that it may be feasible to keep the DON Finegayan wells in service. Agreement in principle with GEPA on the use of BMPs and protective design features to keep the DON wells in service has been obtained. All construction and operational activities within the wellhead protection zone would be done in accordance with GEPA regulations, as described above. There are also some GWA water production wells in the area along Route 3. Development affecting the GWA wells

would also be subject to GEPA review and potential application of the same BMPs and protective design features.

There would be no significant direct, short-term impact to current DoD water customers as the proposed system would supplement any lost water production. During construction, the proposed system would have excess capacity until the Marine Corps fully occupies the proposed installation. It should also be noted that the water production from the existing Finegayan wells is used to meet demands from both existing facilities and operations at Finegayan, Barrigada and other DON users as needed. It is also anticipated that the proposed water supply wells at AAFB would be installed during the early phases of construction.

The short- and long-term direct impact to the Finegayan DoD potable water system from Alternative A is therefore considered less than significant during both construction and final operational conditions.

DoD Potable Water System

The DoD transmission system needs to form a loop along Route 3, Route 1, and Route 9 and connect the Air Force and DON water systems to effectively and securely convey water to the DoD installations located throughout Northern Guam. The entirety of this transmission loop is not part of the proposed action, but is a future DON/DoD water system goal. The improvements and upgrades to the off-base DoD water transmission system required to support the proposed action would not have any adverse effects upon the existing DoD water system. The construction of the replacement mains could require outages during construction but would be installed adjacent to the existing mains and switched over in phases to minimize water service interruptions to current DoD customers.

As part of the DoD water system improvements to support the proposed action, approximately 11 new water supply wells are proposed to be installed at AAFB. It should be noted that one of the existing wells at AAFB had shown elevated levels of chlorides (relative to the other AAFB wells) in early 2013. AAFB has reduced pumping time for this well in order to maintain lower chloride levels in the system. The NGLA concern and salinity issue are discussed in more detail below.

The short- and long-term direct impacts to the DoD potable water system with the implementation of Alternative A would be less than significant during both construction and during final operational conditions because the improvements would provide adequate potable water to meet current needs, and the proposed Marine Corps facilities would be in compliance with regulatory requirements.

GWA Water System

Overall long-term, direct and indirect potable water impacts from the proposed action include those to the GWA potable water system because of induced civilian growth and the additional construction workforce. The estimated long-term increase in potable water demand to the GWA potable water system would peak during construction around year 2021 at 0.84 MGd (3.18 MLd). This estimate does not include forecast organic civilian growth. The refurbished Tumon-Maui well would provide an additional 1.3 MGd (5.17 MLd) of permitted capacity, but based on USGS recommendations an additional 0.8 MGd (3.18 MLd) rate of water production is preferred for aquifer management purposes. DoD has connection points within DoD water system where it can supply water to GWA, if requested. Some of the connections serving residential/commercial areas are closed because GWA is currently producing enough water in those areas. The GWRDG would coordinate sharing of water between DON and GWA and other water management strategies. The total estimated increased demand on GWA potable water system in the year 2028, including all proposed action-related induced civilian growth and organic civilian growth, would be 3.74 MGd (14.16 MLd), of which 0.28 MGd (1.06 MLd) would be attributable to the proposed action.

It would be expected that the GWA could meet the increased demand both during construction and in the year 2028 when the relocation is scheduled to be completed. Water distribution could be a major issue for the GWA, regardless of whether or not the proposed action occurs. However, the Guam Legislature has recently authorized the GWA to finance improvements to its water system. In addition, an assessment of the northern Guam GWA water system is planned for the near future to establish what improvements should be made. Thus, the short and long-term indirect impact to the GWA water system from the proposed action would be less than significant, due to the small increase in demand from the proposed action. During construction, DoD could supply additional water to the GWA to meet the increased demand from the construction workforce. Thus, the short-term, direct impacts on the GWA water system during construction would be less than significant.

NGLA Water Extraction

Forecasted water demand for Alternative A does not peak during construction, as it would have under the proposed action in the 2010 Final EIS, due to the reduced number of imported construction workers. The forecasted water demand increases steadily through year 2028, due to the indirect impact of induced and organic civilian growth. Total average daily water extraction from the NGLA from all sources (the DoD water system, the GWA water system, and a few private wells) is estimated to be 47.0 MGd (177.9 MLd) in year 2028 (USGS 2013a). With proper management, this quantity is within the estimated sustainable yield of 80.5 MGd (304.8 MLd) (GovGuam 1992).

As discussed in Section 4.1.2.1 of this SEIS, the USGS has developed a numerical groundwater model as a tool to assist water resource managers in estimating the effects of selected groundwater pumping, as well as climate scenarios, on the water supply. The numerical groundwater model is being used to estimate the regional effects to groundwater availability from various withdrawal and recharge scenarios that include the increased withdrawal due to the proposed action and all other known future DoD actions, as well as organic growth of the Guam civilian population. The results from the model assist water resource managers in planning, designing, and managing water systems that will produce a sustainable and reliable freshwater supply (USGS 2013a). The results of the USGS study confirm the recharge rate of the NGLA used in the GovGuam (1992) study, but indicate that increased withdrawal from the NGLA may result in higher levels of chloride concentrations as compared to the 2010 base year scenario. The model indicates that these chloride concentration spikes would be a localized phenomenon, in which simulated salinity levels (i.e., measured by chloride concentration) in three wells (two GWA and one DoD) in the Finegayan basin moved into the cautionary classification. However, by redistributing withdrawal rates among the extraction wells, it could be possible to meet the water demands and maintain acceptable salinities over all existing and proposed GWA and DoD wells. There are connection points within the DoD water system where water can be supplied to GWA if needed. While some of these connections serving residential/commercial areas are closed because GWA is currently producing enough water in those areas, DoD has the ability to reopen or restore these connections and provide water to GWA if GWA decreases its production.

The USGS model has limitations due to uncertainties regarding the actual conditions within the aquifer. As more data become available for inclusion in the model, the reliability of results can be improved. According to the USGS study, additional efforts are needed to improve the model, including the rehabilitation and expansion of the hydrologic data collection network, as well as monitoring to ensure sustainable management of NGLA (USGS 2013b). Specifically, this would require rehabilitation of 12 existing deep monitoring wells, placement of 7 additional deep monitoring wells in basins with little or no monitoring coverage, closure of one existing monitoring well, relocation of one existing monitoring well

due to proposed widening of Route 3, and establishment of a periodic maintenance program (USGS 2013b).

Based on the above, the operation phase of Alternative A could result in short-term, localized significant impacts to the affected basin within the NGLA but less than significant impacts to the overall NGLA. The significance of groundwater impacts resulting from implementation of Alternative A would be similar to that associated with implementing Alternatives B, C, D and E.

As potential mitigation for the localized significant impact, the DoD would, as appropriate, implement enhanced water conservation measures for the proposed action, improve existing water systems to reduce system leaks, adjust pumping rates at DoD wells, use existing wells, and/or increase the use of surface water from Fena Reservoir to reduce withdrawals from the NGLA.

The DoD would continue to support the GWRDG and would support the USGS's recommendation to rehabilitate and expand the hydrologic data collection network and monitoring necessary to ensure sustainable management of NGLA. The FY 2014 NDAA directed the Secretary of Defense to convene the EAC in part to develop an implementation plan that will address public infrastructure requirements necessary to support the preferred alternative. The implementation plan will detail descriptions of work, costs, and schedules for completion of construction, improvements, and repairs to Guam public infrastructure affected by the realignment, including rehabilitation and expansion of the NGLA monitoring well network. Section 8102 of the FY 2014 Consolidated Appropriations Act (Public Law No. 113-76) appropriated $106.4 million to the Secretary of Defense, acting through the OEA, for civilian water and wastewater improvements on Guam. These funds will remain available until expended.

Therefore, the groundwater model, along with an improved network of wells to monitor groundwater levels and water quality, would be used to sustainably manage the NGLA. The USGS/UOG-WERI would conduct periodic monitoring of the aquifer groundwater chemistry to optimize the system and adjust pumping rates if chloride levels show an increase. This would ensure increased pumping does not adversely affect military or non-military sources of potable water. Monitoring the chloride concentrations in the basins and maintaining the capability to shift pumping to wells further from impacted basins if high chloride concentrations are detected, would reduce potential negative short- and long-term impacts on this groundwater resource. This approach would also allow adjustments in pumping to address changes in precipitation patterns resulting from climate change or long-term drought.

To ensure sustainable management of the NGLA, the DoD supports expansion of the hydrologic data collection network and monitoring, including rehabilitation and expansion of current water-resource monitoring in the NGLA. The DoD would include the rehabilitation and expansion of the hydrologic data collection network (i.e. deep monitoring wells) in the EAC's implementation plan. The FY 2014 NDAA directed the Secretary of Defense to convene the EAC in part to develop an implementation plan which will address assistance to support public infrastructure requirements necessary to support the preferred alternative. As appropriate, the EAC process will support the identification of specific projects utilizing DoD funds via the OEA to support public infrastructure requirements, and would address the requirement for installation of deep monitoring wells and monitoring of NGLA.

Proposed activities in the July 2010 MOU establishing the GWRDG include the following:

- Cooperation among the parties in completing studies related to meeting the water needs of Guam including NGLA sustainability studies, which will be coordinated with the GEPA, the USGS, and the UOG/WERI, as needed.

- Cooperation among the parties in selection of future water well sites.
- Cooperation among the parties in developing appropriate plans for the integration of new water production and distribution infrastructure with existing water systems.
- Shared water resources as needed to address urgent needs using DoD/GWA water system connection points where can be exchanged between the two systems if requested. Some of these connections serving residential/commercial areas are closed because GWA is currently producing enough water in those areas. The GWRDG would coordinate sharing of water between DON and GWA and other water management strategies.
- Discuss appropriate adjustments to pumping rates of GWA and DoD wells to resolve any water quantity and quality issues.

Groundwater Under the Direct Influence of Surface Water

In a December 2013 formal letter to the GWA, GEPA declared that Guam's groundwater is not considered GWUDI of surface water. Therefore, all such designated production wells would not be required to have additional water treatment above what is currently being performed.

Wastewater

Wastewater generated from Alternative A would be collected and conveyed to the Northern District WWTP for treatment and disposal. The DoD estimates for wastewater flows to the Northern District WWTP are summarized in Table 4.1.14-1. Direct wastewater flows include all wastewater flows that would be generated by active duty personnel and their dependents, the on-base civilian workforce, and industrial flows from on-base facilities. Indirect wastewater flows include increased flow from induced civilian population growth resulting from the military relocation, increased construction workforce, and all other anticipated DoD projects. The forecasted organic Guam civilian population growth also contributes to the increase in future wastewater flow to the plant.

Table 4.1.14-1. Northern District WWTP Wastewater Flows

Wastewater Impact	*Total Monthly Average Flow (MGd)*	*Total Monthly Maximum Flow (MGd)*	*% Increase Average Flow from Baseline*
Baseline	5.1	11.48	NA
Notional Increase	2.68	4.77	NA
Direct[1]	1.23	2.08	24%
Indirect[2]	0.61	0.81	12%
Guam Civilian Growth	0.84	1.88	16%
Total Future Flows (2028)	**7.78**	**16.25**	**53%**

Notes: [1]Direct includes only project, or cantonment/family housing, and new incoming Marine Corps personnel.
[2]Indirect includes non-project, other DoD, and induced impacts, including ACE. NA = not applicable.

As shown in Table 4.1.14-1, the total future flow at the steady state year 2028 for this alternative, which includes the flow from the proposed action and Guam civilian growth, is estimated to increase the average baseline flow by 53% at the Northern District WWTP. The estimated direct and indirect wastewater flows represent a 36% increase from the baseline.

The existing wastewater collection system at Finegayan cannot handle the increase in demand from the proposed action. The proposed wastewater collection system for Alternative A, as described in Chapter 2 of this SEIS, has been developed to handle all current flows for areas served by the current Finegayan wastewater collection system, in addition to the increased flows from the proposed action. The proposed

wastewater collection system would connect to the GWA collection system along Route 3 through a relief sewer. The pump stations will connect to the SCADA system at the central monitoring station.

In 2010, the DON conducted a sewer capacity study (DON 2010) using a hydraulic model developed for the GWA WRMP that was modified and calibrated with 2010 flow monitoring data. Based on the flow scenario in the sewer capacity study (which was similar to the 2010 Final EIS proposed action estimated flows), the GWA interceptor sewer along Route 3 and Route 9 can adequately convey dry- and wet-weather flows. The GWA interceptor sewer ranges in size from 30 inches (76 cm) to 42 inches (107 cm) in diameter along Routes 3 and 9. There is one segment of each sewer size where the maximum flow depth could be three quarters of the pipe diameter at peak flows. Updated sewer collection system model runs were completed and the results show that the existing sewers have adequate capacity to handle the projected flow in year 2028. However, in late 2014 the DON obtained closed circuit television footage from GWA of the main sewer lines from AAFB to the Northern District WWTP, mostly routed along Routes 3 and 9. Based on available information from closed-circuit television footage of the Northern District WWTP collection system, the concrete reinforced pipe sewer line from AAFB to the Northern District WWTP along Routes 3 and 9 is in a state of deteriorated condition that requires rehabilitation or replacement. Therefore, this operations impact is significant but mitigable.

GovGuam received funding from USEPA to conduct the sewer system evaluation survey in northern Guam. GWA awarded a sewer system evaluation survey contract of the northern collection system in late 2014, but those results were not available at the time of publication of the Final SEIS.

The Northern District WWTP currently treats wastewater to primary treatment standards. The 2013 NPDES permit for the plant requires discharge to meet secondary treatment and Guam Water Quality Standards, including those for nutrients. The Northern District WWTP requires upgrades to meet the NPDES permit standards. Until the required upgrades are operational, additional projected wastewater flows from the proposed action and all other sources would be treated to primary treatment standards. Increasing the wastewater flow to a non-compliant treatment plant would be a significant direct impact during the period of non-compliance with the permit. Because some of the proposed construction would occur during this period of non-compliance, there would be direct and unmitigable significant impacts to the wastewater system until the Northern District WWTP upgrades are completed.

The significance of impacts for Alternative A is the same as that assessed for Alternatives B, C, and E. Upgrading the Northern District WWTP to current treatment standards (as required by the 2013 NPDES permit) would mitigate significant impacts to the wastewater system on Guam. The FY 2014 NDAA directed the Secretary of Defense to convene the EAC in part to develop an implementation plan that will address public infrastructure requirements necessary to support the preferred alternative. The implementation plan will detail descriptions of work, costs, and schedules for completion of construction, improvements, and repairs to Guam public infrastructure affected by the realignment, including improvements and upgrades to the Guam wastewater system. Section 8102 of the FY 2014 Consolidated Appropriations Act (Public Law No. 113-76) appropriated $106.4 million to the Secretary of Defense, acting through the OEA, for civilian water and wastewater improvements on Guam. These funds will remain available until expended.

The required improvements to treatment from the newly issued NPDES permits need an agreed upon timeline for implementation. Obtaining funding, performing design and construction, and bringing the new portions of the WWTP into operational status is a time-consuming endeavor and must be given a reasonable time for proper implementation. Ultimately, this is dependent upon the GWA and the USEPA reaching an agreement on a suitable implementation timeline.

The Agaña WWTP would not receive direct DoD wastewater flows from the proposed action, but would be indirectly affected by the military relocation due to increased wastewater flows from the induced civilian growth. The DoD estimates for wastewater flows to the Agaña WWTP is summarized in Table 4.1.14-2.

Table 4.1.14-2. Agaña WWTP Wastewater Flows

Wastewater Impact	*Total Average Day Flow (MGd)*	*Total Monthly Maximum Flow (MGd)*	*% Increase from Baseline*
Baseline	5.3	7.0	NA
Notional Increase	0.9	1.2	NA
Direct[1]	0.00	0.00	0%
Indirect[2]	0.04	0.06	0.8%
Guam Civilian Growth	0.88	1.16	16.6%
Total Future Flows (2028)	**6.2**	**8.2**	**17%**

Notes: [1]Direct includes only project, or cantonment/family housing, and new incoming Marine Corps personnel.
[2]Indirect includes non-project, other DoD, and induced impacts, including ACE. NA = not applicable.

As shown in Table 4.1.14-2, the total future flow for the steady-state year 2028 is estimated to increase baseline flow by 17% at the Agaña WWTP. However, only a very small percentage of the estimated increase is from indirect impacts from the proposed action.

Treatment upgrades are also required for the Agaña WWTP. The situation with the Agaña WWTP is similar to the Northern District WWTP with the requirement of primary treatment upgrades (already implemented as required by the 2011 Court Order) and treatment upgrades as required by the 2013 NPDES permit. Under Alternative A, the increased wastewater flows from the proposed action would be from induced civilian growth (0.04 MGd) and considered negligible (less than 1% of the total projected flow [see Table 4.1.14-2]). Therefore, consistent with impact assessment criteria in this SEIS, the impact from the proposed action to Agaña WWTP would be less than significant.

The GWA southern WWTPs (Agat-Santa Rita WWTP, Baza Gardens WWTP, Umatac-Merizo WWTP, and Inarajan WWTP) would not receive direct DoD wastewater flows from the proposed action, but would be indirectly affected by the military relocation, due to increased indirect wastewater flows from the induced civilian growth, as well as organic civilian growth in the region. The increased wastewater flow from indirect impacts from the proposed action to the four southern WWTPs is estimated to total 0.02 MGd (0.08 MLd); a small percentage of the total capacity of the plants. Upgrades to the GWA southern WWTPs are required under the 2011 Court Order and planning and design are in progress. The Guam Legislature has recently authorized the GWA to finance improvements to its wastewater system. Due to the negligible estimated increased flow to these southern treatment and collection systems from indirect sources, the long-term direct and indirect impact of the proposed action on southern GWA wastewater systems would be less than significant.

Increased sewage flow from the proposed action would be handled by the existing GWA sewer lines mostly along Routes 3 and 9 from AAFB to the Northern District WWTP. As discussed in the affected environment section, these lines are in a state of deterioration. The increased flow from the proposed action could accelerate this deterioration and result in significant impacts to this portion of the Northern district sewer collection system. Potential mitigation would be rehabilitation or replacement of the sewer lines.

Other Impacts During Construction

During construction of the proposed action, less than significant impacts would result from potential service outages and sewage spills. The impacts for Alternative A are the same as those assessed for Alternatives B, C, D, and E. These impacts would be minimized through compliance with the DON's utilities outage procedures and implementation of BMPs such as: coordination with utility providers and permitting agencies, and prior to excavation identifying existing underground utility lines through utility research, toning, or potholing. Other potential BMPs may include constructing sewers during low flow periods, by-pass pumping, and having pump trucks on stand-by.

Other Impacts During Operation

Other long-term direct operational impacts related to implementing the proposed action would include increases to power demands; operator staffing and training; sludge handling; fats, oils and grease; and industrial wastewater. These impacts would be partially offset by the Marine Corps contributing to the GWA revenues for operations and maintenance as a new rate paying customer, by payment of a service development charge, and by BMPs such as the implementation of an on-base program to control fats, oils, and grease with grease traps and the pretreatment of industrial wastewater with oil-water separators or other applicable pretreatment systems. Therefore, these operational impacts would be less than significant. The impacts for Alternative A are the same as those assessed for Alternatives B, C, D and E.

Solid Waste

The environmental consequences for the solid waste utility associated with the population buildup for Alternative A are generally limited to planned construction of a solid waste transfer station and recycling facility as described in Chapter 2 of this SEIS. The existing Guam solid waste infrastructure consisting of the Layon Landfill and Harmon Transfer Station have adequate capacity to accept the increased generation of wastes for the proposed action. Existing solid waste services would continue during construction. The DON updated the Final Comprehensive Construction and Demolition and Solid Waste Management Plan for Guam Military Relocation, including the green waste management sections. The Utilities and Site Improvement (U&SI) contractor would be required to process/compost green waste on-site. As part of construction waste management, contractors would be required to submit a green waste processing/composting plan to the DON and obtain required solid waste permits for green waste processing and composting from GEPA. The DON would review the contractors' project-specific waste management plans prior to their submittal to GEPA and would provide oversight during the construction. C&D debris generated during the buildup would be handled by the utilities and site improvements (U&SI) contractors at a designated laydown area. The U&SI contractor would be required to divert all the green waste and a minimum 60% of the C&D debris from disposal. The larger-sized green waste consisting of trees and stumps would be processed into mulch and the smaller-sized green waste would be processed into compost. The C&D debris would mainly consist of concrete that would be crushed and used as lower-graded aggregate. Construction and demolition debris would be processed for reuse or disposed in permitted facilities in accordance with all regulatory requirements, EOs, and DoD requirements.

After the proposed Solid Waste Transfer Station and Recycling Center are built at the cantonment, the handling of solid waste would be integrated with the new facilities. The long-term increase in solid waste generated by the additional DoD population at Finegayan would be managed by the new transfer station, recycling center, and planned additional solid waste handling trucks/equipment. The off-base long-term, direct impact would consist of increased solid waste container trucks hauling the processed municipal solid waste to Harmon Transfer Station, and recycled waste to the designated recycling contractors (e.g.,

cardboard, scrap metal, glass). The potential long-term, direct impact on the Guam solid waste infrastructure support systems would be less than significant.

The new Layon Landfill is designed to account for the level of municipal solid waste projections from the 2010 Final EIS. Therefore, it has the capacity to accommodate the projected municipal solid waste for the reduced levels of the current proposed action. The reduction in the generation of solid waste under the current proposed action versus the 2010 proposed action is a beneficial effect, because this substantially reduces the amount of landfill waste over time than was previously planned. The C&D debris and green wastes that cannot be recycled or reused, as well as wastes that are prohibited at Layon Landfill would be disposed in existing disposal facilities in accordance with all regulatory requirements, EOs, and DoD requirements. The Layon Landfill and the permitted private hardfill facilities are operating within their regulatory requirements. The proposed action would be in compliance with all applicable GEPA solid waste permit terms and conditions that routinely include specific measures to protect human health and the environment. Therefore, there would be less than significant long-term direct and indirect impacts to the solid waste resources on Guam for Alternative A, both during construction and operation.

Information Technology and Communications

The current DoD IT/COMM infrastructure at Finegayan would remain in place during and after the proposed new facilities are constructed and in operation. Any existing lines for areas that would be under new roads, parking lots, or other areas subject to loads at ground surface would have to be encased in concrete, and several existing communication lines would require rerouting. During this rerouting construction, close coordination with Naval Computer and Telecommunications Station operations would be required to ensure any critical communication lines impacted would be kept in operation via alternate signal routing. Existing Building 112 currently has adequate connection capacity to handle additional IT/COMM connectivity that would be required by the proposed alternative at Finegayan, but additional distribution of conduit and lines would need to be installed to properly interconnect the DoD communications requirements. New duct banks required for Alternative A as described in Chapter 2 of this SEIS include a duct bank of up to twelve 4-inch (10-cm) conduits looped between the main IT/COMM distribution facilities, as well as a system of duct banks and various conduits distributed in and around the site connecting the main distribution facilities to each building or end user. Various cables types would be required within this system of conduits, including 144 and 288 strand fiber optic cables, copper cables with 600 pair telephone lines, and smaller cables to individual buildings.

Additional inter-base IT/COMM connectivity would be required as described in Chapter 2. This includes the connection between AAFB and the existing Tata cable landing facility in southern Guam, which would require new rights of way along some southern roads and the access road to the Tata facility.

The current commercial IT/COMM facilities have adequate capacity within nearby infrastructure. Both GTA TeleGuam and MCV have indicated that the commercial telephone and television switches have capacity for the proposed new facilities, but would require new duct banks within Finegayan. Existing duct banks for the commercial system could be rerouted for the proposed new development should that be required. This could cause short-term interruption to commercial service, of less than 1 day, during the construction phase; but with no permanent or long-term consequences to the IT/COMM commercial infrastructure.

Therefore, the overall short- and long-term, direct impact to IT/COMM would be less than significant, both during construction and in operation.

4.1.15 Socioeconomics and General Services

Because of the relatively small size of the island of Guam, most of the anticipated socioeconomic impacts resulting from implementation of the proposed action are expected to affect the island as a whole. Therefore, much of the discussion in this section is not focused on geographical variations, as in other resource sections of this SEIS. This section begins with an Affected Environment section that provides a current (i.e., updated from the 2010 Final EIS) and historical perspective on Guam's socioeconomic status, including Population Characteristics, Economic Characteristics, Public Services, Sociocultural Issues, and Land Acquisition. This section provides the baseline context for the analysis of the relocation of Marines to Guam, which is relevant to all alternatives presented in this chapter. A socioeconomic impact analysis, that is also relevant to all action alternatives, is then provided with respect to five components of Environmental Consequences: Population Impacts, Economic Impacts, Public Services, Sociocultural Impacts, and Land Acquisition Impacts.

This section of this SEIS also summarizes a detailed socioeconomic impact assessment performed in 2012-2013 to update and revise the 2010 SIAS conducted for the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 9: Appendix F). The updated SIAS is provided in its entirety in this SEIS as Appendix D. It was prepared with the best available information at time of writing on relevant topics such as construction conditions, military personnel numbers, and relocation schedules.

4.1.15.1 Affected Environment

A comprehensive discussion of the affected environment pertinent to Guam's socioeconomic attributes and general services is presented in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 16: Affected Environment, pages 16-1 to 16-66). The following affected environment description includes information from the 2010 Final EIS as well as any significant updates to the 2010 SIAS.

<u>Historical and Economic Overview</u>

Guam's socioeconomic history has been heavily influenced by over 300 years of Spanish rule, historic American occupation, the battles of WWII and Korea, and the Japanese occupation. Since WWII, Guam's economic history has been volatile, led by changes in population and global events in the military, social, and natural spheres.

Post-war reconstruction and the formation of new U.S. military bases in the 1940s and 1950s were the basis for Guam's first major economic expansion and the initial placement of contemporary infrastructure. In the 1960s, Guam's tourist industry grew due to the lifting of visitor security clearance requirements and the initiation of Pan American Airway services from Japan to Guam. This growth also led to indirect growth in related industries such as construction, recreational fishing and diving, commercial fishing and retail trade.

Guam's economy stagnated in the 1970s and early 1980s, partially in response to the 1973 Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries oil embargo. Construction activity and visitor arrivals declined over the decade. In the latter part of the 1980s, Cold War military spending and the closing of U.S. bases in the Philippines increased Guam's military population (including dependents) to a level not seen since the 1960s (up to 23,790 in 1987), thereby adding to its economic base. However, the military population on Guam fell through the 1990s due to the relocation of some temporary troops and the closure of Naval Air Station Hagåtña, as shown in Table 4.1.15-1. Guam saw a drastic increase in visitors in the mid-1990s, but this dropped off significantly at the end of the decade due to the collapse of Asian financial markets

and the crash of a Korean Air Lines plane. While visitor numbers have increased since that low mark, the peak levels experienced in the mid-1990s have yet to be recaptured.

Table 4.1.15-1. Combined Military and their Dependents Population on Guam, Selected Years

1950	***1960***	***1970***	***1980***	***1987***	***1990***
26,617	23,300	19,777	20,000	23,790	19,610
1993	***1994***	***1997***	***2000***	***2007***	***2013***
22,077	15,865	13,002	11,624	12,337	13,112

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau 2000; GBSP 2013; JRM Total Force Manpower 2013.

From 2000 through 2013, Guam's economy has continued to mirror its volatile recent past. From 2001 to 2003, Guam's economy contracted. Unadjusted for inflation, total payroll declined by 2%, employment declined by 4%, and individual salaries increased by 1%. From 2004 to 2006, partially in response to the announcement of the proposed action, Guam's economy showed signs of expansion. In 2005 tourism was the island's second largest private industry (following the Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate sector) and both the primary Japanese and secondary Korean market were growing at that time. Many real estate developments were financed and constructed in anticipation of the military buildup as proposed in 2010.

Between 2008 and 2011, Guam's tourism industry continued to show weakness. Following the March 11, 2011 Japanese earthquake and tsunami, the decline in tourism activity culminated with a large decline in visits from Japan. This large decline in Japanese tourism set the stage for a turnaround. In response to weak tourism (primarily a product of weak Japanese visitor numbers), the Guam Visitors Bureau made a decision to attempt to attract visitors from other countries. Guam Visitors Bureau increased Guam's visibility in Korea and Taiwan by increasing marketing activities. There was a good response to the additional promotion and Korean and Taiwanese markets responded. Visitor arrivals from those two nations began to increase in 2011. As the Japanese economy began to recover, Japanese tourism visits to Guam also began to recover. Consequently, Korea, Taiwan and Japan generated enough visits to make 2012 and early 2013 record breaking in terms of numbers of visitors, surpassing levels set in the mid to late 1990s. Additionally, Guam has seen an over 200% increase in visitors from Russia, due to the visa waiver program that began in January 2012 (Guam Visitors Bureau 2013).

Not all of Guam's major economic sectors have recovered so well from recent economic turmoil. Guam's real estate market remains stagnant in part due to the investments in real estate and projects that were started in anticipation of the military buildup but stopped and/or re-directed when plans for the buildup were delayed. As investor expectations related to the buildup have been fading, so has activity in the real estate market. In 2012, real estate sales volume on Guam eclipsed 2008 sales volume for the first time, but this data masked a continuing weakness - over half of 2012 sales volume was made up of only five large transactions. Without these five large sales, total sales volume would have been down by 25% from 2011, and down by 67% from the 2007 peak. Also showing weakness in the real estate market in 2012 were single family home sales, which declined from 2011 levels (Captain, N. and Captain Real Estate Group 2013).

Population Characteristics

Guam's population as of the most recent full U.S. Census of 2010 was 159,358. The island's population has grown significantly since Guam became a U.S. Territory in 1950. From 1950 to 2000 Guam's population grew at an average rate of 21% per decade (about 2.1% annually). However, population growth tapered off since then and is expected to stabilize over the next 20 years at around 1.5% per year.

Demographics

Between 1990 and 2000, the percentage representation of Chamorro and Caucasian ethnicities in Guam's population declined, while Filipino and "Other" ethnicities (most often composed of other Asian or Pacific Islander ethnicities) increased. Guam's ethnic makeup changed little from 2000 to 2010. In 2010, 42% of Guam residents were Chamorro or part Chamorro, 25% were Filipino, 8% were other Pacific Islanders, 7% were Caucasian, and 17% were of other races or ethnicities.

As of 2010, 42.5% of Guam's population lived in households in the island's northern region. Both Dededo and Yigo had larger average household sizes than Guam's overall household average. Compared to Guam overall, Dededo and Yigo had a higher percentage of family households, married family households, and married family households with children. Household incomes in Dededo and Yigo were lower than the overall average household income for Guam. Dededo had a higher percentage of family households living below the poverty line (18.2%) than Guam overall (16.1%) but Yigo had a lower percentage (15.1%).

North. As of 2010, 41% of Guam's population resided in the northern region (villages of Dededo and Yigo). The region was 50.3% male and 49.7% female compared to the overall Guam population (51.2% male and 48.8% female). Ethnically, the northern region was less Chamorro than the rest of Guam (32% compared to 43%). Dededo was far more Filipino than the rest of Guam (43% vs. 26%) and Yigo was more heavily populated with Caucasians than the Guam average (11% vs. 7%). The median age of the population in the northern region was similar to that of Guam's overall population. Dededo's median age was 28.8 years old and Yigo's is 26.7 years old compared to Guam's overall median age of 29.5 years old. A lower percentage of people in the northern region were born on Guam compared to the rest of the island. Similar to the ethnicity of the areas, a proportionally large percentage of Dededo's population was born in the Philippines (29%) and a proportionally large percentage of Yigo's population was born in other areas of the United States (19%).

Central. The Central region was occupied by over 44% of Guam's household population. The Central region had a lower number of persons per household than Guam and fewer households were family households than Guam as a whole. Six of the ten Central region villages had higher average household incomes than Guam overall. The highest average household income was Piti ($61,094) and the lowest was Hagåtña ($37,083). Seven of the 10 villages had a lower percentage of families living below the poverty line than Guam as a whole.

South. As of 2010, the southern region was occupied by about 19% of Guam's household population. Households in this region were on average larger and more likely to be family households than Guam overall. Households in the southern region had higher incomes than Guam overall and the region also had slightly higher income per household member. While incomes, on average, in the southern region were higher than Guam overall, the village of Umatac had the highest percentage of families living below the poverty line in all of Guam.

Military Demographics

Military populations can affect the composition and growth of villages on Guam. Dededo and Yigo have higher proportions of military residents relative to other villages. Between 1990 and 2000, these two villages experienced rapid population growth: Yigo's by 37% and Dededo's by 35%. The more service- and tourism-based village, Tamuning, experienced population growth of 8% during the same period. However, population growth drastically slowed for Yigo and Dededo between 2000 and 2010, growing by only 5.5% and 4.6%, respectively. Tamuning's population grew by 9.3% during the same decade.

Guam's active duty military population has remained constant at about 6,200 from 2004 through 2011, but declined in 2012 and 2013 to approximately 4,750 personnel. The total active-duty population on Guam in 2013 was at the lowest level in the past 15 years, since 1998.

Economic Activity

Employment and Income

Employment by Industry. Table 4.1.15-2 shows the industry employment composition of Guam's economy between 2000 and 2011. Construction and manufacturing jobs increased while the number of jobs in all other industries declined.

Table 4.1.15-2. Guam Civilian Employment by Industry, 2000 and 2011

Industry	*2000 Number*	*% of 2000 Total*	*2011 Number*	*% of 2011 Total*	*Change 2000-2011 Number*	*% Change 2000-2011*
Agriculture	290	0.4%	210	0%	-80	-0.1%
Construction	4,440	7%	5,860	10%	1,420	2.3%
Manufacturing	1,620	3%	1,740	3%	120	0.2%
Transportation & Public Utilities	4,980	8%	4,250	7%	-730	-1.2%
Trade	14,260	24%	13,810	23%	-450	-0.7%
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	2,660	4%	2,640	27%	-20	-0.0%
Services	15,140	25%	16,250	4%	1,110	1.8%
Federal government (excl. active-duty military)	4,440	7%	4,130	7%	-310	-0.5%
GovGuam	12,740	21%	11,930	20%	-810	-1.3%
Totals	**60,570**	**100%**	**60,820**	**100%**	**250**	**0.4%**

Source: GBSP 2012.

Occupational Profile. Table 4.1.15-3 shows employment by occupation for Guam during the years 2000 and 2011 and the percentage change in employment in each occupation over that time period. From 2000 to 2011, as measured by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Guam added 2,560 jobs (from 57,000 to 59,560), an increase of 4.5%.

More jobs were held in Office and Administrative Support occupations than any other occupation. Common jobs under this category include executive secretaries and administrative support, customer service representatives, and various clerking positions. The number of jobs in many occupational categories increased by over 20% during this time period, including jobs in construction and extraction, healthcare practitioners and technical fields, architecture and engineering, community and social services, computer and mathematical fields, and legal occupations. Jobs in sales, building and grounds cleaning and maintenance, and arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media each declined by over 10%.

Table 4.1.15-3. Guam Employment by Occupation, 2000 and 2011

Occupation	*Employment (number of people)*		
	2000	*2011*	*% Change*
Office and administrative support	10,090	10,630	5.4%
Food preparation and serving related	6,360	6,090	-4.2%
Sales and related	5,530	3,890	-29.7%
Management occupations	4,960	5,080	2.4%
Construction and extraction	3,380	5,650	67.2%
Education, training, and library	3,600	4,200	16.7%
Transportation and material moving	4,120	3,740	-9.2%
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	3,660	2,990	-18.3%
Installation, maintenance, and repair	3,000	3,700	23.3%
Personal care and service	1,720	1,620	-5.8%
Protective service	2,370	2,380	0.4%
Business and financial operations	2,090	2,270	8.6%
Production	1,810	1,710	-5.5%
Healthcare practitioners and technical	1,230	1,520	23.6%
Architecture and engineering	750	970	29.3%
Community and social services	360	550	52.8%
Healthcare support	690	770	11.6%
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	590	530	-10.2%
Computer and mathematical	260	670	157.7%
Life, physical, and social science	290	360	24.1%
Legal	140	240	71.4%
Total	**57,000**	**59,560**	**4.5%**

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics 2012.

Income Profile. From 2000 to 2011, as measured by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, median salary for Guam jobs increased by $4,497 (from $22,890 to $27,387) an increase of 19.6%.

The highest salaries were found in legal occupations, management analyst occupations, and architecture and engineering occupations. Salaries in architecture and engineering, transportation and material moving, building and grounds cleaning and maintenance, and food preparation and serving increased by over 30%. Salaries in legal occupations declined and salaries in life, physical and social science occupations grew by less than half of 1%.

Price Adjusted Income. Changes in salary, over time, can best be understood in terms of purchasing power. Purchasing power is how much somebody can buy with their income. Purchasing power increases if salaries increase faster than prices but purchasing power decreases if prices increase faster than salaries.

Although the median salary on Guam increased by 19.6% from 2000 to 2011, consumer prices on Guam increased by 55% during that same period, and purchasing power decreased by 22.8%. A 22.8% decline in price adjusted income means that a person working the same job at the same income could purchase 22.8% fewer goods and services in 2011 than they could have in 2000.

Table 4.1.15-4 illustrates the effect that price changes have on income. Salaries in the table are divided by the Guam price index. The price index in 2011 reached a value of 155.0, so 2011 salaries are divided by 1.55 and are thus reduced by 55%.

Table 4.1.15-4. Guam, Price Adjusted Median Annual Salary by Occupation, 2000 and 2011

Occupation	*Median Annual Salary (Adjusted for Prices)*		
	2000	*2011*	*% Change*
Legal	$61,460	$35,671	-42.0%
Management analysts	$43,320	$32,052	-26.0%
Architecture and engineering	$37,700	$32,310	-14.3%
Computer and mathematical	$37,770	$25,697	-32.0%
Healthcare practitioners and technical	$34,870	$27,471	-21.2%
Business and financial operations	$36,660	$28,452	-22.4%
Life, physical, and social science	$38,870	$25,187	-35.2%
Education, training, and library	$27,960	$20,354	-27.2%
Community and social services	$30,320	$21,639	-28.6%
Installation, maintenance, and repair	$24,420	$16,432	-32.7%
Construction and extraction	$24,710	$17,303	-30.0%
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	$19,920	$16,394	-17.7%
Protective service	$23,820	$17,890	-24.9%
Office and administrative support	$20,320	$15,174	-25.3%
Healthcare support	$20,180	$14,652	-27.4%
Production	$19,350	$13,568	-29.9%
Personal care and service	$18,100	$12,161	-32.8%
Transportation and material moving	$16,900	$14,206	-15.9%
Sales and related	$15,330	$12,271	-20.0%
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	$13,490	$11,677	-13.4%
Food preparation and serving related	$13,670	$11,465	-16.1%
Employment Weighted Average	**$22,890**	**$17,669**	**-22.8%**

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics 2012.

Unemployment. Table 4.1.15-5 shows Guam's civilian labor force numbers between the years 2000 and 2012. Between the years 2000 and 2004, Guam's civilian labor force experienced drastic decline. It began expanding again in 2004.

From 2007 to 2011 Guam's labor force increased substantially to the point where, even with an increase in number of persons employed, the unemployment rate increased. However, the number of people in the labor force and the number of employed persons dropped substantially between 2011 and 2012, lowering Guam's unemployment rate to 11.8%. Guam's unemployment rate of 11.8% in March of 2012 was higher than the national rate of 8.2% at that time. Guam has no unemployment insurance program.

The 2010 Census data shows that 73% of those working on Guam were employed in three adjoining urban districts: Hagåtña, Dededo, and Tamuning. Also, nearly half were employed in three industries: accommodation and food service, retail, and construction (Guam Department of Labor 2011).

As of March 2011 there were 1,842 H-1 and H-2 workers on Guam (Guam Department of Labor 2011). Section 214.2(h) of Title 8 of the U.S. CFR grants certain conditions under which temporary employees may come to the U.S. for temporary work under the H-1 and H-2 programs, particularly if U.S. citizens cannot be found to capably perform the work.

Table 4.1.15-5. Guam Employment Trends 2000-2012

Year[1]	*Civilian Labor Force*	*Labor Force Participation Rate*[2]	*Employed*	*Unemployment Rate*
2000	70,800	67.8%	59,950	15.3%
2001	64,800	64.5%	56,040	13.5%
2002	62,050	62.4%	54,980	11.4%
2004	61,520	61.7%	56,810	7.7%
2005	64,130	61.1%	59,630	7.0%
2006	65,940	62.9%	61,390	6.9%
2007	63,600	57.8%	58,290	8.3%
2009	70,310	61.7%	63,800	9.3%
2011	74,950	62.6%	64,970	13.3%
2012	68,400	56.6%	60,340	11.8%

Notes: [1]Data for 2008 and 2010 were not available.
[2]The labor force participation rate is the percentage of the adult population 16+ either employed or unemployed but actively seeking employment.
Source: Guam Department of Labor 2012.

Housing Supply and Characteristics

As of the 2010 Census there were approximately 50,560 housing units on Guam. Almost 17% were vacant.

During the early portion of the 2000s, while Guam's economy was in recession, both real estate prices and the construction of new housing units fell, bottoming out in 2003. In 2004, real estate prices began to rise again, in response to improving worldwide economic conditions and initial discussions of the proposed military relocation, spurring new construction. The year 2007 marked a peak in the dollar value of residential and land sales. Land and condominium prices seemed to bottom in 2009 and have been stable since. However, in 2012, single family home sales continued their decline from 2007 levels. Single family home sales in 2012 had a total dollar value of $124.6 million, down 12% from 2011 levels. The median price of a single family home also dropped 12% from 2011 to 2012. The 2012 median home price on Guam was $216,675 (Captain Real Estate 2013).

North. In 2010, the northern region had a total of 18,716 housing units (12,829 in Dededo and 5,887 in Yigo). This comprised 37% of the total number of housing units on Guam. Prices were lower in the northern region than Guam overall both in terms of median value and rents. Overall, Guam had a very high vacancy rate (15.2% in 2010, compared to the U.S. nationwide figure of 11.4%). The northern region had a lower vacancy rate than Guam overall. The northern region, on average, had fewer renter occupied units as a percentage than Guam overall (meaning there were more owner-occupied units than Guam as a whole). Housing units were slightly larger in the northern region compared to Guam overall. Both Dededo and Yigo had more rooms per unit and more bedrooms per unit than the Guam overall average.

Central. As of the year 2010, the Central region had a total of 24,442 housing units. This comprised 48% of the total number of housing units on Guam. The Central region had an even higher vacancy rate than Guam's overall high rate of 15%. Tamuning, Hagåtña, Sinajana, and Piti all had vacancy rates over 20%. However, most of the vacant units were available for rent. In general, the Central region had a higher rate of renter occupied units than Guam overall (50%). Housing units were smaller in the Central region compared to Guam overall. Hagåtña had the smallest sized units on Guam, with an average of 3.7 rooms and 1.9 bedrooms per housing unit. Despite the smaller units in the Central region, prices were higher in Guam overall, both in terms of median value and rents.

South. As of the year 2010, the southern region had a total of 7,409 housing units. This comprised 15% of the total number of housing units on Guam. The southern region overall had a lower vacancy rate than Guam's overall rate of 15%, and fewer were available to be rented. On average, the southern region had a lower rate of renter occupied units than Guam overall. Housing units were larger in the southern region compared to Guam overall. Both Santa Rita and Yona had the largest units on Guam in terms of number of rooms per unit and number of bedrooms per unit. Despite the larger units in the southern region, prices were generally lower than overall Guam, with five of the seven villages having lower median home values.

Temporary Workforce Housing

Based on information from Guam construction contractors and the Guam Department of Land Management, there was capacity to house 3,700 temporary workers in 2009. Over half of this capacity (1,900) was owned and operated by one contractor at a single location in Harmon Industrial Park. The remainder of the capacity (1,800) was spread among 17 different locations, mostly in the north and central regions (JGPO and NAVFAC Pacific 2009). Since then, the two major builders of temporary workforce housing began construction of developments that could have ultimately housed up to 26,500 residents, to accommodate the proposed military buildup. However, the scope reduction of the buildup has in part led to a reduced the number of units actually constructed to date, and some units that have been constructed were converted into affordable housing for permanent residents. For example, the first phase of the Ukudu Workforce Village opened in 2011 and was designed to house 2,000 residents by the end of the year, but was unused as of June 2012 (Matthews 2012). If the Village is completely built out, it could accommodate up to 18,000 temporary residents (Torre 2011). Data provided by the Department of Land Management indicate that, as of January 2013, there was capacity to house approximately 4,200 temporary workers.

Government of Guam Finances

Guam residents pay federal income taxes but those taxes are returned to GovGuam. Most sources of tax revenue go to the Guam General Fund while some other tax revenues go into a variety of other governmental funds.

Government of Guam Revenues

In FY 2011, GovGuam had revenues totaling $1.1 billion. Tax revenues ($553 million) accounted for most of the revenue and most of the remainder came from federal contributions ($426 million). Of that total $1.1 billion in revenue, $552 million went to the General Fund, $131 million went to other governmental funds, $281 million came from Federal Assistance Grants and $136 million came in the form of federal grants to the Guam Public School System. Section 30 federal income tax collections totaled more than $46 million in 2011. These funds are generated for GovGuam through federal tax payments of military personnel stationed on Guam.

Government of Guam Expenditures

In FY 2011, GovGuam spent more on public education than any other expenditure category. $265 million was spent on public education, not including payments made to the UoG and GCC. In total, one-third of all GovGuam expenditures went to education. Public health, capital projects, and general government were the three next highest expenditure categories. Over $78.8 million was spent paying interest on GovGuam debt during FY 2011.

Gross Island Product

GIP measures the total value of all final goods and services produced in a particular economy. It is the most commonly used benchmark to gauge the overall size of an economy. The most recent measure of GIP on Guam was completed in 2010, when it was estimated that Guam's GIP was about $4.58 billion.

Tourism

The tourism sector is a major driver of Guam's economy. In FY 2012, there were an estimated 1.3 million visitors to Guam (Guam Visitors Bureau 2012) and early data for 2013 are encouraging.

Public Services

Public services are a key part of any relationship between citizens and their governments. They represent the primary benefits that individuals receive from their payment of taxes. In theory, as tax revenues change, the quality and quantity of public services would as well, with a positive correlation. As government tax revenues increase, the services provided by that governments have the capacity to improve and, likewise, as government revenues decline then public services may suffer.

Education Services

Primary and Secondary Education. Primary and secondary education for Guam's civilian residents is provided through the Guam Department of Education (GDoE), which was formerly known as the Guam Public School System. A number of private schools on Guam also provide primary and secondary education. There is currently one approved charter school on Guam but as of January 2013, this school has yet to open. School-age children of active duty military and some other U.S. federal employees attend schools in the DoD Domestic Dependent Elementary and Secondary Schools System. Including all primary and secondary schools on Guam, fall enrollment for School Year 2011-2012 was 40,262 students (GBSP 2012).

In School Year 2011-2012, GDoE employed 3,377 FTE teachers and staff positions including:

- 1,281 Elementary Teachers
- 590 Secondary Teachers
- 556 High School Teachers

GDoE has identified the need to construct no less than four additional schools (two elementary schools, one middle school, and one high school) due to the growing island population. The agency is renovating existing schools and plans to build three new schools, though funding has not been identified to do so.

Higher Education. Publicly provided higher education services on Guam are offered by the UoG and GCC. Private higher education services on Guam are provided by Pacific Islands University. Guam Department of Education, UoG, and GCC work together through the Joint Educational Board (referred to as the "Tri-Board"). The Tri-Board oversees teacher certifications and seeks to develop productive and efficient linkages between the three entities. UoG employed a total of 819 people in academic year 2012-2013, including 397 faculty. Of the 397 faculty, 185 are employed on a full-time basis and 212 on a part-time basis (UoG 2012). In academic year 2012-13, GCC had 238 staff, including 115 non-adjunct faculty positions, 89 general support staff, and 34 administrators. Additionally, there were about 94 adjunct (non-permanent) faculty positions (GCC 2013).

Health and Human Services

Health services involve the preservation of health and the prevention, treatment, and management of illness through the professions of medicine, dentistry, nursing and allied health. Human Services can incorporate a range of agencies and services including support of low-income, specially identified, or at-risk populations.

As of 2011, Guam had two hospitals, including Guam Memorial Hospital and one Naval hospital, 30 pharmacies, and 77 clinics (GBSP 2012). A new private hospital known as Guam Regional Medical City is under construction and is expected to be completed by the summer of 2014.

As of 2012, staffing for public health services providers on Guam included the following:

- Guam Memorial Hospital Authority (GMHA) employed 1,077 medical staff, including 94 physicians and 506 nurses and allied health professionals.
- Guam Department of Integrated Services for Individuals with Disabilities (GDISID) employed 25, including eight social workers. This number has decreased over the past 2 years from 33 staff.
- Guam Behavioral Health and Wellness Center (GBHWC) had 197 staff positions, of which 69 are mental health professionals. Thirty-nine critical positions remain unfilled including psychiatrist, psychologist, and behavioral analyst positions. GBHWC indicated in public comments on the Draft SEIS that in 2014 GBHWC had 196 professional and support staff.
- GDPHSS employed the following numbers of key staff:
  - Bureau of Primary Care Services - 70 full-time staff including eight physicians and two nurses.
  - Bureau of Family Health and Nursing Services - 36 full-time staff including 22 nurses.
  - Bureau of Communicable Disease Control - 42 full-time staff including 20 health professionals and 6 laboratory technicians.
  - Division of Environmental Health - 22 full-time staff.

Since 1988, Guam has been considered a Medically Underserved Area (GDPHSS Maternal and Child Health Services 2007), demonstrating the island's difficulty in meeting its health care needs. Its remote location means access to specialized care is reduced. It has been difficult to recruit specialists from the U.S. mainland because of Guam's remote location and lower pay scales. Guam qualifies as a Health Professional Shortage Area; because of this, certain medical professionals (e.g., nurses, mid-level providers, chiropractors, health dentists, psychologists) can enter the National Health Service Corps, work at Guam medical facilities and receive a federal government salary, be compensated for relocation costs, and receive school loan repayment benefits. While importing health professionals helps with shortages, systemic turnover created by the temporary nature of the National Health Services Corps program makes it difficult to provide a stable level of care over the long term.

Public Safety

Public Safety services include the protection from and prevention of events that could endanger the public, including crime and disasters both natural and man-made. Government agencies on Guam involved in law and traffic enforcement, fire prevention and suppression, emergency medical response, safety inspections, and civil and criminal litigation, justice, and corrections are all considered public safety agencies.

In 2012, staffing for the public safety services on Guam included the following:

- GPD employed 303 sworn officers and 66 civilian personnel, these included part-time employees, those who only worked for a short period of time, and unpaid volunteers (of which there were over 100 in 2012).
- Guam Fire Department (GFD) employed approximately 258 full time sworn personnel, including emergency medical technicians. Approximately 34 of these personnel are qualified to perform open water rescues.
- Guam Department of Corrections (GDoC) employed a full-time staff of 214. Of these staff, 195 work in custody and security, 5 in casework and counseling, 3 in behavioral health services/infirmary, and 11 in administration. GDoC has 58 vacant positions available.
- Guam Department of Youth Affairs (GDYA) had 87 FTE staff positions, 44 of which were youth service workers. Low pay levels and resources make it difficult for GDYA to hire and retain staff. In public comments, GDYA indicated that in 2014 it had 45 youth service worker positions filled.

Judiciary of Guam and Selected Agencies Affected by Population Growth

The agencies discussed in this section were selected because they would likely be impacted by increases in service population or an increase in H-2B construction workers.

The Judiciary of Guam (JoG) is a co-equal branch of the government of Guam (holding equal status as the executive and legislative branches of the territorial government). It consists of the Courts and Ministerial Division, Probation Services Division, Marshal's Services Division, Client Services and Family Counseling Division, and Procurement and Facilities Management Division. The DoD and JoG have concurrent jurisdiction on some crimes. Cases can be juvenile, child custody, child abuse, family violence, and divorce.

As of 2012, staffing for the JoG and other selected agencies affected by population on Guam include the following:

- JoG employed nine judges and 361 FTE supporting staff. The JoG has a low employee turnover rate and recruitment difficulties are minimal and related mostly to certified positions (e.g., certified counselors).
- GDPR's 2012 staffing was less than 80 employees. Park ranger, teacher, and park maintenance positions are primarily outsourced.
- The Guam Public Library System (GPLS) employed a staff of 24 in 2012. Library technicians handle a variety of tasks to maintain the continuing operations of the library system. In public comments GPLS indicated that in 2014 staffing levels had dropped to 21 FTEs due to reorganizational mandates and budgetary constraints.

Other agencies for which staffing levels were reviewed include the Guam Customs and Quarantine Agency (139 total staff in 2014) and the Guam Department of Administration (114 total staff in 2014).

Agencies Affected by Development

The agencies discussed in this section were selected because they would likely be impacted by increases in development and construction on Guam as a result of the proposed action. They are GovGuam agencies responsible for issuing, monitoring and enforcing development permits on Guam.

Because actions on federal land do not require local development permits, most of the impact on GovGuam development permitting functions would come from off-base growth generated by the

proposed action (i.e., purchases from construction or operations and from indirect growth). In a few cases, such as the USEPA, federal agencies have delegated responsibility for oversight of direct project activities to local agencies, and so the direct project impacts also affect local permitting, monitoring, and enforcement to some extent.

In 2012, employees were assigned to permitting/monitoring duties within each agency as follows:

- Guam Department of Land Management assigned five full-time employees.
- GEPA assigned 48 full-time workers. Indicated in comments on the Draft SEIS that number should be updated but provided no updated staffing information.
- GDPW assigned six full-time workers.
- Guam Coastal Management Program had six full-time workers assigned to permitting and monitoring activities.
- Guam Department of Agriculture assigned two full-time workers.
- GWA assigned five full-time workers.
- Guam SHPO assigned six full-time workers.

In FY 2012, the Guam Department of Labor Alien Labor Processing and Certification Division (ALPCD) employed five full-time employees. In their comments on the Draft SEIS, GDOL and ALPCD indicated that in 2014 there were three full-time employees and three temporary staff. Guam Coastal Management Program indicated in its comments on the Draft SEIS that in 2014 GCMP had: 2 Planner III's, 1 Planner II, 1 Program coordinator, 1 Administrative Assistant, 1 Detailed Interim Administrator, and 1 Program Coordinator.

The existing permit approval and enforcement processes timelines have been delayed due to inadequate staffing levels. The time it takes to obtain a development permit has slowed some construction projects (SIAS Appendix B, Guam Contractors Association).

Sociocultural Issues

Sociocultural issues are topics that relate to how factors that unify communities and ways of life can change due to external influences that become involved in a culture. For example, the U.S. military has engaged in foreign basing and U.S. military culture has been introduced to foreign cultures though direct interaction with communities. The introduction of U.S. military culture in every case changed the host community's culture. Guam is not a foreign country and the U.S. military is already integrated into Guam's culture, but the proposed action may affect the level of integration and lead to changes in some sociocultural issues.

Political and Chamorro Issues

The political administration of Guam has undergone many changes and its political status as an unincorporated Territory of the U.S. continues to be a topic of public debate. Some members of the Guam community have expressed concern that increased military activity on the island weakens Guam's ability to change or "improve" the Territory's political status. Similarly, although there has never been a recorded majority of voters on Guam in favor of full independence from the U.S., a political goal of some Chamorros has been independence of the island, and they feel that any increase in military activity strengthens the sense of "colonization" on Guam and decreases the possibility of achieving independence.

There is also concern about the growing "minoritization" of Chamorros. Past labor shortages and the Compact of Free Association have resulted in increases in Filipinos and non-Chamorro Micronesians within the population. The military was a driver of initial Filipino population increases and continues to

drive Caucasian and other Mainlanders coming to Guam. Increasing numbers of other ethnic groups on Guam, as a percentage of population decreases the percentage of population that is Chamorro, contributing to minoritization.

Crime and Social Order

Tourism, the military, and periodic construction spikes have all been perceived to create markets for alcohol, illegal drugs, prostitution, and illegal gambling on Guam. Such issues emerged as concerns during public dialogue about the proposed action and its attendant construction phase during the preparation of the 2010 Final EIS. Information on recent crime rates is presented in Section 3.5.6 of Appendix D. In general, crime has increased steadily over the past decade; however, the violent crime rate generally decreased during this time period. Overall, the rates of violent and property crimes are lower on Guam than in the U.S. as a whole.

Community Cohesion

Chamorros expect people to approach their relationships with the wider society conforming to the philosophy of "respetu" (in the Chamorro language it means respect or veneration). This philosophy involves respecting the environment and society where the individual lives. Chamorros are held to infa'maolek and respetu by a strong sense of "mamahlao," or shame. A proper Chamorro has a sense of mamahlao in social situations, and does not openly contradict a superior or act outside of social mores (Guam Department of Chamorro Affairs 2003).

Guam's temporary foreign workers (H-2Bs) are generally regarded as law-abiding. However, there has been some historical experience with foreign construction workers who have overstayed their visa terms (SIAS Appendix B, ALPCD) or, due to unfamiliarity with local customs, have disturbed local communities. For example, temporary foreign workers have upset residents by harvesting marine animals normally not consumed on Guam (species considered too small), and by taking shells and corals to the point where reefs have been damaged (SIAS Appendix B, GBSP). In-migrants from Federated States of Micronesia are viewed by some as not adopting sustainable fishing practices (SIAS Appendix B, Fisherman's Coop).

Conflicts between local and in-migrant customs have also been related to housing and living conditions. For example, up to 15 or 20 individuals from these groups have been reported to reside in a single housing unit, and there are stories of subdivided lots without sewer connections or other infrastructure being sold by unscrupulous developers to Micronesians, who find it natural to live in the "traditional" rural style found on their home islands (2010 Final SIAS Appendix D, GCA and Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority; SIAS Appendix A, GDPHSS). These problems can occur because public health standards are not the same from island of origin to host island.

Based upon existing information, the education level completed by Freely Associated States of Micronesia in-migrants is low when compared to Guam and U.S. national averages. Few have college degrees and just over 50% have graduated from high school (General Accounting Office 2001). In-migrants from the Freely Associated States of Micronesia are also disproportionately represented in crime statistics. Of GPD offenses charged where race was noted, the Freely Associated States of Micronesia population represented 33% of the total; in addition, approximately 21% of inmates in the GDoC have Federated States of Micronesia nationality and the GDYA indicates that 40% of their population are Chuukese (SIAS Appendix B, GPD, GDoC, GDYA).

First recorded in 1899, U.S. military-civilian conflicts on Guam centered on fights due to the sale of liquor to Sailors and Marines, and subsequent "drunkenness" (Rogers 1995). Occasional personal conflicts occur around all military bases throughout the world and regardless of country or nationality. Guam Naval Base Security information shows that out of nine recorded off-base assaults involving military in 2008, and 12 in 2009, all involved civilians.

4.1.15.2 Environmental Consequences

Five broad socioeconomic categories are analyzed in this section: Population Change, Economic Activity, Public Services, Sociocultural Issues, and Land Acquisition. Beneficial impacts, adverse impacts, and significant impacts of a mixed nature are identified. However, as a whole, and particularly in comparison to the impacts that were identified in the 2010 Final EIS, the general conclusion for socioeconomics and general resources is that there would not be major adverse changes to Guam's existing socioeconomic infrastructure as a result of the proposed action in this SEIS.

Impacts related to population change would be mixed with some adverse and some beneficial outcomes. Population increases would result in increased demand on Guam's public services agencies, but also increased economic activity and GovGuam tax revenues. Economic impacts presented in this section are total impacts; they include impacts that would be generated by the proposed action both directly and indirectly. Overall economic impacts would be long-term and beneficial, and Guam's housing stock and availability would be able to absorb the estimated increase in demand for housing.

Impacts to public services agencies presented in this section are total impacts, and include impacts related to both direct and indirect population or development. Impacts to some types of public services agencies would be significant. These impacts would be related to additional agency staffing required to meet demands from additional population associated with the proposed action. Significant impacts to public services agencies would be, for the most part, short-term, lasting for the few years during which population impacts would be greatest (2021 through 2023 as shown in Table 4.1.15-6), due to the influx of temporary construction workers.

There is a potential for sociocultural impacts to occur, but the magnitude of the impacts is difficult to predict and could vary substantially based on policy and program choices yet to be made as to how to address them.

Potential impacts associated with Land Acquisition are noted in this chapter. However, because none of the cantonment/family housing alternatives would require land acquisition and some of the LFTRC alternatives would, impacts associated with Land Acquisition are analyzed more thoroughly in Chapter 5.

<u>Population Change</u>

Table 4.1.15-6 shows the growth of population related to the proposed action over the period of 2015 to 2028. It indicates that a maximum total impact in population increase of 9,721 would occur in 2023 and that a steady-state population increase of 7,412 would be reached in 2028.

Figure 4.1.15-1 compares total population on Guam with and without the proposed action. Between the years 2021 and 2023 population with the proposed action is 5.6% higher than it otherwise would have been, without the proposed action. At a steady-state, which would begin in 2028, the difference would be 4.1%.

Table 4.1.15-6. Estimated Total Population Increase[1] from SEIS Proposed Action (Relative to Base Year 2014)

	2015	*2016*	*2017*	*2018*	*2019*	*2020*	*2021*	*2022*	*2023*	*2024*	*2025*	*2026*	*2027*	*2028*
Direct DoD Population[2]														
Active Duty Marine Corps[3]	25	35	35	35	387	2,990	3,319	3,319	4,282	4,282	4,779	5,000	5,000	5,000
Marine Corps Dependents	8	11	11	11	118	908	1,008	1,008	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300
Civilian Military Workers	4	5	38	75	113	150	188	225	263	300	338	338	338	338
Civilian Military Worker Dependents	4	5	35	71	107	143	179	214	249	285	320	320	320	320
Off-Island Construction Workers (DoD Projects)	161	1,071	2,301	3,227	2,871	2,587	3,175	2,978	2,205	1,350	618	46	0	0
Dependents of Off-Island Construction Workers (DoD Projects)	56	343	667	839	660	517	635	596	507	351	179	15	0	0
Direct DoD Subtotal	**258**	**1,470**	**3,087**	**4,259**	**4,256**	**7,295**	**8,504**	**8,339**	**8,806**	**7,868**	**7,533**	**7,019**	**6,959**	**6,959**
Indirect and Induced Population														
Off-Island Workers for Indirect/Induced Jobs[4]	46	130	271	338	349	455	548	529	462	361	308	257	228	227
Dependents of Off-Island Workers for Indirect/Induced Jobs	43	124	260	325	337	441	533	517	453	355	304	255	227	227
Indirect/Induced Subtotal	**89**	**254**	**531**	**663**	**686**	**897**	**1,082**	**1,046**	**915**	**716**	**612**	**513**	**455**	**453**
Total Population	**347**	**1,724**	**3,618**	**4,922**	**4,941**	**8,191**	**9,585**	**9,386**	**9,721**	**8,584**	**8,145**	**7,532**	**7,414**	**7,412**

Notes:

[1] Population increases shown are not additive from year to year. They represent the aggregate project related increase as of any given year (relative to Base Year 2014 population before project implementation) and not an annual increase.

[2] DoD population includes military personnel, DoD civilian workers and dependents from off-island.

[3] Active Duty Marine Corps numbers do not include transient Marines. There would be 200 additional transient marines visiting five times per year for 2-3 weeks at a time.

[4] Population figures do not include Guam residents who obtain employment as a result of the proposed action.

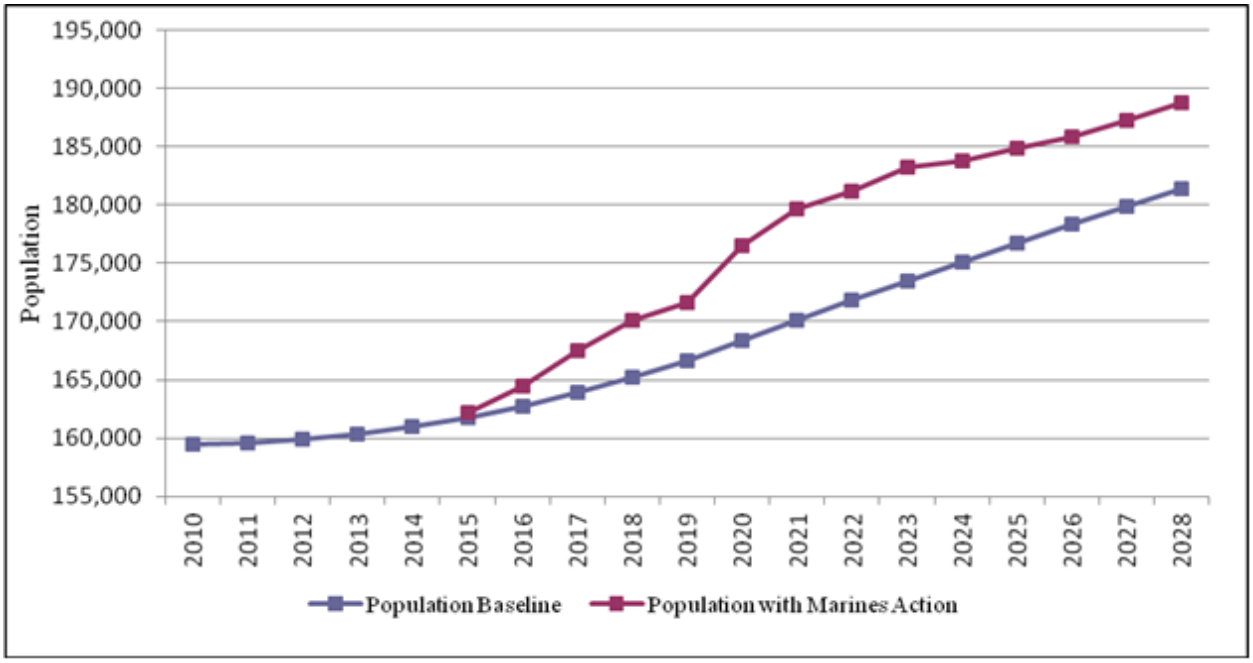


Figure 4.1.15-1 Project-Related Population with and without the Proposed Action

While the population change associated with the proposed Marine Corps relocation would be considered significant during both the construction and operation phases (given that population change would exceed 2%), the significant change would not be considered entirely negative. Impacts related to population change would be mixed, with some adverse and some beneficial outcomes. Population increases would bring about increased demand on Guam's public services agencies, but also increased economic activity and GovGuam tax revenues, as discussed in the following sections.

No potential mitigation is proposed, as the population increase would not likely result in a considerable increase in demand on Guam's public services and permitting agencies, and the estimated increases in GovGuam tax revenues would likely compensate for any increased demand on public services that would occur.

Economic Activity

The economic impacts would be beneficial, leading to increased employment and standards of living, and impacts to Guam's housing stock and availability would not bring about reactionary development, which could have otherwise lead to dislocations in the housing market.

Civilian Labor Force Demand

Table 4.1.15-7 shows the proposed action would support a maximum of 7,031 FTE jobs. This maximum number of jobs would occur in 2021. After 2021, the number of civilian sector jobs associated with the proposed action would begin to decline until the steady-state level of 1,438 jobs would be reached in 2028.

Table 4.1.15-7. Impact on Civilian Labor Force Demand (FTE Jobs)

	2015	*2016*	*2017*	*2018*	*2019*	*2020*	*2021*	*2022*	*2023*	*2024*	*2025*	*2026*	*2027*	*2028*
Direct Construction Impact	419	1,457	2,895	4,102	3,941	3,782	4,391	4,205	3,249	2,174	1,217	466	85	0
Indirect Construction Impact	143	490	1,092	1,374	1,354	1,435	1,759	1,662	1,210	750	406	156	28	0
Total Construction Impact	**562**	**1,947**	**3,988**	**5,477**	**5,295**	**5,217**	**6,150**	**5,867**	**4,459**	**2,924**	**1,623**	**621**	**113**	**0**
Direct Operations Impact	42	56	102	149	226	449	535	587	707	761	863	878	878	893
Indirect Operations Impact	20	27	39	50	91	301	346	359	448	462	521	538	538	546
Total Operations Impact	62	83	141	200	317	750	881	946	1,154	1,223	1,384	1,416	1,416	1,438
Combined Direct Impact	**461**	**1,513**	**2,997**	**4,251**	**4,167**	**4,231**	**4,926**	**4,792**	**3,956**	**2,935**	**2,080**	**1,344**	**963**	**893**
Combined Indirect Impact	**163**	**517**	**1,131**	**1,424**	**1,445**	**1,736**	**2,105**	**2,021**	**1,658**	**1,212**	**927**	**694**	**566**	**546**
Combined Total Impact	**624**	**2,030**	**4,129**	**5,677**	**5,612**	**5,967**	**7,031**	**6,813**	**5,613**	**4,147**	**3,007**	**2,037**	**1,529**	**1,438**

Notes: Portion assumed to be filled by Guam residents is not subtracted from these figures. Numbers may not add exactly due to rounding.

Figure 4.1.15-2 compares total labor force demand on Guam with and without the proposed action. In 2021, civilian labor force demand with the proposed action would be 11.9% higher than it otherwise would have been, without the project. At 2028, the difference would decline to 2.4% - both representing a beneficial impact. At maximum, the significance of the increase in labor force demand would be considered short-term; however, during brief periods of economic expansion, businesses may be created that could improve the long-term quality of goods and services on Guam. These quality improvements may not show up in economic projections but may serve to improve the QOL for Guam residents. The significance of the increase in labor force demand during the steady-state period would be considered long-term and would represent a sustainable form of economic growth on Guam.

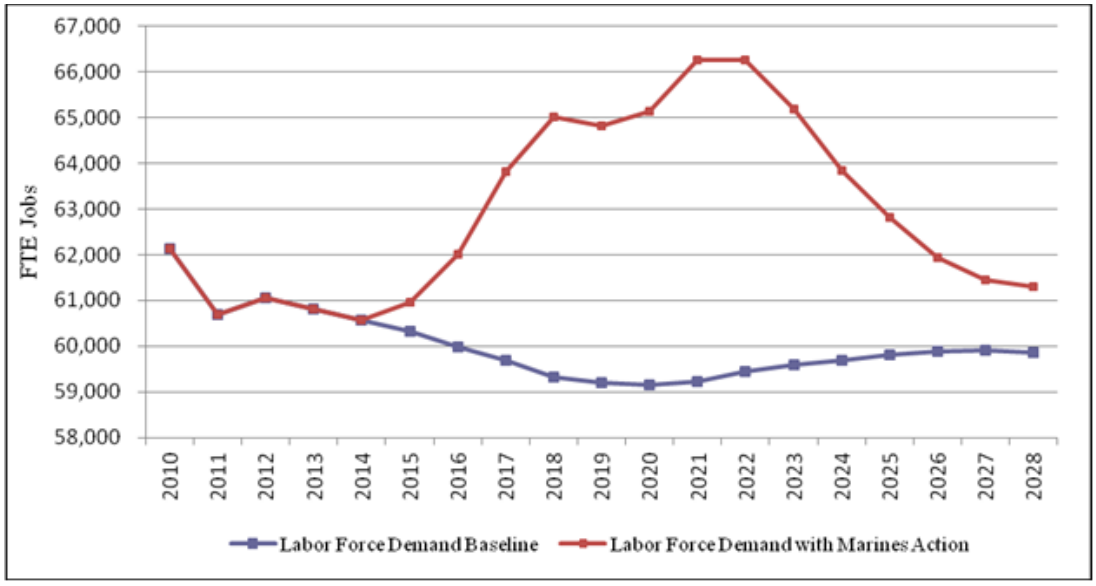


Figure 4.1.15-2 Labor Force Demand with and without the Proposed Action

Probable Sources of Labor Supply

An estimated maximum number of 1,227 workers from Guam would work on construction projects related to the proposed action. A maximum of 3,227 workers from off-island would work on construction projects related to the proposed action. It is anticipated that the majority of off-island construction workers would be H-2B workers from the Philippines and other Pacific Islands. During the later years of construction (2025-2026), it is anticipated that more workers from Guam than from off-island would work on construction projects related to the proposed action.

Civilian Labor Force Income

Table 4.1.15-8 shows that labor income on Guam associated with the proposed action would reach a maximum of $296 million in 2021 and decline to a steady-state value of $67 million by 2028.

Figure 4.1.15-3 compares total income on Guam with and without the proposed action. When impacts are at their maximum, civilian labor force income would be 15.6% higher than it otherwise would have been without the proposed action. At 2028, the difference would decline to 3.1% - representing a beneficial impact at the maximum and during the steady-state period. The increase in civilian labor force income would be substantial as it is a representation of overall higher prosperity on Guam. Higher overall prosperity does not mean that all residents would become better off, but overall, as income increases, the general level of prosperity on Guam would increase.

Table 4.1.15-8. Impact on Civilian Labor Force Income (Millions of 2012 $s)

	2015	*2016*	*2017*	*2018*	*2019*	*2020*	*2021*	*2022*	*2023*	*2024*	*2025*	*2026*	*2027*	*2028*
Direct Construction Impact	$13	$47	$104	$133	$130	$136	$165	$157	$115	$72	$39	$15	$3	$0
Indirect/Induced Construction Impact	$7	$25	$56	$72	$70	$74	$90	$85	$62	$39	$21	$8	$1	$0
Total Construction Impact	**$21**	**$72**	**$160**	**$204**	**$200**	**$209**	**$255**	**$242**	**$177**	**$111**	**$61**	**$23**	**$4**	**$0**
Indirect/Induced Operations Impact	$1	$1	$2	$2	$4	$14	$17	$17	$21	$22	$25	$26	$26	$26
Total Operations Impact	**$3**	**$4**	**$7**	**$10**	**$15**	**$34**	**$41**	**$44**	**$53**	**$57**	**$64**	**$66**	**$66**	**$67**
Combined Direct Impact	**$15**	**$50**	**$109**	**$141**	**$141**	**$156**	**$189**	**$184**	**$147**	**$107**	**$78**	**$55**	**$43**	**$41**
Combined Indirect Impact	**$8**	**$26**	**$58**	**$74**	**$74**	**$88**	**$107**	**$102**	**$83**	**$61**	**$46**	**$34**	**$27**	**$26**
Combined Total Impact	**$24**	**$76**	**$167**	**$214**	**$215**	**$243**	**$296**	**$286**	**$230**	**$168**	**$125**	**$89**	**$70**	**$67**

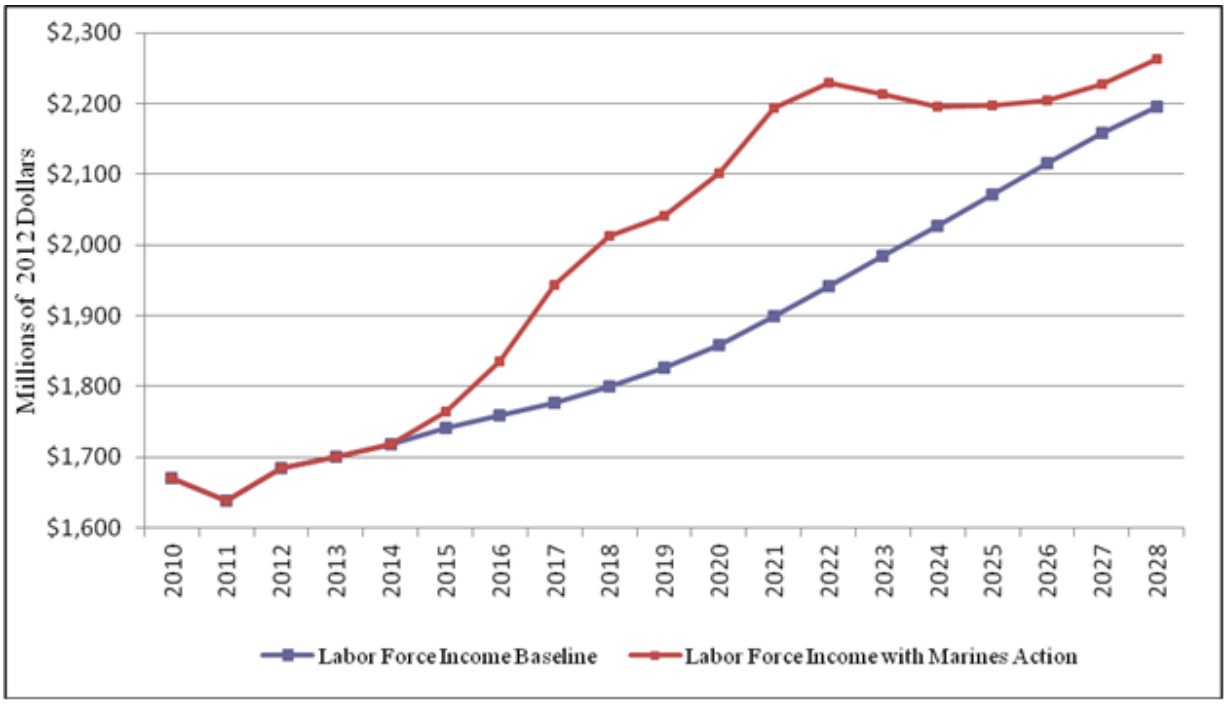


Figure 4.1.15-3 Civilian Labor Force Income with and without the Proposed Action

Government of Guam Tax Revenues

GovGuam tax revenues are expected to increase by a maximum of $86.4 million in 2021 and reach a steady-state level of $40 million in 2028. Personal income tax and Section 30 revenue are estimated to be the primary driver of GovGuam tax revenue impacts associated with the proposed action (72% of total tax revenue impacts in 2021 and over 90% of revenue impacts during the steady-state). Table 4.1.15-9 provides summary GovGuam tax revenue impact summary data.

Table 4.1.15-9. Impact on GovGuam Tax Revenue Summary (Thousands of 2012 $s)

Tax	*Maximum (2021)*	*Steady-State (2028)*
Gross Receipts Tax	$16,431	$1,825
Corporate Income Tax	$7,394	$821
Personal Income	$40,803	$3,914
Section 30 Revenue	$21,798	$33,530
Totals	**$86,426**	**$40,090**

Figure 4.1.15-4 compares total GovGuam tax revenue (associated with personal and corporate income, Gross Receipts Tax, and Section 30 revenues) with and without the proposed action. In 2021, tax revenue impacts would be highest, tax revenues with the proposed action are 10.6% higher than they otherwise would have been, without the project. The first year of steady-state operations, 2028, the difference declines to 4.3% - representing a beneficial impact at the maximum and during the steady-state period. The beneficial impact to GovGuam revenues would increase the capacity of GovGuam to provide public services to Guam residents as well as improve GovGuam's ability to service debt and finance infrastructure projects.

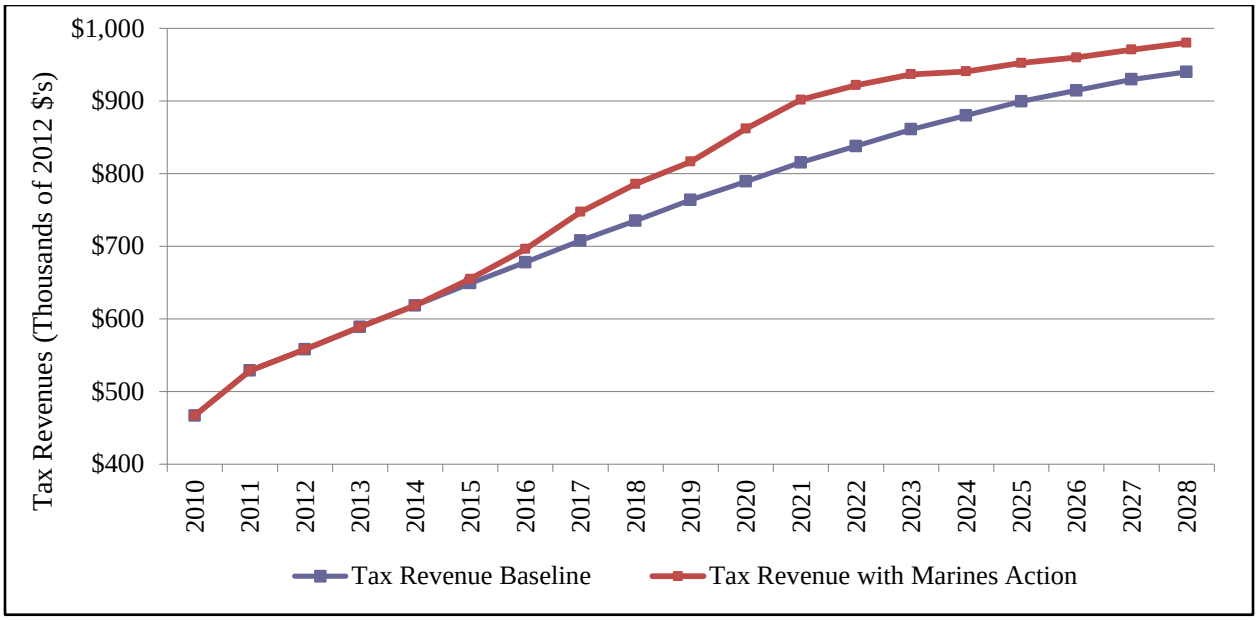


Figure 4.1.15-4. GovGuam Tax Revenues with and without the Proposed Action

Civilian Housing Demand

Table 4.1.15-10 indicates that the peak annual civilian demand for new housing units would occur in 2021, when there would be a need for 770 new units. The annual demand for new housing units would fall to 285 units by 2028.

Figure 4.1.15-5 compares total housing demand on Guam with and without the proposed action. At the 2021 maximum, housing demand with the proposed action is 1.2% higher than it otherwise would have been without the project. At 2028, the difference declines to 0.4%. There would not be a significant impact related to civilian housing demand because there would not be a substantial change to baseline conditions.

Table 4.1.15-10. Demand for New Civilian Housing Units from the Proposed Action

	2015	*2016*	*2017*	*2018*	*2019*	*2020*	*2021*	*2022*	*2023*	*2024*	*2025*	*2026*	*2027*	*2028*
Direct Construction Impact	26	168	342	455	383	325	399	374	294	190	92	7	0	0
Indirect/Induced Construction Impact	16	56	126	159	157	166	204	193	141	88	48	18	3	0
Total Construction Impact	**43**	**224**	**468**	**614**	**539**	**491**	**603**	**567**	**435**	**278**	**139**	**25**	**3**	**0**
Direct Operations Impact	2	3	19	38	56	75	94	113	131	150	169	169	169	169
Indirect/Induced Operations Impact	7	9	10	11	19	64	73	75	94	96	109	113	113	116
Total Operations Impact	**8**	**11**	**29**	**49**	**75**	**139**	**167**	**188**	**225**	**246**	**278**	**282**	**282**	**285**
Combined Direct Impact	**28**	**170**	**361**	**493**	**439**	**400**	**493**	**487**	**425**	**340**	**261**	**176**	**169**	**169**
Combined Indirect Impact	**23**	**65**	**136**	**170**	**176**	**230**	**277**	**268**	**235**	**184**	**157**	**131**	**117**	**116**
Combined Total Impact	**51**	**235**	**497**	**663**	**615**	**630**	**770**	**755**	**660**	**524**	**417**	**307**	**286**	**285**

Figure 4.1.15-5. Housing Demand with and without the Proposed Action

Gross Island Product

Table 4.1.15-11 shows the combined total impact on GIP would be $635 million in 2021, declining to a stable figure of $75 million beginning in 2028 as the steady-state operational phase begins. The primary driver of GIP impacts in 2021 would be DoD construction activity, while during the steady-state period GIP impacts would be primarily driven by Marine Corps operational expenditures.

Figure 4.1.15-6 compares Guam's GIP with and without the proposed action. At maximum in 2021, GIP with the proposed action is 10.2% higher than otherwise would have occurred without implementation of the proposed action. At 2028, the difference declines to 1%. There would be a beneficial impact related to GIP at maximum and a smaller beneficial impact during the steady-state period.

Table 4.1.15-11. Impact on GIP (Millions of 2012 $s)

	2015	*2016*	*2017*	*2018*	*2019*	*2020*	*2021*	*2022*	*2023*	*2024*	*2025*	*2026*	*2027*	*2028*
Direct Construction Impact	$41	$144	$285	$408	$391	$370	$428	$411	$320	$216	$122	$46	$8	$0
Indirect Construction Impact	$13	$45	$100	$127	$125	$131	$160	$151	$111	$69	$38	$14	$3	$0
Total Construction Impact	**$54**	**$190**	**$385**	**$535**	**$516**	**$501**	**$587**	**$562**	**$430**	**$285**	**$159**	**$61**	**$11**	**$0**
Direct Operations Impact	$3	$3	$4	$3	$5	$13	$15	$15	$19	$19	$22	$23	$23	$24
Indirect Operations Impact	$2	$2	$4	$5	$8	$28	$32	$33	$42	$43	$49	$50	$50	$51
Total Operations Impact	**$4**	**$6**	**$7**	**$8**	**$13**	**$41**	**$47**	**$49**	**$60**	**$62**	**$71**	**$73**	**$73**	**$75**
Combined Direct Impact	**$43**	**$148**	**$289**	**$412**	**$396**	**$383**	**$443**	**$426**	**$338**	**$235**	**$143**	**$69**	**$31**	**$24**
Combined Indirect Impact	**$15**	**$48**	**$103**	**$131**	**$133**	**$159**	**$192**	**$184**	**$152**	**$112**	**$86**	**$65**	**$53**	**$51**
Combined Total Impact	**$58**	**$195**	**$392**	**$543**	**$529**	**$542**	**$635**	**$610**	**$491**	**$347**	**$230**	**$134**	**$84**	**$75**

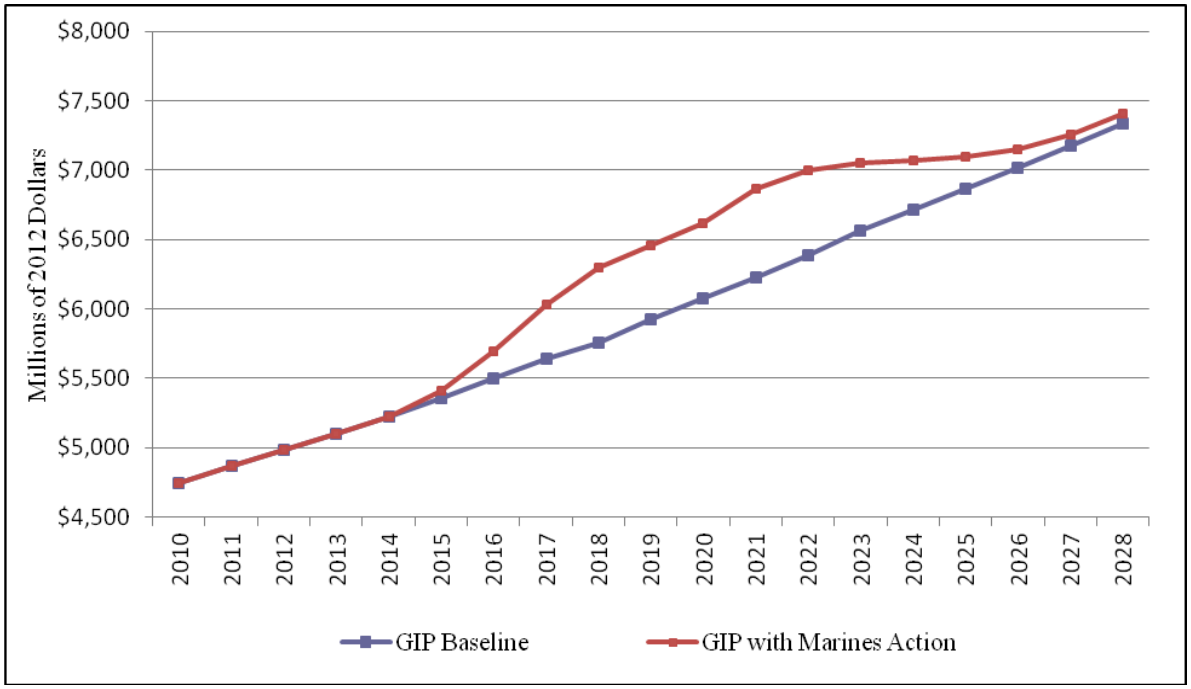


Figure 4.1.15-6. Guam GIP with and without the Proposed Action

Utility Rates

Power. The revised estimated power demand increase including all DoD current and future plans, induced civilian growth, construction workforce, and "organic" civilian growth (per U.S. Census Bureau 2010 forecasts) could be handled by current GPA generating capacity. DoD transmission and distribution system upgrades would likely be required. These upgrades would be paid for by the DoD. Since GPA would not have to fund major system upgrades, the potential effects on ratepayers should be minimal.

Water. Expanded DoD water facilities are proposed to be operated separately from the system operated by GWA and, therefore, no impacts to Guam rate payers are expected from use by DoD facilities. However, current water customers, civilian military workers, induced civilian growth, and other direct and indirect populations related to the proposed action would be impacted, as existing GWA requirements may involve some capital improvements. The water demand from these sources would not be substantial compared to the entire system. DoD supports the GWRDG, whose goals include the management of the NGLA and the GWA and DoD water systems. The results of this cooperative effort should provide mitigation to operational problems with those systems and the water supply from the NGLA. In addition, the FY 2014 NDAA directed the Secretary of Defense to convene the EAC in part to develop an implementation plan that will address public infrastructure requirements necessary to support the preferred alternative. Furthermore, Section 8102 of the FY 2014 Consolidated Appropriations Act (Public Law No. 113-76) appropriated $106.4 million to the Secretary of Defense, acting through the OEA, for civilian water and wastewater improvements on Guam. These funds will remain available until expended. These initiatives should help eliminate the need for any rate increases from the direct and indirect impacts from the proposed relocation. It is possible that the identification of various funding sources (e.g., federal) could beneficially influence any potential rate increases that might otherwise be charged to rate paying customers on Guam.

Wastewater. Upgrades to treatment at the Northern District and Agaña WWTPs and sewer collection system improvements are required whether or not the Marines relocate. These projects could have a significant impact to rate payers. The DoD would assist GWA in identifying funding for necessary upgrades, as indicated in Section 4.1.14, Utilities, and above in the *Water* section. It is possible that the identification of various funding sources (e.g., federal) could beneficially influence any potential rate increases that might otherwise be charged to rate paying customers on Guam. Further, the proposed action could alleviate these rate increases by the addition of Marines as new rate paying customers.

There could also be impacts to the GWA wastewater systems in southern Guam that are not used by the DoD but would have to service additional civilian populations from induced growth. These systems are currently in need of maintenance and upgrades, for which funding has been authorized by the Guam Legislature. The added civilian populations under the revised scenarios would be minimal for the southern parts of Guam and would have little impact on these wastewater systems.

Solid Waste. Population increases as a result of the proposed action would increase the level of solid waste service that would need to be provided and the total cost of providing solid waste services. The increased costs, though, would be spread over a larger group of ratepayers. It is possible that as the level of service (LOS) increases that services would become more efficiently operated and rates for individuals would decline or experience a reduction in future increases expected without the proposed action. However, it is more likely that rates would be little changed as a result of the proposed action.

IT/COMM. IT/COMM would be provided within the proposed new Marine Corps cantonment/family housing areas. Basic underground infrastructure would be installed during the construction of these facilities by DoD. The commercial providers would install the necessary cable infrastructure using the DoD installed conduit, manholes, handholes, and connection facilities. These commercially provided on-base IT/COMM services would be paid for directly by the individual users or potentially by the DoD. For instance, the DoD may opt to provide various housing facilities with internet Wi-Fi and television reception as a convenience to transient residents, similar to many hotels. Other areas, such as family housing, may be on a direct customer service arrangement with the commercial providers. With these arrangements, there should be little to no impact to other commercial IT/COMM customers in Guam.

For additional information on the power, water, and other utilities and related services on Guam, see Section 4.1.14.1 in Chapter 4.

Tourism

The tourism industry on Guam could be impacted in a number of ways. In general, impacts to tourism would be considered mixed (partially beneficial and partially adverse) and, overall, less than significant.

During the construction phase, an increase in construction-related business travel would be expected as a result of the proposed action. Compared to the overall number of annual visitor arrivals to Guam - estimated by the Guam Visitors Bureau to be 1.3 million in FY 2012 (Guam Visitors Bureau 2012) - the number of construction-related business visitor arrivals would be expected to be small and thus impacts would be considered less than significant. Also, the possibility of wage increases or loss of labor to higher-paying jobs during the construction phase is a possible outcome, as wages in the construction sector are higher than those in the tourism sector. Impacts to Guam's tourism industry from loss of workforce and/or wage increases are not expected to be drastic and impacts would be considered less than significant. For more detailed information on construction related impacts to tourism, see Section 4.3.8 of the 2010 Final SIAS (2010 Final EIS, Volume 9: Appendix F).

During the operations phase, it is likely that the increase in military personnel would generate more visits from friends and family, as well as more business travel. With an average weighted 2012 hotel occupancy of 75% (Guam Visitors Bureau 2013), the relocation provides an opportunity for new sources of business and diversification of the travel market. Additionally, off-duty military personnel and their families are likely to patronize retail locations and restaurants island-wide, including the central entertainment district of Tumon Bay, and participate in ocean-based tourism. Population increases are also likely to provide expanded markets for tourism support businesses.

Positive effects on ocean-based tourism are counteracted by both the prospect of more conflicts between various activities due to the limited number of calm-water sites and potential conflicts that could arise from increased demand for tie-off buoys. In Hawaii, another island environment where population growth has generated these conflicts, state government has spent a considerable amount of time attempting to mediate conflicts and work out informal or formal rules for assuring equitable access to sites equally attractive to commercial scuba dive groups, motorized boat tours, rental jet-ski users, paragliders, snorkelers, board surfers, body surfers, and swimmers (Hawaii State Department of Business, Economic Development, and Tourism 2004). Such regulatory efforts would eventually be needed on Guam over time as the population of visitors and military and civilian populations grow. However, even though the scale of the military relocation has been greatly reduced, such actions could be required sooner than they otherwise would be. Overall, due to the mixed nature of impacts and the reduction in population impacts compared to the 2010 Final EIS, impacts to tourism during the operational phase would be considered less than significant.

Public Services

The analysis of public services impacts in this SEIS evaluated two types of affected public service agencies. The first type would be those affected by increased service populations. These agencies are found in the education services, health and human services, public safety services, and the judicial branches of the GovGuam.

The second type of agency would be affected by increased development permit applications. They are GovGuam agencies responsible for issuing, monitoring, and enforcing development permits on Guam.

Public Services Agencies Affected by Increased Population

The analysis focused on the following agencies:

- Guam Department of Education (GDoE)
- Guam Community College (GCC)
- University of Guam (UoG)
- Guam Memorial Hospital Authority (GMHA)
- Guam Department of Public Health and Social Services (GDPHSS)
- Guam Behavioral Health and Wellness Center (GBHWC)
- Guam Department of Integrated Services for Individuals with Disabilities (GDISID)
- Guam Police Department (GPD)
- Guam Fire Department (GFD)
- Guam Department of Corrections (GDoC)
- Guam Department of Youth Affairs (GDYA)
- Guam Department of Parks and Recreation (GDPR)
- Guam Public Library System (GPLS)
- Judiciary of Guam (JoG)

The analysis identified the portion of the population associated with the proposed action that would access services from each agency. This number was deemed the agency's service population. The analysis then determined how many additional staff members each agency would require as a result of this growth in service populations in order to maintain current ratios of staff to service population.

Table 4.1.15-12 provides a summary of the increase in service population projected for each public service agency. Service population numbers are expected to reach a temporary maximum in either 2021 or 2023. A long-term steady-state would be reached for all agencies in 2028.

Table 4.1.15-12. Summary of Projected Increases in Public Agency Service Populations

Agency	*Impact*[1]	
	Maximum	*Steady-State*
GDoE	562	268
GCC	55	39
UoG	99	70
GMHA	5,137	895
GDPHSS	5,137	895
GBHWC	1,934	337
GDISID	1,934	337
GPD	9.585	7,412
GFD	5,285	1,112
GDoC	30	26
GDYA	562	268
GDPR	9,585	7,412
GPLS	9,585	7,412
JoG	9,585	7,412

Note: [1]Numbers represent projected increase in service population that would be generated by the proposed action for each public services agency.

Table 4.1.15-13 shows a summary of the increase in number of staff that would be required by GovGuam public services agencies to meet the increased demand from the additional service populations and building development that would be generated by the proposed action. At maximum, all categories of public services agencies combined would require an estimated 185 additional employees, an increase of 3.6% over baseline staffing levels. The maximum increase in staffing levels would be temporary, lasting from approximately 2021 through 2023. At steady-state, GovGuam agencies would require an additional 66 staff, an increase of 1.3% over baseline levels. These staffing level impacts would be dramatically smaller than those identified in the 2010 Final EIS because of substantially reduced increases in the agency service populations and building development.

Table 4.1.15-13. Summary of Estimated Increases in Public Services Agency Key Staffing Requirements

Agency	*Baseline Staffing*	*Impact*			
		Max	*Max % Increase*	*Steady-State*	*Steady-State % Increase*
Agencies Affected by Population Growth					
Public Education Agencies	2,641	49.1	1.9%	25	0.9%
Public Health and Human Services	1,140	38.4	3.3%	7	0.6%
Public Safety	820	40.2	4.9%	27	3.3%
JoG, GDPR, GPLS, Dept. of Administration, and Customs and Quarantine	322	29.1	9.0%	3	0.9%
Agencies Affected by Development					
Growth Permitting and Regulatory	154	27.9	18.2%	4	2.6%
Agencies Affected by Population Growth and Development Total	**5,077**	**185**	**3.6%**	**66**	**1.3%**

The JoG and other selected agencies (GDPR, GPLS, Department of Administration, and Guam Customs and Quarantine) would experience the largest impact of any of the groups on a percentage basis, and would require a maximum of 29 additional staff (spread over the five agencies) for a period of a few years. At steady-state, these agencies would require only three additional staff above baseline staffing, an increase of 2.6%. Public safety agencies (GPD, GFD, GDoC, and GDYA) would require a maximum of 40 additional staff, an increase of 4.9% over baseline levels for the relatively short construction period. At steady-state, over the long-term, 27 additional staff would be required for the four agencies (an increase of 3.3% over baseline levels). Public health and human service agencies would require a maximum of 48 staff during construction and only seven additional staff in long-term steady-state (a 0.6% increase over baseline). Public education agencies as a group would require 49 additional staff for a short period of a few years and 25 additional staff in the longer term steady-state.

From a broad perspective, looking at the entire group of GovGuam public services agencies overall, impacts would be considered significant in the short-term and less than significant in the long-term steady-state. While the total number of additional staff required during the relatively short construction phase may appear manageable (representing only a 3.6% increase over baseline staffing), other factors including existing shortfalls in staffing and deficiencies in facilities and equipment were considered when determining significance. Also, while additional tax revenues to GovGuam associated with the proposed action would compensate for additional costs that would be incurred, and ample time should be available to plan for short-term staff increases, GovGuam agencies may still face challenges.

In the longer-term steady-state, impacts to public services agencies as a group would be considered less than significant. An increase of 66 staff would be required among all GovGuam agencies that were assessed in order to maintain existing staffing and LOS needed to service population ratios (an increase of 1.3%). Also, as steady-state impacts would occur later and require fewer additional staff than earlier years, it would be expected that agencies would have adequate time and knowledge to plan for steady-state requirements, the cost of which would be covered by increased GovGuam tax revenues.

Some agency subgroups (based on service categories) would be significantly impacted while others would not. Impacts to public education agencies would be less than significant, requiring a maximum of 49 additional staff spread among all GDoE schools (elementary, middle, and high schools), UoG, and GCC (an increase of 1.9%). While difficulties in hiring and retaining staff at public education institutions has been noted by public education agencies, it is anticipated that military spouses who would move to Guam in association with the proposed action could potentially add to the available supply of qualified teachers.

Public health and human services agencies as a group would require 38 additional staff, most of whom (29) would need to be nurses and allied health professionals at GMHA. Given the existing shortfall of nurses on Guam these additional requirements would be considered significant in the short-term. Services provided by GMHA and other health service providers would be more closely tied to construction workers than to military personnel and dependents so, as the proposed action would reach a steady-state, requirements on health service agencies would decline and be less than significant in the long-term.

Because of existing deficits in staff, facilities, and equipment, impacts to JoG, GDPR, GPLS, Department of Administration, and Guam Customs and Quarantine would be considered significant during both the short-term construction phase and the long-term steady-state period.

Potential mitigation measures to address significant impacts to all public services agencies affected by increased population would be as follows:

- The DoD would continue to support the efforts of the CMCC to develop recommendations, as appropriate, regarding adjustment of construction tempo and sequencing to directly influence workforce population levels and indirectly influence induced population growth before infrastructure capabilities are exceeded. See Section 2.9 for further discussion on the CMCC. Such support may include providing project-related employment and population forecasts, participating in the identification of shortfalls in Guam public services, and assisting in the identification of federal programs and funding sources that may help GovGuam to address shortfalls.
- The DoD would continue to support existing programs that contribute and/or donate excess equipment to local agencies.

Public Education

This section analyzes impacts on public primary and secondary schools run by GDoE and on the higher education institutions GCC and UoG, including quantitative analysis of impacts on:

- Student population numbers
- GDoE teacher requirements
- GCC and UoG non-adjunct faculty requirements

Guam Department of Education. Table 4.1.15-14 provides an overview of impacts on GDoE student populations during the action's maximum impact year and steady-state years.

Table 4.1.15-14. GDoE Student Population Impacts Summary

Agency	*Current Service Population*	*Max Year*	*Max Year Additional Service Population*	*Max Year Percentage Increase*	*Steady State Additional Service Population*	*Steady State Requirements Percentage Increase*
GDoE Elementary	14,454	2021	275	1.9%	131	0.9%
GDoE Middle	7,212	2021	119	1.6%	57	0.7%
GDoE High	9,415	2021	168	1.7%	80	0.8%
Totals	**31,081**		**562**	**1.8%**	**268**	**0.8%**

Table 4.1.15-15 provides an overview of impacts on GDoE staffing during the action's maximum impact year and steady-state years.

Table 4.1.15-15. Primary and Secondary Education Teacher Requirements Impacts Summary

Agency	*Current Teachers*	*Year*	*Max Year Teacher Requirements*	*Max Year Percentage Increase*	*Steady State Teacher Requirements*	*Steady State Requirements Percentage Increase*
GDoE Elementary	1,245	2021	24	1.9%	11	0.8%
GDoE Middle	557	2021	9	1.6%	4	0.7%
GDoE High	572	2021	10	1.7%	5	0.8%
Totals	**2,374**		**43**	**1.8%**	**20**	**0.8%**

Guam Community College and University of Guam. Table 4.1.15-16 and Table 4.1.15-17 provide overviews of impacts on GCC and UoG student populations and non-adjunct faculty requirements during the action's maximum impact year and steady-state years.

Table 4.1.15-16. Higher Education Student Population Impacts Summary

Agency	*Current Service Population*	*Max Year*	*Max Year Additional Service Population*	*Max Year Percentage Increase*	*Steady State Additional Service Population*	*Steady State Requirements Percentage Increase*
GCC	3,445	2023	55	1.6%	39	1.1%
UoG	3,639	2023	99	2.7%	70	1.9%
Totals	**7,084**		**154**	**2.2%**	**109**	**1.5%**

Table 4.1.15-17. Higher Education Faculty Requirement Impacts Summary

Agency	*Current Non-adjunct Faculty*	*Max Year*	*Max Year Non-adjunct Faculty Requirements*	*Max Year Percentage Increase*	*Steady State Non-adjunct Faculty Requirements*	*Steady State Requirements Percentage Increase*
GCC	69	2023	1.1	1.5%	0.8	1.1%
UoG	198	2023	5	2.5%	4	2.0%
Totals	**267**		**6.1**	**2.3%**	**4.8**	**1.8%**

Impacts to Guam public education agencies were determined to be less than significant. However, because potential mitigation measures described above may identify potential deficiencies at public service agencies in general, they may serve to benefit Guam public education agencies.

Public Health and Human Services

This section analyzes impact on the following GovGuam public health and human service agencies:

- GMHA
- GDPHSS
- GBHWC
- GDISID

Quantitative impact analysis is provided on:

- Service population numbers
- Key staffing requirements

Table 4.1.15-18 provides an overview of impacts on GMHA, GDPHSS, GBHWC and GDISID service populations during the action's maximum impact year and steady-state years.

Table 4.1.15-18. Impact on Public Health and Human Services, Service Population Summary

Agency	*Current Service Population*	*Max Year*	*Max Year Additional Service Population*	*Max Year Percentage Increase*	*Steady State Additional Service Population*	*Steady State Requirements Percentage Increase*
GMHA	159,358	2021	5,137	3.2%	895	0.5%
GDPHSS	60,000	2021	1,934	3.2%	337	0.6%
GBHWC	60,000	2021	1,934	3.2%	337	0.6%
GDISID	159,358	2021	5,137	3.2%	895	0.5%

Table 4.1.15-19 provides an overview of impacts on various public health and human services agency staffing requirements during the action's maximum impact year and steady-state years.

Table 4.1.15-19. Public Health and Human Services Impact Summary

Agency and Staffing Type	*Current Staffing*	*Max Year*	*Max Year Staffing Requirements*	*Max Year Percentage Increase*	*Steady State Staffing Requirements*	*Steady State Staffing Requirements Percentage Increase*
GMHA Physicians	92	2021	3	3.2%	1	1%
GMHA Nurses and Allied Health Professionals	819	2021	29	3.5%	5	0.6%
GDPHSS - Primary Care Medical Providers and Nursing Staff	10	2021	0.3	3%	0.1	1%
GDPHSS - Bureau of Communicable Disease Control Communicable Disease Prevention Professionals	25	2021	0.3	1.2%	0.1	0.4%
GDPHSS - Bureau of Family Health and Nursing Services Nurses	17	2021	0.5	2.9%	0.1	0.5%

Table 4.1.15-19. Public Health and Human Services Impact Summary

Agency and Staffing Type	*Current Staffing*	*Max Year*	*Max Year Staffing Requirements*	*Max Year Percentage Increase*	*Steady State Staffing Requirements*	*Steady State Staffing Requirements Percentage Increase*
GBHWC - Mental Health Professionals	169	2021	5	2.9%	1	0.5%
GDISID Social Workers and Counselors	8	2021	0.3	3.8%	0	0%
Total	**1,140**		**38.4**	**3.4%**	**7.3**	**0.6%**

Notes: There are a wide variety of medical providers captured in the GDPHSS estimate, reflecting the diverse services provided by GDPHSS. They include Obstetrician/Gynecologist (Obstetrics and Gynecology), family practitioners, internists, pediatricians, nurse practitioners and certified nurse midwives.

Impacts to public health and human services agencies would be significant in the short-term, primarily during the period when large numbers of project-related off-island construction workers would be on Guam. While each agency analyzed would be impacted, the vast majority of additional staff required would be nurses and allied health professionals. Nurses are in high demand and there is an existing deficit on Guam. An Allied Health Building, where a program directed towards a practical nursing certificate is offered, was recently constructed on the GCC campus. The practical nursing program has proven successful so far and the potential for new qualified nurses on Guam is on the rise. Potential mitigation measures that may help secure funding for additional staff and/or facilities are identified above.

Public Safety

This section analyzes impact on the following public safety agencies:

- GPD
- GFD
- GDoC
- GDYA

Quantitative impact analysis is provided on:

- Service population numbers
- Key staffing requirements

Table 4.1.15-20 provides an overview of impacts on GPD, GFD, GDoC, and GDYA service populations during the action's maximum impact year and steady-state years.

Table 4.1.15-20. Impact on Public Safety Service Population Summary

Agency	*Current Service Population*	*Max Year*	*Max Year Additional Service Population*	*Max Year Percentage Increase*	*Steady State Additional Service Population*	*Steady State Requirements Percentage Increase*
GPD	159,358	2021	9,585	6%	7,412	4.6%
GFD	145,890	2021	5,258	3.6%	1,112	0.7%
GDoC	544	2023	30	5.5%	26	4.8%
GDYA	10,470	2021	562	5.3%	268	2.5%
Total	**316,262**		**15,435**	**4.9%**	**8,818**	**2.8%**

Table 4.1.15-21 provides an overview impacts on various public safety services agency staffing requirements during the action's maximum impact year and steady-state years.

Table 4.1.15-21. Public Safety Services Staffing Impacts Summary

Agency and Staffing Type	*Current Staffing*	*Max Year*	*Max Year Staffing Requirements*	*Max Year Percentage Increase*	*Steady State Staffing Requirements*	*Steady State Staffing Requirements Percentage Increase*
GPD - Police Officers	307	2023	19	6.2%	14	4.6%
GFD - Firefighters	258	2021	9	3.5%	2	0.8%
GDoC - Custody and Security Personnel	207	2023	11	5.3%	10	4.8%
GDYA - Youth Service Professionals	48	2021	1.2	2.5%	0.6	1.25%
Total	**625**		**29.2**	**4.7%**	**19.6**	**3.1%**

Impacts to public safety agencies were determined to be significant in both the short-term and long-term. The number of crimes may increase in proportion to increases in population, thereby necessitating additional police officers and custody and control personnel (combined, 30 at maximum and 24 at steady-state). Also, GPD has identified existing difficulties in maintaining adequate staff as well as an existing shortfall in equipment (most notably patrol cars). Potential mitigation measures that may help secure funding for additional staff and/or facilities are identified above.

Judiciary of Guam and Selected Agencies Driven by Population Growth

This section analyzes impacts to the JoG (a branch of Government, not an executive agency), GDPR, and GPLS. Additionally, in comments on the Draft SEIS, two GovGuam agencies (the Guam Department of Administration and the Guam Customs and Quarantine Agency) identified estimated maximum year staffing impacts (estimated steady-state requirements were not identified). These estimates of staffing impacts have been added to the assessment of impacts to Guam public service agencies.

Quantitative impact analysis is provided on:

- Service population numbers
- Key staffing requirements

Impacts discussed are independent of any needs that may result from non-project related general population growth. The results presented in this section indicate that there would not be a substantial number of new staff required for JoG and selected other service agencies.

Table 4.1.15.22 provides an overview of the proposed action's impacts on for JoG and selected other service agencies.

Table 4.1.15-22. JoG and Selected Agencies Driven by Population Growth

Agency and Staffing Type	*Current Key Staffing*	*Max Year*	*Max Year Key Staffing Requirements*	*Max Year Percentage Increase*	*Steady State Key Staffing Requirements*	*Steady State Requirements Percentage Increase*
GDPR - General Staff	30	2023	1.8	6%	1.4	4.7%
GPLS - General Staff	30	2023	1.8	6%	1.4	4.7%
Judiciary - Judges	9	2023	0.5	5.6%	0.4	4.4%
Department of Administration	114	-	16	14%	-	-
Customs and Quarantine	139	-	9	6.5%	-	-
Total	**322**		**29**	**9%**	**3.2**	**4.6%**

Note: Analysis was not conducted for Department of Administration and Guam Customs and Quarantine. Information was provided in the Draft SEIS public comment process.

While there would not be a substantial number of new staff required, impacts to JoG and selected agencies were determined to be significant in both the short-term and long-term because JoG has identified existing deficiencies in both staff and facilities. Potential mitigation measures that may help secure funding for additional staff and/or facilities are identified above.

Public Services Agencies Affected by Development

Analysis was also conducted for agencies that would be influenced by increased development that would be directly and indirectly associated with the proposed action. These agencies work to regulate development through the permitting process and are expected to see increase in permit requests. These agencies included:

- GDPW, Building Permits and Inspection
- Guam Department of Land Management
- GEPA
- Guam Coastal Management Program, within GBSP
- GPA
- GWA
- GFD, Permitting Staff
- SHPO, within the GDPR
- Guam Division of Environmental Health (within the GDPHSS)
- Guam Alien Labor Processing and Certification Division within the Guam Department of Labor

Analysis of the proposed action indicated the approximate number of construction and development permits that would be needed to complete the planned activities. It was then determined how many permitting staff members each agency would require in the face of this growth in permitting applications and inspections.

Table 4.1.15-23 shows current staffing, projected staffing impact, and the projected percentage increase in staffing for permitting and regulatory agencies. Since different permitting agencies serve various functions, some of which are not solely driven by population change, the maximum impact year of

analysis varies between agencies. Unlike the previously described services, the permitting work of these agencies would be driven by increases in permit applications before and during the process of development growth on Guam (rather than population increases). While not all permit applications are of similar scope (permits for larger projects require more labor than permits for smaller projects), the mix of large and small permits for each forecast year is not accounted for due to lack of information. The mix of large and small permits applications for the year 2012 (when data were collected) is incorporated into the impact analysis.

Table 4.1.15-23. Summary of Key Staffing Requirements for Public Services Agencies Affected by Development

	Baseline Staffing	*Impacts*			
		Maximum	*Maximum Impact %*	*Steady-State*	*Steady-State Impact %*
GDPW	6	0.8	13%	0.1	1.7%
Guam Department of Land Management	5	1.7	34%	1.4	28.0%
GEPA	48	9.7	20%	0.7	1.5%
Guam Coastal Management Program	6	0.9	15%	0.6	10.0%
GPA	6	0.7	12%	0.1	1.7%
GWA	5	0.9	18%	0.1	2.0%
GFD	14	0.8	6%	0.3	2.1%
Guam Division of Environmental Health	11	0.8	7%	0.5	4.5%
SHPO	6	0.6	10%	0.1	1.7%
Guam Alien Labor Processing & Certification Division	5	11	220%	0	0.0%
Total	**112**	**28**	**25%**	**4**	**3.6%**

Note: [1]Numbers represent projected increase in key staff for each permitting agency that would be required to maintain current levels of service.

(Note that impacts to GFD, GDPR, and GDPHSS were also addressed in the prior impact section. This section analyzes only the impact on their permitting functions, which represent only a small percentage of their overall functions).

The analysis for public services agencies affected by development indicates that impacts would be significant in the short-term and less than significant during the steady-state period. During the short period when impacts would be greatest, growth permitting agencies would require an increase in staff of 25%, which is a large proportional increase. The determination of significance is also based on the importance of meeting these staffing requirements - a lack of staffing at permitting agencies could hinder development both directly and indirectly associated with the proposed action, which could serve to block or delay the economic benefits projected to accompany the proposed action. Inadequate staffing at the ALPCD, for instance, could slow the processing of H2-B worker visas, and the ALPCD has indicated that staffing levels are already at capacity and are not sufficient to handle any influx related to the proposed action. Without H2-B workers, both project-related and non-project related development would likely be slowed due to a shortage of skilled construction workers. In the longer-term steady-state, impacts to permitting agencies would be less than significant. While the increased staff requirement would represent an appreciable proportion of baseline staffing (3.6%), only four additional staff would be required. Given the time agencies would have to plan for this increase and additional tax revenues that would be associated with the proposed action, the 3.6% increase would be considered less than significant.

Guam Department of Land Management. The impact from permits would be greatest in 2019, when 113 permits would be requested, and would decline to 14 permits by 2028. New staff required would be largest in 2019 at 1.7 FTEs and would drop to 1.4 FTEs at 2028. New staff for Guam Department of Land Management would be primarily related to increased demands from land use commission hearings.

Guam Environmental Protection Agency. The proposed action's impact would be largest in 2019 with 271 additional GEPA permit applications, requiring an additional 9.7 FTEs. In the year 2028, the impact drops to an additional 14 permits requiring an additional 0.7 FTEs.

Guam Coastal Management Program. Impacts on Guam Coastal Management Program permits would be largest in 2021 at 16 and decline to 5 at 2028. New staff required for monitoring and enforcement makes up a large portion of the combined total employment. The impact to staffing would be largest in 2021 at 0.9 FTEs and would drop to 0.6 FTEs by 2028.

Guam Power Authority. The proposed action's impact would be largest at 108 additional GPA permit applications in 2019, requiring an additional 1.1 FTE employees. At 2027, the impact drops to an additional 8 permits, requiring 0.1 additional FTE worker.

Guam Water Authority. The proposed action's impact would be largest at 55 additional GWA permit applications in 2019 and 2020, requiring an additional 0.9 FTEs. At 2027 and 2028, the impact drops to an additional 6 permits, requiring 0.1 new FTE.

Guam Fire Department. The proposed action's impact would be largest at an additional 69 GFD permit applications in 2019, requiring an additional 0.7 FTE employees. At 2027 and 2028, the impact drops to 8 additional permits, requiring 0.3 FTE.

Guam Department of Public Health and Social Services - Division of Environmental Health. Impacts on Division of Environmental Health permits would be largest at 45 in 2019 and decline to 5 by 2027. New staff required for monitoring and enforcement, makes up most of the combined total employment impact, be largest in 2020 at 0.8 FTEs and dropping to 0.5 FTEs by 2026.

Guam Department of Parks and Recreation-Historic Preservation Office. The proposed action's impact would be largest at 140 additional SHPO permit applications in 2019, requiring an additional 0.6 FTEs. At 2028, the impact drops to an additional 11 permits, requiring 0.1 FTE.

Guam Department of Labor-Alien Labor Processing and Certification Division. The proposed action's impact would be largest at 2,291 additional Alien Labor Processing and Certification Division applications in 2018, requiring an additional 11 FTEs. This impact drops to zero FTE beginning in 2026.

Table 4.1.15-24 shows annual costs associated with additional key professional staff at Guam public services agencies and revenues that would be generated by the proposed action. During both the maximum year (2021) and the steady-state years (beginning in 2028) revenues would exceed costs. Additional costs would likely be incurred in association with support staff; however, even considering costs associated with support staff, revenues would be anticipated to exceed costs. Some additional information on support staff is provided in the SIAS (Appendix D)

Table 4.1.15-24. Costs and Revenues Impact of Additional Key Professional Staff at Guam Government Agencies

Agency	*Increase in Key Professional Staff*		*Average Employee Salary*	*Cost Impacts From New Employee Salaries*		*Other Associated Cost Impacts (i.e. Rent, Office Supplies)*	
	Maximum (2021)	*Steady-State (2028)*		*Maximum (2021)*	*Steady-State (2028)*	*Maximum (2021)*	*Steady-State (2028)*
Guam Department of Education (GDoE)	43	20	$41,090-$42,090	$1,791,670	$833,200	$1,149,533	$534,667
Guam Community College (GCC)	1.1	0.8	$53,368	$58,705	$42,694	$29,407	$21,387
University of Guam (UoG)	5	4	$53,368	$266,840	$213,472	$133,667	$106,933
Guam Memorial Hospital Authority (GMHA) - Physicians	3	1	$203,540	$610,620	$203,540	$9,696	$3,232
Guam Memorial Hospital Authority (GMHA) - Nurses and Allied Health Professionals	29	5	$52,450	$1,523,660	$262,700	$93,728	$16,160
Guam Department of Public Health and Social Services (GDPHSS)	1.1	0.3	$22,471-$36,414	$35,873	$9,530	$3,555	$970
Guam Behavioral Health and Wellness Center (GBHWC)	5	1	$32,228	$161,140	$32,228	$16,160	$3,232
Guam Department of Integrated Services for Individuals with Disabilities (GDISID)	0.3	0	$35,751	$10,725	$0	$970	$0
Guam Police Department (GPD)	19	14	$31,816	$604,512	$445,430	$86,949	$64,068
Guam Fire Department (GFD)	9	2	$41,922	$377,294	$83,843	$41,187	$9,153
Guam Department of Corrections (GDoC)	11	10	$39,149	$430,639	$391,490	$50,339	$45,763
Guam Department of Youth Affairs (GDYA)	1.2	0.6	$37,034	$44,441	$22,221	$6,384	$3,192
Guam Department of Parks and Recreation (GDPR)	1.8	1.4	$50,717	$91,291	$71,004	$9,575	$7,448
Guam Public Library System (GPLS)	1.8	1.4	$23,808	$42,854	$33,331	$8,237	$6,407
Judiciary of Guam (JoG)	0.5	0.4	$113,666	$56,833	$45,466	$2,660	$2,128
Department of Administration	16	-	$46,680	$746,880	-	$73,216	-
Guam Customs and Quarantine	9	-	$32,360	$291,240	-	$41,184	-
Guam Department of Public Works (GDPW)	0.8	0.1	$41,172	$32,938	$4,117	$4,256	$532
Guam Department of Land Management	1.7	1.4	$38,716	$65,817	$54,202	$9,043	$7,448
Guam Environmental Protection Agency (GEPA)	9.7	0.7	$40,150	$389,455	$28,105	$51,601	$3,724
Guam Coastal Management Program	0.9	0.6	$49,364	$44,428	$29,618	$4,788	$3,192
Guam Power Authority (GPA)	0.7	0.1	$74,450	$52,115	$7,445	$3,724	$532

Agency	Increase in Key Professional Staff		Average Employee Salary	Cost Impacts From New Employee Salaries		Other Associated Cost Impacts (i.e. Rent, Office Supplies)	
	Maximum (2021)	Steady-State (2028)		Maximum (2021)	Steady-State (2028)	Maximum (2021)	Steady-State (2028)
Guam Water Authority (GWA)	0.9	0.1	$60,420	$54,378	$6,042	$4,788	$532
GFD - Permitting	0.8	0.3	$40,383	$32,306	$12,115	$4,256	$1,596
Guam Division of Environmental Health	0.8	0.5	$41,172	$32,938	$20,586	$4,256	$2,660
Guam - SHPO	0.6	0.1	$36,984	$22,190	$3,698	$3,192	$532
Guam Alien Labor Processing & Certification Division	11	0	$27,244	$299,684	$0	$50,339	$0
Totals	**184.7**	**65.8**	**--**	**$8,171,465**	**$2,856,078**	**$1,896,688**	**$845,484**
	Maximum (2021) (Thousands of 2012 $s)			***Steady-State (2028) (Thousands of 2012 $s)***			
Projected Costs	**$10,068**			**$3,702**			
Section 30 Revenue	***$21,798***			***$33,530***			
Tax Revenue (personal income tax, gross receipts tax, and corporate income tax)	***$64,628***			***$6,560***			
Total Projected Revenue	**$86,426**			**$40,090**			

Potential mitigation measures to address significant impacts to public services agencies affected by development would be as follows:

- The DoD would continue to support the efforts of the CMCC to develop recommendations, as appropriate, regarding adjustment of construction tempo and sequencing to directly influence workforce population levels and indirectly influence induced population growth before infrastructure capabilities are exceeded. See Section 2.9 for further discussion on the CMCC. Such support may include providing project-related employment and population forecasts, participating in the identification of shortfalls in Guam public services, and assisting in the identification of federal programs and funding sources that would help GovGuam to address shortfalls.
- The DoD would continue to support existing programs that contribute and/or donate excess equipment to local agencies.
- In accordance with the 2011 PA, DoD would provide liaison support to the Guam SHPO to assist in processing DoD actions.

Sociocultural Issues

When reviewing sociocultural impacts in this section, it is important to remember that while social issues are not direct impacts that occur at the same time and place as the proposed action, they are indirect impacts of the proposed action that can occur later in time or further in distance.

There is a potential for sociocultural impacts to occur, but the magnitude of the impacts are difficult to predict and could vary substantially based on policy and program choices yet to be made. Sociocultural impacts are inherently qualitative and may also be affected by events yet to occur. For these reasons, and for the purposes of this SEIS, impacts to sociocultural issues are conservatively classified as significant.

Identified impacts include the following:

- *Political and Chamorro issues*. Concerns involving political minoritization would be impacted by the potential increase in non-Chamorro populations due to the relocation, notably during the operational phase. More non-Chamorro and local voters could potentially affect ongoing and future issues as a function of voting. However, while the Marines and adult dependents would likely vote in national elections, most of the relocating Marines would be on Guam for relatively short periods (from approximately 6 months for rotational forces to 2 or 3 years for permanent party forces) and would likely not become deeply engaged in local politics.
- *Crime and Social Order*. In proportion to the increase in population, there would potentially be impacts associated with an increase in the number of crimes (though not necessarily an increase in the crime rate as a function of population) and decreased social order.
- *Community Cohesion*. Chamorros expect people to approach their relationships with the wider society conforming to the philosophy of "respetu" (in the Chamorro language it means respect or veneration). There is potential for social friction due to lack of understanding of, and inability to enact, this concept by military personnel and off-island civilian in-migrants, especially in the initial stages of construction and military personnel coming to Guam.

Potential mitigation measures to address sociocultural issues are as follows:

- In accordance with the 2011 PA, the DoD will conduct orientation briefs for all incoming DoD personnel, their families, and contractors regarding cultural sensitivity in the area. All DoD personnel and contractors working on Guam will receive annual briefings. The DoD will develop the briefing in consultation with the appropriate SHPO and will provide SHPO with a copy of the final briefing materials.
- The DoD would continue to support the efforts of the CMCC to develop recommendations, as appropriate, regarding adjustment of construction tempo and sequencing to directly influence workforce population levels and indirectly influence induced population growth to address sociocultural issues. See Section 2.9 for further discussion on the CMCC.
- In accordance with the 2011 PA, the $12,000,000 appropriated under the FY 2012 Consolidated Appropriations Act (Public Law No. 112-74) for a Guam Cultural Repository facility remains in place. The appropriation provides funding for a repository for curation of archaeological collections on Guam and to serve as a source of information on Guam history and culture. As directed by the FY 2014 NDAA, the DoD would convene the EAC to consider necessary technical and financial assistance and develop an implementation plan coordinated with EAC federal agencies. This plan must be submitted to the congressional defense committees as part of a reporting requirement that is due no later than the date of issuance of the ROD.

<u>Land Acquisition</u>

There would be no land acquisition impacts associated with Alternative A because there would be no land acquisition required to implement the cantonment/family housing alternatives.

4.1.16 Hazardous Materials and Waste

4.1.16.1 Affected Environment

This section describes the current hazardous materials and waste management practices that differ from those described in the 2010 Final EIS or that apply to areas not included in the 2010 Final EIS. This section also identifies any additional contaminated sites in the proposed construction/development areas that have not already been discussed in the 2010 Final EIS.

The current DoD ROI on Guam for hazardous materials and waste in this section includes the DON properties proposed for development of the cantonment/family housing including Finegayan and Potts Junction, and the areas affected by off-site utilities development and DoD school expansions (see Section 2.4.4.6 in Chapter 2).

Hazardous Materials Management

Routine operations at DoD installations require the storage, use, and handling of a variety of hazardous materials such as paints, solvents adhesives, lubricants and pesticides. Bulk quantities of fuels and other petroleum, oil, and lubricants (POLs) are stored and distributed in aboveground storage tanks and underground storage tanks, pumps, and pipelines to support aircraft, watercraft, vehicle operations, and emergency power generation. The management, storage, shipment and disposal of hazardous materials is managed by Defense Reutilization Marketing Office (DRMO) and via the various plans and policies as described in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 17: Hazardous Materials and Waste, Table 17.2-3: Summary of Best Management Practices and Standard Operating Procedures, pages 17-42 to 17-43 and Volume 7, Chapter 2, Overview of Best Management Practices and Potential Mitigation Measures, Table 2.1-1. Summary of Key Best Management Practices [Guam and Tinian], pages 2-4 to 2-23).

Finegayan

NAVFAC is responsible for overseeing the management of hazardous materials on all DON facilities on Guam. Hazardous materials at Naval Base Guam are stored at a warehouse operated by Joint Environmental Material Management Service. Joint Environmental Material Management Service consolidates hazardous materials for reuse and tracks it through an inventory management program. Unused hazardous materials are returned to Joint Environmental Material Management Service for redistribution or disposal.

Potts Junction

Currently there are no hazardous materials being stored or used at this location. The site is currently undeveloped and unused.

A jet fuel transmission line is located at the Route 3/28 intersection leading to AAFB. A review of aerial photography shows the jet fuel transmission line crossing Route 3 south of the Route 3/3A intersection to the north of Potts Junction where the transmission line enters AAFB. No incidents of contamination are known to be associated with this jet fuel line. There was no visual evidence of soil or groundwater remediation at the area where the transmission line crosses under Route 3, and no groundwater monitoring wells were found on- or off-site. Soil sampling would be required to determine whether the pipeline has affected site conditions.

Hazardous Waste Management

Finegayan

Operations at DoD installations on Guam generate a variety of hazardous waste, including, but not limited to waste of: medical and dental supplies; adhesives; solvents; contaminated absorbents; corrosive liquids; aerosols; pesticides; used POLs; and sludges. In accordance with DoD policies, all facilities must seek to reduce or eliminate hazardous waste generation by implementing BMPs, SOPs, and best available technologies. There are numerous BMPs and SOPs used by DoD to minimize or eliminate the generation of hazardous waste, which are discussed in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 17: Hazardous Materials and Waste, Table 17.2-3: Summary of BMPs and SOPs, pages 17-42 to 17-43 and Volume 7, Chapter 2: Overview of Best Management Practices and Mitigation Measures, Table 2.1-1. Summary of Key Best Management Practices [Guam and Tinian], pages 2-4 to 2-23) and summarized in Chapter 2 of this SEIS. Disposal of hazardous waste generated at DoD facilities on Guam is arranged by DRMO. Specifically, licensed hazardous waste contractors transport and dispose of hazardous waste at permitted facilities. Under this arrangement, DRMO maintains all hazardous waste documentation and ensures that all disposal actions are performed in accordance with pertinent federal, state, and local laws and regulations.

Naval Base Guam is a large quantity generator of hazardous waste, generating over 2,200 pounds (998 kg) of hazardous waste per month. Similar to AAFB, Naval Base Guam maintains a Hazardous Waste Management Plan. This plan applies to all military commands, tenants, homeported and visiting ships, submarines, civil service personnel that may receive, use, store handle, transport recycle or dispose of hazardous waste during the performance of their duties. Hazardous waste accumulation points are designated by the NAVFAC Marianas Environmental Business Line. There are 52 satellite accumulation areas, five 90-day storage areas and one conforming storage facility on Naval Base Guam. The conforming storage facility is located at Building 1790. The facility is permitted to hold up to 300,000 pounds of waste for up to 1 year and is currently operating at 30-40% capacity. Non-recyclable hazardous waste is shipped off island four times per year via DMRO. Recyclable materials are sent to local companies.

As part of the DRMO waste management system, centralized accumulation points and satellite accumulation points are utilized at DoD installations on Guam. The accumulation points often contain a variety of waste, typically stored in 5-gallon (19 liters) pails, 55-gallon (208 liters) drums, and other approved hazardous waste containers. DRMO arranges for the disposal of approximately 594,494 pounds (269,658 kg) of hazardous waste annually from DoD Guam operations. Finegayan currently contains two satellite hazardous waste accumulation sites.

Potts Junction

Currently there is no hazardous waste being stored or generated at this location. The site is currently unused.

Contaminated Sites

The IRP and Military Munitions Response Program (MMRP) focus on cleaning up releases of hazardous substances and MEC that pose risks to the public and/or the environment at active, base realignment and closure, and Formerly Used Defense Sites owned or used by the DoD.

On Guam, DoD facilities have ongoing Defense Environmental Restoration Program site cleanup activities with GEPA and USEPA oversight. The DoD and State/Territorial Memorandum of Agreement established a program where GEPA staff work closely with DoD representatives to discuss and facilitate environmental restoration and clean-up work on Guam.

Finegayan

Installation Restoration Program Sites. There are two IRP sites located on Finegayan. These sites are summarized in Table 4.1.16-1 and depicted in Figure 4.1.16-1. A site investigation was completed for these sites and no risks to human health or ecological receptors were identified. Land use restrictions have been placed on these sites.

Table 4.1.16-1. IRP and Potentially Contaminated Sites on Finegayan

Sites Within Affected Area		
Site Name	***Area (Acres [ha])***	***Status***
Finegayan Landfill No. 1	3 (1)	Active (Land Use Controls)
Finegayan Landfill No. 2	9 (4)	Active (Land Use Controls)

Military Munitions Response Sites. No MMRP sites were identified in the area of Finegayan proposed for development for cantonment/family housing under this Alternative.

Potts Junction

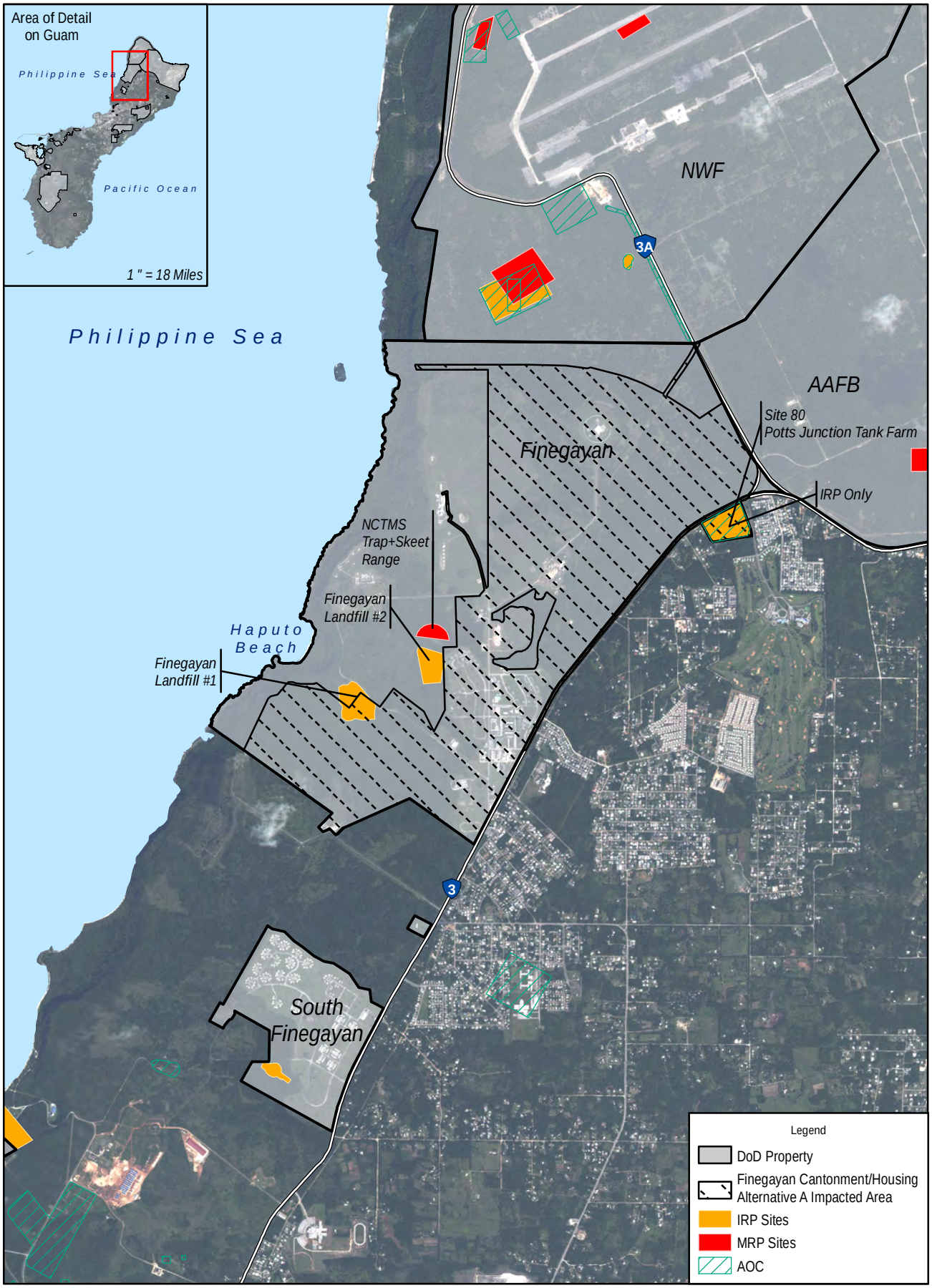
Installation Restoration Program Sites. This site is a former fuel tank farm located adjacent to the south side of Route 9, just north of Chalan Kareta and south of the Route 9/3 intersection and is managed under the facility IRP (Site 80). Recent aerial photos of the site indicate that the site is heavily vegetated with possible remnants of concrete pads. The site was visited in 2009 but was inaccessible and could not be seen from the roadway. It is unknown whether environmental contamination exists on the site. However, no groundwater monitoring wells were observed on- or off-site. This site was recently added to the IR program.

Military Munitions Response Program Sites. No MMRP sites were identified on the Pott's Junction parcel (Figure 4.1.16-1).

Toxic Substances Management

Toxic substances associated with DoD operations on Guam include asbestos-containing material (ACM), lead-based paint (LBP), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and radon. These substances have been sufficiently defined in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2: Chapter 17: Hazardous Materials and Waste, pages 17-9 to 17-11). LBP and PCBs in Guam are taken by licensed transporters and disposed of in permitted landfill facilities in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations. ACM is disposed of at federal facilities on Guam. Disposal contracts specifically prohibit DoD contractors from the import and use of hazardous or toxic substances.

The collection, transportation, and disposal of these toxic substances are arranged by DRMO.



0 0.25 0.5 Mile

0 0.25 0.5 Kilometer

Figure 4.1.16-1
Active and Restricted IRP Sites, MMRP Sites, and AOC
in the Vicinity of Finegayan Cantonment/Housing Alternative A

N

Source: NAVFAC Pacific 2013

Finegayan

There are numerous structures located on Finegayan that may be affected by the proposed development of the cantonment/family housing under this alternative. Any structure constructed prior to 1978 may contain ACM, LBP, and PCBs.

According to USEPA, the parcel is located in an area classified as Zone 1 for Radon indicating average indoor radon levels of greater than picocuries per liter (4 pCi/L).

Potts Junction

Currently, there are no structures located on Potts Junction. Therefore, LBP, ACM and PCBs are not likely to be present. Elevated levels of lead and other contaminants associated with its former use as a fuel tank farm may be present in site soils.

According to USEPA, the parcel is located in an area classified as Zone 1 for Radon indicating average indoor radon levels of greater than 4 pCi/L.

4.1.16.2 Environmental Consequences

Hazardous Materials Management

Construction

Construction activities would result in a short-term increase in the use of hazardous materials that would cease at the completion of construction activity. The majority of the hazardous materials expected to be used are common to construction and include diesel fuel, gasoline, and propane to fuel the construction equipment; hydraulic fluids, oils and lubricants; welding gases, paints, solvents, adhesives, and batteries. For purposes of the impact analysis, it was assumed that the short-term increased volumes of hazardous materials and waste that were considered in the 2010 Final EIS analysis would be reduced because of the generally reduced amount of construction required for the downsized cantonment/family housing area reflected in this SEIS. The volumes of hazardous materials presented in the 2010 Final EIS were derived from the volumes of hazardous materials and waste required to accommodate the Marine Corps at their current location in Okinawa, Japan. The 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2: Chapter 17: Hazardous Materials and Waste, Section 17.2.2.2: Construction Activities, page 17-44) estimated that construction activity would result in an increase to the Guam hazardous material use rate of 10% of the known Okinawa rate, or approximately 3,200 pounds (1,451 kg) annually (DRMO Okinawa). The overall reduction in short-term increased use of hazardous materials during construction under the SEIS alternatives, as compared to the 2010 Final EIS, would be dependent on a variety of factors and cannot be quantified based on available information. Although reduced relative to the 2010 Final EIS volumes of hazardous materials, the construction of Alternative A would still represent a substantial short-term increase in the volume of hazardous materials relative to baseline conditions, and this alternative would have the potential to result in direct short-term adverse impacts to human health and the environment (i.e., soils, surface water, groundwater, air, and biota). However, the hazardous materials would be handled and disposed of per the applicable BMPs and SOPs identified in the 2010 Final EIS, which would also be applied under this alternative (Volume 2: Chapter 17: Hazardous Materials and Waste, Table 17.2-3: Summary of BMPs and SOPs, pages 17-42 to 17-43 and Volume 7: Proposed Mitigation Measures, Preferred Alternatives, Impacts and Cumulative Impacts, Chapter 2: Overview of Best Management Practices and Mitigation Measures, Table 2.1-1. Summary of Key Best Management Practices [Guam and Tinian], pages 2-4 to 2-23) and summarized in Chapter 2 of this SEIS. Adherence to applicable BMPs and SOPs would reduce the likelihood and volume of accidental releases, allow for accelerated spill response times and enable

timely implementation of cleanup measures, thereby minimizing potential impacts to the environment. Therefore, the short-term increase in volume would result in less than significant direct and indirect impacts.

Should there be a need to import off-island earthen materials, all GEPA, Department of Agriculture, and local rules and regulations would be followed.

Construction and demolition contractors would be required to comply with all applicable requirements concerning handling of construction-related hazardous substances. Hazardous materials associated with construction activities would be delivered and stored in a manner that would prevent these materials from leaking, spilling, and potentially polluting soils, ground and surface waters and in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local regulations. Public transportation routes would be utilized for the conveyance of hazardous materials to the construction site. Transportation of all materials would be conducted in compliance with U.S. Department of Transportation regulations. Therefore, the short-term increase in the use, transport, storage and handling of hazardous materials during construction would have no significant direct or indirect impacts. Should suspected environmental contamination be encountered during construction activities, work would stop and the appropriate authorities would be notified. If appropriate, soil and groundwater samples would be collected to determine the nature and the extent of the contamination and whether remedial action would be required.

Construction and demolition activities associated with this alternative would have no long-term direct or indirect impact on the management of hazardous materials at DoD facilities on Guam. Hazardous materials would continue to be managed under established hazardous material SOPs. Indirect Long-term beneficial impacts would occur to fuel storage and conveyance infrastructure as it would need to be brought into compliance before planned increases in capacity could be implemented.

Operation

Marine Corps Relocation. The proposed increase of DoD personnel and dependents to Guam would increase the transport/transfer of hazardous materials on Guam. It is expected that the largest long-term increases of hazardous materials on Guam would occur from the use of POL, which includes gasoline, aviation fuels, diesel, oil, grease, kerosene, and other related products. These materials are largely used for the maintenance and operation of military vehicles and other assets. Potential effects, impacts, and mitigation measures associated with hazardous materials transport to Guam and transfer on Guam were summarized in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2: Chapter 17: Hazardous Materials and Waste, Table 17.2-3: Summary of BMPs and SOPs, pages 17-42 to 17-43 and Volume 7: Proposed Mitigation Measures, Preferred Alternatives, Impacts and Cumulative Impacts, Chapter 2: Overview of Best Management Practices and Mitigation Measures, Table 2.1-1. Summary of Key Best Management Practices [Guam and Tinian], pages 2-4 to 2-23) and it was noted that BMPs and SOPs would be implemented and were not considered "mitigation measures." Therefore, no potential mitigation measures were identified. For purposes of the impact analysis, it was assumed that the long-term increased volumes of hazardous materials and waste that were considered in the 2010 Final EIS analysis would be reduced because of the generally reduced amount of operations required for the downsized personnel relocation reflected in this SEIS. The volumes of hazardous materials presented in the 2010 Final EIS were derived from the volumes of hazardous materials and waste required to accommodate the Marine Corps at their current location in Okinawa, Japan. Currently, the Marine Corp at Okinawa uses approximately 32,389 pounds (14,691 kg) of hazardous materials annually. These materials are largely POLs. The 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2: Chapter 17: Hazardous Materials and Waste, Section 17.1.3.1: Hazardous Materials Storage, Use, and Handling, page 17-7) estimated that the proposed transfer of Marines to Guam would result in a

long-term increase to the Guam hazardous materials volume of 50% of the known Okinawa DRMO disposal rate, or approximately 16,000 pounds (7,257 kg) annually (DRMO Okinawa 2009) (2010 Final EIS Volume 2: Chapter 17: Hazardous Materials and Waste, Table 17.2-3: Summary of BMPs and SOPs, pages 17-43). The overall reduction in long-term increased use of hazardous materials from operations under the SEIS alternatives, as compared to the 2010 Final EIS, would be dependent on a variety of factors and cannot be quantified based on available information. Although reduced relative to the 2010 Final EIS volumes of hazardous materials, operations under Alternative A would still represent a substantial long-term increase in the volumes of hazardous materials relative to baseline conditions.

Long-term increases in hazardous materials would not require DRMO on Guam to expand its hazardous materials handling and storage capacity. Due to the projected long-term increase in hazardous materials, this alternative would have the potential to result in direct adverse impacts to human health and the environment (i.e., soils, surface water, groundwater, air, and biota). However, the increased amount of hazardous materials would be handled and disposed per the applicable BMPs and SOPs identified in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2: Chapter 17: Hazardous Materials and Waste, Table 17.2-3: Summary of BMPs and SOPs, pages 17-43 and Volume 7: Proposed Mitigation Measures, Preferred Alternatives, Impacts and Cumulative Impacts, Chapter 2: Overview of Best Management Practices and Mitigation Measures, Table 2.1-1: Summary of Key Best Management Practices [Guam and Tinian], pages 2-4 to 2-23) and summarized in Chapter 2 of this SEIS. Adherence with applicable BMPs and SOPs would reduce the likelihood and volume of accidental releases, allow for accelerated spill response times and enable timely implementation of cleanup measures, thereby minimizing potential direct or indirect impacts to the environment and resulting in less than significant impacts.

Increases in hazardous materials transport, storage, and use to support long-term increased training operations under the proposed action would also be managed in compliance with MCO P5090.2A. This order implements procedures and protocols governing a number of environmental concerns, including the handling of hazardous materials and petroleum, oils, and lubricants. These procedures and protocols include, but are not limited to, spill control and response, disposal of battery waste, and fuel storage restrictions. By following procedures outlined in MCO 5090.2A, personnel would avoid releases of contaminants during training and operations, thus mitigating any appreciable direct or indirect impact to the surrounding environment as a result of the proposed action. Therefore, direct and indirect impacts would be less than significant.

Cantonment. Long-term increases in the use of hazardous materials are expected to be minimal as a result of the increase in cantonment activities. The 2010 Final EIS estimated that these activities would result in an increase to the Guam hazardous material use rate of 1% of the known Okinawa rate, or approximately 320 pounds (145 kg) annually (DRMO Okinawa 2009) (2010 Final EIS Volume 2: Chapter 17: Hazardous Materials and Waste, Section 17.2.2.3: Operation, page 17-47). The number of Marines and dependents relocating to Guam has been reduced by 64%. For this analysis, it is assumed that a similar 64% reduction in the increase in hazardous materials would occur from the reduction in personnel. Therefore, a long-term increase in hazardous materials volume of 115 pounds (52 kg) is anticipated from cantonment activities. The existing hazardous waste accumulation sites at Finegayan would be maintained to support the proposed cantonment area and a 90-day accumulation area would be provided. In addition, an undetermined number of satellite accumulation sites would be created, as needed, in proximity to hazardous materials use and hazardous waste generation to support cantonment activities. This impact is considered negligible and no potential mitigation measures are proposed.

Hazardous Waste Management

Construction

Construction activities would result in a short-term increase in the generation of hazardous waste that would cease at the completion of construction activity. Hazardous waste generated from construction activities includes pesticides, solvents, adhesives, lubricants, corrosive liquids, batteries, and aerosols. For purposes of the impact analysis, it was assumed that the increased volumes of hazardous waste that were considered in the 2010 Final EIS analysis would be reduced because of the generally reduced amount of construction required for the downsized cantonment/family housing area reflected in this SEIS. The 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2: Chapter 17: Hazardous Materials and Waste, Section 17.2.2.2: Construction Activities, page 17-44) estimated that construction activity would result in an increase in hazardous waste generation on Guam of 10% of the known Okinawa rate, or approximately 64,400 pounds (29,211 kg) annually (DRMO Okinawa 2009). The overall reduction in short-term generation of hazardous wastes from construction under the SEIS alternatives, as compared to the 2010 Final EIS, would be dependent on a variety of factors and cannot be quantified based on available information. Although reduced relative to the 2010 Final EIS volumes of hazardous materials and waste, construction under Alternative A would still represent and substantial short-term increase in the volumes of hazardous waste relative to baseline conditions.

Due to the projected short-term increase in hazardous waste, this alternative would have the potential to result in direct adverse impacts to human health and the environment (i.e., soils, surface water, groundwater, air, and biota). However, the short-term increase in hazardous waste would be handled and disposed per the applicable BMPs and SOPs identified in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2: Chapter 17: Hazardous Materials and Waste, Table 17.2-3: Summary of BMPs and SOPs, page 17-42 and Volume 7: Proposed Mitigation Measures, Preferred Alternatives, Impacts and Cumulative Impacts, Chapter 2: Overview of Best Management Practices and Mitigation Measures, Table 2.1-1. Summary of Key Best Management Practices [Guam and Tinian], pages 2-4 to 2-23) and summarized in Chapter 2 of this SEIS. Adherence with applicable BMPs and SOPs would reduce the likelihood and volume of accidental releases, allow for accelerated spill response times, and allow for the timely implementation of cleanup measures, thereby minimizing potential direct impacts to the environment and resulting in less than significant impacts.

Should there be a need to import off-island earthen materials, all GEPA, Department of Agriculture, and local rules and regulations would be followed.

Construction and demolition contractors would be required to comply with all applicable requirements concerning handling of construction related hazardous waste. Hazardous waste generated by construction activities would be stored in a manner that would prevent these materials from leaking, spilling, and potentially polluting soils, ground and surface waters and in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local regulations. Public transportation routes would be utilized for the conveyance of hazardous waste to the disposal facility site. Transportation of all hazardous waste would be conducted in compliance with U.S. Department of Transportation regulations. Therefore, the short-term increase in the generation, transport, storage and handling of hazardous waste during construction would be less than significant.

Construction and demolition activities associated with this alternative would have no long-term direct or in-direct impact on the management of hazardous waste at the DoD facilities on Guam. Hazardous waste would continue to be managed under established hazardous waste SOPs.

Operation

Marine Corps Relocation. The proposed increase of DoD personnel and dependents to Guam would increase the transport/transfer of hazardous waste on Guam. It is expected that the largest increases of hazardous waste on Guam would occur from discarded POL including waste oil, grease, solvents and other related products. These materials are largely used for the maintenance and operation of military vehicles and other assets.

Currently, the Marine Corps in Okinawa disposes of 611,828 pounds (277,520 kg) of hazardous waste annually. These materials are largely POLs. The 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2: Chapter 17: Hazardous Materials and Waste, Section 17.2.2.1: Transportation to and on Guam-Hazardous Materials, page 17-40 to 17-43) estimated that the proposed transfer of Marines and dependents to Guam would result in a long-term increase to the Guam hazardous waste volume of 50% of the known Okinawa DRMO disposal rate, or approximately 306,000 pounds annually (DRMO Okinawa 2009). For purposes of the impact analysis, it was assumed that the long-term increased volumes of hazardous waste that were considered in the 2010 Final EIS analysis would be reduced because of the generally reduced amount of operations required for the proposed action analyzed in this SEIS. The overall reduction in long-term increased generation of hazardous wastes from operations under the SEIS alternatives, as compared to the 2010 Final EIS, would be dependent on a variety of factors and cannot be quantified based on available information. Although reduced relative to the 2010 Final EIS volumes of hazardous waste, operations under Alternative A would still represent and substantial long-term increase in the volumes of hazardous materials and waste relative to baseline conditions.

Cantonment. Increases in the generation of hazardous waste were expected to be negligible in the 2010 Final EIS as a result of construction activities for cantonment/family housing. The 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2: Chapter 17: Hazardous Materials and Waste, page 17-49) estimated that these activities would result in an increase to the Guam hazardous waste disposal rate of 1% of the known Okinawa rate, or approximately 6,118 pounds annually (DRMO Okinawa 2009). For purposes of the impact analysis, it was assumed that the long-term increased volumes of hazardous waste that were considered in the 2010 Final EIS analysis would be reduced because of the generally reduced amount of operations required for the downsized personnel relocation reflected in this SEIS. The overall reduction in long-term increased generation or hazardous wastes from operations under the SEIS alternatives, as compared to the 2010 Final EIS, would be dependent on a variety of factors and cannot be quantified based on available information. Although reduced relative to the 2010 Final EIS volumes of hazardous waste, operations under Alternative A would still represent and substantial long-term increase in the volumes of hazardous materials and waste relative to baseline conditions. Routine hazardous waste BMPs and SOPs would be implemented as identified in the 2010 Final EIS Volume 2, Chapter 17: Hazardous Materials and Waste, Table 17.2-3: Summary of BMPs and SOPs, page 17-41 and Volume 7, Chapter 2: Overview of Best Management Practices and Mitigation Measures, Table 2.1-1. Summary of Key Best Management Practices [Guam and Tinian], pages 2-4 to 2-23) and summarized in Chapter 2 of this SEIS. Therefore, long-term direct or indirect impacts are considered less than significant. No potential mitigation measures are proposed.

Finegayan currently contains two satellite 90-day hazardous waste storage areas that would be maintained under this alternative. The existing hazardous waste accumulation sites at Finegayan do not have adequate capacity to support the proposed cantonment area. Therefore, an undetermined number of satellite accumulation sites would be created, as needed, in close proximity to the locations within the cantonment where the hazardous materials are used and hazardous wastes are generated. These areas would be

managed in accordance with applicable regulations and the facility Hazardous Waste Management Plan to minimize the likelihood of accidental releases and resulting impacts. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

Contaminated Sites

Construction

As described in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 9: Appendices, Appendix G: EIS Resource Technical Appendix, Chapter 3: Hazardous Materials and Waste Resources, pages 17-12 to 17-14) and in Chapters 3 and 4 of this document, there are contaminated sites undergoing characterization and/or restoration under various DoD environmental programs located within or in close proximity to the proposed construction areas. Consideration and careful attention during project design phases must be given prior to construction to avoid overlap with these sites. If relocation of proposed construction projects that may overlap these contaminated sites is not possible, then various BMPs and construction operational protocol must be followed to protect human health and the environment. In addition, special design techniques and methodology would be required to ensure the long-term structural integrity of proposed construction projects. At this time, no construction is proposed directly on the site and groundbreaking activities are not likely to be permitted. Land use controls such as fencing and signage may be used to restrict access to the site and minimize any direct or indirect impacts. Therefore, impacts to these sites would be less than significant.

Operation

Under Alternative A, direct or indirect impacts to contaminated sites from operations would be less than significant. Any potentially contaminated sites would be assessed and remediated, as appropriate, for the proposed reuse of the site. Operational activities would not disturb any remediation sites or controls or interfere with monitoring areas, if present.

Toxic Substances

Construction

Demolition and construction activities associated with Alternative A would have no direct or indirect adverse impacts on toxic substances. The demolition of older buildings and/or utilities may result in encountering PCBs, ACM and LBP that were used in the older building materials. If PCBs, ACM, and/or LBP are encountered during demolition, licensed contractors would be used for these projects to ensure that all DoD, federal, state, and local PCBs, ACM, and LBP testing, handling, and disposal protocol, procedures, and requirements are followed. Toxic substances would not be utilized for new construction. LBPs and most uses of PCBs have been banned by USEPA. Although not a banned substance, ACM would not be used to construct proposed new facilities on Guam. Because the proposed construction areas are located in a USEPA Radon Zone 1, it is possible that new buildings, facilities and structures could encounter radon intrusion. To minimize this impact, radon resistant construction techniques and potential mitigation systems considered may be incorporated into the building/facility designs in accordance with the Navy's Radon Assessment and Mitigation Program and OPNAVINST 5090.1D. Provisions implemented under Navy's Radon Assessment and Mitigation Program include: Identification of buildings where EPA actions levels of 4 pCi/L are exceeded; maintain a central data management system containing all the validated monitoring data results of Navy buildings (owned or leased); mitigate indoor radon levels in buildings to below 4 pCi/L; perform inspections and preventative maintenance of mitigation systems and periodic retesting at least every 2 years to ensure efficacy of mitigation systems.

Final mitigation measures would be identified in the ROD after resource agency consultations are complete.

Operation

Marine Corps Relocation. When assessing the transport, transfer, and future use of toxic substances associated with the Marine Corps relocation, no significant environmental consequences from ACM, LBP, and PCBs are anticipated. ACM and gases would not be transported or transferred as a result of these activities. Existing BMPs and SOPs (Volume 2: Chapter 17: Hazardous Materials and Waste, Table 17.2-3: Summary of BMPs and SOPs, page 17-41 and Volume 7: Proposed Mitigation Measures, Preferred Alternatives, Impacts and Cumulative Impacts, Chapter 2: Overview of Best Management Practices and Mitigation Measures, Table 2.1-1. Summary of Key Best Management Practices [Guam and Tinian], pages 2-4 to 2-23) and summarized in Chapter 2 of this SEIS, would be followed, thus, minimizing the potential for releases to the environment. Therefore, toxic substances direct or indirect impacts would be less than significant, and no potential mitigation measures are proposed.

Cantonment. Cantonment operations would have no direct or indirect impact on ACM, LBP, and PCBs. ACM, LBP, and PCBs would not be used in new facilities on Guam. It is possible that new buildings, facilities, and/or structures could encounter radon intrusion. However in this case, radon resistant construction techniques and potential mitigation measures considered may be incorporated into facility designs. Final mitigation measures will be identified in the ROD after resource agency consultations are complete. In addition, the DoD would periodically test facilities constructed in known radon zones to verify that no unacceptable radon gas buildup occurs and install radon mitigation systems, as appropriate. Therefore, toxic substances direct or indirect impacts would be less than significant with the use of appropriate minimization methods.

4.1.17 Public Health and Safety

4.1.17.1 Affected Environment

The affected environment and potential impacts on public health and safety, including notifiable diseases, mental illness, and traffic incidents, are addressed below in relation to the current population of Guam and the per capita rates of occurrence for each of these public health and safety factors. Site-specific health and safety concerns (for the proposed alternatives for cantonment/family housing and the LFTRC) are discussed in Chapters 4 and 5. An extensive discussion of the affected environment for public health and safety matters on Guam is provided in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 18: Public Health and Safety, Section 18.1: Affected Environment, pages 18-1 to 18-12).

<u>Notifiable Diseases</u>

The topic of notifiable diseases is addressed in relation to the current population of Guam and the per capita rates of occurrence. As such, the discussion of notifiable diseases is not site-specific but rather island wide, and applies to all cantonment/family housing alternatives.

Notifiable diseases (including cholera, dengue, hepatitis C, malaria, measles, rubella, typhoid fever, and tuberculosis) were addressed in the 2010 Final EIS. Based on the analysis performed for the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 18: Public Health and Safety, Section 18.2.23: Notifiable Diseases, page 18-19), it was determined that despite an increase of approximately 79,000 people, no significant increase in disease occurrence would result. Because the proposed Marine Corps relocation now includes far fewer personnel, no significant increase in those diseases would still be anticipated. Therefore, these notifiable

diseases would not be an impact of the supplemental action and are not addressed further in this SEIS. AIDS and STDs have high incident rates on Guam and are addressed further in this SEIS.

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome. AIDS is an infectious disease caused by the human immunodeficiency virus. AIDS is the advanced form of infection with the human immunodeficiency virus, which may not cause recognizable symptoms for a long period after the initial exposure. No vaccine is currently available to prevent human immunodeficiency virus infection. At present, all forms of AIDS therapy are focused on improving the quality and length of life for AIDS patients by slowing or halting the replication of the virus and treating or preventing infections and cancers that take advantage of a person's weakened immune system. The average number of AIDS cases on Guam over the past 10 years is about four cases per year. The average per capita occurrence of AIDS patients is 0.0000277. This equates to one case of AIDS for every 36,043 people on Guam (Table 4.1.17-1).

Table 4.1.17-1. AIDS Reports, Guam 2001-2011

	2001	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*	*2008*	*2009*	*2010*	*2011*	*Average*	*Total*
Cases	9	4	9	0	3	0	4	6	2	6	6	4.4	49
Rate	1/17,370	1/39,265	1/17,508	0	1/52,799	0	1/39,741	1/26,528	1/79,661	1/26,559	1/26,600	1/36,043	-

Source: Bureau of Statistics and Plans 2012a.

Sexually Transmitted Diseases (other than AIDS). STDs include Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, and Syphilis, which are transmitted by sexual contact. The 10-year average for STD cases on Guam is approximately 823 per year. This average includes all three diseases. The average per capita STD occurrences on Guam is 0.0052, which equates to one case of an STD for every 192 people on Guam (Table 4.1.17-2).

Table 4.1.17-2. STD Reports, Guam 2001-2011

	2001	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*	*2008*	*2009*	*2010*	*2011*	*Average*	*Total*
Cases	465	682	669	930	974	961	1,004	435	728	1,009	1,193	822.7	9,050
Rate	1/336	1/230	1/235	1/169	1/162	1/166	1/158	1/365	1/218	1/157	1/133	1/192	-

Source: Bureau of Statistics and Plans 2012a.

A study by the DON and Marine Corps Public Health Center in 2007 calculated rates of occurrence (cases per 100,000 personnel) for STDs among DON and Marine populations. For Marine Corps populations, the rate for Gonorrhea was 51.5 per 100,000 and the rate for Chlamydia was 315.3 per 100,000 (DON and Marine Corps Public Health Center 2008). No statistics had been compiled for incidents of Syphilis.

Mental Illness

The topic of mental illness is addressed in relation to the current population of Guam and the per capita rates of occurrence. As such, the discussion of mental illness is not site-specific, but rather island wide. Mental illness can be any of a variety of psychiatric conditions, usually characterized by impairment of an individual's normal cognitive, emotional, or behavioral functioning, and caused by physiological or psychosocial factors. The 10-year average for mental illness cases on Guam is approximately 126 per year. The average per capita mental illness occurrences on Guam is 0.000797, which means there would be one case of mental illness for every 1,254 people (Table 4.1.17-3).

Table 4.1.17-3. Mental Illness Reports, Guam 2001-2011

	2001	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*	*2008*	*2009*	*2010*	*2011*	*Average*
Cases	204	177	154	155	153	153	151	95	99	85	117	126.4
Rate	1/766	1/887	1/1,023	1/1,019	1/1,035	1/1,043	1/1,052	1/1,675	1/1,609	1/1,874	1/1,364	1/1,254

Source: Bureau of Statistics and Plans 2012a.

Regarding combat-related mental illness in Marine Corps Soldiers, a study published in 2004 estimated the risk for Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) from service in the Iraq War at 18% and the estimated risk for PTSD from the Afghanistan War at 11% (approximately 1 in 5 personnel deployed to Iraq or Afghanistan returned with some type of psychological health issue). According to a report from the National Center for PTSD, early symptoms of PTSD are not very good predictors of a long-term prognosis. Studies suggest that in the face of severe military service demands, including combat, most men and women do remarkably well across their lifespan. However, if the mission is experienced as a failure, if Soldiers deploy more than once, if new veterans who need services do not get the support they need, or if post-deployment demands and stressors mount, the lasting mental health toll of their exposure may increase over time. According to the National Center for PTSD, a person is more likely to develop PTSD if he or she was injured during the event, the trauma was long-lasting, or if the person felt helpless during the trauma (Naval Center for Combat & Operational Stress Control 2013).

Operational Safety

To protect the general public from intentional or accidental entry onto Finegayan, locked or manned gates are used where vehicle access is provided and a series of signs warning unauthorized personnel not to enter the area are posted along the perimeter of the installation. Unauthorized personnel are not allowed on the installation at any time.

A small arms range is situated on the west-central portion of the property. Activities at this range are conducted in accordance with SOPs to ensure the safety of both range participants as well as the public.

A portion of Finegayan is reserved for communication operations. These areas are essential for the current mission, which is to provide continuous global and universal communications services to fleet units, shore activities, other federal agencies, and joint forces. These reserved areas include EMR hazard safety zones for emitters to ensure the safety of workers and the public.

Environmental Health Effects

Noise

There are no airfields or airfield operations located at Finegayan that generate noise. However, aircraft take-off/departure from AAFB flies over Finegayan, generating noise in the range of 60-65 dBA. Current noise levels are within the acceptable range for residential facilities. Details regarding current noise conditions at Finegayan are provided in Section 4.1.4.1.

Water Quality

Several water wells are situated within the Finegayan boundary or are immediately adjacent to the installation. These wells each have a mandated 1,000-foot (305-m) buffer identified as a wellhead protection zone. Within this zone, future activities and development are restricted to ensure contaminants are not introduced in these areas, thus protecting the integrity of the island's freshwater aquifers. Guam's freshwater aquifers are susceptible to contamination from surface activities. GEPA requires treatment to ensure water quality meets safe drinking water standards. Section 4.1.2.1 provides details regarding current quality of potable water sources.

Hazardous Substances

Current management practices and contingency plans for the use, handling, storage, transportation, and disposition of hazardous substances associated with Finegayan ensure exposure to the environment and human contact are minimized.

The IRP focuses on cleaning up releases of hazardous substances that pose risks to the public and/or the environment. Several IRP sites are situated within Finegayan. These sites include Finegayan Landfill #1 and Finegayan Landfill #2. Landfill #1 contains buried metals, scrap wood, solvents, and other industrial waste, as well as municipal refuse. Landfill #2 contains building rubble and demolition debris, waste oils, solvents, insulation materials, PCB-containing oils, and oil filters. Water sampling detected concentrations of lead well below the federal maximum contaminant level for drinking water and determined that the lead concentrations detected may reflect background levels in the groundwater in northern Guam, and that no contaminants migrated from the landfills into groundwater. Site investigation field work has been completed at these sites. No significant health hazards have been observed from sampling events. However, the sites have not yet been closed. The hazardous materials and waste section of this SEIS (Section 4.1.16) provides additional detail for the status of IRP sites.

Unexploded Ordnance

Based on previous investigations at Finegayan, UXO is known to be present (DON 2012). The source documentation does not provide the specific location of UXO at Finegayan. However, Guam was an active battlefield during WWII and UXO is known to be present as a result of military activities.

Traffic Incidents

The GPD has instituted traffic safety checkpoints and safety education programs across the island. The number of traffic incidents between 2008 and 2011 averages 7,141 per year. The number of traffic accident-related fatalities averages 12 per year. The average per capita accident rate is 0.045, which means that 1 in every 22 people would experience a traffic accident, whereas the average per capita traffic fatality rate is 0.000075, meaning 1 in every 13,300 people would become a victim of a traffic fatality. Island-wide projects that are implemented to minimize accident potential include school zone signs, village road safety and warning signs, seashore protection, pavement markers, anti-skid surfacing, and guardrails. The nearest high crash frequency location in the vicinity of Finegayan is the intersection of Route 1 and Route 3 (approximately 3 miles [4.8 km] south of Finegayan). This intersection has been identified by GPD as having a high frequency of traffic incidents.

4.1.17.2 Environmental Consequences

Notifiable Diseases

Accounting for the natural increase in the Guam population as well as the proposed increase in military and dependent personnel, the total Guam population would be approximately 175,436 in 2028. Using the average per capita rates for notifiable diseases on Guam, the potential increase in disease occurrences was estimated based on the natural increase in population and the anticipated arrival of military personnel and their dependents. The construction workforce visiting Guam from other countries to support construction requirements (peak construction force of 3,227 in 2018) would have the potential to contribute notifiable disease incidents during the peak construction period (2018 to 2022). A discussion of medical care for island residents is provided in Section 4.1.15, Socioeconomics and General Services.

With construction activities, there is a potential for standing water and water based vectors such as mosquitoes and related diseases. Most mosquitoes require quiet, standing water or moist soil where flooding occurs to lay their eggs. Removal of standing water sources and/or promotion of drainage would eliminate potential breeding sites. In compliance with GCA (10 GCA 36, Mosquito Control), to limit the amount of standing water at construction sites, stagnant water pools, puddles, and ditches would be drained or filled; containers that catch/trap water (e.g., buckets, old tires, cans) would be removed; and if

necessary, pesticide application (e.g., *Bacillus thuringiensis*) could be used to help control mosquitoes. Implementing these BMPs would reduce the opportunities for an outbreak of water-related diseases.

The potential increase in AIDS and STD occurrences based on the estimated 2028 Guam population is presented in Table 4.1.17-4. Based on the anticipated 2028 population of Guam, the annual number of AIDS cases is not anticipated to increase and would remain at about five cases. The annual number of STD cases could increase by 41 to a total of 914 cases.

Table 4.1.17-4. Potential Disease Occurrence Increase (through 2028)

Disease	*Average Rate*	*Annual Average 2001-2011*	*Action Alternatives*	*No-Action Alternative[(a)]*	*Difference[(b)]*
AIDs	1/36,043	4.4	5	7	0
STDs	1/192	822	914	955	41

Notes: (a) Based on natural increase in population.
(b) Difference between action alternatives increase in average number of diseases per year and the No-Action Alternative increase.

Young adults would be more likely to contract an STD. These increases are not likely to impact the public hospital and other clinics on Guam. Based on the anticipated number of Marines relocating to Guam (approximately 5,000), the annual number of STD cases for Marine Corps personnel could be as high as 18 cases. Military personnel with STDs would have the potential to transmit the disease to civilians during social contact. 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. Based on both the potential for a small increase in STDs, less than significant impacts on health care services would be anticipated.

Mental Illness

A potential increase in mental illness occurrences due to the addition of military personnel and dependents, construction workforce, as well as the natural and induced population increase, would be anticipated. Based on the average per capita rates for mental illness on Guam, the potential increase in mental illness occurrences was estimated based on the natural increase in population as well as the anticipated military personnel moving to Guam. Based on the anticipated 2028 population of Guam, the annual number of mental illness cases could increase by 14 to a total of 140 cases. Based on the potential for a small increase in mental illness cases, less than significant impacts on health care services would be anticipated.

Based on a study published in 2004 that estimated the risk for PTSD from service in the Iraq War at 18% and the estimated risk for PTSD from the Afghanistan War at 11% (approximately 1 in 5 personnel deployed to Iraq or Afghanistan returned with some type of psychological health issue), the relocation of approximately 5,000 Marines to Guam could bring approximately 1,000 cases of PTSD. However, not all service members relocating to Guam have seen duty in Iraq or Afghanistan. Therefore, the number of individuals that may experience PTSD would be much lower. Military installations have hospitals that treat military personnel. Therefore, the presence of additional military personnel is not expected to increase stress on the public hospital and other clinics on Guam. Based on the potential for an increase in PTSD cases and the presence of military medical facilities to treat individuals with PTSD, no adverse impact on health care services is anticipated.

Operational Safety

To protect the general public from intentional or accidental entry onto Finegayan, locked or manned gates would continue to be used where vehicle access is provided and a series of signs warning unauthorized personnel not to enter the area would remain posted along the perimeter of the installation. Unauthorized personnel would not be allowed on the installation at any time.

The primary operational activities that would occur within the cantonment/family housing area include:

- Administrative, supply, service, and maintenance functions for operational units.
- Base support functions.
- Unaccompanied personnel housing and related support functions (e.g., school, child development center, youth center).
- Training functions (i.e., classroom instruction and non-live fire training).
- Community support functions.

The only live-fire training that would occur within the cantonment area is proficiency training at the existing small arms range. The safety of the public as well as personnel participating in military training events is a primary consideration for training activities. SOPs require that prior to conducting training activities the public and non-participating personnel would be cleared from the training area so that the only public health and safety issue would be if a training event exceeded the safety area boundaries. Risks to public health and safety are reduced by confirming that the training area is clear.

Specific and documented procedures would continue to be in place to ensure the public is not endangered by operations and training activities. Therefore, Alternative A would result in no direct or indirect impacts on public health and safety (resulting from operations and training activities).

Electromagnetic Safety

Use of Finegayan to support the cantonment/family housing area requirements for relocated Marines would be conducted so that new developments are consistent with established EMR hazard zones. Exposure to electromagnetic emissions would be limited by restricting access to emitters through the use of security fencing, posting warning signs, or locking out unauthorized persons in areas, where practical. Because electromagnetic emission sources would be operated in accordance with applicable safety standards and the public would be excluded from entering areas where emission sources are located, potential long-term impacts from electromagnetic emissions on public health and safety would not result in any greater safety risk. Therefore, no direct or indirect impact on public health and safety related to electromagnetic emissions is anticipated.

Construction Safety

During construction activities, a health and safety program would be implemented by the construction contractors based on industry standards for accident prevention. At a minimum, the construction health and safety program would comply with federal and local health and safety regulations. Elements of the safety program would include:

- Responsibilities of construction workers and subcontractors.
- Job site rules and regulations.
- Emergency response procedures.
- Safety inspections and audits.
- Location of medical services and first aid.

- Safety meetings, employee training, and hazard communications.
- Personal protective equipment.
- Standard construction procedures.
- Accident investigation and reporting.

Because a health and safety program would be implemented for construction activities and the public would be excluded from entering construction areas, potential short-term construction impacts on public health and safety would not result in any greater safety risk. Therefore, no direct or indirect impact on public health and safety related to construction activities is anticipated.

Environmental Health Effects

Noise

A detailed discussion of construction and operational noise emissions associated with Alternative A is provided in Section 4.1.4, Noise. Increases in noise emissions associated with implementation of the construction phase of this alternative with identified BMPs would be less than significant. Enforcement of OSHA guidelines for hearing protection for workers would be the responsibility of the construction contractor. The public would be excluded from entering construction areas. Therefore, less than significant short-term construction noise impacts on public health and safety would result. Long-term operational noise from activities occurring within the cantonment/family housing areas would be similar to current noise levels at Finegayan. Therefore, the overall direct or indirect impacts associated with noise to human health and safety would be less than significant.

Water Quality

With the introduction of additional personnel, groundwater withdrawal would likely increase. However, implementation of sustainability practices would reduce the amount of groundwater needed, which would help minimize impacts on groundwater availability. The resulting total annual groundwater production would be less than the sustainable yield and monitoring of groundwater chemistry would identify any emerging issues. In addition, the GWRDG was formed to cooperatively manage the water resources to ensure an adequate and safe water supply. Water wells on and adjacent to Finegayan have a mandated 1,000-foot (305-m) buffer identified as a wellhead protection zone. Proposed development and operational activities would be conducted in accordance with GEPA guidance and BMPs to minimize the potential for contaminants to be introduced in these areas. Therefore, direct and indirect public health and safety impacts from long-term increased demand on potable water and potential water-related illnesses would be less than significant.

Hazardous Substances

Implementation of Alternative A would result in a short-term and long-term increase in the use, handling, storage, transportation, and disposition of hazardous substances. These activities would be conducted in accordance with applicable hazardous material and waste regulations and the following established BMPs and SOPs to ensure that the health and safety of workers and the general public is maintained:

- Implementing Hazardous Materials Management Plans.
- Implementing Facility Response Plans.
- Implementing SPCC Plans (e.g., training, spill containment and control procedures, clean up, notifications). Also, ensure personnel are trained in accordance with spill prevention, control, and cleanup methods.
- Implementing Hazardous Materials Minimization Plans.

- Ensuring DoD personnel are trained as to proper container labeling, storage, staging, and transportation requirements for hazardous materials.
- Ensuring that the DRMO has sufficient hazardous materials storage, transportation, and disposal capacity prior to any expected increases.
- Verifying full compliance with federal, local, and DoD laws and regulations and implement corrective actions as necessary.

IRP investigations and/or remediation activities, as necessary, would continue in an effort to clean up past releases of hazardous substances that pose a risk to the public and the environment and receive regulator concurrence that necessary actions have been completed to ensure the safety of the public. Based on the location of the IRP sites (which does not affect proposed cantonment/family housing areas and is not near an off-site population) and the continuation of investigative/cleanup activities in accordance with applicable regulations and established BMPs and SOPs, no health hazards have been identified. Therefore, no direct or indirect impacts on public health and safety are anticipated.

Unexploded Ordnance

Excavation for building foundations, roads, underground utilities, and other infrastructure could encounter unexploded military munitions in the form of UXO, DMM, and/or MPPEH. Exposure to MEC could result in death or injury to workers. With the exception of public access provisions outlined through the PA process (see Section 4.4.10, Cultural Resources); the general public would be excluded from entering construction zones and training areas. To reduce the potential hazards related to the exposure to MEC, in accordance with DoD Directive 6055.9 (DoD Ammunition and Explosive Safety Standard) and Naval Ordnance Safety and Security Activity Instruction 8020.15D, ESS documentation would be prepared that outlines specific measures that would be implemented to ensure the safety of workers and the public. UXO that is identified during construction of facilities that requires open detonation in-place would require an emergency permit from GEPA. UXO that is safe to transport would be taken to the AAFB Hazardous Waste Management Facility - AAFB Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Permitted Facility to be safely detonated. BMPs that would be implemented include having qualified UXO personnel perform surveys to identify and remove potential MEC items prior to the initiation of ground-disturbing activities. Additional safety precautions would include having UXO personnel supervision during earth-moving activities and providing MEC awareness training to construction personnel involved in grading and excavations prior to and during ground-disturbing activities that would occur in previously disturbed areas that have a high probability of MEC. In addition, the DON provides MEC awareness training to GovGuam and other public representatives allowing access to project sites to facilitate surveys or collection of natural resources or items of cultural significance prior to conducting vegetation clearance. Because UXO would be identified and removed prior to initiating construction activities and construction personnel would be trained as to the hazards associated with unexploded military munitions, potential direct impacts from encounters with UXO would be minimized and less than significant.

Traffic Incidents

As a result of the long-term increase in military personnel and their dependents, there would be more vehicles on the roadways potentially resulting in more heavily congested roadways and, thus, more potential for accidents and traffic fatalities. Using the average per capita rates for traffic accidents and traffic fatalities on Guam, the potential increase in traffic accidents and traffic fatalities was estimated based on the natural increase in population as well as the anticipated military personnel and their dependents moving to Guam.

The potential increase in traffic accidents and traffic fatalities based on the estimated 2028 Guam population is presented in Table 4.1.17-5. It is estimated that the annual number of traffic accidents could increase by 358 to a total of 7,974 and the number of traffic fatalities could increase by 1 to a total of 13.

Table 4.1.17-5. Potential Traffic Accident Increase, Guam (through 2028)

	Average Rate	*Annual Average*	*Action Alternatives*	*No-Action Alternative* [1]	*Difference* [2]
Accidents	1/22	7,141	7,974	8,929	358
Fatalities	1/13,300	12	13	24	1

Notes: [1]Based on natural increase in population.
[2]Difference between action alternatives and the No-Action Alternative increase.

The DON has used focus group sessions with personnel at several bases to strategize potential measures to reduce the number of liberty incidents, including traffic incidents. Several common factors appear to contribute to liberty incidents including young personnel, late night, impaired driving, and alcohol/drugs. Some of the actions that would be implemented to reduce traffic incidents during liberty include:

- Increase awareness training regarding the consequences of drugs and alcohol use.
- Increase Shore Patrol activity.
- Arrange to have shuttle bus runs to/from town.

Although implementing Alternative A could mean more military personnel on the roads, the actual potential for increased traffic incidents is small (5% increase/358 traffic incidents annually). Because the potential long-term increase in the number of traffic accidents and fatalities as a result of the increase in personnel (as well as the construction workforce contribution) would be minimal and the nearest high crash frequency intersection is located distant to Finegayan, a less than significant impact on the health and safety of the citizens of Guam (from traffic incidents) would be anticipated.

4.1.18 Environmental Justice and the Protection of Children

4.1.18.1 Affected Environment

Data presented in this section are pertinent to the entire island of Guam. Therefore, the affected environment for all alternatives is the same and is covered within this section. Data presented have been updated since the 2010 Final EIS was published and thus similar information that was presented in the 2010 Final EIS is not incorporated by reference.

This section focuses on determining which areas on Guam are considered low-income or minority population areas. This determination is made by comparing data on race/ethnicity and poverty status, in each of Guam's municipalities, to similar data for the U.S. overall. Determinations made are that all municipalities on Guam are considered minority population areas, in comparison to the U.S. overall, and that all municipalities on Guam (with the exception of Santa Rita) are considered low income population areas.

<u>Guam Demographics Related to Environmental Justice</u>

According to the U.S. Census 2010, "Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander" refers to any of the original peoples of Guam, Hawaii, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands. This category includes people who indicated their race or races as Native Hawaiian, Chamorro, Samoan, Carolinian, Chuukese, Tahitian, Mariana Islander, Kosraean, Marshallese, Palauan, Pohnpeian, Yapese, or Other Pacific Islander (U.S. Census Bureau 2010a).

The island of Guam is divided into 19 villages called municipalities. Figure 4.1.18-1 identifies the villages located on Guam, and Table 4.1.18-1 (at the end of this section) provides an overview of racial composition, percentage of households in poverty, and percentage of children for the villages. In general, the various racial and ethnic minority populations are evenly distributed within each of the villages on the island, as are people with lower incomes and children under age 18.

North

Racial or Ethnic Minorities. With 11% or less of their populations being Caucasian, Dededo and Yigo have high percentages of racial and ethnic minorities relative to the U.S. average (Table 4.1.18-1). Seventy-six percent (76%) of Dededo's population is either Chamorro or Filipino, and 65% of Yigo is either Chamorro or Filipino. Both Dededo and Yigo have a slightly higher percentage of Filipinos (43% and 36%, respectively) than Chamorro (33% and 29%, respectively) (U.S. Census Bureau 2010b).

Low-Income Populations. Table 4.1.18-1 compares the percent of residents living in poverty in Dededo and Yigo to that of other villages on Guam and the U.S. population overall. As the data indicate, poverty rates in Dededo and Yigo are similar to those of other villages on Guam and are higher than that of the U.S. overall.

Children. As Table 4.1.18-1 indicates, both Dededo and Yigo have percentages of children similar to those of other Guam villages. These percentages are higher than the U.S. average.

Central

Villages located in central Guam include Barrigada, Hagåtña, Mangilao, Piti, and Tamuning (Figure 4.1.18-1).

Racial or Ethnic Minorities. The percentage of racial or ethnic minorities in the central region ranges from 88% (Asan) to 96% (Hagåtña, Mongmong-Toto-Maite, and Sinajana).These percentages are similar to the percentages of racial minorities in other villages on Guam. However, they are all over twice as high as the average percent of minorities in the U.S. as a whole. There are higher percentages of Chamorros than Filipinos. For example, Mangilao is 49% Chamorro and 20% Filipino, Barrigada is 54% Chamorro and 19% Filipino, and Piti is 59% Chamorro and 8% Filipino (U.S. Census Bureau 2010b).

Low-Income Populations. As indicated in Table 4.1.18-1, a higher percentage of residents in the central region live in poverty compared to the U.S. as a whole (14%). Piti has the lowest percentage of residents living below the poverty line (17%), while Mongmong-Toto-Maite has the highest (30%).

Children. The central region as a whole has a similar percentage of children to other Guam villages. All but one village in the Central Region has a higher percentage of children than the U.S. as a whole (24%). Hagåtña has the smallest percentage of children (24%), while Mongmong-Toto-Maite has the highest (35%).

South

Villages located in southern Guam include Santa Rita, Agat, Umatac, Talofofo, and Yona (Figure 4.1.18-1).

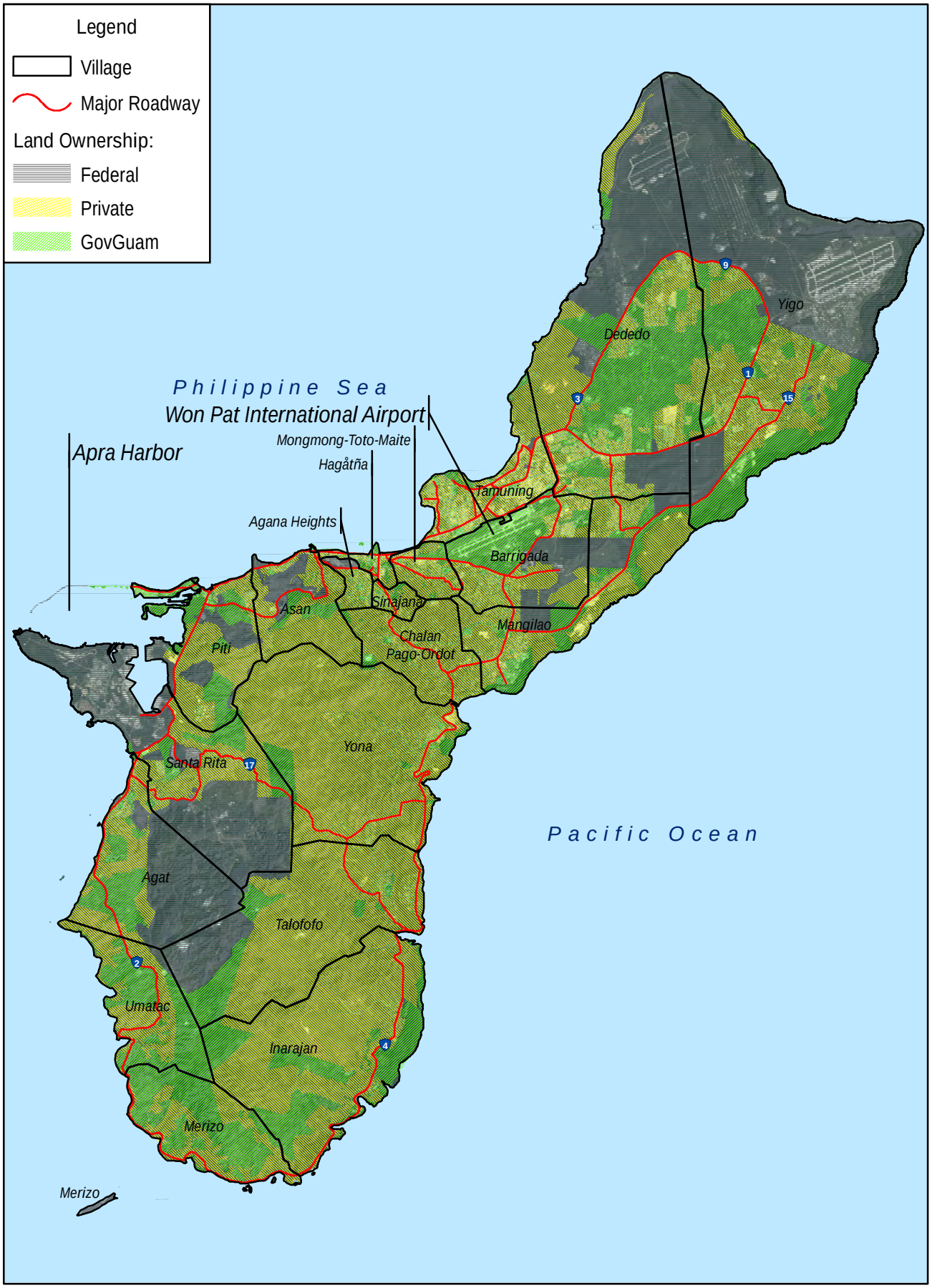


Figure 4.1.18-1
Municipalities of Guam

Racial or Ethnic Minorities. All of the southern villages have percentages of minorities that are at least twice as high as the U.S. average. Santa Rita has one of the highest percentages of Caucasians on Guam (28%) and the lowest proportion of minorities (72%). The population in Santa Rita is 41% Chamorro and 15% Filipino (U.S. Census Bureau 2010b). All of the other southern villages are between 90-98% minorities, as shown in Table 4.1.18-1.

Table 4.1.18-1. Villages Affected by the Proposed Action on Guam: Percentage Ethnic Minorities, in Poverty, and Under 18 Years of Age, 2010

Villages Affected	*Village Minority[1]*	*Guam Average Minority*	*U.S. Average Minority*	*Village Poverty[2]*	*Guam Average Poverty*	*U.S. Average Poverty*	*Village Children[3]*	*Guam Average Children*	*U.S. Average Children*
North									
Dededo	97%	93%	36%	25%	22%	14%	34%	33%	24%
Yigo	89%			22%			35%		
Central									
Agaña Heights	93%	93%	36%	18%	22%	14%	31%	33%	24%
Asan	88%			19%			32%		
Barrigada	94%			20%			32%		
Chalan Pago-Ordot	94%			18%			33%		
Hagåtña	96%			27%			24%		
Mongmong-Toto-Maite	96%			30%			35%		
Mangilao	95%			24%			33%		
Piti	84%			17%			31%		
Sinajana	96%			19%			31%		
Tamuning	91%			23%			26%		
South									
Agat	97%	93%	36%	27%	22%	14%	34%	33%	24%
Inarajan	96%			18%			35%		
Santa Rita	72%			13%			30%		
Merizo	97%			24%			40%		
Talofofo	90%			20%			35%		
Umatac	98%			29%			37%		
Yona	93%			21%			36%		

Notes: [1] All the Guam villages identified in this table have minority populations that are at least two times the percentages of the average minority population in the U.S. (36%).
[2] All but one Guam village (Santa Rita) identified in this table have high percentages of people living in poverty relative to the U.S. average (14%).
[3] All but one Guam village (Hagåtña) identified in this table have higher percentages of children compared to the U.S. average (24%).
Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2010b.

Agat, Talofofo, Umatac, and Yona have some of the highest percentages of Chamorros on Guam (63%, 73%, 87%, and 71%, respectively). While 22% of the population in Agat is Filipino, the percentage of Filipinos in Talofofo, Umatac, and Yona is 7% or less (U.S. Census Bureau 2010b).

Low-Income Populations. The southern region includes the villages, on Guam, with the lowest and the highest percentage of residents living below the poverty line. Santa Rita has the lowest percentage of households in poverty on Guam (see Table 4.1.18-1). Santa Rita's poverty rate (13%) is slightly lower than the U.S. overall (14%) (U.S. Census Bureau 2010b). By the standard employed in this analysis, Santa Rita is the only Guam village that is not considered an environmental justice low-income population area. However, all of the other southern villages have higher percentages of residents living

below the poverty line than the U.S. average, ranging from 19% (Inarajan) to 29% (Umatac). Umatac has the highest poverty rate of any village on Guam.

Children. Except for Santa Rita, the villages of southern Guam all have higher percentages of children residents than Guam does overall (33%). They also have substantially higher percentages of children than the U.S. average (24%). The percentages for southern villages range from 30% (Santa Rita) to 40% (Merizo).

4.1.18.2 Environmental Consequences

This description of environmental consequences addresses all components of the proposed cantonment/family housing at Finegayan. Potential impacts to environmental justice populations would be related to noise, recreation, socioeconomics and general services (including health services), and public health and safety. There would be no land acquisition associated with the cantonment/family housing alternatives, so there would be no impacts to environmental justice associated with land acquisition.

As noted in Section 3.18.3.1, because of the demographic makeup of Guam and Guam's municipalities, disproportionate impacts are only identified if impacts are island-wide and would specifically affect minority and/or low-income populations. Resources that are analyzed include: noise, recreation, socioeconomics and general services, and public health and safety.

<u>Noise</u>

The cantonment/family housing area proposed for construction under the Finegayan Alternative A would require construction activities that would result in direct but short-term noise impacts on the surrounding environment. Under this alternative, minimal to negligible impacts from construction noise, to nearby residents, are expected to result. This is discussed in more detail in Section 4.1.4, Noise. Operational noise would be similar to an office park and residential setting, which would not reach a threshold great enough to cause nearby residents physical harm or stress. Consequently, potential noise impacts under Alternative A for construction activities at Finegayan would be less than significant.

Tier 1: Are there any minority, low-income, or children populations that would be impacted?

Yes, noise-sensitive land uses within the north region of Guam include multi- and single-family residences, parks, churches, and schools. Racial and ethnic minority and low-income populations and children of the villages of Dededo and Yigo are near the proposed action site. Impacts would be direct but short-term and minimal to negligible because increased noise levels from construction activities would be below the USEPA guidelines of 75 dBA L_{eq} as discussed in Section 4.1.4.2, Noise.

Tier 2: Are the applicable disadvantaged groups disproportionately affected by the negative environmental consequences of the proposed action?

No, special-status populations would not be disproportionately affected because the entire region has minority, low-income, and children populations. All residents within the area of noise impacts for Alternative A (see Section 4.1.4) would be affected in the same manner. Therefore, minority and low-income populations would not be disproportionately affected by noise and there would not be disproportionate risks to the health and safety of children as a result of noise.

<u>Recreation</u>

The recreational resources that would be affected by this cantonment alternative are discussed in Section 4.1.7 of this SEIS. While Alternative A would occur on federal land, indirect adverse impacts to

public recreational resources are anticipated due to the arrival of additional military personnel, their dependents, and the H2-B workers that are anticipated to provide much of the labor for the construction effort in the north. As Chapter 9 of the 2010 Final EIS states, this population increase would cause an increase in demand for recreational services, which would likely result in crowding during peak use times (i.e., weekends, holidays, and evenings during summer), as well as increased wear and tear on the resources themselves. While population growth associated with this action would be far less than the growth associated with the 2010 Final EIS, population increases associated with this alternative would nonetheless alter the availability and condition of public recreational resources in northern Guam. The impacts to Recreation under Alternative A would be less than that anticipated under the 2010 Final EIS, because the scope of this proposed action is smaller, and would be less than significant.

Tier 1: Are there any minority, low-income, or children populations that would be impacted?

Yes, the recreational resources are generally used by all people of Guam, which includes a high proportion of racial or ethnic minorities, low-income individuals, and children.

Tier 2: Are the applicable disadvantaged groups disproportionately affected by the negative environmental consequences of the proposed action?

No, minority and low-income populations and children are not disproportionately affected by the increase in demand to recreation areas, because the entire region has minority, low-income, and children populations. All people of Guam would be affected by impacts to recreational resources. Therefore, Alternative A would not result in disproportionately high and adverse effects on minority or low-income populations nor would there be disproportionate risks to the health and safety of children.

Socioeconomics and General Services Impacts

According to Section 4.1.15, Socioeconomics and General Services, health services of the GDPHSS and the GBHWC target the most in-need populations for health care. Therefore, the majority of Guam residents accessing health services from the GDPHSS and the GBHWC are low income and/or uninsured. However, many people with health insurance also use GDPHSS and GBHWC services due to unaffordable insurance co-payments or missing coverage for specific services and medications necessitate that they access the free services of these two public agencies.

Because the number of public health and human service professionals that would be required to maintain current levels of service would increase by more than 2%, there would be significant short-term direct and indirect impacts. However, during the steady-state period, impacts to public health and human service agencies would be considered less than significant. During the short-term period where impacts would be significant, public health service agencies may experience staff shortages which could prove detrimental to the health of Guam residents. As users of Guam's public services, impacts to public health and human service agencies would impact minority, low-income, and children populations.

Tier 1: Are there any minority, low-income, or children populations that would be impacted?

Yes, Public Health and Social Services are used by minorities and special status groups island-wide. As Table 4.1.18-1 indicates, Guam villages have a high percentage of low-income people as compared to the U.S. as a whole. Public health facilities are funded centrally, through GovGuam, so low-income populations throughout Guam would be affected.

Tier 2: Are the applicable disadvantaged groups disproportionately affected by the negative environmental consequences of the proposed action?

Yes, because the GDPHSS and GBHWC's programs are designed to primarily serve the poor and uninsured, low-income populations on Guam, these populations would be disproportionately affected. Minorities and child populations, however, are not disproportionately affected by a reduction in Public Health and Social Services. As indicated in Section 4.1.15, Socioeconomics and General Services, the brief period of maximum population growth during the construction phase would likely increase the number of uninsured and underinsured people attempting to access services provided by GDPHSS and GBHWC. While far fewer in comparison with the proposed action described in the 2010 Final EIS, some temporary workers would likely enter Guam through the Compact of Free Association agreement looking for work associated with this proposed action. Without an increase in staff and other resources, this increase in demand for GDPHSS and GBHWC would strain existing services to low-income residents of Guam.

While all populations on Guam would experience the socioeconomic impacts discussed in Section 4.1.15, Socioeconomics and General Services, lower-income people are more likely to slip into poverty under economic distress. Low-income people are more financially vulnerable because they have fewer resources to support them in difficult economic times. The possible combination of higher costs of goods and services with higher housing costs would likely affect low-income people while those with many resources may thrive economically due to enhanced business opportunities. Stressful economic circumstances may push people on the verge of poverty into poverty or even homelessness. Therefore, Alternative A would likely result in disproportionately high and adverse socioeconomic effects on low-income populations on Guam.

Tier 3: Would the disproportionate adverse effect(s) be significant?

Yes, given that the GDPHSS and GBHWC programs are already strained and have insufficient staffing to support the needs of the existing low-income population on Guam, it is likely that the population increase anticipated as part of the proposed action would have disproportionately high and adverse effects on the low-income and uninsured populations on Guam and these effects would be significant. The existing conditions and potential impacts to Guam's public service agencies from Alternative A are discussed in detail in Section 4.1.15.

Alternative A would have both adverse and disproportionate socioeconomic impacts in terms of environmental justice on low-income populations. However, some of the socioeconomic impacts would be beneficial. The economic impacts would be beneficial overall, leading to increased employment and standards of living as compared to baseline conditions. Implementation of applicable potential mitigation measures, listed in Section 4.1.15, may reduce the strain on GDPHSS and GBHWC health services for the poor and uninsured. In addition, the DoD would lead a federal interagency effort to identify other federal programs and funding sources that could benefit the people of Guam in regards to health care, social services, disease control and/or other assistance to help Guam upgrade their capacity to care for and help prevent increased incidence of illnesses. If these potential mitigation measures are implemented, they would reduce the impacts of the proposed action on low-income populations on Guam.

Potential mitigation measures would include:

- The DoD would continue to support the efforts of the CMCC to develop recommendations, as appropriate, regarding adjustment of construction tempo and sequencing to directly influence workforce population levels and indirectly influence induced population growth before infrastructure capabilities are exceeded. See Section 2.9 for further discussion on the CMCC. Such support would include providing project-related employment and population forecasts, participating in the identification of shortfalls in Guam public services, and assisting in the

identification of federal programs and funding sources that would help GovGuam to address shortfalls.

- As directed by the FY 2014 NDAA, the DoD would convene the EAC to consider necessary technical and financial assistance and develop an implementation plan coordinated with EAC federal agencies. This plan must be submitted to the congressional defense committees as part of a reporting requirement that is due no later than the date of issuance of the ROD.
- The DoD would continue to support existing programs that contribute and/or donate excess equipment to local agencies.

Since low-income populations would primarily be affected by the impact to Guam's public service agencies, alleviating the impact to the agencies would lessen the impact to low-income populations.

Public Health and Safety

No impacts on public safety are anticipated from operational safety concerns as a result of Alternative A. The potential increase in disease occurrences and mental illness cases as a result of the proposed military relocation would be low. Therefore, less than significant impacts on health care services would occur. No impacts on public health and safety are anticipated from management of hazardous substances. Less than significant impacts are anticipated from noise, water quality, UXO, and traffic incidents due to the increase in military personnel and natural population increase.

However, since the number of public health and safety professionals required to maintain current levels of service at public health and safety agencies would increase by more than 2%, and due to existing deficiencies in facilities and equipment at these agencies (as discussed in Section 4.1.15), there would be short-term, direct and indirect significant impacts to public health agencies and significant direct and indirect impacts on public safety agencies, both short-term and during the steady-state period.

Tier 1: Are there any minority, low-income, or children populations that would be impacted?

Yes, all portions of Guam that could be affected by Alternative A have high percentages of racial minorities, low-income groups, or children.

Tier 2: Are the applicable disadvantaged groups disproportionately affected by the negative environmental consequences of the proposed action?

Yes, low-income populations and children of low-income families would be disproportionately affected by significant adverse impacts to health care services. Impacts to police and fire services would affect all populations on Guam in the same manner. Therefore, impacts to safety services would not be disproportionately high and adverse. Minority populations are not disproportionately affected by the Public Health and Safety issues, because the entire region has a minority population.

Tier 3: Would the disproportionate adverse effect(s) be significant?

Yes, because of the existing sub-standard conditions of health care services on Guam, the impacts of Alternative A on public health care services would be significant on low-income populations and children of low-income families. Potential impacts to low-income populations may be reduced by implementation of applicable measures listed in Section 4.1.15 which include the following:

- The DoD would continue to support the efforts of the CMCC to develop recommendations, as appropriate, regarding adjustment of construction tempo and sequencing to directly influence workforce population levels and indirectly influence induced population growth before infrastructure capabilities are exceeded. See Section 2.9 for further discussion on the CMCC.

Such support may include providing project-related employment and population forecasts, participating in the identification of shortfalls in Guam public services, and assisting in the identification of federal programs and funding sources that may help GovGuam to address shortfalls.

- The FY 2014 Consolidated Appropriations Act (Public Law No. 113-76) appropriated $13,000,000 for the construction of a regional public health laboratory on Guam; these funds remain in place. The public health laboratory would alleviate some existing deficiencies in Guam's public health infrastructure, and bolster Guam's capability to meet public health demands brought about by project-related population, by providing a facility that would help identify, treat, and control diseases of public health concern. As directed by the FY 2014 NDAA, the DoD would convene the EAC to consider necessary technical and financial assistance and develop an implementation plan coordinated with EAC federal agencies. This plan must be submitted to the congressional defense committees as part of a reporting requirement that is due no later than the date of issuance of the ROD.

As discussed above, it is anticipated that the potential mitigation measures would reduce the impact to low-income populations, since low-income populations would be the primary population affected by significant impacts to public service agencies.

Summary of Impacts to Environmental Justice

Noise generated by Alternative A would not have disproportionate effects on minority or low-income populations. There would not be disproportionate risks to the health and safety of children resulting from noise, either from the construction activities or during operation of the proposed action. Therefore, there would be less than significant, short-term, direct impacts from noise.

Because all people of Guam would be affected by impacts to recreational resources and public safety resources, there would not be disproportionately high impacts to minority or low-income populations, or to the health and safety of children, during construction or operation. Therefore, there would be less than significant environmental justice impacts from the impacts to recreational and public safety resources.

There likely would be disproportionately significant direct and indirect public health services impacts on low-income populations, during both the construction (short-term) and operational (long-term) phases of the proposed project. Guam's public health services would not be able to handle potential increases in services provided to the medically underserved and low income at the current levels of staffing. Access to public health and social services would be additionally strained by an increase in uninsured and underinsured workers coming to Guam (though to a lesser extent than was discussed in the 2010 Final EIS). The significance of these impacts for Alternative A would similar to that associated with Alternatives B, C, D and E.

The potential short-term population growth may stress some sectors of the Guam economy (e.g., housing, costs of goods and services). This would be felt more severely by low-income people, who often do not have resources to buffer hard economic times (as discussed in Section 4.1.15, Socioeconomics and General Services). However, there would also be some economic benefits due to increased employment opportunities, during both construction activities and operation of the proposed action. Therefore, there would be less than significant impacts during construction, but significant impacts during the operation of the proposed action.

4.2 FINEGAYAN CANTONMENT/SOUTH FINEGAYAN HOUSING - ALTERNATIVE B

Under Alternative B, the proposed development of a cantonment area and family housing would occur at Finegayan and South Finegayan. Details about this alternative are provided in Section 2.4.4.2 and the proposed site is illustrated in Figures 2.4-6 and 2.4-7.

4.2.1 Geological and Soil Resources

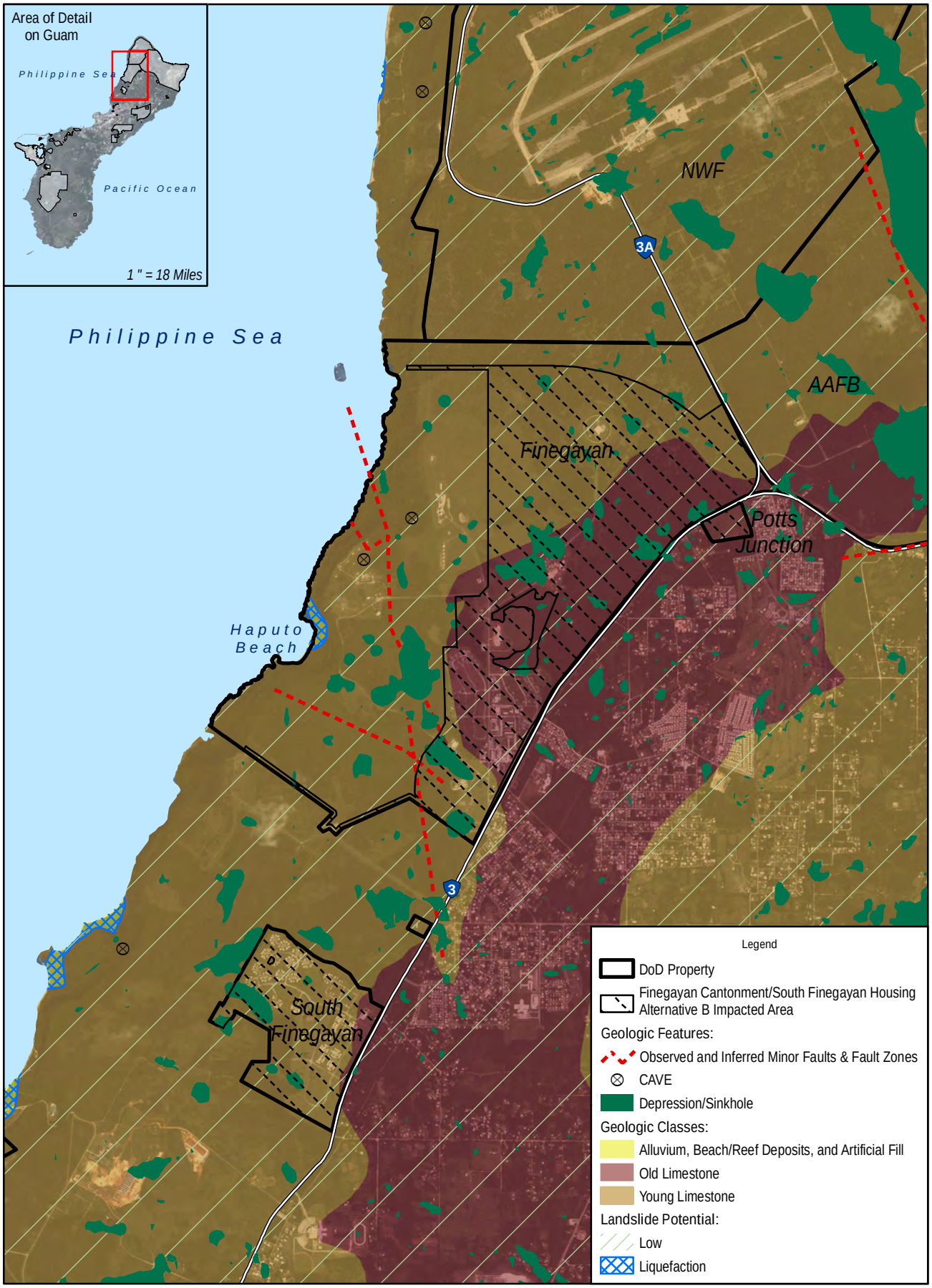
4.2.1.1 Affected Environment

The affected environment for geological and soil resources associated under Alternative B is consistent with the affected environment description in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 3: Geology and Soils Resources, Section 3.1.2.2 Finegayan, pages 3-15 to 3-16) which is summarized below for reference. In addition, the geological and soils affected environment for projects common to all alternatives (i.e., school expansions and off-site utilities) would be similar to that described for Finegayan. The proposed reduction in the number of relocating Marines and dependents under the 2012 Roadmap Adjustments does not alter the description of the affected environment for geological and soil resources, but it would reduce some potential impacts to geological and soil resources that were determined to be less than significant or mitigated to less than significant in the 2010 Final EIS, as described in the analysis of environmental consequences for Alternative B below.

Existing geologic and soil conditions associated with Alternative B are described in Section 4.1.1.1. Conditions at South Finegayan are similar to those described in Section 4.1.1.1 for Finegayan. Young (Mariana) limestone comprises the majority of the bedrock (Figure 4.2.1-1). The South Finegayan parcel is located at an elevation of approximately 300 feet (100 m) above MSL with a general slight downward slope toward the southwest (Figure 4.2.1-2). Based on available topographic and field data, there are 41 features that have been preliminarily identified as sinkholes/depressions that may contain sinkholes in the Alternative B footprint including Finegayan and South Finegayan (South Finegayan parcel has 5; Finegayan parcel has 36 sinkholes/depressions that may contain sinkholes as described in Section 4.1.1.1). Approximately 75% of the South Finegayan parcel soil is classified as Urban Land Complex, due to development for housing and recreational purposes, and the remainder is Guam Cobbly Clay Loam (Young 1988). With respect to geologic hazards (see Section 3.1.1.1) conditions at South Finegayan are similar to those described in Section 4.1.1.1. However, there are no mapped geologic faults in the South Finegayan parcel (Figure 4.2.1-1). In terms of geologic and soils resources, Alternative B replaces development of an undeveloped area in the Finegayan parcel (natural Guam Cobbly Clay Loam soils) with development in a previously disturbed area (Urban Land Complex soils) in the South Finegayan parcel (Figure 4.2.1-2).

4.2.1.2 Environmental Consequences

Potential geology and soil impacts addressed in this section are limited to elements of the proposed action that could affect onshore landforms or that could be affected by geologic hazards. Potential soil contamination issues are addressed in Section 4.2.16.2 of this SEIS (Hazardous Materials and Waste).



0 0.4 0.8 Miles

0 0.4 0.8 Kilometers

Figure 4.2.1-1
Geologic Features in the Vicinity of Finegayan Cantonment/South Finegayan Housing Alternative B

Sources: COMNAV Marianas 2008; GovGuam 2008; NAVFAC Pacific 2013; Taborosi 2004; WERI 2001

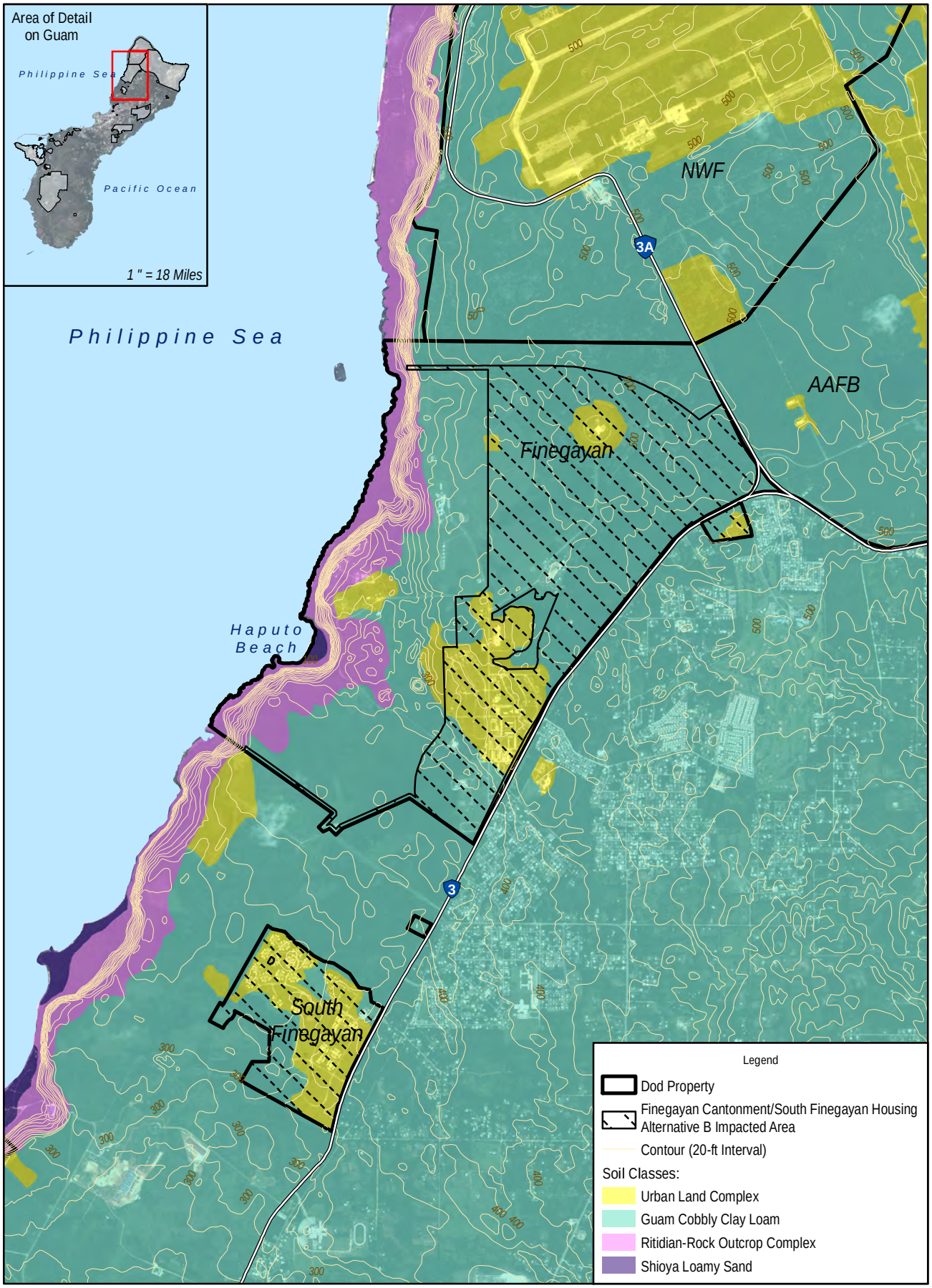


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Figure 4.2.1-2
Soils in the Vicinity of Finegayan Cantonment/South Finegayan Housing Alternative B

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Sources: NAVFAC Pacific 2013; NRCS 2006

Construction

Construction of the new cantonment/family housing, associated support facilities, and roads under Alternative B would include the same activities as described for Alternative A. Earthwork under Alternative B (comprising the Finegayan and South Finegayan components) would include 3,245,000 yd^3 (2,480,980 m^3) of cut (excavation) and 2,731,000 yd^3 (2,087,999 m^3) of fill, resulting in a net of 514,000 yd^3 (392,981 m^3) of cut material available for use as needed. The volume excavated under Alternative B would be in the middle as compared to the other action alternatives (Alternatives D and E would be larger; Alternatives A and C would be smaller). The Alternative B footprint does not include any substantial grade changes such as steep hills or canyons that would be leveled or filled. Similar to Alternative A, only relatively minor changes in grade are anticipated to provide a buildable surface for construction of buildings, parking lots, and roadways associated with Alternative B. Because construction for Alternative B does not involve major elevation changes and would not substantially alter the surrounding landscape, affect important geologic features, or diminish slope stability, there would be less than significant direct, long-term impacts to topography and slope stability, as with Alternative A.

Under Alternative B, the same construction activities would take place as for Alternative A, in similar geologic, soil, and seismic conditions. The only difference is that under Alternative B, less construction/ development (approximately 320 acres [130 ha]) would occur in a previously undeveloped area. The soil types that would be disturbed would not be prime farmland as identified by the USDA. The same BMPs described for Alternative A would be implemented for Alternative B. Therefore, under Alternative B, the construction impacts would be similar to Alternative A: there would be less than significant direct, short-term impacts to soils from erosion and no direct or indirect impact to agricultural soils. Given compliance with 22 GAR Chapter 10 § 10106F, there would be no adverse impacts to sinkholes and direct short-term impacts to sinkholes would be less than significant. In addition, direct and indirect short-term impacts associated with geologic hazards would be less than significant.

Under Alternative B, construction of the utility and school expansions that are common to all alternatives would comprise the same activities, and would occur in the same geologic, soil, and seismic conditions as for Alternative A. The same BMPs described for Alternative A would be implemented for Alternative B. Therefore, under Alternative B, the construction impacts of these components would be similar to Alternative A.

Operation

Under Alternative B, the same residential, recreational, commercial, and administrative uses would take place in the Finegayan and Finegayan South parcels as for Alternative A, under similar geologic, soil and seismic conditions. No prime farmland is identified within the Alternative B project footprint, so there would be no direct or indirect impact to agricultural soils as a result of Alternative B operations. The same erosion minimization measures, sinkhole BMPs and seismic design requirements described for Alternative A would apply to Alternative B. Therefore, with the operation phase of Alternative B there would be no direct or indirect long-term impacts to topography and slope stability, and less than significant direct long-term impacts to soils from erosion. Given compliance with 22 GAR Chapter 10 § 10106F, there would be no adverse impacts to sinkholes. This would minimize potential geologic hazards associated with sinkholes and reduce potential direct long-term impacts to sinkholes to less than significant. Direct and indirect long-term impacts associated with geologic hazards would be less than significant.

Under Alternative B, operation of the utility and school expansions that are common to all alternatives would comprise the same activities, and would occur in the same geologic, soil and seismic conditions as for Alternative A. The same BMPs described for Alternative A would be implemented for Alternative B. Therefore, under Alternative B, the operational impacts of these components would be similar to Alternative A.

4.2.2 Water Resources

4.2.2.1 Affected Environment

Water resources under Alternative B is very similar to that for Alternative A and is described in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 4: Water Resources, Section 4.1.2.2: Finegayan, pages 4-26 to 4-27), with proposed housing located at South Finegayan farther inland from the coast. The affected environment for the proposed approximately 11 new wells, school expansions, and off-site utilities that are common to all cantonment/family housing alternatives would be the same as described under Alternative A in Section 4.1.2.1 of this SEIS.

Surface Water

As indicated in the 2010 Final EIS, there are no surface water resources in the Finegayan and South Finegayan project area or the utility corridor to AAFB. Surface water for Finegayan is described in Section 4.1.2.1 of this SEIS. Stormwater flows generally from northeast to southwest across the area and ultimately enters the subsurface karst limestone structure through sinkholes and depressions (Figure 4.2.2-1). Existing impervious areas on the Finegayan/South Finegayan project area amount to approximately 150 acres (61 ha), or about 10% of the proposed Finegayan/South Finegayan impacted area of 1,450 acres (587 ha). There are no 100-year or 500-year flood zones identified within the proposed Finegayan/South Finegayan impacted area (Figure 4.2.2-1).

Groundwater

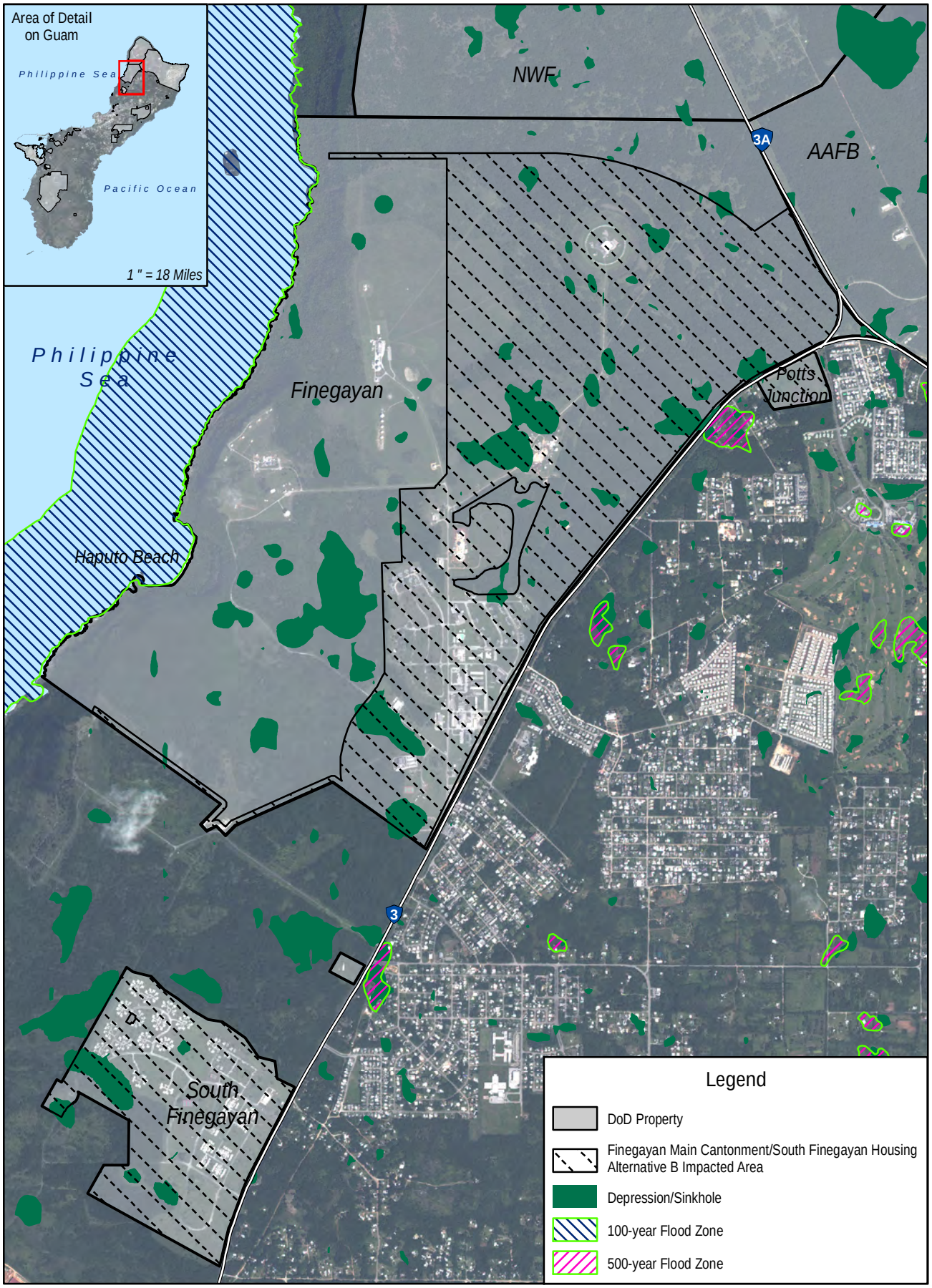
As indicated in the 2010 Final EIS, the Finegayan project area and the utility corridor to AAFB overlie the Finegayan and Agafa-Gumas basins of the NGLA. The circumstances concerning the groundwater model developed by the USGS, the current well production, and the existing GWA interceptor sewer system are the same as described under Alternative A in Section 4.1.2.1 of this SEIS.

Nearshore Waters

As indicated in the 2010 Final EIS, nearshore waters at Finegayan include Haputo Beach and are classified as having M-1 water quality, the use of which is primarily recreational (Figure 4.2.2-1). The Finegayan/South Finegayan project area would be served by the Northern District WWTP, which discharges into the Philippine Sea near Tanguisson Beach (see description under Alternative A in Section 4.1.2.1 of this SEIS).

Wetlands

As indicated in the 2010 Final EIS, no wetlands were identified at the Finegayan/South Finegayan project area or the utility corridor to AAFB.



0 0.2 0.4 Miles

0 0.2 0.4 Kilometers

Figure 4.2.2-1
Water Resources in the Vicinity of Finegayan Cantonment/South Finegayan Housing Alternative B

Sources: WERI 2001; FEMA 2007; NAVFAC Pacific 2013

4.2.2.2 Environmental Consequences

Construction

General construction impacts to water resources would be similar to those described in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 4: Water Resources, Section 4.2.2.1: North, pages 4-84 to 4-88) and under Alternative A in Section 4.1.2.2 of this SEIS. Construction impacts associated with the proposed approximately 11 new wells at AAFB, school expansions, and off-site utilities common to all cantonment/family housing alternatives would be the same as described under Alternative A in Section 4.1.2.2 of this SEIS. There would be no impacts to surface water, nearshore waters, and wetlands and less than significant short-term direct impacts to groundwater for these common elements.

In addition, there would be construction activities associated with the proposed Alternative B and the utility corridor to AAFB under Alternative B. Similar to Alternative A, Alternative B would occur in an area that does not contain waters of the U.S. but would comply with the Construction General Permit as described under Alternative A.

Construction under Alternative B would result in the potential for short-term increases in stormwater runoff and erosion. However, through compliance with the Construction General Permit and Program SWPPP and implementation of a site-specific SWPPP and associated erosion control, runoff reduction, and sediment removal BMPs (see Table 4.1.2-2), these effects would be minimized and off-site transport of stormwater runoff would be unlikely except during extreme weather events (i.e., typhoons). Specifically, the site-specific SWPPP would identify appropriate BMPs for the site that would serve to contain runoff and sediment on-site by reducing the flow rate of runoff and thereby minimize transport of suspended sediment through settling and promote infiltration of runoff.

Surface Water

No buildings/structures would be constructed in the 100-year or 500-year flood zones and no surface waters are located within or near the proposed construction areas under Alternative B. Given compliance with the Construction General Permit and implementation of a Program SWPPP and site-specific SWPPP, off-site transport of stormwater runoff, sediment, or other pollutants would be unlikely. Therefore, construction activities associated with Alternative B would result in no impacts to surface waters.

Groundwater

Construction activities under Alternative B would include stormwater runoff protection measures that would also serve to protect groundwater quality. By adhering to the provisions of the Construction General Permit and implementing BMPs associated with addressing site- and activity-specific water resource protection requirements, there would be a reduction in stormwater pollutant loading potential and thus a reduction in pollution loading potential to the underlying groundwater basins of the NGLA. As described under Alternative A, an environmental and hydrogeologic assessment for the selected alternative would be performed for sinkholes within the project development footprint to ensure adverse effects to groundwater resources would not occur. Impacts associated with the induced civilian growth and construction/DoD workforce demand on potable water and the construction of the proposed approximately 11 new wells at AAFB would be the same as described under Alternative A in Section 4.1.2.2 of this SEIS.

Potential increases in the rate of sewage spills associated with the induced civilian growth and construction/DoD workforce would result in significant indirect impacts to groundwater quality as described under Alternative A in Section 4.1.2.2 of this SEIS. Mitigation for these impacts would be the same as described in Section 4.1.2.2 for Alternative A.

Given stormwater runoff protection measures (i.e., compliance with Construction General Permit requirements and implementation of BMPs), the environmental and hydrogeologic assessment for sinkhole protection (if encroachment is unavoidable), siting and construction of wells in accordance with GEPA regulations, minimal increase in water demand or withdrawal from the NGLA during the construction phase, and DoD assistance in identifying funding to upgrade sewer lines, construction activities associated with Alternative B at Finegayan and South Finegayan would result in less than significant short-term direct impacts to groundwater.

Nearshore Waters

General construction impacts to nearshore waters would be similar to those described under Alternative A in Section 4.1.2.2 of this SEIS. The Finegayan/South Finegayan cantonment/family housing project area would be located between 0.5 and 1 mile (0.8 and 1.6 km) from nearshore waters. Given compliance with the Construction General Permit and implementation of a Program SWPPP and site-specific SWPPP, off-site transport of stormwater runoff, sediment, or other pollutants would be unlikely (see discussion of BMPs under *Construction*). The construction area would be approximately 2,600 feet (800 m) from the edge of the cliffline, with another approximately 440 feet [134 m] from the cliffline to the Haputo Bay shoreline. In addition, the Haputo ERA Management Plan requires a no construction buffer of 100 feet (30 m) from the ERA boundary. Beyond the no-construction buffer zone, there would be a 200-foot (60-m) buffer zone where landscaping, fencing, and mowing would be allowed. The vegetative cover over this distance would provide a substantially greater additional buffer and protection from stormwater runoff or sediment reaching Haputo Bay under Alternative B than under Alternative A, which would have a buffer of only approximately 540 feet (160 m) between the construction area and the shoreline. Given adherence to the provisions of the Construction General Permit and implementation of BMPs, it is expected that stormwater runoff, sediment, or other pollutants would not discharge to nearshore waters.

Induced civilian and construction/DoD workforce growth during construction of the cantonment/family housing facilities under Alternative B would increase demand for wastewater treatment at the Northern District WWTP and disposal of generated wastewater. Due to the reduced population projection and related smaller increase in demand under the 2012 Roadmap Adjustments, this increase in wastewater discharge from the Northern District WWTP would be less than under the No-Action Alternative. However, as discussed in Section 4.1.14, Utilities in this SEIS, upgrades to the Northern District WWTP are already needed for the plant to achieve compliance with the treatment standards required by its current NPDES permit. Increasing the wastewater discharge from a non-compliant treatment plant could result in significant indirect impacts to nearshore waters during the period of non-compliance. The significance of nearshore waters impacts resulting from implementation of Alternative B would be similar to that associated with implementing Alternatives A, C, D and E. Mitigation for these impacts would be the same as described in Section 4.1.2.2 for Alternative A.

Therefore, with the mitigation to upgrade the Northern District WWTP treatment systems, the impact to nearshore waters could be beneficial in the long-term because the total volume of wastewater discharge from the Northern District WWTP would receive a higher level of treatment. However, until the WWTP upgrades are completed there would be an indirect and unmitigable significant impact to nearshore waters during construction.

Wetlands

No wetlands are located in or near the construction areas associated with Alternative B. Therefore, construction activities associated with Alternative B would result in no impacts to wetlands.

Operation

Alternative B would incorporate a LID approach in the final planning, design, and construction of the stormwater management system as described in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 4: Water Resources, Section 4.2.2.1: North, pages 4-85 to 4-87) and under Alternative A in Section 4.1.2.2 of this SEIS. Operation impacts associated with the proposed approximately 11 new wells at AAFB, school expansions, and off-site utilities common to all cantonment/family housing alternatives would be the same as described under Alternative A in Section 4.1.2.2 of this SEIS. There would be no impacts to surface water, nearshore waters, and wetlands and less than significant direct and indirect long-term impacts to groundwater for these common elements.

The proposed stormwater management system infrastructure improvements included as part of the proposed action would incorporate LID measures and BMPs for compliance with local and federal requirements that are designed to minimize potential impacts to downstream development, sensitive water resources, and ecology, as described under Alternative A in Section 4.1.2.2 of this SEIS. Alternative B would also be implemented in accordance with all applicable orders, laws, and regulations including the preparation and implementation of a SWPPP, SWMP, and SPCC plan that would control runoff and minimize potential leaks and spills.

Under Alternative B, the total impervious area on the Finegayan and South Finegayan project area would increase by 176 acres (71 ha). This increase from 10% to 22% impervious area, for a total of 326 acres (132 ha), would result in an associated increase in stormwater runoff volume for each of the design storm events. The utility corridor to AAFB would result in minimal increase in impervious area. Alternative B would result in increased runoff of 332 acre-feet (408,900 m^3) and 412 acre-feet (508,200 m^3) from the 25-year and 100-year design storms, respectively. However, the project design would include vegetated swales for conveyance and treatment and detention/retention ponds capable of capturing, storing, and treating additional runoff from the 25-year design storm (see Appendix F for examples of LID applications that would be used and conceptual design of stormwater runoff routing and pond locations). As part of the planning design, the project area was delineated into sub-basins with stormwater conveyance systems to route discharges to appropriately sized detention basins. For each sub-basin, water quality treatment strategies were selected based on the effectiveness of BMPs to treat identified pollutants of concern from proposed land uses within that sub-basin. The selected water quality treatment strategies would achieve reductions of non-point source pollutants to meet the same water quality requirements as identified under Alternative A in Section 4.1.2.2 of this SEIS. In addition, DON would develop and implement a “LID BMP O&M Inspection Checklist” consistent with the 2006 CNMI Guam Stormwater Management Manual to monitor and ensure the effectiveness of LID features during operation. Any deficiencies would be reported to and addressed by the future Public Works Department of the Marine Corps Base Guam.

The final Grading/Drainage/LID Study, dated July 2013, would be provided to the design team for guidance and implementation during design and construction. The designs performed by these contractors would be subject to review by DoD professionals and technical consultants to ensure proper implementation both during design and verification during construction.

Surface Water

No surface waters are located in or near the Alternative B project area and the implementation of an appropriate and comprehensive stormwater management plan utilizing a LID approach would ensure that there would be no increase in off-site transport of excess stormwater runoff, sediment, or other pollutants for up to the 25-year design storm event. Therefore, Alternative B would result in no impacts to surface waters.

Groundwater

Under Alternative B, proposed operations would be in compliance with the stormwater runoff protection measures identified above that would also serve to protect groundwater quality and recharge. Specifically, implementation of LID measures and the provisions of the SWPPP and associated erosion control activities would ensure that the stormwater runoff flowing into infiltration basins and recharging the aquifer would be of acceptable quality.

Compared to Alternative A, there would be less removal of secondary limestone forest (i.e., approximately 650 acres [260 ha] for Alternative B vs. 1,000 acres [400 ha] for Alternative A) and less area would be converted to impervious area (i.e., approximately 176 acres [71 ha] for Alternative B vs. 273 acres [110 ha] for Alternative A). Similar to Alternative A, these changes in land cover and impervious area under Alternative B would also result in minor changes to groundwater recharge rates. However, these changes in land cover and impervious area were accounted for during the development of a conceptual level of design for grading, drainage, and LID measures, and projected changes in recharge rates would be managed through updating the USGS numerical groundwater model to determine modifications to groundwater pumping, as described under Alternative A. Increased groundwater withdrawal would also be the same as described under Alternative A in Section 4.1.2.2 of this SEIS. There would be short-term, localized significant impacts to the affected basin within the NGLA but less than significant impacts to the overall NGLA. Potential mitigations would be the same as described for Alternative A in Section 4.1.2.2 of this SEIS.

Given stormwater runoff protection measures (i.e., implementation of LID and pollution prevention plans); implementation of water conservation measures; groundwater demand from the NGLA that would be substantially less than the sustainable yield; improved management of the NGLA through use of the numerical groundwater model; DoD assistance in identifying funding through the EAC process for an updated and expanded monitoring network; and other potential mitigation measures discussed above, operations associated with Alternative B would result in less than significant impacts to the overall NGLA; short-term, localized significant but mitigable impacts from groundwater extraction to the affected basin within the NGLA; and significant but mitigable impacts to groundwater quality from increased flow through the deteriorating GWA interceptor sewer system.

Nearshore Waters

Under Alternative B, proposed operations would be in compliance with the stormwater protection measures identified above that would ensure that there would be no increase in off-site transport of stormwater runoff, sediment, or other pollutants to nearshore waters for up to the 25-year design storm event. In addition, the vegetative cover between the housing area and the cliff edge and Haputo Bay under Alternative B (approximately 2,600 feet [800 m]) would provide a substantially greater additional buffer and protection from stormwater runoff or sediment reaching Haputo Bay than under Alternative A, which would have a buffer of only approximately 36 feet (11 m) between the construction area and the edge of

the steep cliff. Therefore, there would be no direct or indirect long-term impacts to nearshore waters from stormwater runoff associated with increased impervious areas under Alternative B.

Water resources would be impacted by the increased wastewater discharge from the Northern District WWTP for treatment and disposal of generated wastewater for the operation of cantonment/family housing at Finegayan/South Finegayan. The associated potential impacts and mitigation would be similar to those described under construction. Refer to construction impacts above for a detailed discussion of WWTP discharge impacts and mitigation.

Wetlands

No wetlands are located in or near the proposed operational areas under Alternative B. Therefore, operations associated with Alternative B would result in no impacts to wetlands.

4.2.3 Air Quality

4.2.3.1 Affected Environment

The affected air quality environment under Alternative B is the same as described under Alternative A. Therefore, the information contained in Section 4.1.3 is applicable to Alternative B, with differences discussed in this section. The proposed housing areas on South Finegayan are within the SO_2 nonattainment area covered by the 2.2-mile (3.5-km) radius around the Tanguisson Power Plant. It is also close to Route 3 traffic that is the dominant source of mobile source emissions.

4.2.3.2 Environmental Consequences

Construction

Annual Emissions

The construction phase annual emissions are summarized in Table 4.2.3-1. Annual direct emissions for criteria pollutants would be short-term and well below the significance criterion of 250 tpy, as shown in Table 4.2.3-1. The CO_2 emissions during construction period would be less than those analyzed in the 2010 Final EIS resulting in less GHG impacts as compared to the No-Action Alternative.

Table 4.2.3-1. Finegayan Cantonment/South Finegayan Housing Annual Construction Emissions (2016-2022)

Construction	***Pollutant (tpy)***						
Year (Percent Activity)	***SO_2***	***CO***	***PM_{10}***	***$PM_{2.5}$***	***NO_x***	***VOC***	***CO_2***
2016	neg	neg	neg	neg	neg	neg	neg
2017	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	96.6
2018	0.3	20.1	1.2	1.1	15.6	2.1	3457.6
2019	0.6	36.5	2.2	2.0	28.4	3.8	6269.3
2020	0.2	9.5	0.6	0.5	7.4	1.0	1627.0
2021	0.8	45.9	2.8	2.5	35.6	4.7	7882.8
2022	0.2	13.6	0.8	0.7	10.6	1.4	2332.6

Legend: SO_2 = sulfur dioxide; CO = carbon monoxide; PM_{10} = particulate matter (<10 microns); $PM_{2.5}$= particulate matter (<2.5 microns); NO_x= nitrogen oxides; VOC= volatile organic compounds; CO_2 = carbon dioxide; neg = negligible.

General Conformity Applicability

Because the South Finegayan housing area is within the Tanguisson SO_2 nonattainment area, annual construction phase emissions associated with the South Finegayan housing development are required to be analyzed for purposes of the CAA General Conformity Rule applicability analysis. Since the emissions from the entire cantonment project including South Finegayan housing construction activities would not

exceed the applicable *de minimis* level of 100 tpy for SO_2 (see Table 4.2.3-1), the formal general conformity determination is not required.

On-Site Equipment and Vehicle PM Hot-Spot Analysis

As compared to Alternative A, the construction activity areas are split into Finegayan and South Finegayan, as depicted in Figure 4.2.3-1. Given the close proximity of the South Finegayan housing area to some of the off-site receptors along Route 3, similar on-site construction activity PM hot-spot impact modeling was conducted using the same procedures as described under Alternative A with the modeling configuration shown in Figure 4.2.3-1.

The same modeling procedures discussed in Section 4.1.3 were employed in the analysis. Table 4.2.3-2 shows the predicted total worst-case concentrations for PM (PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$) from the contributions of: (1) on-site construction activities, and (2) worst-case off-site location on-road vehicle exhausts evaluated under the Alternative A in addressing potential MSAT impacts. The total PM levels predicted are well below respective NAAQS, resulting in less than significant direct, short-term PM impacts during construction years. Since the PM modeled includes diesel particulate as part of MSATs, the predicted PM levels that are well below the health-based NAAQS are also indicators that on-site construction activities would result in less than significant MSAT impacts during construction years.

Table 4.2.3-2. Total Construction Period PM Concentrations

Source Contributions	***24-hour Average PM_{10} ($\mu g/m^3$)***	***24-hour Average $PM_{2.5}$ ($\mu g/m^3$)***	***Annual Average $PM_{2.5}$ ($\mu g/m^3$)***
On-site Construction Activity	2.18	0.57	0.02
Off-site Mobile Source [1]	0.47	0.47	0.12
Total	**2.65**	**1.04**	**0.14**
NAAQS	150	35	12

Note: [1]Based on the worst-case modeling results for total diesel particulate concentrations performed as part of off-site MSAT analysis under Alternative A.

Off-Site On-Road Vehicle Hot-Spot Analysis for CO, PM, and MSATs

Off-site on-road vehicle CO, PM, and MSATs hot-spot impact concentrations for Alternative B would be similar to those predicted for Alternative A (see Section 4.1.3.2) at the analyzed intersections. This comparison is based on a review of similar traffic congestion patterns during the construction period along the similar main truck routes used under both this alternative and Alternative A. The concentration levels of PM and CO predicted under Alternative A as shown in Tables 4.1.3-3 and 4.1.3-4, are well below their respective NAAQS. Therefore, the hot-spot concentration levels under Alternative B, would be well below the NAAQS; resulting in less than significant direct, short-term PM and CO impacts.

Similarly, off-site on-road vehicle MSATs concentration levels would be comparable to those predicted under Alternative A, as shown in Tables 4.1.3-6 and 4.1.3-7, with the comparison of cancer and non-cancer risks. Therefore, the project impacts of all non-carcinogenic MSATs are considered acceptable.

Based on these findings, construction phase direct air quality impacts under Alternative B are considered short-term and less than significant.

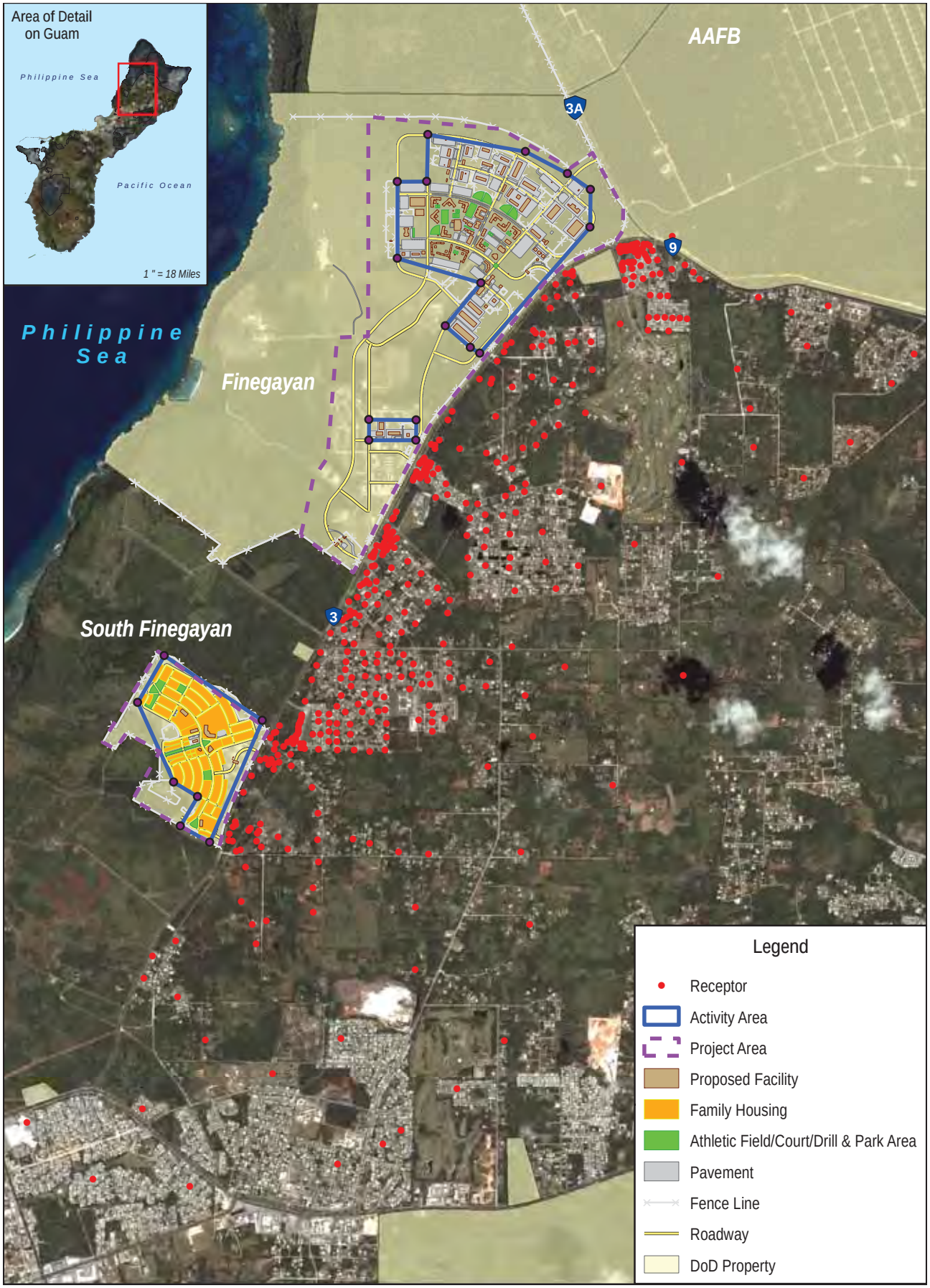


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Figure 4.2.3-1

PM Modeling Configuration - Alternative B

N

Source: NAVFAC Pacific 2013

Operation

As discussed in Section 4.1.3, a total of six worst-case intersections covering the roadway network in northern, central, and southern Guam were selected through the screening process for further hot-spot analysis of potential worst-case CO and MSATs impacts, and it was found that at the analyzed hot-spot concentrations CO and MSATs would be well below the corresponding impact thresholds.

A comparison of traffic congestion conditions, in terms of delay and LOS (A, B, C, D, E, and F; ranging from "no congestion" to "worst congestion") at these analyzed intersections under Alternative B and Alternative A, is provided in Table 4.2.3-3. The congestion conditions under Alternative B would be comparable to, but slightly worse than, Alternative A. Given the low levels of CO and MSATs impact concentrations predicted under Alternative A, the hot-spot impact of off-site on-road vehicle CO and MSATs emissions during operational years would be similar for this alternative as for Alternative A, based on the traffic conditions at the intersections analyzed for this alternative. Based on these findings, direct and indirect long-term operational phase air quality impacts under Alternative B are considered less than significant.

Table 4.2.3-3. Comparison of Traffic Congestion Condition

Site #	*Worst-case Intersection in Northern, Central, and Southern Guam*	*Alternative B*		*Alternative A*	
		Delay (second)	*Level of Service*	*Delay (second)*	*Level of Service*
1	Route 3/9/Chalan Santa Anita	35.9	E	34.5	D
2	Route 1 / Route 3	99.8	F	90.1	F
3	Route 16 / Route 27	166.2	F	159.0	F
4	Route 1 / Route 14A	>180.0	F	> 180.0	F
5	Route 10 / Route 15	35.1	D	34.6	C
6	Route 1 / Route 2A	23.2	C	23.2	C

4.2.4 Noise

4.2.4.1 Affected Environment

With respect to the evaluation of potential noise impacts, the affected environment for implementation of Alternative B is very similar to that described in Alternative A. The quantified noise impacts around AAFB from the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 6: Noise, Section 6.2.2: Alternative 1, page 6-26) are used as the baseline noise levels to assess the amount of area potentially affected by noise (see Table 4.1.4-1).

According to the 2013 AAFB AICUZ Study, noise contours greater than 65 dBA do not reach South Finegayan. Noise generated from aircraft approach traffic to AAFB bisects the Finegayan area. Residents along Route 3 adjacent to the Finegayan cantonment area and South Finegayan experience aircraft noise of less than 65 dB under baseline conditions, respectively.

4.2.4.2 Environmental Consequences

Construction

The cantonment portion of this alternative would be similar to that of Alternative A. However, family housing would be located in South Finegayan instead of the location adjacent to Haputo Bay in Alternative A. The Finegayan location would be open space for potential future development. As such, noise impacts due to construction of the cantonment area would be the same as described in Section 4.1.4.2.

Construction noise impacts at South Finegayan would also be similar because the residences are also approximately 500 feet (152 m) from the average receptor with Route 3 frontage, and noise levels would be 65.4 dBA L_{eq}. However, 10 additional houses would be affected involving approximately 36 additional people (based on average household size estimates for Guam).

Short-term construction noise would be below the 75 dBA daily USEPA threshold guidelines for construction. Similar to Alternative A, the construction schedule for implementing the proposed action would be spread out. Sequencing work tasks allowing only one or two pieces of heavy equipment operating in areas close to the nearest receptors would lessen the noise impacts. Long-term noise under this alternative would be the same as Alternative 1 except family housing would be located closer to receptors along Route 3. The center of the family housing would be approximately 1,700 feet (518 meters) from Route 3 and long-term noise levels would be about 58 dBA and well less than the FICUN criteria. Consequently, short-term and long-term noise impacts (direct and indirect) would be less than significant for Alternative B.

Construction activities common to all alternatives include off-site utilities and school expansions. Direct and indirect impacts due to these common construction projects would be as described in Section 4.1.4.2 and would be less than significant.

Operation

Operations and traffic noise would be similar to that describe for Alternative A. The only difference would be slightly more traffic noise in the 1 mile (1.6 km) stretch of Route 3 between the South Finegayan housing gate and the family housing gate for Alternative A. However, no houses would be affected by noise levels greater than 66 dB. Noise impacts (direct and indirect) would be less than significant because noise levels would be below GDPW standards.

4.2.5 Airspace

4.2.5.1 Affected Environment

Operations and functions associated with Alternative B facilities consist of support, maintenance/storage, housing, and non-live fire training functions (see Section 2.2.1). There would be no construction or operation activities requiring changes to airspace. Therefore, the affected environment for airspace is only discussed in the context of the LFTRC components of the proposed action (see Chapter 5 of this SEIS).

4.2.5.2 Environmental Consequences

As stated above, there would be no construction or operation activities requiring changes to airspace. Therefore, there would be no impact on airspace from this component of the proposed action.

4.2.6 Land and Submerged Land Use

4.2.6.1 Affected Environment

The affected environment for land use associated with Alternative B is consistent with the affected environment description in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 8: Land and Submerged Land Use, Section 8.1: Affected Environment, pages 8-25 to 8-27), which is summarized below for reference. The proposed reduction in the number of relocating Marines and dependents under the 2012 Roadmap Adjustments does not alter the description of the affected environment for land use.

The Finegayan and South Finegayan parcels are federal lands and non-contiguous. They are separated by an area referred to as the former FAA parcel (Figure 4.2.6-1). The former FAA parcel is currently owned by GovGuam and private landowners (see Figure 4.1.6-1). Finegayan land/submerged land ownership and land use is as described in Section 4.1.6. There is no coastline or submerged land associated with the South Finegayan parcel.

GovGuam lands are located between Finegayan and South Finegayan, and east of South Finegayan and Route 3 (Figure 4.2.6-1). Private lands are adjacent to the west (formerly referred to as a GLUP 77 parcel, released by the federal government in 2011 subsequent to the 2010 Final EIS) and south (formerly referred to as the Harmon Annex). The South Finegayan parcel is used for DON family housing.

The land use of the former FAA, GLUP 77 and Harmon Annex parcels is primarily vacant and naturally vegetated with evidence of former development. There is a jogging path within the former FAA parcel that is used by the public. Route 3 and residential communities are located to the east of Route 3 (see Figure 4.2.6-1). The planned land use in this area is Mixed Use. The Dos Amantes Planning Area includes areas adjacent to the parcel to the north, west and south, all of which currently appear vacant (i.e., no modern manmade structures) and naturally vegetated in areas adjacent to South Finegayan. Younex has constructed temporary workforce housing south but not adjacent to South Finegayan. In the Dos Amantes Planning Area, the areas north (former FAA parcel) and west of the South Finegayan parcel are planned Hotel/Resort. The area south of the parcel boundary is partially planned Urban Center with Commercial land use planned along Route 3. Lands east of the South Finegayan parcel and Route 3 are designated Mixed Use in the *North and Central Guam Land Use Plan* (GBSP 2009) (Figure 4.2.6-1). Latte Stone Park is an important land use-related resource located within the housing development area of South Finegayan (see Sections 4.2.7 and 4.2.10 for additional discussion).

4.2.6.2 Environmental Consequences

Land use impacts are addressed in this section. Land ownership impacts are addressed in Section 4.2.15, Socioeconomics and General Services.

<u>Construction</u>

As previously discussed in Section 3.6.3.1, Methodology, all changes in land use are considered long-term operational impacts. Therefore, there is no construction-phase analysis for this resource under any of the alternatives.

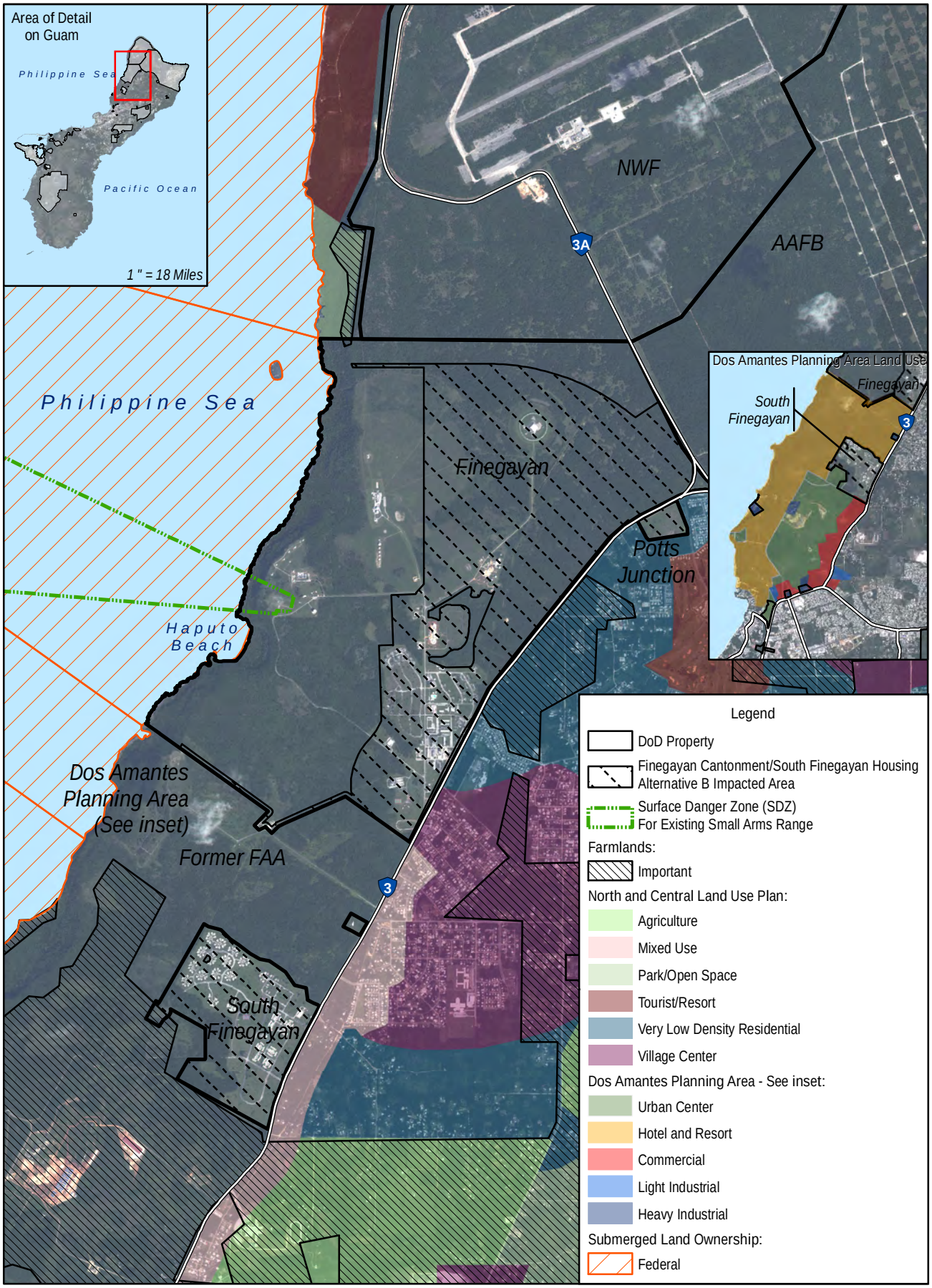

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Figure 4.2.6-1
Land Use in the Vicinity of Finegayan Cantonment/South Finegayan Housing Alternative B

Sources: DON 2010, NAVFAC Pacific 2013

Operation

The proposed action is limited to the federally owned Finegayan and South Finegayan parcels, except for the education facility and off-base utility improvements. All cantonment alternatives require water well development on AAFB. The affected environment and environmental consequences are described in Section 4.3.6, AAFB Cantonment/Family Housing - Alternative C. No impact to this resource is anticipated.

The proposed expansion of existing education facilities and the off-base utilities common to all alternatives are as described under Section 4.1.6, and no impact is anticipated. The off-base utility improvements specific to this alternative are similar to those described for the Finegayan alternative but the underground utility lines would extend further south along Route 3 between Finegayan and South Finegayan. There would be no impact on land use resulting from the off-base utility improvements. However, additional inter-base IT/COMM connectivity would be required as described in Chapter 2. This includes the connection between AAFB and the existing Tata cable landing facility in southern Guam, which would require new rights of way along some southern roads and the access road to the Tata facility.

The potential land use impacts for the Finegayan parcel are described in Section 4.1.6, except the family housing would be located at South Finegayan and not at Finegayan. More open space would remain at Finegayan under this alternative than the Finegayan only alternative (Alternative A). The South Finegayan parcel land use would continue to be used for housing and community support but at a greater density under Alternative B. Open space is incorporated into the proposed action site plan but there would be less open space than currently exists at the parcel. The maximum height of the housing buildings would be two stories. The decrease in open space would be a less than significant impact on the community adjacent to the base.

The planned Dos Amantes Hotel/Resort, Residential and Commercial areas that are located adjacent to the Finegayan and South Finegayan parcels would be compatible with the proposed cantonment/family housing development. The planned mixed use and residential areas west of Route 3 are also compatible with this action alternative. Impacts associated with ground transport between the two parcels are addressed in Section 4.2.12.

As mentioned in Section 4.2.7, public access to Latte Stone Park would be restricted. The new restriction is a potentially direct short and long-term significant impact on public access. To mitigate this impact to a less than significant level, DoD would work with the local community to provide access to Latte Stone Park to the extent practicable. The recreational impacts and measures to address cultural resources in the park are described in Sections 4.2.7 and 4.2.10, respectively. Due to this potential for significant mitigable impacts to land use resources, Alternative B would have a higher level of land use impact than the other cantonment/family housing alternatives (Alternatives A, C, D, and E).

4.2.7 Recreational Resources

4.2.7.1 Affected Environment

Recreational resources near Alternative B are the same as those discussed for Alternative A in Section 4.1.7. In addition to the recreational resources discussed in Section 4.1.7, South Finegayan contains Latte Stone Park, which is an important Chamorro cultural and historic site located within the housing development area of South Finegayan. Latte Stone Park is currently open to the public. Table 4.2.7-1 identifies the recreational resources near Alternative B.

Table 4.2.7-1. Recreational Resources in the Vicinity of Alternative B

Recreational Resource	***Public Access (Current Status - Future access may change under the JRM Public Access Program required by the 2011 PA)***
Trails	
Haputo Trail, Double Reef Beach Trail	Installation personnel and guests only
Dive Spots	
Double Reef	Open to public via sea access
Shark's Hole	Open to public via sea access and Tanguisson Beach
Beaches and Parks	
Guam NWR	Installation personnel and guests only (with the exception of the Ritidian Unit, which is open to the public)
Latte Stone Park	Open to public

Source: DON 2010.

4.2.7.2 Environmental Consequences

Construction

The short-term increase of construction-related vehicles on roads may cause delays to persons accessing recreational areas. Staged construction equipment would not obstruct access to, or the use of, the recreational resources. However, resource users may be inconvenienced by potential detours, longer waits, and other similar nuisances. The impacts of implementing Alternative B would be similar to that of Alternative A. Therefore, there would be less than significant short-term impacts to recreational resources.

Operation

The impacts to recreational resources would be substantially reduced compared to the impacts discussed in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 9: Recreational Resources, Section 9.2.2.1: Alternative 1, North, pages 9-21 to 9-22) due to the smaller number of Marines and dependents relocating to Guam. The rate of usage and wear and tear (deterioration) of the recreational resources would be slower due to a lower number of users. Though the scale of the Marine Corps relocation would be reduced, some direct impacts to existing recreational resources would still be anticipated due to the increased population relative to baseline conditions. The status of public access to recreational resources identified in Table 4.2.7-1 may change under the 2011 PA with JRM as part of the 2010 Final EIS. (Note: access restriction impacts on Latte Stone Park are assessed above in Land and Submerged Land Use, Section 4.2.6.2).

It is important to note that recreation is not the primary function of an ERA. One of the management objectives of the ERA management plan (contained in the INRMP) is to fence the eastern boundary of the reserve to prevent unauthorized activities, as well as prevent Philippine deer and feral pigs from accessing the reserve area. Some direct impact to existing recreational resources would still be anticipated due to the long-term increased population of Marines and their dependents on Guam. However, managing access to

the ERA may minimize potential impacts from the increase in potential users and unauthorized activities (e.g., camping and fires). Operations-phase implementation of this alternative would result in a less than significant direct, long-term impact for the same reasons described above for construction.

Alternative B would have a substantially lower level of potential impacts to recreational resources compared to Alternative D, since Alternative B has less than significant impacts.

4.2.8 Terrestrial Biological Resources

4.2.8.1 Affected Environment

See Section 4.1.8.1 for a description of the affected environment for Finegayan and the AAFB support areas. The following is a discussion of only South Finegayan.

Vegetation Communities

Vegetation communities and acreage at South Finegayan are the same as described in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Marine Corps Chapter 10: Terrestrial Biological Resources, Section 10.1.3.2: Finegayan, pages 10-34 to 10-35). Although the majority of South Finegayan is developed or actively landscaped, the southwestern portion of the parcel contains secondary limestone forest (see Figure 4.1.8-1).

Terrestrial Conservation Areas

South Finegayan does not contain any terrestrial conservation areas.

Wildlife - Native Species

The 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 10: Terrestrial Biological Resources, Section 10.1.3.2: Finegayan, page 10-39) provides information about native wildlife species present at South Finegayan. Surveys for reptiles were conducted in 2012 within the forested area of South Finegayan and no new species beyond those reported in the 2010 EIS were found (NAVFAC Pacific 2010, 2013a).

Wildlife - Non-Native Species

The 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 10: Terrestrial Biological Resources, Section 10.1.3.2: Finegayan, page 10-39) provides information about non-native wildlife species present at South Finegayan. Surveys for reptiles were conducted in 2012 within the forested area of South Finegayan and no new species beyond those reported in the 2010 EIS were found (NAVFAC Pacific 2010, 2013a).

Special-Status Species: Federal ESA-Listed and Proposed Species

As reported in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 10: Terrestrial Biological Resources, Section 10.1.3.2: Finegayan, page 10-39), the area is primarily a developed housing area and the undeveloped portion contains degraded secondary limestone forest. No ESA-listed or species proposed for listing have been reported during 2010, 2012, and 2013 project-specific surveys at South Finegayan (Table 4.1.8-1) (NAVFAC Pacific 2010, 2013a; UoG 2014). However, the host plant for the ESA proposed endangered species Mariana wandering butterfly has been observed within the area of secondary limestone forest at South Finegayan (see Figure 4.1.8-4) (UoG 2014).

Special-Status Species: Guam-Listed and SOGCN

As reported in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 10: Terrestrial Biological Resources, Section 10.1.3.2: Finegayan, page 10-39), the area is primarily a developed housing area and the undeveloped portion contains degraded secondary limestone forest. No Guam-listed species or SOGCN have been

reported at South Finegayan during 2010 and 2012 project-specific surveys (NAVFAC Pacific 2010, 2013a).

4.2.8.2 Environmental Consequences

Construction

Vegetation. The vegetation communities that would be impacted during proposed facility and infrastructure construction activities under Alternative B are shown within the outlined impact footprint in Figure 4.1.8-1 for the cantonment and housing areas and in Figure 4.1.8-2 for the support areas. The total area of vegetation communities that would be impacted under Alternative B would be similar to that described under Alternative A (Section 4.1.8.2, Table 4.1.8-2), but with an approximate 28 acres (11 ha) less impacted under Alternative B. Under Alternative B, the main vegetation categories that would be impacted would be secondary limestone forest (813 acres [329 ha]) and developed (732 acres [296 ha]) (Table 4.2.8-1). The primary differences between Alternative A and B are that 192 acres (78 ha) less of secondary limestone forest and 197 acres (80 ha) more of developed land would be impacted under Alternative B compared to Alternative A. The proposed housing area under Alternative B would be developed within the existing predominantly developed area of South Finegayan. Approximately 2 acres (0.8 ha) of primary limestone forest would be impacted under both alternatives. Most of the secondary limestone forest that would be impacted (672 acres [272 ha]) is associated with the cantonment component of Alternative A that would be the same cantonment area as under Alternative B (see Figure 4.1.8-1). Approximately 134 acres (54 ha) of other vegetation communities, primarily herbaceous scrub, would also be impacted (Table 4.2.8-1).

Table 4.2.8-1. Direct Impacts to Vegetation Communities at Finegayan, South Finegayan, and Support Areas with Implementation of Cantonment/Family Housing Alternative B

Project Component	*Vegetation Community (acres [ha])*					
	PLF	*SLF*	*HS*	*TT*	*Dev*	*Total*
Finegayan cantonment	0.5 (0.2)	672.1 (272.0)	117.3 (47.5)	2.0 (0.8)	399.0 (161.5)	**1,190.9 (482.0)**
South Finegayan housing	0	70.3 (28.4)	0.4 (0.2)	0	218.5 (88.4)	**289.2 (117.0)**
Utility corridor specific to Alternative B	0.2 (0.1)	13.5 (5.5)	0.1 (<0.1)	0	28.0 (11.3)	**41.8 (16.9)**
Utility corridors and water well areas common to Alternatives A-E	1.3 (0.5)	57.1 (23.1)	9.5 (3.8)	4.5 (1.8)	69.2 (28.0)	**126.3 (51.1)**
High School/Middle School Expansions	0	0	0	0.3 (0.1)	17.2 (7.0)	**17.5 (7.1)**
Total	**2.0 (0.8)**	**813.0 (329.0)**	**127.3 (51.5)**	**6.8 (2.8)**	**731.9 (296.2)**	**1,665.7 (674.1)**

Legend: PLF = primary limestone forest; SLF = secondary limestone forest; HS = herbaceous scrub; TT = tangantangan; Dev = developed.

Native limestone forest, both primary and secondary, has been significantly reduced on Guam due to past and ongoing actions including extensive disturbance during and after WWII, widespread planting of non-native species; and impacts from non-native ungulates; development; fire; and deforestation. As stated in Section 3.8.1.1, limestone forests are important because they retain the functional ecological components of native forest that provide habitat for the majority of Guam's native species, including ESA-listed, proposed, and Guam-listed species and Guam SOGCN, as well as maintaining water quality and reducing fire risk. Non-native forest communities (e.g., tangantangan, *Vitex*) significantly alter the forest structure, composition, and resilience to other disturbance processes and do not provide the conditions suitable for

native flora and fauna species to persist (Morton *et al.* 2000; GDAWR 2006; Guam Department of Agriculture 2010; JRM 2013).

Of the 18,538 acres (7,502 ha) of primary and secondary limestone forest found on Guam, approximately 13,110 acres (5,305 ha) (or 71%) are found on federal lands, primarily within AAFB, Finegayan and the NAVMAG (USFS 2006). The most intact native limestone forest in the vicinity of the proposed impacted areas is within the Haputo ERA, which would not be impacted from proposed construction activities. Under Alternative B, 2 acres (0.7 ha) of primary limestone forest and 813 acres (329 ha) of secondary limestone forest would be removed, primarily associated with the proposed cantonment at Finegayan (Table 4.2.8-1). Therefore, given the importance of limestone forest habitat for native species and the continuing loss of limestone forest across Guam, the conversion of 815 acres (330 ha) of limestone forest on Finegayan and South Finegayan to developed area under Alternative B would be a significant but mitigable impact to the regional vegetation community and its function.

The following BMPs and potential mitigation measures may be implemented to avoid, reduce, and mitigate potential direct, long-term impacts of proposed construction activities on vegetation communities with implementation of Alternative B. Final mitigation measures will be identified in the ROD after resource agency consultations are completed.

Best Management Practices

- *HACCP Plan*. See Section 4.1.8.2 under Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of HACCP planning.
- *Biosecurity Outreach and Education*. See Section 4.1.8.2 under Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of biosecurity outreach and education.
- *Contractor Education Program*. See Section 4.1.8.2 under Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of the contractor education program.
- *Onsite Vegetation Waste Management Procedures*. See Section 4.1.8.2 under Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of the vegetation waste management procedures.
- *DON Guam Landscaping Guidelines*. See Section 4.1.8.2 under Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of landscaping guidelines.
- *Contractor Plans and Specifications*. All construction would occur within the limits of construction shown in the project figures.

Potential Mitigation Measures

To mitigate for significant impacts to limestone forest, the DON proposes to implement forest enhancement on a minimum of 815 acres (330 ha) of limestone forest. Forest enhancement would include but is not limited to the following actions:

- Ungulate management consisting of exclusion fencing and active control (i.e. trapping, snaring, shooting) with the goal of eradication within the fenced areas.
- Non-native, invasive vegetation removal.
- Propagation, planting, and establishment of native species that are characteristic of native limestone forest habitats (e.g., *A. mariannensis, G. mariannae, F. prolixa, M. citrifolia, W. elliptica*).

The degradation and loss of primary limestone and other forest habitats resulting from ungulate damage and invasion by alien plant species has substantially diminished the extent of habitat for native species in the Mariana archipelago. The anticipated benefit of implementing these mitigation

measures is improved habitat quality for native flora and fauna, including special-status species. Forest enhancement would also support natural regeneration and seed propagation, reduce erosion, and increase water retention (i.e., reduces fire risk).

Terrestrial Conservation Areas. All cantonment and housing components would be constructed on the upper plateau area of Finegayan and South Finegayan. Construction personnel are issued base passes for official business only within proposed construction areas; these restrictions are specified in construction contracts. Use of Haputo ERA is not expected to increase as a result of construction activities under Alternative B; therefore, there would be no impact associated with construction personnel. The Haputo ERA would not be directly impacted and would continue to serve as a migration corridor for species moving or dispersing from AAFB and Finegayan to suitable habitat further south or from these areas to the north.

The only terrestrial conservation area within the impacted areas of Alternative B is Overlay Refuge. Overlay Refuge lands were established for the purpose of conserving and protecting ESA-listed species and other native flora and fauna, maintaining native ecosystems, and the conserving native biological diversity, recognizing that the primary purpose of lands within the Overlay Refuge is to support the national defense missions of the Navy and Air Force.

Approximately 947 acres (383 ha) of Overlay Refuge lands (Table 4.2.8-2), or 4.4% of the total Overlay Refuge lands on Guam, would be directly impacted under Alternative B. This is 296 acres (120 ha) less Overlay Refuge lands that would be impacted under Alternative B compared to Alternative A. This area overlaps with the vegetation communities discussed above. The majority of the impacted Overlay Refuge lands are associated with the cantonment component within Finegayan and is comprised primarily of secondary limestone forest (Table 4.2.8-2 and Figure 4.1.8-3). Therefore, because proposed construction activities would convert 947 acres (383 ha) of Overlay Refuge lands to developed areas, 175 acres (71 ha) of which is currently developed, this would be a significant loss to the conservation function of these lands and implementation of Alternative B would result in significant but mitigable impacts to terrestrial conservation areas.

Table 4.2.8-2. Direct Construction-Related Impacts to Overlay Refuge at Finegayan, South Finegayan, and Support Areas with Implementation of Cantonment/Family Housing Alternative B

Project Component	***Overlay Refuge (acres [ha])***						
	PLF	***SLF***	***HS***	***TT***	***CP***	***Dev***	***Total***
Finegayan cantonment	0.5 (0.2)	617.0 (249.7)	108.7 (44.0)	1.0 (0.4)	0	159.9 (64.7)	**887.1 (359.0)**
South Finegayan housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Utility corridor specific to Alternative B	0	8.1 (3.3)	0	0	0	6.8 (2.8)	**14.9 (6.0)**
Utility corridors and water well areas common to Alternatives A-E	0	36.4 (14.7)	0	0	0	8.3 (3.4)	**44.7 (18.1)**
Total Overlay Refuge Impacted	**0.5 (0.2)**	**661.5 (267.7)**	**108.7 (44.0)**	**1.0 (0.4)**	**0**	**175.0 (70.8)**	**946.7 (383.1)**

Legend: PLF = primary limestone forest; SLF = secondary limestone forest; HS = herbaceous scrub; TT = tangantangan; CF = *Casuarina* forest; CP = coconut plantation; Dev = developed.

The following BMPs and potential mitigation measures may be implemented to avoid, reduce, and mitigate potential direct, long-term impacts of proposed construction activities on terrestrial conservation areas with implementation of Alternative B. Final mitigation measures will be identified in the ROD after resource agency consultations are completed.

Best Management Practices

The same BMPs discussed previously under *Vegetation* would be implemented for terrestrial conservation areas.

Potential Mitigation Measures

To mitigate for significant impacts to terrestrial conservation areas, the DON would submit a proposal to CNO Energy and Environmental Readiness Division to designate an ERA on the NAVMAG to conserve native limestone forest in southern Guam which provides habitat for special-status species. The DON has defined an ERA as a physical area or biological unit in which current natural conditions are maintained insofar as possible. These conditions are ordinarily achieved by allowing natural, physical, and biological processes to prevail without human intervention. However, under unusual circumstances, deliberate manipulation (e.g., removal or control of invasive species) may be utilized to maintain the unique feature that the ERA was established to protect (NAVFAC 1996). The proposed NAVMAG ERA would encompass approximately 553 acres (234 ha). Although the proposed NAVMAG ERA is currently part of the Overlay Refuge, implementation of these potential mitigation measures would provide an increased level of protection by further ensuring this area is maintained in natural and near natural conditions and to have available such areas for research and scientific manipulation (NAVFAC 1996; NAVFAC Marianas 2010).

In addition, the DON proposes to submit a proposal to CNO Energy and Environmental Readiness Division to expand the existing Orote ERA by approximately 32 acres (13 ha) of terrestrial habitat. The Final Orote ERA Expansion proposal was completed in FY 2013 and will be submitted for approval in 2014.

Wildlife - Native Species. No additional impacts to native wildlife species from construction beyond those described for Alternative A would occur under Alternative B. Therefore, there would be less than significant impacts to native wildlife species with implementation of proposed construction activities associated with Alternative B.

The following BMPs would be implemented to avoid and minimize potential direct, long-term impacts of proposed construction activities on native wildlife with implementation of Alternative B.

Best Management Practices

- *HACCP Plan*. See Section 4.1.8.2 under Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of HACCP planning.
- *Biosecurity Outreach and Education*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of biosecurity outreach and education.
- *Contractor Education Program*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of the contractor education program.
- *Brown Treesnake Interdiction*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Wildlife - Native Species* for a detailed description of the brown treesnake interdiction program.

With implementation of these BMPs, including development of HACCP plans and ongoing implementation of standard DON biosecurity protocols regarding detection and management of non-native species (e.g., coconut rhinoceros beetle), the potential for the introduction of new or spread of existing non-native species on Guam is substantially reduced. Therefore, there would be less than significant impacts to native wildlife species related to the potential introduction and establishment of

non-native species with implementation of proposed construction activities associated with Alternative B.

Damage of forested areas, particularly primary and secondary limestone forests, by non-native ungulates (i.e., deer and pigs) is a serious concern on Guam. Under Alternative B, removal of large amounts of secondary limestone forest currently used by ungulates would displace and concentrate ungulates into adjacent areas, resulting in even higher densities and potentially greater habitat damage. Potential impacts from changes in ungulate densities from construction projects within the same or similar habitat areas as proposed in this SEIS were addressed in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 10: Terrestrial Biological Resources, Section 10.2.2.1: North, page 10-115).

The implementation of the potential mitigation measures under the *Vegetation* section above would also benefit native wildlife species. In particular, the objectives of ungulate management, control/suppression of invasive plants, and outplanting of native species proposed under the forest enhancement mitigation measures.

Special-Status Species: Federal ESA-Listed and Proposed Species

No additional impacts to federally listed and proposed species from construction beyond those described for Alternative A would occur under Alternative B.

MARIANA FRUIT BAT. Approximately 754 acres (305 ha) of Mariana fruit bat recovery habitat would be removed due to proposed construction activities at Finegayan, South Finegayan, and support areas on AAFB under Alternative B (Table 4.2.8-3). This area is included in the impacts to vegetation and Overlay Refuge lands discussed above. Under Alternative B, 203 acres (85 ha) less fruit bat recovery habitat would be removed than under Alternative A. See Section 3.8.3.2 for a discussion of recovery habitat and its use as a criterion for assessing impacts to ESA-listed species.

Table 4.2.8-3. Summary of Permanent Construction-Related Impacts to Mariana Fruit Bat Recovery Habitat with Implementation of Cantonment/Family Housing Alternative B

Project Component	*Recovery Habitat (acres [ha])*
Finegayan cantonment	635.0 (257.0)
South Finegayan housing	65.0 (26.3)
Utility corridor specific to Alternative B	8.1 (3.3)
Utility corridors and water well areas common to Alternatives A-E	46.2 (18.7)
Total Recovery Habitat Impacted	**754.3 (305.3)**

Additional potential direct temporary impacts to the Mariana fruit bat from construction activities are based on the distances from those activities that are likely to cause disturbance to this species (e.g., noise, human activity, lighting). The evaluation of fruit bat disturbance is based on the approach used by USFWS in previous ESA section 7 formal consultations and associated BOs (e.g., USFWS 2006b, 2010a). These distances are: roosting habitat within 492 feet (150 m) and foraging habitat within 328 feet (100 m) from the activity (Wiles, personal communication 2006 and Janeke, personal communication 2006, respectively, as cited in USFWS 2006b).

There are no historical fruit bat roost sites at Finegayan and there have been only two observations of fruit bats on or adjacent to Finegayan since the 1990s (Wiles *et al.* 1995; Brooke 2008). However, there is recovery habitat within the Alternative B impacted areas as well as the Haputo ERA immediately adjacent to Finegayan. As fruit bats are known to occur on AAFB to the north and have been observed within and adjacent to Finegayan (i.e., the HMU), it is highly likely that fruit bats use Haputo ERA for foraging and possibly roosting.

The species is currently limited to the few areas on Guam away from human activities and with suitable habitat, primarily on federal lands on the NAVMAG and AAFB (JRM *et al.* 2012a, 2012b; JRM 2013; A. Brooke, NAVFAC Marianas, personal communication). However, illegal hunting, loss and degradation of native forest, predation by the brown treesnake, and the increased extirpation risk owing to the high vulnerability of very small populations continue to limit the potential recovery of the species on Guam (USFWS 2010a; JRM 2013). Based on the equilibrium/carrying capacity of snakes on Guam (Rodda and Savidge 2007), implementation of the proposed action is not expected to increase the likelihood of predation by the brown treesnake on Mariana fruit bats.

Proposed construction activities would result in the loss of 791 acres (320 ha) of fruit bat recovery habitat on Guam (Table 4.2.8-3). Although this loss of recovery habitat on Guam would not preclude the recovery or survival of the fruit bat, it would reduce the total number of bats that the island can support. Given this loss of recovery habitat and the critically low numbers of bats on Guam, there would be significant but mitigable impacts to the Mariana fruit bat.

The following BMPs and potential mitigation measures may be implemented to avoid, reduce, and mitigate potential direct long-term impacts of proposed construction activities on Mariana fruit bats with implementation of Alternative B. Final mitigation measures will be identified in the ROD after resource agency consultations are completed.

Best Management Practices

- *HACCP Plan*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of HACCP planning.
- *Biosecurity Outreach and Education*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of biosecurity outreach and education.
- *Contractor Education Program*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of the contractor education program.
- *Pre-Construction Surveys*. Surveys would be completed within suitable fruit bat habitat 1 week prior to onset of construction activities following the USFWS-approved JRM protocol. If a fruit bat is present within 492 feet (150 m) of the project site, the work must be postponed until the bat has left the area.
- *Lighting Installation*. Lighting would be designed to meet minimum safety and AT/FP requirements. Hooded lights would be used to the maximum extent practicable at all new roads and facilities adjacent to fruit bat habitat. Illumination of forest would be kept to an absolute minimum.

Potential Mitigation Measures

The same potential mitigation measures discussed previously under *Vegetation* (i.e., forest enhancement of 815 acres [330 ha] of limestone forest) would be applicable for the Mariana fruit bat and its recovery habitat. The anticipated benefit of implementing these mitigation measures is improved habitat quality for native flora and fauna, including the Mariana fruit bat. Forest enhancement would also support natural regeneration and seed propagation, reduce erosion, and increase water retention (i.e., reduces fire risk).

MARIANA CROW. The Mariana crow is extirpated and no longer present on Guam, due primarily to predation by the brown treesnake. The USFWS, however, has advised the DON that it is reasonably certain that the effects of the proposed action are likely to persist during the lifespan of the proposed action and overlap the period when reintroduction of the crow is reasonably certain to occur and it is

likely to be exposed to the effects of the action. There are currently neither projected dates for re-introduction of the crow, nor successful suppression of the brown treesnake to a level which would support re-introduction. Until the crow is successfully re-introduced and then has the potential to be exposed to construction activities under Alternative B, impacts to the crow would be limited to recovery prospects. If crows are reintroduced and exposed to construction activities under Alternative B, they may be disturbed (DON 2014).

Although the crow no longer occurs on Guam, approximately 754 acres (305 ha) of crow recovery habitat would be removed due to proposed construction activities at Finegayan, South Finegayan, and the AAFB support areas under Alternative B (Table 4.2.8-4). This area is included in the impacts to vegetation and Overlay Refuge lands discussed above. Under Alternative B, 203 acres (82 ha) less crow recovery habitat would be removed than under Alternative A. See Section 3.8.3.2 for a discussion of recovery habitat and its use as a criterion for assessing impacts to ESA-listed species.

Table 4.2.8-4. Summary of Permanent Construction-Related Impacts to Mariana Crow Recovery Habitat with Implementation of Cantonment/Family Housing Alternative B

Project Component	*Recovery Habitat (acres [ha])*
Finegayan cantonment	635.0 (257.0)
South Finegayan housing	65.0 (26.3)
Utility corridor specific to Alternative B	8.1 (3.3)
Utility corridors and water well areas common to Alternatives A-E	46.2 (18.7)
Total Recovery Habitat Impacted	**754.3 (305.3)**

Although this loss of recovery habitat on Guam would not preclude the recovery of the crow should it be reintroduced to Guam in the future, it would reduce the total number of crows that the island can support. If and when the crow is reintroduced to Guam, the best available information indicates project-related noise would not further reduce the amount of recovery habitat suitable for this species' breeding, feeding and sheltering (USFWS 2010a). Given this loss of recovery habitat, there would be significant but mitigable impacts to the recovery of the Mariana crow.

The following BMPs and potential mitigation measures may be implemented to avoid, reduce, and mitigate potential direct long-term impacts of proposed construction activities on the recovery of the Mariana crow with implementation of Alternative B. Final mitigation measures will be identified in the ROD after resource agency consultations are completed.

Best Management Practices

- *HACCP Plan*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of HACCP planning.
- *Biosecurity Outreach and Education*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of biosecurity outreach and education.
- *Contractor Education Program*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of the contractor education program.
- *Brown Treesnake Interdiction*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Wildlife - Native Species* for a detailed description of the brown treesnake interdiction program.

Potential Mitigation Measures

- *Brown Treesnake Research and Suppression*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Special-Status Species*, MARIANA CROW for a detailed description of the brown treesnake suppression or eradication program.

- The same potential mitigation measures discussed above under *Vegetation* (i.e., forest enhancement of 815 acres [330 ha] of limestone forest) would be applicable for the Mariana crow and its recovery habitat. In particular, the objectives of ungulate management, control/suppression of invasive plants, and outplanting of native species proposed under the forest enhancement mitigation measures. Forest enhancement would also support natural regeneration and seed propagation, reduce erosion, and increase water retention (i.e., reduces fire risk). The anticipated benefit of implementing these mitigation measures is improved habitat quality for native flora and fauna, including the Mariana crow, should it be reintroduced to Guam in the future.

GUAM RAIL. The Guam rail is extirpated and no longer present on Guam, due primarily to predation by the brown treesnake. The USFWS, however, has advised the DON that it is reasonably certain that the effects of the proposed action are likely to persist during the lifespan of the proposed action and overlap the period when reintroduction of the rail is reasonably certain to occur and it is likely to be exposed to the effects of the action. There are currently neither projected dates for re-introduction of the rail, nor successful suppression of the brown treesnake to a level which would support re-introduction. Until the rail is successfully re-introduced and then has the potential to be exposed to construction activities under Alternative B, impacts to the rail would be limited to recovery prospects. If rails are reintroduced and exposed to construction activities under Alternative B, they may be disturbed (DON 2014).

Although the rail no longer occurs on Guam, approximately 571 acres (231 ha) of rail recovery habitat would be removed due to proposed construction activities at Finegayan, South Finegayan, and the AAFB support areas under Alternative B (Table 4.2.8-5). This area is included in the impacts to vegetation and Overlay Refuge lands discussed above. Under Alternative B, 71 acres (29 ha) more rail recovery habitat would be removed than under Alternative A. See Section 3.8.3.2 for a discussion of recovery habitat and its use as a criterion for assessing impacts to ESA-listed species.

Table 4.2.8-5. Summary of Permanent Construction-Related Impacts to Guam Rail Recovery Habitat with Implementation of Cantonment/Family Housing Alternative B

Project Component	*Recovery Habitat (acres [ha])*
Finegayan cantonment	388.0 (157.0)
South Finegayan housing	128.2 (51.9)
Utility corridor specific to Alternative B	18.6 (7.5)
Utility corridors and water well areas common to Alternatives A-E	35.8 (14.5)
Total Recovery Habitat Impacted	**570.6 (230.9)**

Although this loss of recovery habitat on Guam would not preclude the recovery of the rail should it be reintroduced to Guam in the future, it would reduce the total number of rails that the island can support. Given this loss of recovery habitat, there would be significant but mitigable impacts to the recovery of the Guam rail.

The following BMPs and potential mitigation measures may be implemented to avoid, reduce, and mitigate potential direct and indirect long-term impacts of proposed construction activities on the recovery of the Guam rail with implementation of Alternative B. Final mitigation measures will be identified in the ROD after resource agency consultations are completed.

Best Management Practices

- *HACCP Plan*. See Section 4.1.8.2 under Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of HACCP planning.

- *Biosecurity Outreach and Education*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of biosecurity outreach and education.
- *Contractor Education Program*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of the contractor education program.

Potential Mitigation Measures

- *Brown Treesnake Suppression or Eradication*. See the previous discussion of Mariana crow mitigation measures for a detailed description of the brown treesnake suppression or eradication program.
- The same potential mitigation measures discussed above under *Vegetation* (i.e., forest enhancement of 815 acres [330 ha] of limestone forest) would be applicable for the Guam rail and its recovery habitat. In particular, the objectives of ungulate management, control/suppression of invasive plants, and outplanting of native species proposed under the forest enhancement mitigation measures. Forest enhancement would also support natural regeneration and seed propagation, reduce erosion, and increase water retention (i.e., reduces fire risk). The anticipated benefit of implementing these mitigation measures is improved habitat quality for native flora and fauna, including the Guam rail, should it be reintroduced to Guam in the future.

GUAM MICRONESIAN KINGFISHER. The kingfisher is extirpated and no longer present on Guam, due primarily to predation by the brown treesnake. The USFWS, however, has advised the DON that it is reasonably certain that the effects of the proposed action are likely to persist during the lifespan of the proposed action and overlap the period when reintroduction of the kingfisher is reasonably certain to occur and it is likely to be exposed to the effects of the action. There are currently neither projected dates for re-introduction of the kingfisher, nor successful suppression of the brown treesnake to a level which would support re-introduction. Until the kingfisher is successfully re-introduced and then has the potential to be exposed to construction activities under Alternative B, impacts to the kingfisher would be limited to recovery prospects. If kingfishers are reintroduced and exposed to construction activities under Alternative B, they may be disturbed (DON 2014).

Although the kingfisher no longer occurs on Guam, approximately 754 acres (305 ha) of kingfisher recovery habitat would be removed due to proposed construction activities at Finegayan, South Finegayan, and the AAFB support areas under Alternative B (Table 4.2.8-6). This area is included in the impacts to vegetation and Overlay Refuge lands discussed above. Under Alternative B, 203 acres (82 ha) less kingfisher recovery habitat would be removed than under Alternative A. See Section 3.8.3.2 for a discussion of recovery habitat and its use as a criterion for assessing impacts to ESA-listed species.

Table 4.2.8-6. Summary of Permanent Construction-Related Impacts to Guam Micronesian Kingfisher Recovery Habitat with Implementation of Cantonment/Family Housing Alternative B

Project Component	*Recovery Habitat (acres [ha])*
Finegayan cantonment	635.0 (257.0)
South Finegayan housing	65.0 (26.3)
Utility corridor specific to Alternative B	8.1 (3.3)
Utility corridors and water well areas common to Alternatives A-E	46.2 (18.7)
Total Recovery Habitat Impacted	**754.3 (305.3)**

Although this loss of recovery habitat on Guam would not preclude the recovery of the kingfisher should it be reintroduced to Guam in the future, it would reduce the total number of kingfishers that the island can support. Given this loss of recovery habitat, there would be significant but mitigable impacts to the recovery of the Guam Micronesian kingfisher.

The following BMPs and potential mitigation measures may be implemented to avoid, minimize, and mitigate potential direct and indirect long-term impacts of proposed construction activities on the recovery of the Guam Micronesian kingfisher with implementation of Alternative B. Final mitigation measures will be identified in the ROD after resource agency consultations are completed.

Best Management Practices

- *HACCP Plan*. See Section 4.1.8.2 under Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of HACCP planning.
- *Biosecurity Outreach and Education*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of biosecurity outreach and education.
- *Contractor Education Program*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of the contractor education program.

Potential Mitigation Measures

- *Brown Treesnake Suppression or Eradication*. See the previous discussion of Mariana crow mitigation measures for a detailed description of the brown treesnake suppression or eradication program.
- The same potential mitigation measures discussed above under *Vegetation* (i.e., forest enhancement of 815 acres [330 ha] of limestone forest) would be applicable for the kingfisher and its recovery habitat. In particular, the objectives of ungulate management, rodent control, control/suppression of invasive plants, and outplanting of native species proposed under the forest enhancement mitigation measures. Forest enhancement would also support natural regeneration and seed propagation, reduce erosion, and increase water retention (i.e., reduces fire risk). The anticipated benefit of implementing these mitigation measures is improved habitat quality for native flora and fauna, including the Guam Micronesian kingfisher, should it be reintroduced to Guam in the future.

SEA TURTLES. The green and hawksbill sea turtles potentially nest along the Haputo ERA beach. All cantonment and housing components would be constructed on the upper plateau area of Finegayan and would not occur in the Haputo ERA or adjacent to the beach. Construction personnel are issued base passes for official business only within proposed construction areas; these restrictions are specified in construction contracts. Use of Haputo ERA is not expected to increase as a result of construction activities; therefore, there would be no impacts from construction personnel to sea turtles that may occur on the Haputo ERA beach.

To avoid and minimize any potential impacts to nesting sea turtles from proposed facility lighting associated with the construction of the cantonment/family housing area at Finegayan, hooded lights would be used to the maximum extent practicable at all new roads and facilities near coastline areas. Illumination of coastline areas would be kept to an absolute minimum. The implementation of the potential mitigation measures described above under *Vegetation* (i.e., forest enhancement of 815 acres [330 ha] of limestone forest) would also benefit the survival of sea turtles. In particular, the objectives of ungulate management, control/suppression of invasive plants, outplanting of native species, and rodent

control. Therefore, there would be no impacts to potential nesting sea turtles within the Haputo ERA with implementation of the proposed construction activities associated with Alternative B.

TREE SNAILS. The three proposed endangered species of tree snails only occur within the Haputo ERA. All cantonment and housing components would be constructed on the upper plateau area of Finegayan and would not occur in the Haputo ERA. Construction personnel are issued base passes for official business only within proposed construction areas; these restrictions are specified in construction contracts. Use of Haputo ERA is not expected to increase as a result of construction activities; therefore, there would be no impacts from construction personnel to tree snails that occur within the Haputo ERA. Therefore, there would be no impacts to tree snails occurring within the Haputo ERA with implementation of the proposed construction activities associated with Alternative B.

The implementation of the potential forest enhancement mitigation measures described above for the Mariana crow would also benefit the survival of tree snails. In particular, the objectives of ungulate management, rodent control, control/suppression of invasive plants, and outplanting of native species.

MARIANA EIGHT-SPOT BUTTERFLY. The two known host plant species for the eight-spot butterfly have not been reported within the proposed project area and there are no records of the species within the AAFB support areas. However, given the proximity of the eight-spot butterfly area to Finegayan (see Figure 4.1.8-4) and the high mobility of the species, the species is likely to occur within the larger Finegayan area.

Some species of tropical butterflies have well-developed ears on their wings and can detect sounds at the same frequencies that humans can hear. It is hypothesized that the butterflies are listening to the flight sounds or foraging calls of predatory birds (Lane *et al.* 2008; Yack 2012). Given the low numbers of forest birds currently on Guam due to the brown treesnake, masking of the flight sounds or foraging calls of predatory birds due to noise from proposed construction activities would not make eight-spot butterflies more susceptible to predation.

With implementation of appropriate BMPs to avoid and minimize potential impacts to eight-spot butterflies (e.g., pre-construction butterfly and host plant surveys within the proposed construction footprint and salvage/relocation of host plants, larvae or eggs), there would be less than significant impacts to the Mariana eight-spot butterfly with implementation of proposed construction activities associated with Alternative B. In addition, implementation of the potential mitigation measures described above under *Vegetation* (i.e., forest enhancement of 815 acres [330 ha] of limestone forest) would also benefit the survival the eight-spot butterfly. In particular, the objectives of ungulate management, control/suppression of invasive plants, and outplanting of native species, including eight-spot butterfly host plants.

SERIANTHES TREE. Although individual *Serianthes* trees do not occur within the impacted areas of Alternative B, approximately 619 acres (250 ha) of *Serianthes* recovery habitat would be removed due to proposed construction activities at Finegayan, South Finegayan, and the AAFB support areas under Alternative B (Table 4.2.8-7). This area is included in the impacts to vegetation and Overlay Refuge lands discussed above. This is 15 acres (6 ha) less *Serianthes* recovery habitat that would be removed under Alternative A. See Section 3.8.3.2 for a discussion of recovery habitat and its use as a criterion for assessing impacts to ESA-listed species.

Table 4.2.8-7. Summary of Permanent Construction-Related Impacts to *Serianthes* Recovery Habitat with Implementation of Cantonment/Family Housing Alternative B

Project Component	*Recovery Habitat (acres [ha])*
Finegayan cantonment	573.8 (232.2)
South Finegayan housing	0
Utility corridor specific to Alternative B	6.1 (2.5)
Utility corridors and water well areas common to Alternatives A-E	38.6 (15.6)
Total Recovery Habitat Impacted	**618.5 (250.3)**

Although this loss of recovery habitat would not preclude the recovery of *Serianthes* on Guam, given the loss of 619 acres (250 ha) of *Serianthes* recovery habitat, there would be significant but mitigable impacts to the recovery of *Serianthes* on Guam.

The following BMPs and potential mitigation measures may be implemented to avoid, minimize, and mitigate potential direct long-term impacts of proposed construction activities on the recovery of *Serianthes* with implementation of Alternative B. Final mitigation measures would be identified in the ROD after resource agency consultations are completed.

Best Management Practices

- *HACCP Plan*. See Section 4.1.8.2 under Construction, Vegetation for a detailed description of HACCP planning.
- *Biosecurity Outreach and Education*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of biosecurity outreach and education.
- *Contractor Education Program*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of the contractor education program.

Potential Mitigation Measures

- The same potential mitigation measures discussed above under *Vegetation* (i.e., forest enhancement of 815 acres [330 ha] of limestone forest) would be applicable for *Serianthes* recovery habitat. In particular, the objectives of ungulate management, rodent control, control/suppression of invasive plants, and outplanting of native species proposed under the forest enhancement mitigation measures. Forest enhancement would also support natural regeneration and seed propagation, reduce erosion, and increase water retention (i.e., reduces fire risk). The anticipated benefit of implementing these mitigation measures is improved habitat quality for *Serianthes*. Forest enhancement would also support natural regeneration and seed propagation, reduce erosion, and increase water retention (i.e., reduces fire risk).

Special-Status Species: Guam-Listed and SOGCN

MICRONESIAN STARLING. As this species is rarely recorded from Finegayan, South Finegayan, and in the impacted area on AAFB associated with the support areas of Alternative B, there would be no impacts to the starling with implementation of proposed construction activities under Alternative B.

WHITE-THROATED GROUND DOVE. Although considered extirpated from Guam since the 1980s, the white-throated ground dove has been observed on AAFB on rare occasions (JRM *et al.* 2012a, 2012b; NAVFAC Marianas 2013b). The primary cause of its extirpation and lack of reestablishment on Guam is due to predation by the brown treesnake (GDAWR 2006). It has not been reported in the proposed impacted areas associated with Alternative B, only in other areas on AAFB including the MSA and the

southeastern corner of AAFB. Therefore, there would be no impacts to the white-throated ground dove with implementation of the construction activities associated with Alternative B.

MOTH SKINK AND PACIFIC SLENDER-TOED GECKO. The moth skink and Pacific slender-toed gecko are were detected in northeastern corner of Finegayan and within a proposed utility corridor along the south-central area of AAFB within secondary limestone forest that would be directly impacted under Alternative B (see Figures 4.1.8-4 and 4.1.8-5). Construction activities associated with Alternative B would result in the loss of approximately 815 acres (330 ha) of occupied limestone forest habitat for both the skink and gecko; this would be less than the 1,007 acres (408 ha) impacted under Alternative A. The loss of approximately 815 acres (330 ha) of occupied limestone forest habitat for both the skink and gecko would be a significant but mitigable impact.

The following BMPs and potential mitigation measures may be implemented to avoid, minimize, and mitigate potential direct long-term impacts of proposed construction activities on the moth skink and slender-toed gecko with implementation of Alternative B. Final mitigation measures will be identified in the ROD after resource agency consultations are completed.

Best Management Practices

- *HACCP Plan*. See Section 4.1.8.2 under Construction, Vegetation for a detailed description of HACCP planning.
- *Biosecurity Outreach and Education*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of biosecurity outreach and education.
- *Contractor Education Program*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of the contractor education program.
- *Brown Treesnake Interdiction*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Wildlife - Native Species* for a detailed description of the brown treesnake interdiction program.

Potential Mitigation Measures

The potential forest enhancement mitigation measures described above in the *Vegetation* section would also result in a conservation benefit to the moth skink and slender-toed gecko. The proposed brown treesnake research and suppression measures discussed above under the Mariana crow may also benefit the skink and gecko. See the potential mitigation discussions for the Mariana crow, Micronesian kingfisher, and the Guam rail for more information.

No additional impacts to other Guam-listed species and SOGCN from construction beyond those previously described for Alternative A (see Section 4.1.8.2) would occur under Alternative B. Therefore, there would be less than significant impacts to Guam-listed species and SOGCN with implementation of proposed construction activities associated with Alternative B.

Operation

Operational impacts would only occur for the proposed cantonment and housing at Finegayan/South Finegayan. Operational requirements for the proposed utilities would require only periodic, limited maintenance activities along established utility corridors and impacts to biological resources would be less than significant. Consequently, only the potential operational impacts at the proposed Finegayan/South Finegayan cantonment and housing area are evaluated below.

Vegetation. No additional impacts to vegetation from operations beyond those previously described for Alternative A (see Section 4.1.8.2) would occur under Alternative B. With implementation of BMPs and potential mitigation measures (see previous discussion of construction impacts under *Vegetation*),

including ongoing implementation of standard DON and commercial biosecurity protocols (e.g., Port of Guam, A.B. Won Pat International Airport) regarding detection and management of non-native species, invasive species outreach and education, 1-year post construction monitoring to evaluate effectiveness of HACCP, and applicable elements of the SIP, the potential for the introduction of new or spread of existing non-native species on Guam during the operation of the proposed cantonment/family housing under Alternative B is considered unlikely. Therefore, there would be less than significant impacts to vegetation with operation of the proposed cantonment/family housing at Finegayan/South Finegayan under Alternative B.

Terrestrial Conservation Areas. No additional impacts to terrestrial conservation areas from operations beyond those previously described for Alternative A (see Section 4.1.8.2) would occur under Alternative B. After construction of the cantonment and housing areas under Alternative B, the majority of remaining designated Overlay Refuge area on Finegayan would be developed. Therefore, operational activities of the cantonment and housing areas under Alternative B are expected to result in less than significant impacts to the remaining Overlay Refuge lands on Finegayan.

All cantonment and housing components would be located on the upper plateau area of Finegayan/South Finegayan and not within the Haputo ERA. However, potential increased usage of the Haputo ERA by military and civilian personnel associated with the proposed cantonment and housing facilities at Finegayan/South Finegayan would result in significant but mitigable impacts to the Haputo ERA. The following potential mitigation measures may be implemented to mitigate potential direct, long-term impacts of proposed operational activities on the Haputo ERA with implementation of Alternative B.

Potential Mitigation Measures

The following measures may be implemented to mitigate potential direct, long-term impacts of proposed operational activities on the Haputo ERA with implementation of Alternative B.

- Fencing of the Haputo ERA access trail to control and manage access.
- Development and installation of informational and educational signage.
- Development of educational materials for military and civilian personnel on the sensitive biological resources within the Haputo ERA.
- Monitoring of visitor use.

An ERA is established to conserve and protect characteristic or outstanding botanical, ecological, geological, and scenic features or processes and where current natural conditions are maintained. These conditions are ordinarily achieved by allowing natural, physical, and biological processes to prevail without human intervention. Fencing to manage access would assist in maintaining the characteristics and integrity of the Haputo ERA and would prevent overuse and potential damage to terrestrial biological resources. These measures are consistent with the goals and objectives of the Haputo ERA Management Plan (NAVFAC Marianas 2010).

Wildlife - Native Species. Potential impacts to wildlife were evaluated in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 10: Terrestrial Biological Resources, Section 10.2.2.1: North, page 10-101) for a similar proposed action but impacting a larger area, and were found to be less than significant. No additional impacts to native wildlife from operations beyond those previously described for Alternative A (see Section 4.1.8.2) would occur under Alternative B.

No additional impacts to native wildlife species from operations beyond those previously described for Alternative A (see Section 4.1.8.2) would occur under Alternative B. With implementation of BMPs and

potential mitigation measures (see previous discussion of construction impacts under *Vegetation*), including ongoing implementation of standard DON and commercial biosecurity protocols (e.g., Port of Guam, A.B. Won Pat International Airport) regarding detection and management of non-native species, invasive species outreach and education, 1-year post construction monitoring to evaluate effectiveness of HACCP, and applicable elements of the SIP, the potential for the introduction of new or spread of existing non-native species on Guam during the operation of the proposed cantonment/family housing under Alternative B is considered unlikely. The DON recognizes the USFWS' ongoing concern regarding potential spread of the brown treesnake. The DON will consult with USFWS under ESA section 7 to determine if additional brown treesnake interdiction measures are warranted and applicable. Therefore, there would be less than significant impacts to native wildlife with operation of the proposed cantonment/family housing at Finegayan/South Finegayan under Alternative B.

However, the following BMPs would be implemented to avoid and minimize potential indirect, long-term impacts of proposed operational activities on native wildlife with implementation of Alternative B.

Best Management Practices

- *Biosecurity Outreach and Education*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of biosecurity outreach and education.
- *Brown Treesnake Interdiction*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Wildlife - Native Species* for a detailed description of the brown treesnake interdiction program.
- *Prevention of Free-Roaming Cats and Dogs*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Wildlife - Native Species* for a detailed description of DON policies regarding free-roaming cats and dogs.

With implementation of these BMPs, including ongoing implementation of standard DON biosecurity protocols regarding detection and management of non-native species and 1-year post-construction monitoring to evaluate effectiveness of HACCP, the risk of the introduction and establishment of new or spread of existing non-native species on Guam is substantially reduced.

Continued implementation of the potential mitigation measures under the Construction, *Vegetation* and *Special-status Species* sections above would also benefit native wildlife species and habitat. In particular, the objectives of ungulate management, control/suppression of invasive plants, and outplanting of native species. The implementation of the potential mitigation measures under the *Terrestrial Conservation Areas* section above would also benefit native wildlife species. Fencing to manage access would assist in maintaining the characteristics and integrity of the Haputo ERA and would prevent potential disturbance to native wildlife species within the Haputo ERA. Therefore, there would be less than significant impacts to native wildlife species related to the introduction and establishment of non-native species due to operational activities associated with Alternative B.

Special-Status Species: Federal ESA-Listed and Proposed Species

No additional impacts to federally listed and proposed species from operations beyond those described for Alternative A would occur under Alternative B.

MARIANA FRUIT BAT. Potential impacts to the Mariana fruit bat from operational activities are based on the distances from operations that are likely to cause disturbance to this species (e.g., noise, lighting, and general human disturbance). These are the same distances that were previously discussed for construction impacts. This area of fruit bat recovery habitat would continue to be impacted from operational activities of the cantonment and housing area at Finegayan/South Finegayan after construction activities have ceased.

There are no historical fruit bat roost sites at Finegayan and there have been only two observations of fruit bats on or adjacent to Finegayan since the 1990s (Wiles *et al.* 1995; Brooke 2008). However, there is fruit bat recovery habitat within the Alternative B impacted areas as well as the Haputo ERA immediately adjacent to Finegayan. As fruit bats are known to occur on AAFB to the north and have been observed within and adjacent to Finegayan (i.e., the HMU), it is highly likely that fruit bats use the primary limestone forest within the Haputo ERA for foraging and possibly roosting.

Operation of the proposed cantonment and housing areas under Alternative B would result in significant but mitigable impacts to fruit bats due to potential direct disturbance (e.g., noise, lighting, and general human disturbance) to fruit bats within 150-m of the cantonment/family housing area. The following BMPs and potential mitigation measures may be implemented to avoid, reduce, and mitigate potential long-term impacts of proposed operational activities on the Mariana fruit bat with implementation of Alternative B.

Best Management Practices

- *Lighting Installation*. Lighting would be designed to meet minimum safety and AT/FP requirements. Hooded lights would be used to the maximum extent practicable at all roads and facilities adjacent to fruit bat habitat. Illumination of forest would be kept to an absolute minimum.
- With implementation of BMPs (see previous discussion of construction impacts under *Vegetation*), including ongoing implementation of standard DON and commercial biosecurity protocols (e.g., Port of Guam, A.B. Won Pat International Airport) regarding detection and management of non-native species, invasive species outreach and education, 1-year post construction monitoring to evaluate effectiveness of HACCP, and applicable elements of the SIP, the potential for the introduction of new or spread of existing non-native species on Guam during the operation of the proposed cantonment/family housing under Alternative B is considered unlikely.

Potential Mitigation Measures

- Continued implementation of the potential mitigation measures under the Construction, *Vegetation* and *Special-status Species* sections above would also benefit the Mariana fruit bat and recovery habitat. In particular, the objectives of ungulate management, control/suppression of invasive plants, and outplanting of native species. The implementation of the potential mitigation measures under the *Terrestrial Conservation Areas* section above would also benefit the fruit bat and recovery habitat. Fencing to manage access would assist in maintaining the characteristics and integrity of the Haputo ERA and would prevent potential disturbance to fruit bats within the Haputo ERA.

MARIANA CROW, GUAM RAIL, AND GUAM MICRONESIAN KINGFISHER. These species are extirpated and no longer present on Guam, due primarily to predation by the brown treesnake. The USFWS, however, has advised the DON that it is reasonably certain that the effects of the proposed action are likely to persist during the lifespan of the proposed action and overlap the period when reintroduction of these species is reasonably certain to occur and the species are likely to be exposed to the effects of the action. There are currently neither projected dates for re-introduction of these species, nor successful suppression of the brown treesnake to a level which would support re-introduction. Until the crow, rail, and kingfisher are successfully re-introduced and then have the potential to be exposed to cantonment and housing operational activities under Alternative B, there would be no impact to these species. If the species are

reintroduced and exposed to cantonment and housing operational activities under Alternative B, they may be disturbed.

SEA TURTLES. Potential impacts to sea turtles were evaluated for a similar, but larger proposed action in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 10: Terrestrial Biological Resources, Section 10.2.2.1: North, NCTS and South Finegayan; page 10-118), and were found to be less than significant and would continue to be less than significant with implementation of this alternative. Two suspected nest attempts by green sea turtles have been observed at Haputo Beach between 2008 and 2010, with no observations of nest attempts during 51 surveys from 2010 to 2012 (Grimm and Farley 2008; NAVFAC Marianas 2011; Brindock 2012).

As discussed previously under construction impacts, to avoid and minimize any potential impacts to nesting and potential hatchling sea turtles from proposed facility lighting at Finegayan/South Finegayan, hooded lights would be used to the maximum extent practicable at all new roads and facilities near coastline areas. Illumination of coastline areas would be kept to an absolute minimum.

The implementation of the potential mitigation measures under the Construction, *Vegetation* and *Terrestrial Conservation Areas* sections above would benefit the survival of sea turtles (e.g., reducing erosion, reducing nest predation by rodents). In particular, the objectives of ungulate management, control/suppression of invasive plants, and outplanting of native species proposed under the forest enhancement mitigation measures. Pets are not permitted in the Haputo ERA. This policy would prevent potential impacts to nesting sea turtles from harassment, injury or mortality from pets. Fencing to manage access would assist in maintaining the characteristics and integrity of the Haputo ERA and would prevent potential disturbance to nesting sea turtles that may potentially use Haputo Beach.

Given the low probability of sea turtle nesting at Haputo Beach combined with implementation of potential mitigation measures for *Vegetation*, *Terrestrial Conservation Areas* and *Wildlife-Native Species*, impacts resulting from the proposed action would be less than significant to nesting sea turtles at Haputo Beach within the Haputo ERA with implementation of the operational activities associated with Alternative B.

MARIANA EIGHT-SPOT BUTTERFLY. Mariana eight-spot butterflies and its host plants are known to occur within the Haputo ERA, but not within the impacted areas of Finegayan (see Figure 4.1.8-4). With the exception of periodic fence maintenance in the northern portion of Haputo ERA near the known butterfly area, there would be no operational impacts to butterflies or host plants with implementation of Alternative B.

TREE SNAILS. Three species of proposed endangered tree snails, are present along the coast in the Haputo ERA. Potential impacts to tree snails at Haputo ERA were evaluated for a similar, but larger proposed action in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 10: Terrestrial Biological Resources, Section 10.2.2.1: North, page 10-118). Potential impacts to tree snails at the Haputo ERA due to operations associated with Alternative B would be less than significant. Implementation of the potential mitigation measures discussed below would provide additional benefits to tree snails.

The implementation of the potential mitigation measures under the *Vegetation* and *Terrestrial Conservation Areas* sections above would also benefit tree snails. In particular, the objectives of ungulate management, rodent control, control/suppression of invasive plants, and outplanting of native species proposed under the potential forest enhancement mitigation measures. There is the potential for impacts to tree snails within the Haputo ERA from disturbance of vegetation and collecting and handling of tree snails due to increased usage of the ERA by military and civilian personnel associated with the proposed

cantonment and housing facilities at Finegayan/South Finegayan. Fencing to manage access would assist in maintaining the characteristics and integrity of the Haputo ERA and would prevent potential disturbance to tree snail species and their habitat within the Haputo ERA.

There would be no impacts to *Tabernaemontana rotensis* and *Cycas micronesica* due to operations associated with Alternative B. The implementation of the potential mitigation measures under the *Terrestrial Conservation Areas* section above would also benefit *C. micronesica*. Fencing to manage access would assist in maintaining the characteristics and integrity of the Haputo ERA and would prevent potential disturbance to this species within the Haputo ERA.

Special-Status Species: Guam-Listed and SOGCN

No additional impacts to Guam-listed species and SOGCN from operations beyond those described for Alternative A would occur under Alternative B. There would be no impacts to the moth skink or slender-toed gecko due to operations associated with Alternative B. The implementation of the potential mitigation measures under the *Terrestrial Conservation Areas* section above would also benefit the skink and gecko. Fencing to manage access would assist in maintaining the characteristics and integrity of the Haputo ERA and would prevent potential disturbance to these species and their habitat within the Haputo ERA.

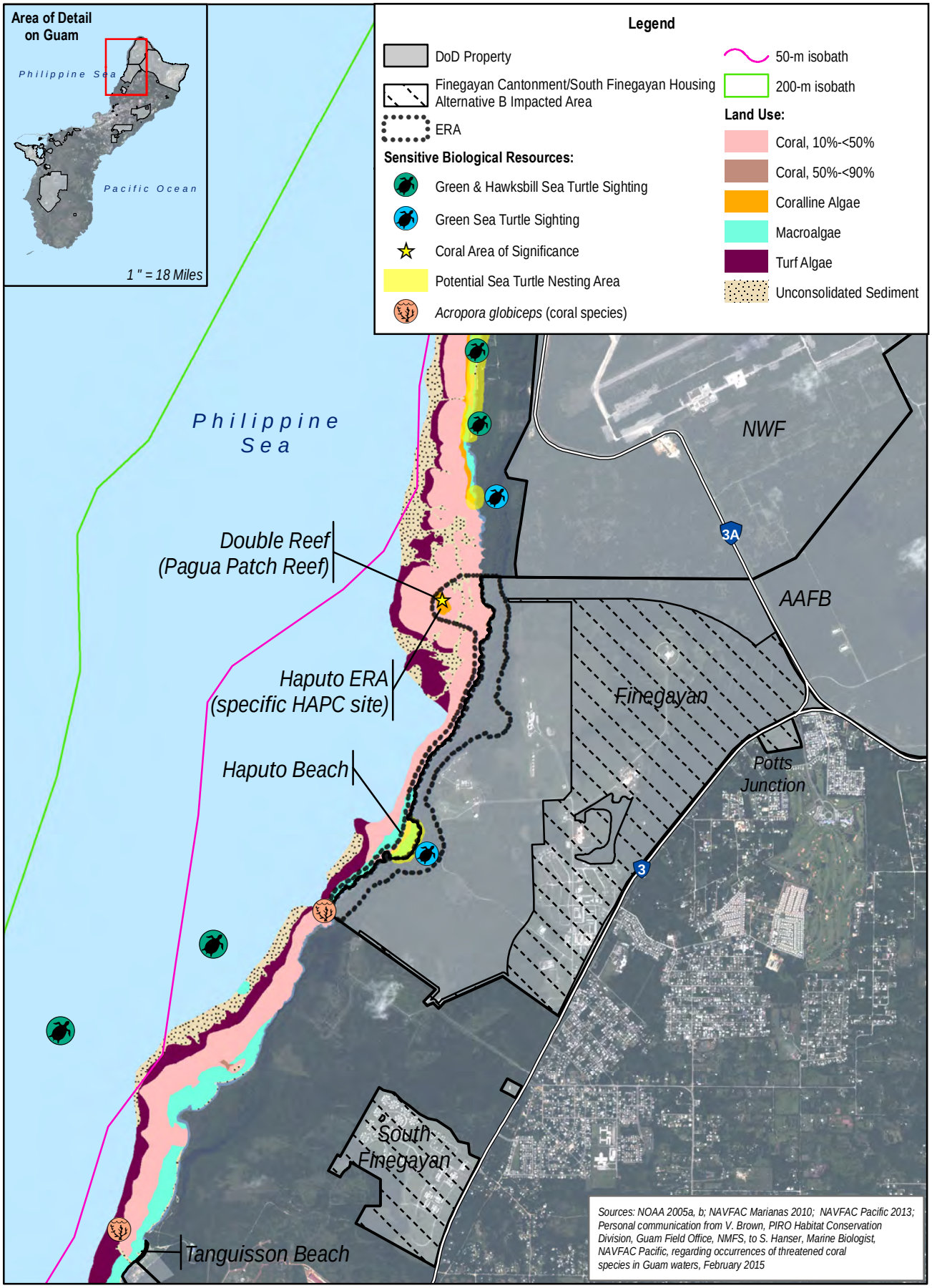
4.2.9 Marine Biological Resources

4.2.9.1 Affected Environment

The affected environment for marine biological resources in the vicinity of Alternative B would be similar to that previously discussed for Alternative A, described in Section 4.1.9.1. The main difference is that the proposed South Finegayan housing area would be located farther inland from that coast and away from marine biological resources (Figure 4.2.9-1).

4.2.9.2 Environmental Consequences

The environmental consequences for marine biological resources associated with Alternative B would be similar to those previously described for Alternative A in Section 4.1.9.2. Because housing would be developed in South Finegayan, which is located farther from the coast (including Haputo Beach) compared to housing proposed for Alternative A, the potential for any impact to marine biological resources would be further minimized. The only anticipated indirect impact to all marine biological resources is associated with increased wastewater flows from the Northern District WWTP. These impacts and the associated mitigation would be the same for Alternative B as described for Alternative A in Section 4.1.9.2. In addition, less than significant indirect impacts (short-term and long-term) to marine biological resources from recreational use may occur as described for Alternative A.



0 0.5 1 Miles

0 0.5 1 Kilometers

Figure 4.2.9-1
Overview of Sensitive Marine Biological Resources and Nearshore Habitat – Finegayan Cantonment/South Finegayan Housing Alternative B

4.2.10 Cultural Resources

4.2.10.1 Affected Environment

The following discussion summarizes previous cultural resources studies and known historic properties and other cultural resources within the area of potential cultural resource impacts associated with Alternative B. The discussion below addresses historic properties, as defined in the NHPA, and resources of cultural importance as defined under NEPA. The discussion refers to the terms *direct effects* and *indirect effects* to historic properties as defined under the NHPA, and impacts to other cultural resources as defined under NEPA (see Section 3.10.3.2). The section is organized to address cultural resources for the cantonment/family housing, followed by discussion of the same resource types for off-site utilities and school expansions associated with this alternative. If this alternative is selected for implementation, the information presented here would be augmented by reviews consistent with the 2011 PA, which provides overall NHPA Section 106 compliance and addresses other cultural resource issues. Refer to Section 3.10 for a detailed description of the 2011 PA. Additionally, some built properties in this section are covered by *Program Comments* executed by the ACHP, which resolve Section 106 responsibilities for certain DoD facilities. See Chapter 3, Section 3.10 for more information on definitions and procedures.

As discussed under Alternative A (Section 4.1.10.1), Finegayan is a telecommunications installation. South Finegayan has contained military family housing since the early 1970s. BEQs were first constructed there in 1956. The Finegayan cantonment and South Finegayan housing alternative (Alternative B) would construct and operate administrative and housing areas, community support facilities (e.g., schools, child development center, community center), and associated utilities (see Figure 2.4-6 in Chapter 2 of this SEIS).

The affected environment for cultural resources associated with Alternative B is generally consistent with the affected environment description for Alternative A for Finegayan and with the information in the 2010 Final EIS for South Finegayan (Volume 2, Chapter 12: Cultural Resources, Section 12.1.2.2: Finegayan, page 12-20), which were based on surveys of PDIAs completed at that time. While no in-fill surveys for cultural resources were conducted for Alternative B in support of this SEIS, the description of the affected environment provided here has been updated with new information from recent archaeological and architectural investigations supporting other projects.

Surveys conducted to support the 2010 Final EIS included the PDIA for Alternative B. Those previous investigations included intensive archaeological surveys (Athens 2009; Welch 2010), architectural inventories (Welch 2010), potential TCP studies (Griffin *et al.* 2010), and oral histories (Welch 2010). Portions of South Finegayan were surveyed in an intensive archaeological survey conducted by Olmo *et al.* (2000 as cited in Tomonari-Tuggle *et al.* 2007) and by Athens in 2008 (Athens 2009). The Latte Stone Park site discovered in the 1970s (Birkedal and McCarty 1972) was listed in the NRHP as a result. Other reconnaissance level cultural resource surveys were conducted in disturbed areas of South Finegayan, mainly around the Latte Stone Park site (Birkedal and McCarty1972; Craib 1994; Craib and Yoklavich 1996). This area has been highly disturbed by bulldozing and clearing activities for the current buildings. The previous investigations provide a comprehensive inventory of cultural resources occurring within the Alternative B PDIA.

In addition to the primary cantonment and housing areas, on-site utility corridors associated with Alternative B would be located along the eastern boundary of Finegayan and continue south along the eastern edge of South Finegayan, and in the southern portion of AAFB (see Figure 2.4-7). A reconnaissance level survey was conducted for the proposed utilities adjacent to Route 3 east of Finegayan in 2010 and no archaeological sites were recorded (Dixon *et al.* 2011b). Intensive

archaeological surveys of the utility line PDIA on AAFB along Route 9 were conducted in 2004 (Yee *et al.* 2004), 2008 (Athens 2009), and 2010 (Dixon and Walker 2011).

All cantonment alternatives would include construction of off-site utilities along Routes 1, 3, and 9, a water well field at AAFB, and expansion or construction of two schools at Naval Base Guam and AAFB (see Figure 2.4-14). Assessments of potential impacts to cultural resources from construction of utilities along road right-of-ways are based on a reconnaissance survey of portions of the area in 2010 (Dixon *et al.* 2011b) and a literature review of previous surveys and historic development in the area. Assessments of impacts to cultural resources from the development of a water well field and from the two school expansions are based on in-fill surveys conducted in support of this SEIS (Dixon *et al.* 2014).

Based on data from previous surveys of the proposed cantonment/family housing area, and utility corridors, Table 4.2.10-1 lists the 20 known archaeological sites located within the PDIA for Alternative B on Finegayan. Eight sites are eligible for listing in the NRHP and one site (Latte Stone Park, GHPI Number 66-08-0141) is listed in the NRHP. Griffin and others also identified Latte Stone Park as a potential TCP (Griffin *et al.* 2010). It is described as a Pre-Contact/Latte Period habitation site. The remaining 11 sites are not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Table 4.2.10-1. Archaeological Sites within the Finegayan Cantonment/South Finegayan Housing Alternative PDIA

GHPI Number†	*Temporary Site Number/ Map Number**	*Site Type*	*Period***	*Reference*	*NRHP Eligible?*	*NRHP Criteria*
66-08-0141	811	Latte Stone Park	Pre-Contact/Latte	Birkedal and McCarty 1972	Listed	A, D
66-08-1350***	1029	Water catchment structure	First American Territorial	Welch 2010	Yes	D
66-08-2293	NF1	Concrete foundations, concrete-curbed pit, artifact scatters	Post-WWII/Second American Territorial	Athens 2009	No	NA
66-08-2294	NF2	Concrete pads and slabs	Post-WWII/Second American Territorial	Athens 2009	No	NA
66-08-2295	1012	Artifact scatter	Pre-Contact/Latte	Athens 2009	No	NA
66-08-2296	1018	Artifact scatter	Pre-Contact/Latte	Athens 2009	No	NA
66-08-2297	1019	Artifact scatter	Pre-Contact/Latte	Athens 2009	No	NA
66-08-2298	1020	Artifact scatter	Pre-Contact/Latte	Athens 2009	No	NA
66-08-2302***	ANT-2/1025	Encampment	Post-WWII/Second American Territorial	Welch 2010	No	NA
66-08-2303***	ANT-3/1026	Habitation site/artifact scatter	Pre-Contact/Latte	Welch 2010	Yes	D
66-08-2304***	ANT-5/1027	Encampment	Post-WWII/Second American Territorial	Welch 2010	No	NA
66-08-2305	ANT-6/1028	Encampment	Post-WWII/Second American Territorial	Welch 2010	Yes	D
66-08-2306***	ANT-8/1030	Artifact scatter	Pre-Contact/Latte	Welch 2010	Yes	D
66-08-2307***	ANT-9/1033	Artifact scatter	Pre-Contact/Latte	Welch 2010	Yes	D
66-08-2308***	ANT-10/1034	Artifact scatter	Pre-Contact/Latte	Welch 2010	Yes	D
66-08-2309***	ANT-11/1035	Artifact scatter	Pre-Contact/Latte	Welch 2010	Yes	D
66-08-2316	1059	Displaced artifacts (bulldozed berms)	WWII Japanese Military Occupation	Welch 2010	No	NA

Table 4.2.10-1. Archaeological Sites within the Finegayan Cantonment/South Finegayan Housing Alternative PDIA

GHPI Number†	*Temporary Site Number/ Map Number**	*Site Type*	*Period***	*Reference*	*NRHP Eligible?*	*NRHP Criteria*
66-08-2317	1060	Structural remains (foundations and other debris)	Post-WWII/Second American Territorial	Welch 2010	No	NA
	T-H-1	Concrete foundations/artifact scatter	Post-WWII/Second American Territorial	Dixon and Walker 2011	No	NA
66-08-2701	T-1/378	Ceramic scatter	Pre-Contact/Latte	Haun 1988	Yes	D

Legend: GHPI = Guam Historic Properties Inventory; NRHP = National Register of Historic Places; NA=not applicable. NRHP criterion A = eligible because they are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history, criterion D = eligible for potential to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Notes: †Not all sites recorded within the project areas have received official GHPI numbers, although they have been documented as part of previous surveys.

*Map numbers are from Welch *et al.* (2009) and Welch (2010).

**Revised to match Guam GHPI forms dated May 28, 2014.

***The Guam SHPO concurs with this recommendation (Guam SHPO correspondence dated July 2, 2014 [RC2013-0853]).

Two NRHP-eligible archaeological sites, located on AAFB, have been identified within the PDIA for Alternative B on-site utility corridors (see Figure 2.4-7; see Table 4.1.10-2 under Alternative A). However, data recovery for both sites has been performed as mitigation for a previous project (Eakin *et al.* 2012).

There are 426 architectural properties, constructed between 1954 and 2001, within the PDIA for Alternative B (Table 4.2.10-2). These buildings and structures include barracks, administrative facilities, and recreational facilities. A total of 273 buildings located at South Finegayan are covered under the *Program Comment for Wherry and Capehart Era Family Housing at Air Force and Navy Bases* (ACHP 2004; see Chapter 3.10.3 for more information on the Program Comments). Fifty-four buildings are housing covered under the *Program Comment for Cold War Era Unaccompanied Personnel Housing* (ACHP 2006). Ten buildings or structures are support facilities (recreational and hydrologic facilities) that are greater than 50 years in age or undated that have not been evaluated. If Alternative B were selected, any unevaluated properties would be evaluated under the procedures identified in the 2011 PA. Eighty-nine buildings have been determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP, including 26 buildings that are less than 50 years old and do not meet the exceptional significance threshold required under NRHP Criteria Consideration G. The 2011 PA includes procedures for the identification of historic properties, as specific projects are developed, through consultation with the Guam SHPO and the public.

Table 4.2.10-2. Summary of Architectural Properties Located within the Finegayan Cantonment/South Finegayan Housing Alternative PDIA

Building/Structure Type	*Location*	*Number of Buildings/Structures of this Type in Potential Impacted Area*	*Date of Construction*	*NRHP Eligible?*
Housing Facilities for Unaccompanied Personnel (barracks)	Finegayan	37	1954 to 1968	Covered under Program Comment
Ancillary Housing Facilities (garages)	Finegayan	13	1954 to 1966	Covered under Program Comment
Housing Support Facilities	Finegayan	4	1954 to 1955	Covered under Program Comment
Housing Facilities	South Finegayan	124	1972 to 1974	Covered under Program Comment
Ancillary Housing Facilities (carports)	South Finegayan	108	1972 to 1974	Covered under Program Comment
Enlisted Men's Quarters	South Finegayan	41	1972	Covered under Program Comment
Support Facilities				
Recreational Facilities	Finegayan	1	1963	Not Evaluated
Hydrologic Support Facilities	Finegayan	2	1954 to 1965	Not Evaluated
Wells	Finegayan	5	Unknown	Not Evaluated
Pavilions/Bus Stop Shelters	Finegayan	33	1961 (n=1); Unknown (n=32)	No
Unknown	Finegayan	2	1968 (n=1) Unknown (n=1)	Not Evaluated
Administrative, utilities, recreation, training, and support facilities	Finegayan	26	1953 to 1965	No
Administrative, utilities, recreation, and support facilities	Finegayan	24	1966 to 1994	No
Bus Stops	South Finegayan	3	Unknown	No
Recreation and other support facilities	South Finegayan	3	1979 to 2001	No

Note: Information on type, number, and date of construction from iNFADS.

In addition to the cantonment/family housing, and utility corridor areas, Alternative B would include construction of off-site utilities, a water well field, and expansion or construction of two schools. Cultural resources are the same as those discussed under Alternative A. These include the presence of 9 known NRHP-eligible archaeological sites and 15 sites not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP (see Alternative A, Table 4.1.10-4). As under Alternative A, 1 structure within the well development area on AAFB is eligible for listing in the NRHP, 4 structures are not eligible, and 6 structures are unevaluated. In addition, three structures on AAFB not eligible for listing in the NRHP (see Table 4.1.10-5) are located in the proposed Andersen Middle School expansion. No archaeological sites or TCPs have been recorded in the Andersen Middle School or DoDEA High School PDIA.

4.2.10.2 Environmental Consequences

Construction

Construction activities associated with Alternative B may adversely affect historic properties. Final determinations of effect will occur under the 2011 PA. Following is a discussion of potential adverse effects for purposes of this analysis. Excavation and soil removal associated with buildings and utilities construction could adversely affect 11 known NRHP-eligible or listed archaeological sites (see Table 4.2.10-1 and Table 4.1.10-2 under Alternative A). However, two of these sites (GHPI Number 66-08-2551 and 66-08-2552) have been previously mitigated (Eakin *et al.* 2012). Latte Stone Park (GHPI Number 66-08-0141) would be avoided; therefore, no direct effects would occur to Latte Stone Park.

Construction activities at Alternative B would also require the demolition of 24 buildings at Finegayan and 48 buildings at South Finegayan (Table 4.2.10-3). Of these 72 buildings in the PDIA, 64 are covered under either the *Program Comment for Wherry and Capehart Era Family Housing at Air Force and Navy Bases* (ACHP 2004) or the *Program Comment for Cold War Era Unaccompanied Personnel Housing* (ACHP 2006), 7 are not eligible, and 1 (facility number 209) is unevaluated. The Program Comment resolves NHPA Section 106 requirements for demolition of the 64 buildings. As the seven buildings are not eligible for listing in the NRHP, their demolition under Alternative B would be consistent with a finding of no historic properties affected. Consistent with the 2011 PA, final determinations of eligibility, including the one unevaluated property, and assessment of effect would be completed in conjunction with project-specific reviews, if this alternative is selected.

Table 4.2.10-3. Architectural Properties to be Demolished within the Finegayan Cantonment/South Finegayan Housing Alternative PDIA

Building Name or Type	*Location*	*Facility Number(s)*	*Date of Construction*	*NRHP Eligible?*
Andersen Softball Field	Finegayan	159	1965	No
Public Quarters Junior Officer	Finegayan	173, 175, 185, 187, 188, 189, 191, 192, 193, 194, C190	1955	Covered under Program Comment
Public Quarters Enlisted	Finegayan	C202, C203, C204, C205	1963	Covered under Program Comment
Public Quarters - CO	Finegayan	197	1966	Covered under Program Comment
CDAA Building/Standby Generator 350 KW	Finegayan	200	1964	No
CDAA Building/Standby Generator 350 KW	Finegayan	204	1972	No
Swimming Pool/Bathhouse	Finegayan	209	1963	Not Evaluated
NEX Storage Warehouse	Finegayan	305	1973	No
CDAA Chill Water Plant	Finegayan	335	1978	No
Bus Stop Shelter	Finegayan	387	Unknown	No
Swimming Pool Pavilion	Finegayan	498	1987	No
Enlisted Men's Quarters	South Finegayan	717-740	1972	Covered under Program Comment
Officers' Quarters	South Finegayan	1225, 1226, 1227, 1228, 1229, 1230, 1231, 1232, 1233, 1234, 1235, 1236, 1237, 1238, 1239, 1240	1972	Covered under Program Comment
Company Grade Officers' Quarters	South Finegayan	1253, 1254, 1255, 1260, 1261, 1262, 1263, 1264	1974	Covered under Program Comment

Two actions under Alternative B are similar to Alternative A, off-site utility construction and the expansion of Andersen Middle School and the DoDEA High School. Excavation and soil removal associated with the construction of off-site utilities and expansion of two schools could adversely affect 9 known NRHP-eligible archaeological sites (see Alternative A, Tables 4.1.10-4 and 4.1.10-5) and 1 NRHP-eligible structure. Six structures that are unevaluated could also be affected by construction.

The Andersen Middle School expansion would require the demolition of three structures, which are not eligible for listing in the NRHP (see Alternative A, Table 4.1.10-6).

In addition, construction at Finegayan has the potential to directly impact culturally important resources that are not historic properties, but may be considered under NEPA. The project would require the removal of limestone forest where culturally important natural resources may be present. The 2011 PA contains measures for coordinating with the SHPO and concurring parties to contact traditional natural healers, herbal practitioners, and traditional artisans regarding identification and disposition of these important resources (see 2010 Final EIS, Volume 2: page 2-10; Volume 9, Appendix G, Chapter 4).

Operation

Operations associated with the Alternative B would not directly affect any historic properties or impact other resources of cultural importance. Indirect adverse effects to known NRHP-eligible archaeological sites on the coast could occur due to an increase in personnel in the area. The potential for indirect adverse effects to the Haputo site (GHPI Number 66-08-0007) and Latte Stone Park could increase due to an anticipated general increase in use of recreational resources (see Sections 4.1.7 and 4.2.7). The 2011 PA has a provision for Cultural Resources Awareness Training and the placement of informational signage to reduce the risk of damage.

Summary of Impacts and Potential Mitigation Measures

Implementation of Alternative B could cause direct, adverse effects to 17 known NRHP-eligible or listed sites and 1 structure, which is fewer than Alternative A, but more than Alternatives C and D. Refer to Section 4.7, Table 4.7-1 for a comparison of cultural resources impacts and potential mitigation measures for each cantonment/family housing alternative. These are the same sites that could be adversely affected under Alternative A. Two additional NRHP-eligible sites have been previously mitigated. There could be indirect adverse effects to two archaeological sites/potential TCPs at Haputo and Latte Stone Park due to an increase in visitors and an increased potential for inadvertent or accidental damage. Demolition could also affect 10 buildings that have not been evaluated for listing in the NRHP (see Tables 4.1.10-5 and 4.2.10-3).

Direct impacts could occur to natural resources of cultural importance as a result of limestone forest removal. The 2011 PA includes measures to coordinate with the SHPO and concurring parties to address appropriate treatment of these resources.

The 2011 PA, as discussed in Section 3.10.2, establishes a program alternative for complying with NHPA Section 106 requirements for the overall relocation action. Broadly, the 2011 PA includes processes to share information, consider views of the public, and develop mitigation measures when historic properties may be adversely affected. The 2011 PA provides measures for mitigating adverse effects to NRHP-eligible or listed archaeological sites, consulting on new projects and initiating additional identification efforts, and resolving impacts due to loss of access to areas of cultural importance or culturally important natural resources. To the degree possible, impacts to historic properties and resources of cultural importance would be avoided or minimized during the planning process. Consultation under the 2011 PA will address potential adverse effects and alternatives to avoid adverse effects. If avoidance is not

possible, Table 4.2.10-4 presents potential mitigation measures to resolve adverse effects to historic properties and reduce impacts to cultural resources from the implementation of Alternative B. With the implementation of these measures and processes as outlined in the 2011 PA, it is expected that significant direct and indirect impacts due to construction and operations, as defined under NEPA, would be reduced to a level below significance.

Table 4.2.10-4. Potential Mitigation Measures for Alternative B for Adverse Effects (NHPA) and Impacts to Other Cultural Resources (NEPA)

NHPA Effects	***Mitigation***
Potential direct adverse effects to 18 historic properties—17 NRHP-eligible archaeological sites and 1 NRHP-eligible structure	Consistent with the 2011 PA, data recovery is the standard mitigation for historic properties that are strictly archaeological in nature. Accordingly, the DON will submit a mitigation plan to the SHPO, consult with other PA Signatories and Concurring Parties if requested, and submit data recovery reports for SHPO review prior to finalizing mitigation reports. Mitigation also includes preparation of public education and interpretation materials in English and Chamorro using the information developed or data recovered to create a summary of the work completed and a statement regarding the mitigated site's significance to the regional culture. Additional mitigation could include enforcement of construction contract stipulations and GHPI data form updates as required by the 2011 PA.
Potential indirect adverse effects to two NRHP-eligible archaeological sites/potential TCPs	The DON will conduct initial orientation briefs for incoming DoD personnel to enhance Cultural Resources Awareness and strategically place educational signage to reduce the risk of inadvertent damage.
Undetermined effects to 7 unevaluated buildings	If this alternative is selected in the ROD, unevaluated properties that may be affected would be evaluated consistent with the 2011 PA. If determined eligible for listing in the NRHP, appropriate mitigation measures would be developed to resolve any adverse effects.
NEPA Impacts	***Mitigation***
Potential direct impacts to culturally important natural resources	Through the 2011 PA process, coordinate with the SHPO and concurring parties to contact traditional natural healers, herbal practitioners, and traditional artisans to provide an opportunity to collect these resources consistent with installation security instructions and safety guidelines.

4.2.11 Visual Resources

4.2.11.1 Affected Environment

A list and description of visual resources at Finegayan and South Finegayan are contained in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 13: Visual Resources, Section 13.1.1.2: Affected Environment, pages 13-9 to 13-15). The South Finegayan site lies approximately 1 mile (1.6 km) south of Finegayan. It consists of an existing DON housing area on the eastern side of the parcel and natural appearing vegetation to the west along the coastal cliffline. Except for the communications facilities, South Finegayan has a similar landscape to Finegayan, but includes extensive grasslands previously developed for DoD use. From an aerial view, the scenic effect between Finegayan and South Finegayan is similar, but the ground-level view is slightly different due to the shorter vegetation that dominates the plant community at South Finegayan. Because of this, views from Route 3 into South Finegayan are relatively open and are similar to those into central Finegayan. Views from the ocean are similar to those of Finegayan (i.e., they are primarily of heavily vegetated limestone cliffs that tend to obscure the existing man-made development).

4.2.11.2 Environmental Consequences

Construction

Existing public views would be temporarily impeded by the presence of construction equipment, but would be restored after construction. Therefore, there would be minimal, less than significant direct short-term impacts on visual resources.

Operation

Long-term impacts from operations would be less than significant on visual resources. The impacts would be somewhat less than those impacts assessed in the 2010 Final EIS, as there is less development proposed under this alternative. For discussion on identified impacts, see 2010 Final EIS, Volume 2, Chapter 13: Visual Resources, Section 13.2.2: Environmental Consequences, pages 13-65 to 13-67. None of the recognized viewpoints, vistas, or overlooks on non-federal lands would be expected to be impacted by the various developments being proposed, beyond those anticipated impacts analyzed and discussed in the 2010 Final EIS.

The new base features would be designed to be consistent with the 2011 Installation Insurance Plan. While the base would not be accessible to the public, some features would be publicly visible, including the entrance gates, perimeter fencing, peripheral landscaping, and vertical infrastructure (i.e., light posts and water tanks). The previously mentioned features and the remaining new base features would present a united design template as outlined in the Installation Insurance Plan. Consequently, less than significant direct, long-term impacts on visual resources would result from implementation of this alternative.

4.2.12 Ground Transportation

4.2.12.1 Affected Environment

Transportation associated with Alternative B includes transportation facilities internal to the site (on-base roadways and intersections), and entry control facilities. This section discusses existing conditions and assesses how the construction and operations of Alternative B would potentially affect transportation conditions for roadways, transit facilities, and pedestrian and bicycle facilities on-base. Potential ground transportation impacts to off-base (external) roadways are addressed in Section 6.1 of this SEIS.

Roadway Network

The cantonment portion of Alternative B is located at Finegayan and is the same as Alternative A. The family housing area of Alternative B is located at South Finegayan. Finegayan is currently accessible via the existing gate located on Route 3 near Bullard Avenue. South Finegayan is currently accessible via the existing gate located on Route 3 at Royal Palm Drive. Currently, all of the on-base roadways are two lanes (one lane in each direction). Traffic counts at these military access points were conducted in December 2012. Based on the relatively low traffic demand observed at these locations, the internal roadways and intersections are expected to operate at acceptable LOS (LOS A, B, C, D, or E) during the weekday a.m. and weekday p.m. peak hours.

Transit Network

There is no existing transit service on Finegayan or South Finegayan. The GRTA operates fixed route and paratransit service. The Blueline 1, servicing Hagåtña, Tamuning, Micronesia Mall, and Tumon, is the nearest fixed route bus line, and operates at a distance of approximately 5.6 miles (9.0 km) from Finegayan/South Finegayan. Paratransit service is provided to all ADA-eligible certified passengers, by providing transportation to the nearest fixed route.

Pedestrian and Bicycle Network

There are no dedicated pedestrian or bicycle facilities on or near Finegayan or South Finegayan. However, shoulders exist along Route 1 and on Route 3, south of Route 28. Typically, the outside lane or shoulder, which is generally unpaved, functions as the pedestrian/bicycle space.

4.2.12.2 Environmental Consequences

Potential ground transportation impacts addressed in this section are limited to elements of the proposed action that could affect on-base (internal) roadways. Potential ground transportation impacts to off-base (external) roadways are addressed in Section 6.1 of this SEIS.

Construction

Potential construction impacts generated by the proposed action at Alternative B would be similar to Alternative A (Section 4.1.12.2). Potential short-term impacts to ground transportation resources from construction would be reduced to less than significant levels with implementation of appropriate work zone traffic management strategies and BMPs. Therefore, construction of Alternative B would have less than significant impacts to on-base (internal) roadways.

Operation

Roadway Network

As currently proposed, Alternative B would be composed of two separate, non-contiguous development areas. The Finegayan cantonment area would be directly accessible from Route 3 and Route 3A. The South Finegayan family housing area would be directly accessible from Route 3. The cantonment area would be located at the north end of the site and would be accessible via a new Main Gate. The new Main Gate would be aligned with the westbound approach of the second roadway south of Potts Junction (i.e., the roadway immediately south of the access road to the Starts Golf Resort). Also, at the north end of the site, a new Commercial/Tactical Vehicle Gate would be constructed on Route 3A. The family housing area would be located approximately 1.5 miles (2.4 km) south of the cantonment area and would be accessible via a new Residential Gate. To reach the cantonment area, a vehicle originating from the family housing area would exit South Finegayan via the proposed new Residential Gate, travel northbound on Route 3, and enter the cantonment via the proposed new Main Gate.

The proposed on-base (internal) roadway network hierarchy for Alternative B was determined based on the conceptual development plan and layout of the cantonment/family housing area, and takes into account the capacity required to accommodate the expected travel demand on the facilities. The proposed on-base (internal) roadway network hierarchy diagram for Alternative B is included in Appendix F of this SEIS. The proposed roadway hierarchy for the cantonment at Finegayan under Alternative B is the same as Alternative A (Section 4.1.12.2). Under Alternative B, a collector roadway would run from the proposed new Residential Gate to the central boulevard within the family housing area at South Finegayan. This roadway would carry all of the traffic to/from the family housing area.

Under any of the proposed cantonment/family housing alternatives, construction of new on-base (internal) roadway facilities and entry control facilities would be required. The proposed action includes construction of on-base (internal) roadways and entry control facilities that would be implemented by DoD. On-base (internal) roadways and entry control facilities for Alternative B, include, but are not limited to, the following:

- The existing main gate would be closed and a new Main Gate would be constructed. The new Main Gate would form the fourth leg (westbound approach) of the existing Route 3/Chalan Kareta intersection.
- A new Commercial/Tactical Vehicle Gate would be constructed at the north end of the main cantonment, on Route 3A.
- The existing main gate to the South Finegayan site would be closed. A new Residential Gate would be constructed just south of the existing gate, and would replace it. The new gate would form a three-legged intersection with Route 3.

All on-base (internal) roadway segments and intersections have been designed with the capacity required to accommodate the expected travel demand. Specifically, on-base (internal) roadway segments and intersections are designed to operate at acceptable LOS (LOS A, B, C, D, or E) under future year (Year 2030) conditions with the proposed action.

The proposed action would not result in direct, long-term significant impacts to on-base (internal) roadways or intersections, because the proposed action would not:

- For roadway segments and intersections - cause a roadway segment or intersection operating at acceptable LOS (LOS A, B, C, D, or E) to degrade to unacceptable LOS F.
- For roadway segments - add 5% or more to the total directional peak hour volume for roadway segments (measured in passenger car equivalents) and result in unacceptable LOS F.
- For intersections - add 50 or more peak hour trips (measured in passenger car equivalents) and result in unacceptable LOS F at intersections.

Under Alternative B, the family housing area at South Finegayan would not be internally connected with the cantonment area at Finegayan. Travel between the two areas would require the use of off-base (external) roadways, specifically, Route 3. Potential impacts to off-base (external) roadway segments and intersection are summarized in Section 6.1 of this SEIS.

Entry Control Facilities

The operations of the proposed ECFs are controlled, or dictated, by the traffic demand and the vehicle processing speed at the security check point. The methodology and assumptions utilized to evaluate operations and potential for queuing at the entry control facilities are stated in Section 4.1.12.1.

Transit Conditions

The proposed action would not result in a direct or indirect long-term significant impact to transit, because the proposed action would not:

- Substantially increase traffic hazards to transit due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) that does not comply with applicable design standards.
- Fundamentally conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit; or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of transit facilities.

Pedestrian and Bicycle Conditions

Bicycle and pedestrian facilities would be included in the construction of new on-base (internal) roadway facilities. Bicycle and pedestrian paths and facilities are integrated into the on-base transportation network as a means to improve mobility and safety of non-motorized traffic. The proposed bicycle and pedestrian network diagram for Alternative B is provided in an Appendix to this SEIS.

Under Alternative B, the proposed pedestrian and bicycle network for the cantonment area at Finegayan is the same as that proposed under Alternative A. The proposed pedestrian and bicycle network at South Finegayan family housing area includes sidewalks on both sides of all residential streets. Additionally, a jogging/biking trail would be provided around the periphery.

The proposed action would not result in a direct or indirect long-term significant impact to pedestrians or bicycles, because the proposed action would not:

- Substantially increase traffic hazards to pedestrians or bicycles due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) that does not comply with applicable design standards.
- Fundamentally conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding bicycle or pedestrian facilities; or otherwise, decrease the performance or safety of such facilities.

4.2.13 Marine Transportation

4.2.13.1 Affected Environment

The affected environment for marine transportation associated with Alternative B is the same as described in Section 4.1.13.1 for Alternative A.

4.2.13.2 Environmental Consequences

The environmental consequences for marine transportation associated with Alternative B would be the same as described for Alternative A.

4.2.14 Utilities

4.2.14.1 Affected Environment

This section includes information related to existing electrical, potable water, wastewater, solid waste, and IT/COMM utilities as they apply to Alternative B.

<u>Electrical Power</u>

Alternative B areas have the same affected environment as Alternative A, but with the housing area shifted to South Finegayan. South Finegayan is provided power from the GPA and has basic residential type distribution systems. There is no power generation capability at South Finegayan. The power being supplied to this area comes from the GPA generation system via a DoD-owned 34.5 kV transmission power lines. This line is currently leased to the GPA by the DON. The situation and condition of these utility systems is unchanged from the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 6, Chapter 3: Utilities, Section 3.1: Affected Environment, page 3-5).

<u>Potable Water</u>

Alternative B areas have the same affected environment as Alternative A, but with some additional water system components at South Finegayan. The additional components at South Finegayan include a 250,000-gallon (946,353-liter) elevated tank that is planned for demolition and replacement as mentioned in the Alternative A affected environment section. There are two production wells at South Finegayan that are not actively producing water due to high chloride levels. If these wells are abandoned, water for South Finegayan would come from the DoD water system connection along Route 3.

<u>Wastewater</u>

The GWA compliance background presented for Alternative B is the same as for Alternative A.

Alternative B areas have the same affected environment as Alternative A, but with some additional wastewater system components at South Finegayan. The South Finegayan Housing area's wastewater system is primarily a gravity system bisected by a 30-inch (76-cm) interceptor sewer managed by the GWA. The existing sewers in South Finegayan area connect at various points to the GWA 30-inch (75-cm) interceptor. Both Finegayan and South Finegayan sewers feed into the Northern District WWTP.

Solid Waste

The affected solid waste infrastructure for Alternative B is the same as for Alternative A.

Information Technology and Communications

The affected IT/COMM infrastructure for Alternative B is the same as for Alternative A.

4.2.14.2 Environmental Consequences

The assessment of impacts associated with utilities assumed the implementation of sustainability strategies as described in Section 8.6, Sustainability and Smart Growth. These strategies include measures to achieve federally mandated levels of energy use reduction, water use reduction, waste reduction, and total energy from renewable sources.

Electrical Power

Based on the load projections for both the cantonment and family housing, no upgrade would be required to the GPA's generating capacity, since the total load increase is within the current capacity of their generating plants. However, upgrades to existing 34.5 kV transmission power lines would be required to stay within operating parameters. This electrical power distribution system for Alternative B, as described in Section 2.4.4.2, has been developed to handle the increased long-term demand from the proposed action. The proposed electrical power distribution system for Alternative B is basically the same as for Alternative A, as described in Section 4.1.14.2, but with the addition of an underground distribution cable from Finegayan to South Finegayan along Route 3 to provide power to the South Finegayan family housing area. See Alternative A, Section 4.1.14.2 for electrical power environmental consequences at Finegayan/South Finegayan, including the island-wide impacts.

The short- and long-term direct impacts to the power system are deemed less than significant, both during construction and in operation.

Potable Water

The proposed water infrastructure for Alternative B, as described in Section 2.4.4.2, has been developed to meet the needs of the proposed action. The environmental consequences for potable water for Alternative B are the same as for Alternative A, as discussed in Section 4.1.14.2.

The short- and long-term direct impacts to the DoD and the GWA water systems are deemed less than significant, both during construction and in operation.

NGLA Water Extraction

Potential short- and long-term impacts to the NGLA, and potential mitigation measures for impacts would be the same for Alternative B as for Alternative A, as described in Section 4.1.14.2. Thus, the localized direct impact to the NGLA is considered significant, but the impact to the overall NGLA is less than significant. Mitigation measures for Alternative B are the same as for Alternative A in Section 4.1.14.2.

Wastewater

The proposed wastewater infrastructure for Alternative B, as described in Section 2.4.4.2, has been developed to meet the needs of the proposed action. The environmental consequences and mitigation measures for wastewater under Alternative B would be the same as under Alternative A. However, there would be potential for a sewage spill in the rerouting of the existing GWA interceptor sewer at South Finegayan feeding the Northern District WWTP, as compared to Alternative A. This potential could be mitigated to a less than significant impact by careful planning during construction.

Solid Waste

The solid waste infrastructure for Alternative B, has been developed to meet the requirements of the proposed action. The environmental consequences for the solid waste utility associated with the population buildup for Alternative B would be almost the same as for Alternative A described in Section 4.1.14.2 under solid waste. The only difference would be the small increase of additional South Finegayan waste pickup truck traffic on Route 3 transporting the solid waste from the family housing area to the transfer facility at Finegayan cantonment.

The direct and indirect, short- and long-term impacts on solid waste from Alternative B would be less than significant during construction and operation.

Information Technology and Communications

The IT/COMM infrastructure for Alternative B as described in Chapter 2 of this SEIS has been developed to meet the requirements of the proposed action. The environmental consequences for IT/COMM for Alternative B would be the same as for Alternative A.

The short- and long-term direct impacts on IT/COMM from Alternative B would be less than significant during construction and in operation.

4.2.15 Socioeconomics and General Services

4.2.15.1 Affected Environment

The affected environment for Socioeconomics and General Services on Guam is presented for the entire island of Guam and does not vary by alternative. Because the affected environment does not vary by alternative, it is only presented one time, under Alternative A. A full description of the affected environment for Socioeconomics and General Services is presented in Section 4.1.15.

4.2.15.2 Environmental Consequences

The Socioeconomics and General Services impacts under Alternative B would be island-wide and would be the same as described under Alternative A in Section 4.1.15.

Impacts related to population change would be mixed with some adverse and some beneficial outcomes. Population increases would bring about increased demand on Guam's public services agencies, but also increased economic activity and GovGuam tax revenues. Impacts would be direct and indirect, and short- and long-term. Overall economic impacts would be beneficial, and Guam's housing stock and availability would be able to absorb increased demand for housing. There is a potential for sociocultural impacts to occur, but the magnitude of the impacts could vary substantially based on policy and program choices yet to be made on how to address them.

4.2.16 Hazardous Materials and Waste

4.2.16.1 Affected Environment

The current DoD ROI on Guam for hazardous materials and waste in this section includes the DON properties proposed for development of the cantonment and housing and the areas affected by off-site utilities development and DoD school expansions (see Section 2.4.4.6 in Chapter 2 of this SEIS). The DON properties include Finegayan, South Finegayan and Potts Junction.

The affected environment at Finegayan and Potts Junction prior to implementation of the proposed action is described in Section 4.1.16 of this SEIS. Therefore, this section focuses on the affected environment and environmental consequences of the proposed action at South Finegayan, the proposed site for Alternative B housing development.

Hazardous Materials Management

Hazardous materials at South Finegayan are managed as described for Finegayan in Section 4.1.16 of this SEIS.

Hazardous Waste Management

Hazardous wastes at South Finegayan are managed as described for Finegayan in Section 4.1.16 of this SEIS.

Contaminated Sites

Installation Restoration Program Sites

There is one active IRP site, IR Public Works Center Site 2810: Construction Battalion Landfill, located on South Finegayan that may be directly affected by the proposed development of housing under this alternative (Figure 4.2.16-1). This 2.6 acre (1 ha) site was primarily used for the disposal of maintenance shop waste. Land use controls have been implemented for the site and no further actions are planned. The site is currently subject to 5-year reviews.

Military Munitions Response Program Sites

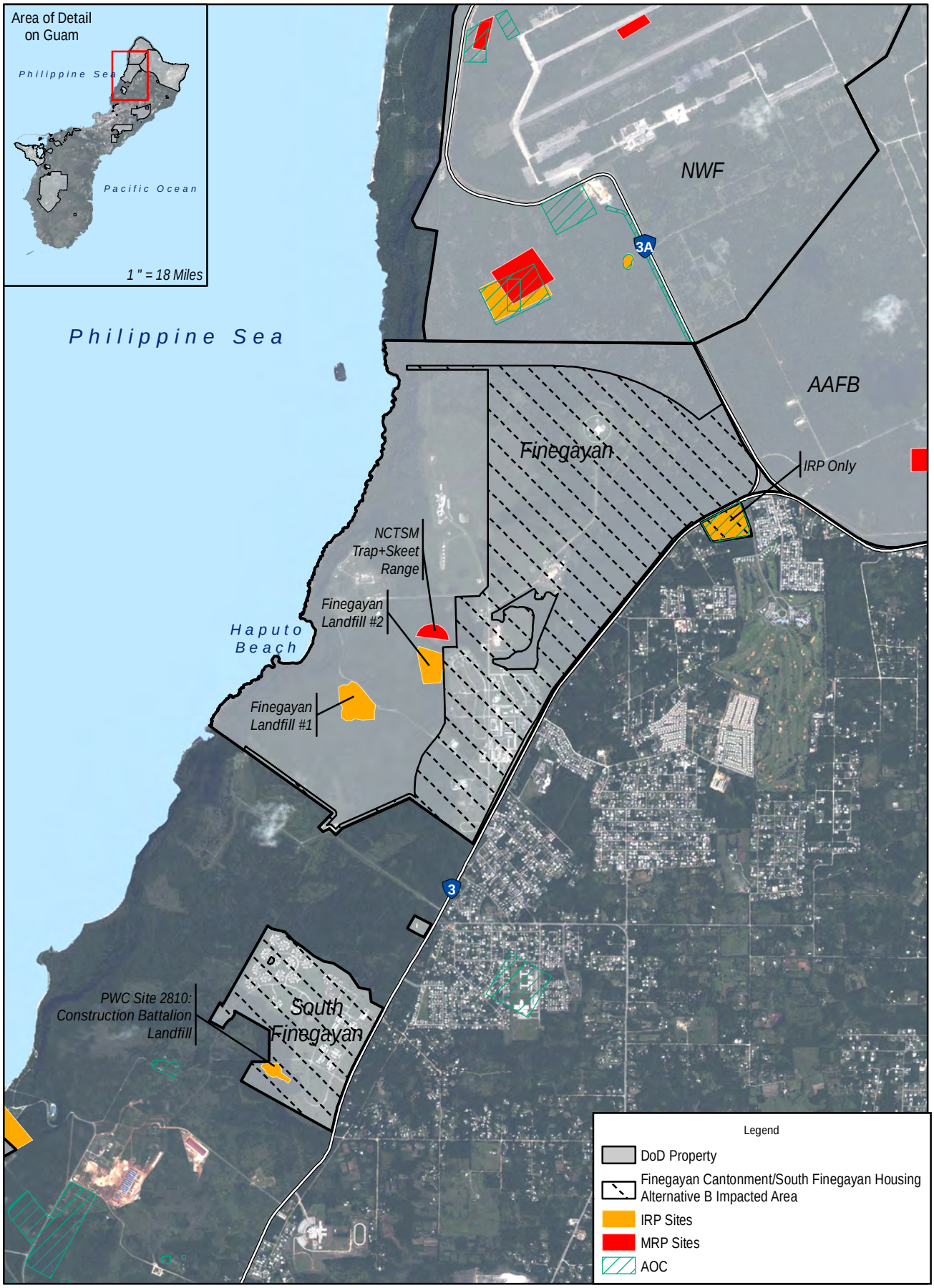
No MMRP sites were identified in the area of South Finegayan proposed for development for family housing under Alternative B (Figure 4.2.16-1).

Toxic Substances

There are numerous structures located on South Finegayan that may be directly affected by the proposed development of the family housing under this alternative. Any structure constructed prior to 1978 may contain LBP, ACM, and PCBs. According to USEPA, the parcel is located in an area classified as Zone 1 for Radon indicating average indoor radon levels of greater than 4 pCi/L.

4.2.16.2 Environmental Consequences

Short-term construction impacts and long-term operational impacts to hazardous materials and waste under this alternative would be similar to those described under Section 4.1.16.2 of this SEIS. Therefore, implementation of Alternative B would result in less than significant direct and indirect impacts to hazardous materials and waste.



0 0.25 0.5 Miles

0 0.25 0.5 Kilometers

Figure 4.2.16-1
Active or Restricted IRP Sites, MMRP Sites, and AOC in the Vicinity of Finegayan Cantonment/South Finegayan Housing Alternative B

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Source: NAVFAC Pacific 2013

4.2.17 Public Health and Safety

4.2.17.1 Affected Environment

Notifiable Diseases

The affected environment for notifiable diseases for Alternative B is the same as discussed in Section 4.1.17.1 for Alternative A.

Mental Illness

The affected environment for mental illness for Alternative B is the same as discussed in Section 4.1.17.1 for Alternative A.

Operational Safety

To protect the general public from intentional or accidental entry into the Finegayan cantonment and South Finegayan housing areas, locked or manned gates are used at vehicle access points and a series of signs warning unauthorized personnel not to enter the area are posted along the perimeter of the installations. Unauthorized personnel are not allowed on the installations at any time.

A small arms range is situated on the west-central portion of Finegayan. Activities at this range are conducted in accordance with SOPs to ensure the safety of both range participants as well as the public.

A portion of Finegayan is reserved for communication operations. These areas are essential for the current mission, which is to provide continuous global and universal communications services to fleet units, shore activities, other federal agencies, and joint forces. These reserved areas include EMR hazard safety zones for emitters to ensure the safety of workers and the public. South Finegayan contains housing units that are currently unoccupied.

Environmental Health Effects

Noise

There are no airfields or airfield operations located at Alternative B that generate noise. However, aircraft departing AAFB fly over these areas and generate noise in the range of 60-65 dB. Current noise levels are within the acceptable range for residential facilities. Details regarding current noise conditions at Finegayan and South Finegayan are provided in Section 4.2.4.1.

Water Quality

Several water wells are situated within the Finegayan boundary or are immediately adjacent to the installation. Several wells are also situated immediately adjacent to the South Finegayan housing area. These wells each have a mandated 1,000-foot (305-m) buffer identified as a wellhead protection zone. Within this zone, future activities and development are restricted to ensure contaminants are not introduced in these areas, thus protecting the integrity of the island's freshwater aquifers. Guam's freshwater aquifers are susceptible to contamination from surface activities. GEPA requires treatment to ensure water quality meets safe drinking water standards. Section 4.1.2.1 provides details regarding current quality of potable water sources.

Hazardous Substances

Current management practices and contingency plans for the use, handling, storage, transportation, and disposition of hazardous substances associated with Finegayan and South Finegayan ensure exposure to the environment and human contact are minimized.

The IRP focuses on cleaning up releases of hazardous substances that pose risks to the public and/or the environment. Two IRP sites are situated within Finegayan and one site is situated within South Finegayan. These sites include Finegayan Landfill #1, Finegayan Landfill #2 within Finegayan, and Construction Battalion Landfill within South Finegayan.

Landfill #1 contains buried metals, scrap wood, solvents, and other industrial waste, as well as municipal refuse. Landfill #2 contains building rubble and demolition debris, waste oils, solvents, insulation materials, PCB-containing oils, and oil filters. Water sampling detected concentrations of lead well below the federal maximum contaminant level for drinking water and determined that the lead concentrations detected may reflect background levels in the groundwater in northern Guam, and that no contaminants migrated from the landfills into groundwater. The Construction Battalion Landfill contains scrap metal, aircraft and vehicle parts, tires, concrete rubble, glass, paint cans, and small quantities of domestic trash and petroleum waste. Surface soils at this site present a potentially unacceptable risk to human health and the environment. However, the landfill has been capped and fenced to prevent contact with waste and contaminated soil. Site investigation fieldwork has been completed at the first two sites. No significant health hazards have been observed from sampling events, though the sites have not yet been closed. The final remedy for the Construction Battalion Landfill involves implementation of land use controls. The hazardous materials and waste section of this SEIS (see Section 4.2.16) provides additional detail for the status of IRP sites.

Unexploded Ordnance

Based on previous investigations at Finegayan and South Finegayan, UXO is known to be present (DON 2012).

Traffic Incidents

The nearest high crash frequency location in the vicinity of Finegayan and South Finegayan is the intersection of Route 1 and Route 3 (approximately 1.5 miles [2.4 km] south of South Finegayan and 3 miles [4.8 km] south of Finegayan). This intersection has been identified by GPD as having a high frequency of traffic incidents.

4.2.17.2 Environmental Consequences

Notifiable Diseases

Potential increases in notifiable diseases for Alternative B would be the same as discussed in Section 4.1.17.2 for Alternative A.

Mental Illness

Potential increases in mental illness for Alternative B would be the same as discussed in Section 4.1.17.2 for Alternative A.

Operational Safety

To protect the general public from intentional or accidental entry onto Finegayan and South Finegayan, locked or manned gates would continue to be used where vehicle access is provided and a series of signs

warning unauthorized personnel not to enter the areas would remain posted along the perimeter of the installations. Unauthorized personnel would not be allowed on the installations at any time.

The primary operational activities that would occur within the cantonment and housing area include:

- Administrative, supply, service, and maintenance functions for operational units.
- Base support functions.
- Unaccompanied personnel housing and related support functions (e.g., school, child development center, youth center).
- Training functions (i.e., classroom instruction and non-live fire training).
- Community support functions.

Specific and documented procedures would continue to be in place to ensure the public is not endangered by operations and training activities. Therefore, Alternative B would result in no direct or indirect impacts on public health and safety (resulting from operations and training activities).

Electromagnetic Safety

Use of Finegayan to support cantonment requirements for relocated Marines would be conducted so that new developments are consistent with established EMR hazard zones. Because electromagnetic emission sources would be operated in accordance with applicable safety standards and the public would be excluded from entering areas where emission sources are located, potential long-term impacts from electromagnetic emissions on public health and safety would not result in any greater safety risk. Therefore, no direct or indirect impact on public health and safety related to electromagnetic emissions is anticipated.

Construction Safety

Because a health and safety program would be implemented for construction activities and the public would be excluded from entering construction areas, potential short-term construction impacts on public health and safety would not result in any greater safety risk. Therefore, no direct or indirect impact on public health and safety related to construction activities is anticipated.

Environmental Health Effects

Noise

Potential short-term construction and long-term operational noise emissions associated with Alternative B would be similar to those discussed under Alternative A. Enforcement of OSHA guidelines for hearing protection for workers would be the responsibility of the construction contractor. The public would be excluded from entering construction areas. Therefore, short-term construction noise impacts on public health and safety would be less than significant. Long-term operational noise from activities occurring within the cantonment and housing areas would be similar to current noise levels. Therefore, overall direct or indirect impacts associated with noise to human health and safety would be less than significant.

Water Quality

Potential water quality impacts associated with Alternative B would be similar to those discussed under Alternative A. The annual groundwater withdrawal would be less than sustainable yield, and monitoring of groundwater chemistry would ensure no harm to the water supply. Future development and operational activities would be conducted in accordance with GEPA guidance and BMPs to minimize the potential for contaminants to be introduced. Therefore, direct and indirect public health and safety impacts from

long-term increased demand on potable water and potential water-related illnesses would be less than significant.

Hazardous Substances

Potential direct impacts from hazardous substances for Alternative B would be similar to those discussed under Alternative A. The use, handling, storage, transportation, and disposition of hazardous substances would be conducted in accordance with applicable hazardous material and waste regulations and established BMPs and SOPs to ensure that the health and safety of workers and the general public is maintained.

IRP investigations and/or remediation activities, as necessary, would continue in an effort to clean up past releases of hazardous substances that pose a risk to the public and the environment and receive regulatory concurrence that necessary actions have been completed to ensure the safety of the public. Based on investigations of the contaminants associated with sites on Finegayan and South Finegayan, no health hazards have been identified. Land use controls implemented at the Construction Battalion Landfill ensure that the capped waste is not disturbed, excavated, or removed unless done in accordance with special handling procedures and prior consent of the DON and GEPA. Based on the location of the IRP sites (which do not affect proposed cantonment and housing areas and no off-site population is nearby) and the continuation of investigative/cleanup activities in accordance with applicable regulations and established BMPs and SOPs, no health hazards have been identified. Therefore, no direct or indirect impacts on public health and safety are anticipated.

Unexploded Ordnance

Potential direct impacts from UXO would be similar to those discussed under Alternative A. With the exception of public access provisions outlined through the 2011 PA process (see Section 4.4.10, Cultural Resources), the general public would be excluded from entering construction zones and training areas. To reduce the potential hazards related to the exposure to MEC, ESS documentation would be prepared that outlines specific measures that would be implemented to ensure the safety of workers and the public. BMPs would be implemented to identify and remove potential MEC items prior to the initiation of ground-disturbing activities. UXO personnel supervision would occur during earth-moving activities and MEC awareness training would be provided to construction personnel involved in grading and excavations prior to and during ground-disturbing activities. In addition, the DON provides MEC awareness training to GovGuam and other public representatives allowing access to project sites to facilitate surveys or collection of natural resources or items of cultural significance prior to conducting vegetation clearance. Because UXO would be identified and removed prior to initiating construction activities and construction personnel would be trained as to the hazards associated with UXO, potential direct impacts from encounters with UXO would be minimized and less than significant.

Traffic Incidents

Potential long-term traffic incident increases for Alternative B would be similar to those discussed under Alternative A. The potential for long-term increased traffic incidents is small (5% increase [see Section 4.1.17.2]). Because the high crash frequency intersection is located distant to Finegayan/South Finegayan and the overall potential long-term increase in the number of traffic accidents as a result of the increase in personnel would be minimal, there would be a less than significant impact on the health and safety of the citizens of Guam (from traffic incidents).

4.2.18 Environmental Justice and the Protection of Children

4.2.18.1 Affected Environment

As described in Section 4.1.18, the affected environment for the environmental justice and the protection of children analysis is the entire island of Guam. Therefore, the affected environment under Alternative B is the same as for Alternative A. In addition, Alternative B is located in the northern area of the island, the same region as Alternative A. The villages of Dededo and Yigo are within this region.

4.2.18.2 Environmental Consequences

Potential impacts to environmental justice populations from Alternative B would be related to noise, recreation, socioeconomics and general services (including health services), and public health and safety.

Noise

The potential impacts would be the same as Alternative A.

Recreation

Impacts are generally island-wide and would be the same as described for Alternative A.

Socioeconomics and General Services

Impacts are generally island-wide and would be the same as described for Alternative A, as would the identified measures to mitigate impacts.

Public Health and Safety

Impacts are generally island-wide and would be the same as described for Alternative A, as would the identified measures to mitigate impacts.

4.3 ANDERSEN AIR FORCE BASE CANTONMENT/HOUSING - ALTERNATIVE C

Under Alternative C, the proposed development of a cantonment area and family housing would occur at AAFB. Details about this alternative are provided in Section 2.4.4.3 and the proposed site is illustrated in Figures 2.4-8 and 2.4-9.

4.3.1 Geological and Soil Resources

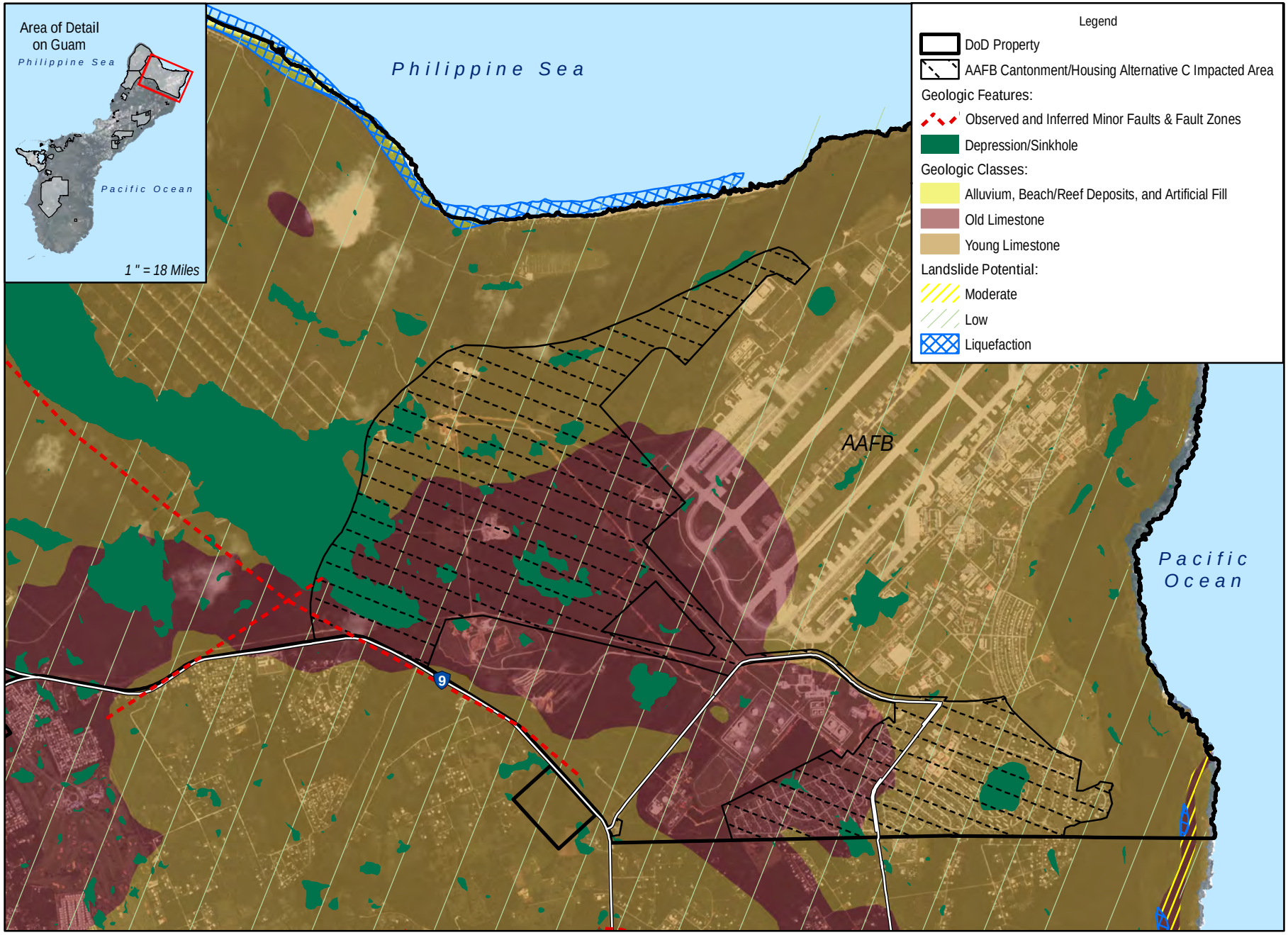
4.3.1.1 Affected Environment

The affected environment for geological and soil resources under Alternative C is consistent with the affected environment description in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 3: Geological and Soil Resources, Section 3.1.2 North, pages 3-14 to 3-15), which is summarized below for reference. In addition, the geological and soils affected environment for projects common to all alternatives (i.e., school expansions and off-site utilities) would be similar or identical to those described for Alternative A. The proposed reduction in the number of relocating Marines and dependents under the 2012 Roadmap Adjustments does not alter the description of the affected environment for geological and soil resources, but it would reduce some potential impacts to geological and soil resources that were determined to be less than significant or mitigated to less than significant in the 2010 Final EIS, which is described in the analysis of environmental consequences for Alternative C below.

AAFB is located on the northeastern portion of Guam's limestone plateau. Existing geologic and soil conditions at the proposed AAFB Alternative C footprint are similar to those described in Section 4.1.1.1 of this SEIS for Finegayan. Old (Barrigada) and young (Mariana) limestones comprise the bedrock (Figure 4.3.1-1). Similar to Finegayan, the porous limestone bedrock underlying AAFB is the geologic setting for sinkhole formation (see Section 3.1.1.1). Based on available topographic and field data, there are 28 features that have been preliminarily identified as sinkholes/depressions that may contain sinkholes in the Alternative C footprint.

Elevations along the northern edge of the limestone plateau range from 295 to 590 feet (90 to 180 m) above MSL (Figure 4.3.1-2). At the edge of the plateau, steep cliffs give way to a narrow coastal lowland terrace that surrounds the plateau on the north, east, and west. Within the northern portion of the proposed Alternative C footprint (proposed cantonment), there is a very gradual downward slope from the edge of the plateau toward the southwest. In the southern portion of the Alternative C footprint (proposed family housing) from a high point of approximately 530 feet (160 m) MSL in the southwest, land slopes gradually downward to the west, north, and east.

Approximately 40% of the soil in the Alternative C footprint is classified as Urban Land Complex, due to development for housing and recreational purposes. Guam Cobbly Clay Loam and Ritidian Rock Outcrop Complex soils cover the rest of the Alternative C footprint. Prime farmland soils, as defined by the USDA, are soils best suited to producing food, seed, forage, fiber and oilseed crops, are favorable for economic production and sustained high yield, and require minimal inputs of energy and result in the least damage to the environment (Young 1988). None of the soils in the proposed project area are identified as prime farmland by the USDA (Figure 4.3.1-2) (Young 1988). With respect to geologic hazards, conditions at Alternative C are similar to those described for Alternative A in Section 4.1.1.1. There are two mapped minor geologic faults in the western portion of the proposed Alternative C cantonment parcel (Figure 4.3.1-1).

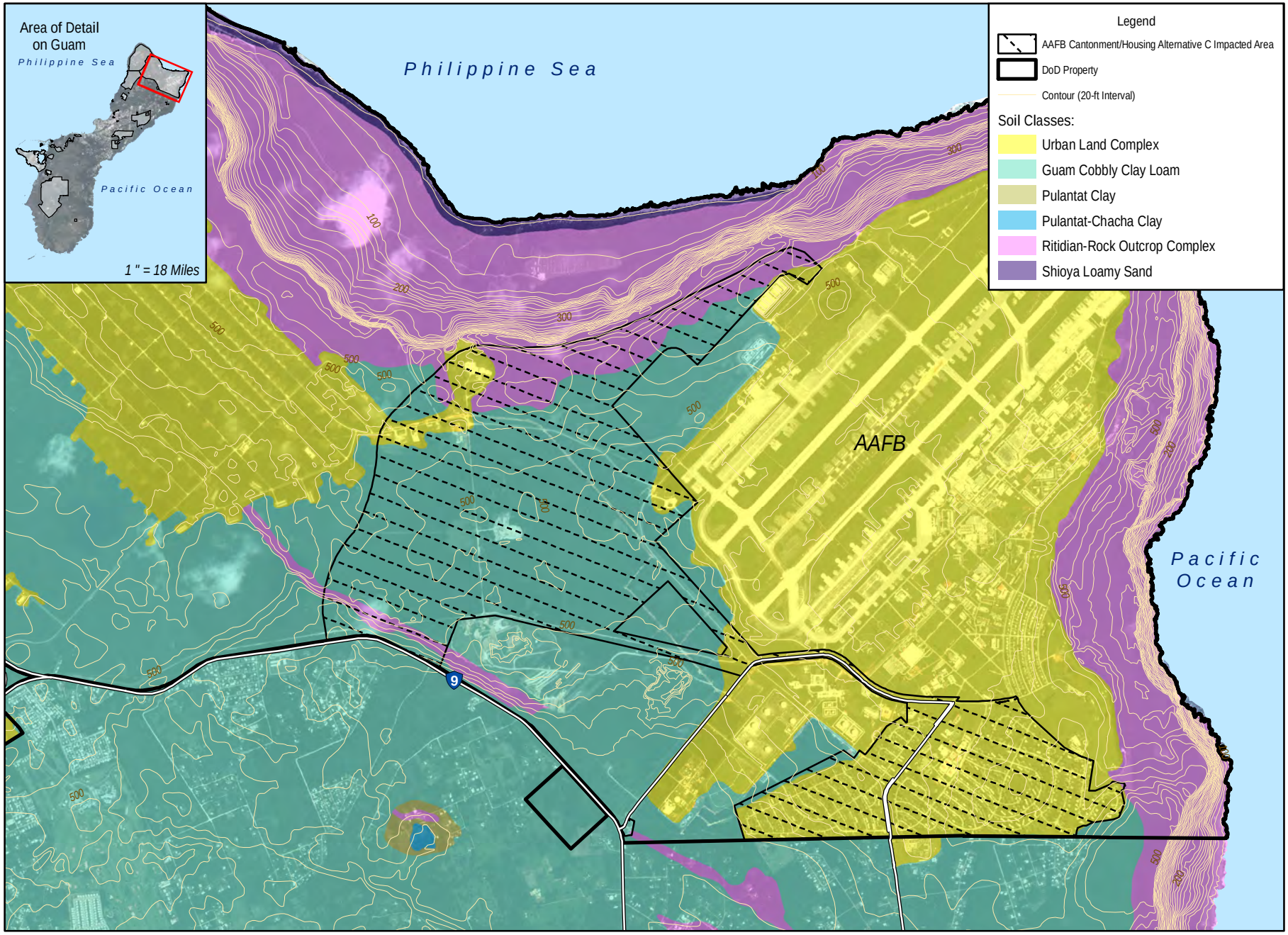


0 0.5 1 Miles

0 0.5 1 Kilometers

Figure 4.3.1-1
Geologic Features in the Vicinity of
AAFB Cantonment/Housing Alternative C

Sources: COMNAV Marianas 2008; GovGuam 2008; NAVFAC Pacific 2013; WERI 2001



0 0.5 1 Miles

0 0.5 1 Kilometers

Figure 4.3.1-2
Soils in the Vicinity of AAFB Cantonment/Housing Alternative C

Sources: NAVFAC Pacific 2013; NRCS 2006

4.3.1.2 Environmental Consequences

Potential geology and soil impacts addressed in this section are limited to elements of the proposed action that could affect onshore landforms or that could be affected by geologic hazards. Potential soil contamination issues are addressed in Section 4.3.16.2 of this SEIS (Hazardous Materials and Waste).

Construction

Construction of the new cantonment/family housing, associated support facilities, and roads associated with Alternative C would include the same activities as described for Alternative A. Under Alternative C, construction would occur over a larger area (Table 2.4-3 in Section 2.4-5 of this SEIS). Earthwork for construction of the cantonment/family housing areas and associated infrastructure would include 3,088,000 yd^3 (2,360,945 m^3) of cut (excavation) and 2,485,700 yd^3 (1,900,454 m^3) of fill, resulting in a net of 602,300 yd^3 (460,491 m^3) of cut material available for use as needed. Alternative C would involve the lowest excavation volume of the five action alternatives. Alternative C would involve the lowest excavation volume of the five action alternatives. The Alternative C footprint does not include any substantial grade changes such as steep hills or canyons that would be leveled or filled. Similar to Alternative A, only relatively minor changes in grade are anticipated to provide a buildable surface for construction of buildings, parking lots, and roadways associated with Alternative C. Because construction for Alternative C does not involve major elevation changes, substantially alter the surrounding landscape, affect important geologic features, or diminish slope stability, there would be a less than significant direct, long-term impact to topography and slope stability, for the same reasons as discussed for Alternative A.

Under Alternative C, the same construction activities would take place as under Alternative A, in similar geologic, soil, and seismic conditions. The same BMPs described for Alternative A would be implemented for Alternative C. No prime farmland is identified within the Alternative C project footprint. Therefore, under Alternative C, the construction impacts would be similar to Alternative A: less than significant direct short-term impacts to soils from erosion, and no direct or indirect impacts to agricultural soils. Given compliance with 22 GAR Chapter 10 § 10106F, there would be no adverse impacts to sinkholes. Direct short-term impacts to sinkholes would be less than significant. In addition, direct and indirect short-term impacts associated with geologic hazards would be less than significant.

Under Alternative C, construction of the utility and school expansions that are common to all alternatives would comprise the same activities, and would occur in similar geologic, soil, and seismic conditions as for Alternative A. The same BMPs described for Alternative A would be implemented for Alternative C. Therefore, under Alternative C, the construction impacts of these components would be the similar to Alternative A.

Operation

Under Alternative C, the same residential, recreational, commercial, and administrative uses would take place at the AAFB parcel as under Alternative A, under similar geologic, soil and seismic conditions. Ground disturbance would be minimal and would take place on land that was previously disturbed during the construction phase. No prime farmland is identified within the Alternative C project footprint. The same erosion minimization measures, sinkhole BMPs and seismic design requirements described for Alternative A would apply to Alternative C. Therefore, with the operation phase of Alternative C there would be no impact to topography and slope stability, no direct or indirect impacts to agricultural soils, and less than significant direct, long-term impacts to soils from erosion. Given compliance with 22 GAR Chapter 10 § 10106F, there would be no adverse impacts to sinkholes. This would minimize potential geologic hazards associated with sinkholes and reduce potential direct long-term impacts to sinkholes to

less than significant. Direct and indirect impacts associated with geologic hazards would be less than significant.

Under Alternative C, operation of the utility and school expansions that are common to all alternatives would comprise the same activities, and would occur in similar geologic, soil, and seismic conditions as for Alternative A. The same BMPs described for Alternative A would be implemented for Alternative C. Therefore, under Alternative C, the operational impacts of these components would be similar to Alternative A.

4.3.2 Water Resources

4.3.2.1 Affected Environment

The affected environment for water resources in the Alternative C cantonment/family housing project area is described in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 4: Water Resources, Section 4.1.2.1: Andersen AFB, pages 4-25 to 4-26). The affected environment for the proposed approximately 11 new wells at AAFB, school expansions, and off-site utilities common to all cantonment/family housing alternatives would be the same as described under Alternative A in Section 4.1.2.1 of this SEIS.

Surface Water

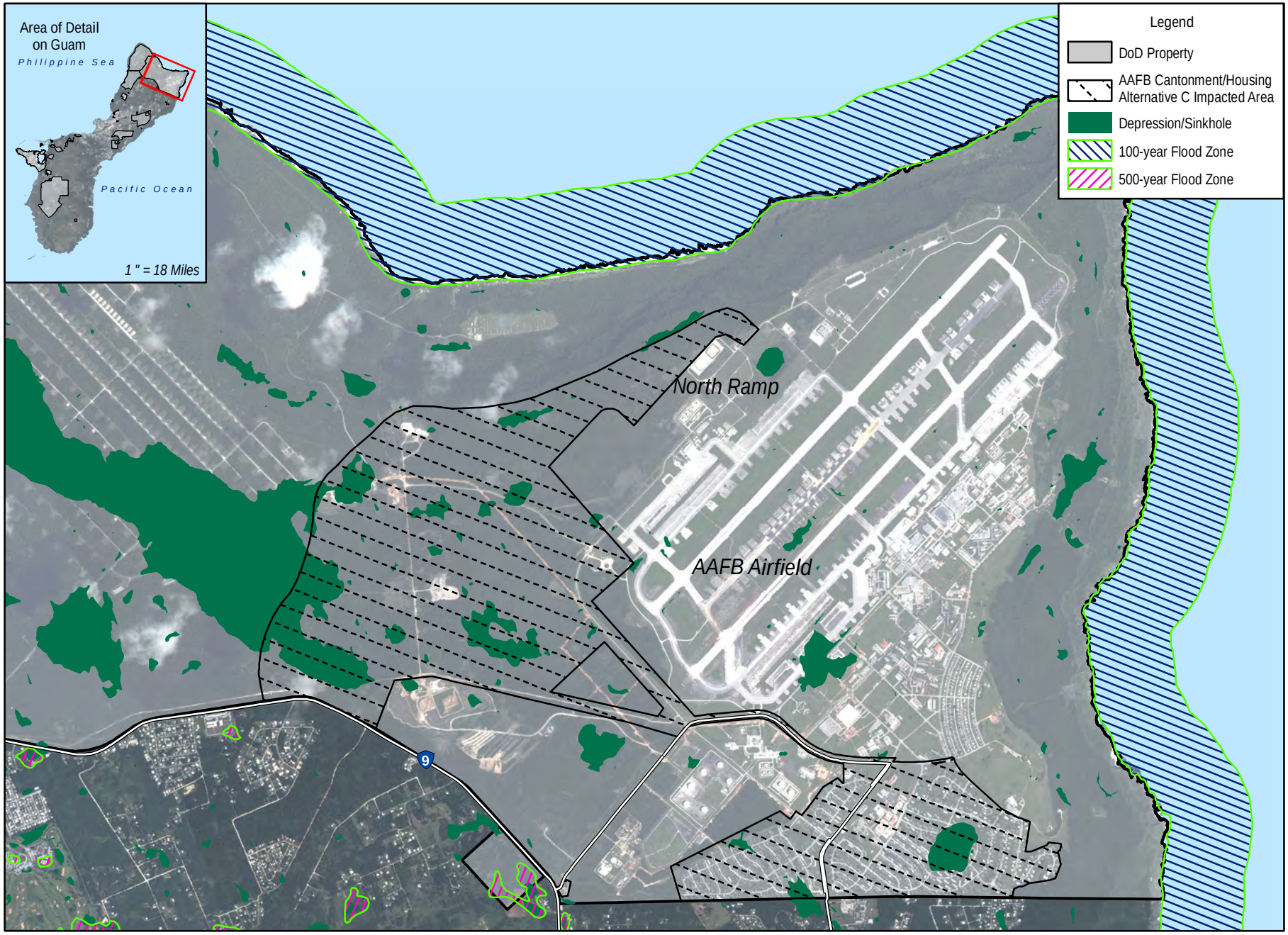
As indicated in the 2010 Final EIS, there are no surface water resources in the AAFB project area. The sinkholes and depressions found at the AAFB site act as stormwater points of discharge. In addition, the use of deep injection wells for stormwater management was prevalent when AAFB was originally developed. Hundreds of these wells are located across the developed portions of the base including the family housing areas. These wells, like the sinkholes and karst fractures, potentially provide direct access to the underground aquifer that pose a risk of aquifer contamination (Figure 4.3.2-1). Existing impervious areas on the AAFB project area amount to approximately 270 acres (111 ha), or 15% of the proposed AAFB impacted area of 1,819 acres (587 ha). Storm runoff from impervious surfaces is currently directed via concrete lined culverts to underground injection control wells, which are permitted and regulated by GEPA. There are no 100-year or 500-year flood zones identified within the proposed AAFB impacted area (Figure 4.3.2-1).

Groundwater

As indicated in the 2010 Final EIS, AAFB overlies the northern portion of three groundwater basins: the Finegayan Basin under the western third of the base; the Agafa-Gumas Basin under the central portion of the base, which includes NWF; and the Andersen Basin under the eastern portion of the base. The AAFB SWPPP protects against groundwater contamination from recharge of stormwater runoff via approximately 100 dry wells that were drilled to facilitate the flow of stormwater into the underlying groundwater. The circumstances concerning the groundwater model developed by the USGS (USGS 2013c), the current well production, and the existing GWA interceptor sewer system are the same as described under Alternative A in Section 4.1.2.1 of this SEIS.

Nearshore Waters

As indicated in the 2010 Final EIS, nearshore waters at AAFB front Tarague Beach and the Pati Point Marine Preserve, which are classified as having M-1 water quality and the use is primarily recreational. The AAFB project area would be served by the Northern District WWTP, which discharges into the Philippine Sea near Tanguisson Beach (see description under Alternative A in Section 4.1.2.1 of this SEIS).



0 0.4 0.8 Miles

0 0.4 0.8 Kilometers

Figure 4.3.2-1
Water Resources in the Vicinity of
AAFB Cantonment/Housing Alternative C

Sources: WERI 2001; FEMA 2007; NAVFAC Pacific 2013

Wetlands

As indicated in the 2010 Final EIS, no wetlands were identified at the AAFB project area.

4.3.2.2 Environmental Consequences

Construction

General construction impacts to water resources under Alternative C would be similar to those described in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 4: Water Resources, Section 4.2.2.1: North, pages 4-84 to 4-88) and under Alternative A in Section 4.1.2.2 of this SEIS. Construction impacts associated with the proposed approximately 11 new wells, school expansions, and off-site utilities common to all cantonment/family housing alternatives would be the same as described under Alternative A in Section 4.1.2.2 of this SEIS. There would be no impact to surface water, nearshore waters, and wetlands and less than significant impacts to groundwater for these common elements.

In addition, there would be construction activities associated with the proposed cantonment/family housing at AAFB under Alternative C. Similar to Alternative A, Alternative C would occur in an area that does not contain any waters of the U.S. but would comply with the Construction General Permit, as described under Alternative A.

Construction under Alternative C would result in the potential for short-term increases in stormwater runoff and erosion. However, through compliance with the Construction General Permit and Program SWPPP and implementation of a site-specific SWPPP and associated erosion control, runoff reduction, and sediment removal BMPs (see Table 4.1.2-2), these effects would be minimized and off-site transport of stormwater runoff would be unlikely unless during extreme weather events (i.e., typhoons). Specifically, the site-specific SWPPP would identify appropriate BMPs for the site that would serve to contain runoff and sediment on-site by reducing the flowrate of runoff and thereby minimize transport of suspended sediment through settling and promote infiltration of runoff.

Surface Water

No buildings/structures would be constructed in the 100-year or 500-year flood zones and no surface waters are located within or near the proposed construction areas under Alternative C. Given compliance with the Construction General Permit and implementation of a Program SWPPP and site-specific SWPPP, off-site transport of stormwater runoff, sediment, or other pollutants would be unlikely. Therefore, construction activities associated with Alternative C would result in no impacts to surface waters.

Groundwater

Construction activities under Alternative C would include stormwater runoff protection measures that would also serve to protect groundwater quality. By adhering to the provisions of the Construction General Permit and implementing BMPs associated with addressing site- and activity-specific water resource protection requirements, there would be a reduction in stormwater pollutant loading potential and thus a reduction in pollution loading potential to the underlying groundwater basins of the NGLA. As described under Alternative A, an environmental and hydrogeologic assessment for the selected alternative would be performed for sinkholes within the project development footprint to ensure adverse effects to groundwater resources would not occur. Impacts associated with the induced civilian growth and construction/DoD workforce demand on potable water and the construction of the proposed approximately 11 new wells at AAFB would be the same as described under Alternative A in Section 4.1.2.2 of this SEIS.

Potential increases in the rate of sewage spills associated with the induced civilian growth and construction/DoD workforce would result in significant indirect impacts to groundwater quality as described under Alternative A in Section 4.1.2.2 of this SEIS. Mitigation for these impacts would be the same as described in Section 4.1.2.2 for Alternative A.

Given stormwater runoff protection measures (i.e., compliance with Construction General Permit requirements and implementation of BMPs), the environmental and hydrogeologic assessment for sinkhole protection (if encroachment is unavoidable), siting and construction of wells in accordance with GEPA regulations, minimal increase in water demand or withdrawal from the NGLA during the construction phase, and DoD assistance in identifying funding to upgrade sewer lines, construction activities associated with Alternative C at AAFB would result in less than significant impacts to groundwater.

Nearshore Waters

General construction impacts to nearshore waters would be similar to those described under Alternative A in Section 4.1.2.2 of this SEIS. The AAFB cantonment/family housing alternative would be located at an approximate elevation of 500 feet (150 m) and between 0.2 and 0.5 mile (0.3 and 0.8 km) from nearshore waters (see Figure 4.3.2-1). Given compliance with the Construction General Permit and implementation of a Program SWPPP and site-specific SWPPP, off-site transport of stormwater runoff, sediment, or other pollutants would be unlikely (see discussion of BMPs under *Construction*). In addition, vegetative cover between the construction area and the edge of the steep cliffline and the shoreline would provide an additional buffer and protection from stormwater runoff or sediment reaching nearshore waters. Given adherence to the provisions of the Construction General Permit and implementation of BMPs, it is expected that stormwater runoff, sediment, or other pollutants would not discharge to nearshore waters.

Induced civilian and construction/DoD workforce growth during construction of the cantonment/family housing facilities under Alternative C would increase demand for wastewater treatment at the Northern District WWTP and disposal of generated wastewater. Due to the reduced population projection and related smaller increase in demand under the 2012 Roadmap Adjustments, this increase in wastewater discharge from the Northern District WWTP would be less than under the No-Action Alternative. However, as discussed in Section 4.1.14, Utilities in this SEIS, upgrades to the Northern District WWTP are already needed for the plant to achieve compliance with the treatment standards required by its current NPDES permit. Increasing the wastewater discharge from a non-compliant treatment plant could result in significant indirect impacts to nearshore waters during the period of non-compliance. The significance of nearshore waters impacts resulting from implementation of Alternative C would be similar to that associated with implementing Alternatives A, B, and D. Mitigation for these impacts would be the same as described in Section 4.1.2.2 for Alternative A.

Therefore, with the mitigation to upgrade the Northern District WWTP to treatment systems, the impact to nearshore waters could be beneficial in the long-term because the total volume of wastewater discharge from the Northern District WWTP would receive a higher level of treatment. However, until the WWTP upgrades are completed there would be an indirect and unmitigable significant impact to nearshore waters during construction.

Wetlands

No wetlands are located in or near the construction areas associated with Alternative C. Therefore, construction activities associated with Alternative C would result in no impacts to wetlands.

Operation

Alternative C would incorporate a LID approach in the final planning, design, and construction of the stormwater management system as described in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 4: Water Resources, Section 4.2.2.1: North, pages 4-85 to 4-87) and under Alternative A in Section 4.1.2.2 of this SEIS. Operation impacts associated with the proposed approximately 11 new wells at AAFB, school expansions, and off-site utilities common to all cantonment/family housing alternatives would be the same as described under Alternative A in Section 4.1.2.2 of this SEIS. There would be no impacts to surface water, nearshore waters, and wetlands and less than significant impacts to groundwater for these common elements.

The proposed stormwater management system infrastructure improvements included as part of the proposed action would incorporate LID measures and BMPs for compliance with local and federal requirements that are designed to and thus minimize potential impacts to downstream development, sensitive water resources, and ecology, as described under Alternative A in Section 4.1.2.2 of this SEIS. Alternative C would also be implemented in accordance with all applicable orders, laws, and regulations including the preparation and implementation of a SWPPP, SWMP, and SPCC Plans that would control runoff and minimize potential leaks and spills.

Under Alternative C, the total impervious area on the AAFB project area would increase by 126 acres (51 ha). This increase from 15% to 22% impervious area, for a total of 400 acres (162 ha), would result in an associated increase in stormwater runoff volume for each of the design storm events. Alternative C would result in increased runoff of 366 acre-feet (452,000 m^3) and 512 acre-feet (632,000 m^3) from the 25-year and 100-year design storms, respectively. However, the project design would include vegetated swales for conveyance and treatment and detention/retention ponds capable of capturing, storing, and treating additional runoff from the 25-year design storm (see Appendix F for examples of LID applications that would be used and conceptual design of stormwater runoff routing and pond locations). As part of the planning design, the project area was delineated into sub-basins with stormwater conveyance systems to route discharges to appropriately sized detention basins. For each sub-basin, water quality treatment strategies were selected based on the effectiveness of BMPs to treat identified pollutants of concern from proposed land uses within the sub-basin. The selected water quality treatment strategies would achieve reductions of non-point source pollutants to meet the same water quality requirements as identified under Alternative A in Section 4.1.2.2 of this SEIS. In addition, DON would develop and implement a "LID BMP O&M Inspection Checklist" consistent with the 2006 CNMI Guam Stormwater Management Manual to monitor and ensure the effectiveness of LID features during operation. Any deficiencies would be reported to and addressed by the future Public Works Department of the Marine Corps Base Guam.

The final Grading/Drainage/LID Study, dated July 2013, would be provided to the design team for guidance and implementation during design and construction. The designs performed by these contractors would be subject to review by DoD professionals and technical consultants to ensure proper implementation both during design and verification during construction.

Surface Water

No surface waters are located in or near the Alternative C project area and the implementation of an appropriate and comprehensive stormwater management plan utilizing a LID approach would ensure that there would be no increase in off-site transport of excess stormwater runoff, sediment, or other pollutants for up to the 25-year design storm event. Therefore, Alternative C would result in no impacts to surface waters.

Groundwater

Under Alternative C, proposed operations would be in compliance with the stormwater runoff protection measures identified above that would also serve to protect groundwater quality and recharge. Specifically, implementation of LID measures and the provisions of the SWPPP and associated erosion control activities would ensure that the stormwater runoff flowing into infiltration basins and recharging the aquifer would be of acceptable quality.

Compared to Alternative A, there would be similar amounts of secondary limestone forest removed, as (i.e., approximately 1,100 acres [445 ha] for Alternative C vs. 1,000 acres [400 ha] for Alternative A) but less area would be converted to impervious area (i.e., approximately 126 acres [51 ha] for Alternative C vs. 273 acres [110 ha] for Alternative A). Similar to Alternative A, these changes in land cover and impervious area under Alternative C would also result in minor changes to groundwater recharge rates. However, these changes in land cover and impervious area were accounted for during the development of a conceptual level of design for grading, drainage, and LID measures and projected changes in recharge rates would be managed through updating the USGS numerical groundwater model to determine modifications in groundwater pumping, as described under Alternative A. Increased groundwater withdrawal would also be the same as described under Alternative A in Section 4.1.2.2 of this SEIS. There would be short-term, localized significant impacts to the affected basin within the NGLA but less than significant impacts to the overall NGLA. There would be significant but mitigable impacts to groundwater quality from increased flow through the deteriorating GWA interceptor sewer system. Potential mitigations would be the same as described for Alternative A in Section 4.1.2.2 of this SEIS.

Given stormwater runoff protection measures (i.e., implementation of LID and pollution prevention plans); implementation of water conservation measures; groundwater demand from the NGLA that would be substantially less than the sustainable yield; improved management of the NGLA through use of the numerical groundwater model; DoD assistance in identifying funding through the EAC process for an updated and expanded monitoring network; and other potential mitigation measures discussed above, the operations associated with Alternative C would result in less than significant impacts to the overall NGLA; short-term, localized significant but mitigable impacts from groundwater extraction to the affected basin within the NGLA; and significant but mitigable impacts to groundwater quality from the increased flow through the deteriorating GWA interceptor sewer system. NGLA and short-term, localized significant but mitigable impacts to the affected basin within the NGLA.

Nearshore Waters

Under Alternative C, proposed operations would be in compliance with the stormwater runoff protection measures identified above that would ensure that there would be no increase in off-site transport of stormwater runoff, sediment, or other pollutants to nearshore waters for up to the 25-year design storm event. In addition, vegetative cover between the project area and the edge of the steep cliffline and the shoreline would provide an additional buffer and protection from stormwater runoff or sediment reaching

nearshore waters. Therefore, there would be no direct impacts to nearshore waters from stormwater runoff associated with increased impervious areas under Alternative C.

Water resources would be impacted by the increased wastewater discharge from the Northern District WWTP for treatment and disposal of generated wastewater for the operation of cantonment/family housing at AAFB. The associated potential impacts and mitigation would be similar to those described for construction-related impacts. Refer to construction impacts for Alternative A for a detailed discussion of WWTP discharge impacts and mitigation.

Wetlands

No wetlands are located in or near the proposed operational areas under Alternative C. Therefore, operations associated with Alternative C would result in no impacts to wetlands.

4.3.3 Air Quality

4.3.3.1 Affected Environment

Ambient air quality conditions around AAFB are affected primarily by various operational activities occurring at the base and associated stationary and mobile emissions sources. AAFB is considered a major stationary source that requires a Title V operating permit. AAFB is also classified as a Prevention of Significant Deterioration source, based on the level of potential pollutants it may emit. AAFB was issued a Title V Permit to Operate on November 19, 2009 that will expire on November 18, 2014. The issuance of the permit is based on the Title V permit application dated July 2007 and additional information submitted. Activities associated with the Title V permit include the operation of six external combustion units (e.g., boilers), 111 internal combustion units (e.g., emergency generators), 22 fuel storage tanks, 1 concrete crusher, 1 rock crusher, and a landfill facility. A planned wood waste air curtain incinerator and a concrete batch plant are also included in the permit. Table 4.3.3-1 summarizes total emissions from the sources in the Title V permit.

Table 4.3.3-1. AAFB—Stationary Source Permitted Emissions

Total Tons per Year					
SO_2	***CO***	***PM_{10}***	***NO_x***	***VOC***	***HAPs***
525	184	49.6	801	47.5	0.995

Legend: SO_2 = sulfur dioxide; CO = carbon monoxide; PM_{10} = particulate matter (<10 microns); NO_x= nitrogen oxides; VOC= volatile organic compounds; HAPs= hazardous air pollutants.
Notes: Stationary sources include fuel tanks and fuel facilities.
Source: USEPA 2013.

Mobile source emissions are a major component of AAFB's total emissions. On-site mobile emission sources include aircraft, aircraft ground support equipment, private- and government-owned on-road vehicles, and traffic along major highways such as Routes 1, 3, and 9.

4.3.3.2 Environmental Consequences

<u>Construction</u>

The construction phase annual emissions were predicted for Alternative C and are summarized in Table 4.3.3-2. Annual direct emissions would be well below the significance criterion of 250 tpy, as shown in Table 4.3.3-2. The CO_2 emissions during construction period would be less than those analyzed in the 2010 Final EIS resulting in less GHG impacts as compared to the No-Action Alternative.

Table 4.3.3-2. AAFB Cantonment/Family Housing Annual Construction Emissions (2016-2022)

Construction	*Pollutant (tpy)*						
Year	*SO_2*	*CO*	*PM_{10}*	*$PM_{2.5}$*	*NO_x*	*VOC*	*CO_2*
2016	neg	neg	neg	neg	neg	neg	neg
2017	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	19.4
2018	0.2	9.2	0.6	0.5	7.1	0.9	1585.8
2019	0.6	39.1	2.4	2.1	30.4	4.0	6739.6
2020	0.3	15.4	0.9	0.8	12.0	1.6	2655.0
2021	0.5	30.3	1.8	1.6	23.5	3.1	5219.8
2022	0.5	30.8	1.9	1.7	23.9	3.2	5309.9

Legend: SO_2 = sulfur dioxide; CO = carbon monoxide; PM_{10} = particulate matter (<10 microns); $PM_{2.5}$= particulate matter (<2.5 microns); NO_x= nitrogen oxides; VOC= volatile organic compounds; CO_2 = carbon dioxide; neg = negligible.

Under Alternative C, the maximum emissions year on-site for annual PM levels predicted are slightly less than under Alternative A (see Table 4.1.3-2) (i.e., 2.4 tpy as compared to 2.8 tpy for PM_{10} under Alternative A). Therefore, the short-term on-site hot-spot PM impacts around construction sites would be anticipated as less or similar to those under Alternative A that are shown in Table 4.1.3-3.

As explained in Section 3.3.3, Alternative A is anticipated to have the greatest truck emissions impacts along the truck routes. Off-site on-road vehicle CO, PM, and MSATs hot-spot impact concentrations for Alternative C would be similar in magnitude to those predicted for Alternative A (Section 4.1.3.2) at the analyzed intersections according to similar traffic patterns. Tables 4.1.3-3 and 4.1.3-4 show concentrations for PM and CO during the construction period in comparison to their respective NAAQS. The predicted levels of PM and CO are well below the NAAQS resulting in less than significant short-term PM and CO impacts. Similarly, Tables 4.1.3-6 and 4.1.3-7 show off-site concentrations for MSATs as compared to cancer and non-cancer risks. Maximum estimated increases in cancer risk at any of the receptors due to the project are all less than the threshold criterion of 10 in a million (see Table 4.1.3-6). Therefore, the project impacts of all carcinogenic MSATs are considered acceptable. The maximum chronic hazard index at any of the receptors due to project emissions are well below the target limit of 1 (see Table 4.1.3-7). Therefore, the project impacts of all non-carcinogenic MSATs are also considered acceptable.

Operation

Major Stationary Sources

Because AAFB is a Prevention of Significant Deterioration source, a permit modification could be required as a result of the proposed project. This determination would be made during the final design stage to ensure that the development on AAFB would be in compliance with applicable regulatory requirements.

Mobile Sources

A comparison of traffic congestion conditions, in terms of delay and Level of Service, at these analyzed intersections under Alternative C and Alternative A is provided in Table 4.3.3-3. The congestion conditions under Alternative C would be comparable to Alternative A. Given the low levels of CO and MSATs impact concentrations predicted under Alternative A, the hot-spot impact of off-site on-road vehicle CO and MSATs emissions during operational years would be similar for this alternative as for Alternative A based on the traffic conditions at the intersections analyzed for this alternative. Based on these findings, long-term operational phase air quality impacts under Alternative C are considered less than significant.

Table 4.3.3-3. Comparison of Traffic Congestion Conditions (Operations Year 2030)

Site #	*Worst-case Intersection in Northern, Central, and Southern Guam*	*Alternative C*		*Alternative A*	
		Delay (second)	*Level of Service*	*Delay (second)*	*Level of Service*
1	Route 3/9/Chalan Santa Anita	22.7	C	34.5	D
2	Route 1 / Route 3	73.9	E	90.1	F
3	Route 16 / Route 27	161.9	F	159.0	F
4	Route 1 / Route 14A	>180.0	F	> 180.0	F
5	Route 10 / Route 15	36.2	D	34.6	C
6	Route 1 / Route 2A	23.2	C	23.2	C

4.3.4 Noise

4.3.4.1 Affected Environment

As with Alternatives A and B, the quantified noise impacts around AAFB from the 2013 AAFB AICUZ Study are used as the baseline noise levels for Alternative C. Figure 4.1.4-1 (see Section 4.1.4) shows the noise contours for the 65, 70, 75, 80, and 85 dB DNL contours and Table 4.1.4-1 (see Section 4.1.4) lists the corresponding amount of affected acreage.

In the vicinity of AAFB, noise contours extend off-base to the south and west, and there are populated areas currently within the noise contours up to 70 dB DNL as described in the 2013 AAFB AICUZ Study (Pacific Air Force 2013). Along the AAFB boundary, noise levels range from approximately 65 to 75 dB DNL in line with the end of the runway and dropping back down to below 65 dB DNL near both on- and off-base housing east of the Route 15 family housing gate.

4.3.4.2 Environmental Consequences

Construction

Under this alternative, the cantonment would be located on AAFB between the landfill and the Marine Corps ACE at the north ramp. Construction activities for the cantonment would occur approximately 1,000 feet (304 m) from the nearest residence. Noise in this area due to construction would be approximately 59 dB L_{eq} and well below the short-term evaluation threshold criterion of 75 dBA.

Marine Corps family housing under this alternative would replace existing Air Force family housing in the area currently used for Air Force family housing. The existing (as well as proposed) housing abuts the property line and civilian housing south of the boundary abuts the property line from the south side. As a result, the proposed construction would be within 150 feet (46 m) of residences adjacent to AAFB housing. For Alternatives A and B, it was assumed that construction noise generated by operating ten pieces of heavy equipment would approximate the maximum potential adverse effects. However, for Alternative C, ten pieces of heavy equipment physically cannot operate at the same location 500 feet (46 m) at the same time relative to a receptor. For this alternative, a construction scenario involving five pieces of heavy equipment operating at 150 feet (46 m) and five operating at 200 feet (61 m) is used.

Under this scenario, noise levels would be at 74.8 dBA L_{eq}, above the USEPA threshold guideline of 70 dBA L_{eq}. The 70 dBA L_{eq} threshold is used in this case because the construction would occur in areas with an ambient noise level greater than 60 dBA DNL. Although this represents the maximum potential adverse effect, it would be physically difficult to operate this many pieces of heavy equipment in such tight proximity to each other. However, similar to Alternatives A and B, the construction schedule for proposed action implementation would be spread out. Sequencing work tasks that allows only one or two

pieces of heavy equipment operating in areas close to the nearest receptors would lessen the noise impacts. If only the two loudest pieces of equipment, a grader and a scraper, operated at 150 feet (46 m) and 200 feet (61 m), respectively, noise levels would be 69.4 dBA L_{eq}. Approximately 20 homes housing about 75 people would be affected by noise from the family housing construction. As cantonment/family housing construction noise would be short-term and below the construction threshold guideline, short-term construction noise impacts resulting from implementation of this alternative would be less than significant.

Long-term direct and indirect construction noise impacts consider noise generated throughout the entire duration of construction. Under this alternative, the following three different locations are analyzed: from a residential perspective; from the center of the cantonment area; and from the center of the family housing area. From the perspective of an individual receptor along the southern boundary of AAFB, noise levels above 65 dB would be considered incompatible for long-term land-use noise exposure. Given the equipment list previously estimated in Alternative A, construction would need to be with 525 feet (160 m) to generate noise levels above the 65 dBA FICUN. This level is also considered the limit for annoyance. This distance comprises an insignificant percentage (<1%) of the total construction area and should actually be considered short-term noise exposure because could not possibly last at that level for the entire 10-year period. Therefore, from this perspective, long-term noise from construction within the 525 foot (160 m) zone would be less than significant.

The center of the cantonment area construction activities would be located approximately 4,000 feet (1,220 m) from the AAFB boundary along Route 9. Long-term noise from the cantonment facilities would generate levels of approximately 50.4 dBA. Noise levels due to AAFB aircraft operations in the residential area near Route 9 are less than 65 dBA DNL. Because the difference in noise levels exceed 10 dBA, the greater noise level dominates the noise environment and the long-term construction noise would not alter existing noise levels in the area. Therefore, long-term noise levels due to cantonment construction would be less than significant.

The center of the family housing would be approximately 1,700 feet (518 m) from the southern boundary of AAFB and long-term noise levels would be about 58 dBA and well less than the FICUN criteria. Consequently, short-term and long-term construction noise impacts would be less than significant for Alternative C.

Construction activities common to all alternatives include off-site utilities and school expansions. Impacts due to these common construction projects would be as described in Section 4.1.4.2.

<u>Operation</u>

Similar to Alternatives A and B, long-term noise impacts due to operation of the cantonment/family housing areas at AAFB would be considered less than significant. Aircraft noise generated by aircraft operating at AAFB would continue to affect family housing on AAFB. The proposed housing areas on AAFB would be located just outside the 65 dBA DNL noise zones with approximately the same amount of area in each zone. Details regarding compatibility are provided in Section 4.3.6.2, Land Use, of this SEIS.

Upon full buildup after construction has completed, the steady-state noise generating activities at AAFB would be primarily due to the ongoing aircraft noise. Traffic noise around AAFB would be less than the other cantonment options because there are three primary access roads to AAFB, Route 3/9, Route 1, and Route 15 and an extensive network of roads on-base. Most affected noise receptors identified in the 2010

Final EIS (Volume 6, Chapter 8: Noise, Section 8.6.6.2, pages 8-49 to 8-51) affected by noise levels above 66 dBA could be reduced to below 66 dBA and compliant with the GDPW transportation standards because traffic and resulting noise would only increase about 50% compared to the increase described in the 2010 Final EIS. Noise mitigation improvement such as sound walls would be constructed under the 2010 Final EIS reducing noise impacts in areas that are reasonable and technically feasible. Consequently, direct, long-term noise impacts under Alternative C would be less than significant.

4.3.5 Airspace

4.3.5.1 Affected Environment

Operations and functions under Alternative C consist of support, maintenance/storage, housing, and non-live fire training functions (see Section 2.2.1). There would be no construction or operation activities requiring changes to airspace. Therefore, the affected environment for airspace is only discussed in the context of the LFTRC components of the proposed action (see Chapter 5).

4.3.5.2 Environmental Consequences

As discussed above, there would be no construction or operation activities requiring changes to airspace. Therefore, there would be no impact on airspace from this component of the proposed action.

4.3.6 Land and Submerged Land Use

4.3.6.1 Affected Environment

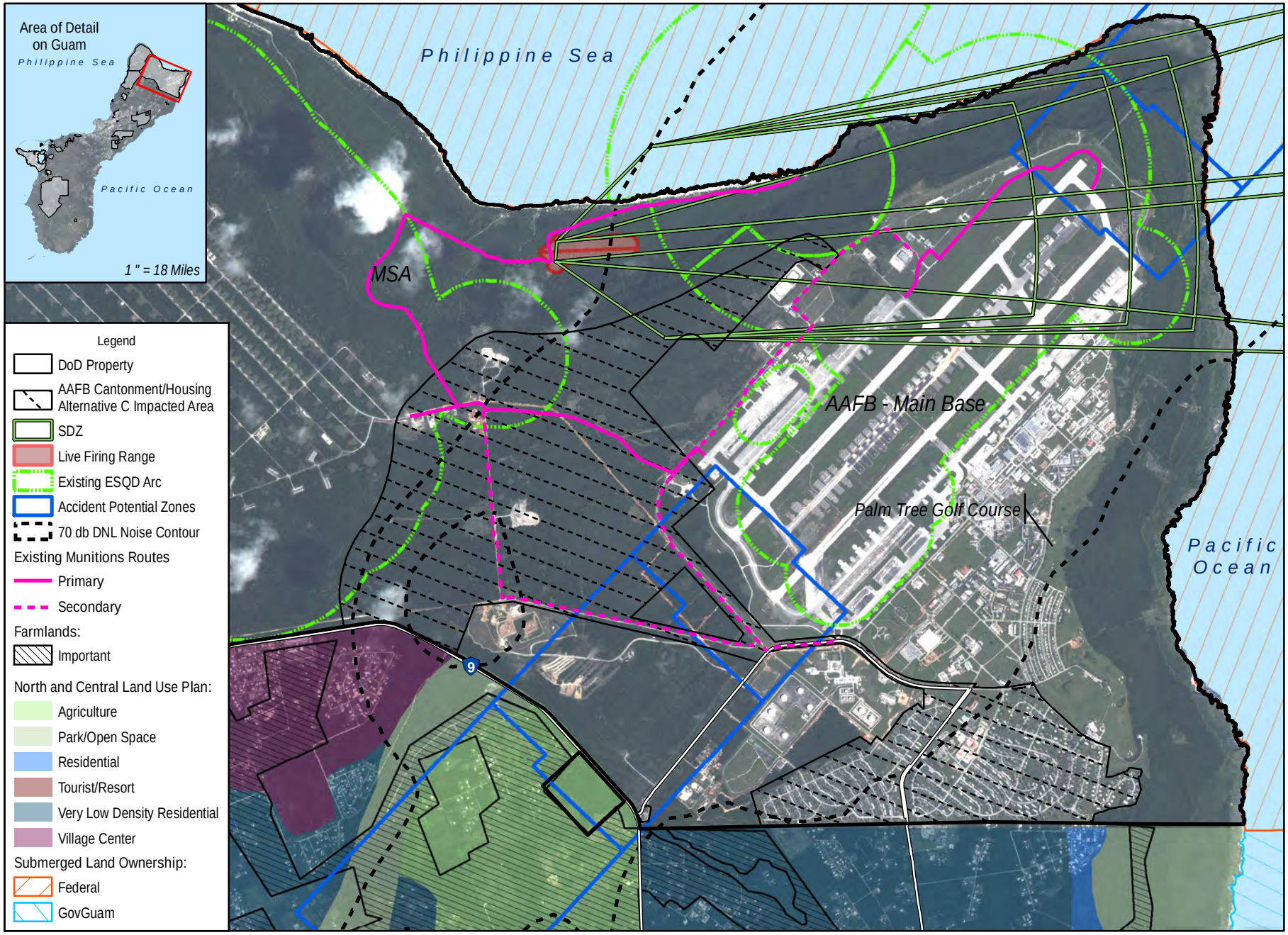
The affected environment for land use under Alternative C is consistent with the affected environment description in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 8: Land and Submerged Land Use, Section 8.1: Affected Environment, pages 8-19 to 8-25), and is summarized below for reference.

As shown in Figure 4.3.6-1, AAFB and the adjacent submerged lands are federally owned. In summary, there are three main areas of AAFB that are aligned east to west. These are the Main Base to the east, the MSA in the center, and NWF to the west. The proposed action would largely be located within the Main Base and this is the focus of the land use discussion. The Air Force operational facilities are focused around the airfield that is centrally located within the Main Base. Air Force housing and community support are located in the southeast portion of the Main Base. There are land use constraints that affect the Main Base, ESQD arcs associated with the MSA, the accident potential zones (APZs) and noise contours associated with the Main Base airfield, and the training range SDZs (Figure 4.3.6-1).

The off-base community land use south of Main Base family housing and community support is residential and the planned land use continues to be residential. There is a strip of open space along the eastern coastline of AAFB that extends south into the off-base community. The 70 dBA noise contour and APZ generated at the AAFB airfield extend off-base into an area of low-density residential development and open space. The planned land uses within the APZ and noise contour are Park/Open Space and Agriculture. Village Center is the designated land use for the current residential community located south of the western portion of Main Base.

4.3.6.2 Environmental Consequences

Land use impacts are addressed in this section. Land ownership impacts are addressed in Section 4.3.15, Socioeconomics and General Services.



0 0.5 1 Miles

0 0.5 1 Kilometers

Figure 4.3.6-1
Land Use in the Vicinity of AAFB Cantonment/Housing Alternative C

Sources: DON 2010, NAVFAC Pacific 2013

Construction

As previously discussed in Section 3.6.3.1, Methodology, all changes in land use are considered long-term operational impacts. Therefore, there is no construction-phase analysis for this resource under any of the alternatives.

Operation

The proposed action is generally restricted to AAFB Main Base (except for some education facilities and utility improvements). All cantonment alternatives require water well development on AAFB. The proposed well area is between the MSA and Route 3A in the vicinity of other water wells. There are ESQD arcs that encumber the area. The siting of the water wells was coordinated with AAFB planners. No impacts to land use were identified.

There would be no land use impacts on submerged lands adjacent to AAFB.

The proposed off-base utilities common to all alternatives are as described under Section 4.1.6. In addition to the DoDEA High School expansion common to all alternatives, this alternative proposes repurposing the Andersen Middle School as an elementary school and constructing a new middle school at AAFB. The education facilities would be compatible with surrounding community support land uses and would have no impact on adjacent land use.

The off-base utility improvements specific to this alternative are limited to upgrading the existing sewer along Route 9. There would be no impact on land use resulting from the off-base utility improvements. However, additional inter-base IT/COMM connectivity would be required as described in Chapter 2. This includes the connection between AAFB and the existing Tata cable landing facility in southern Guam, which would require new rights of way along some southern roads and the access road to the Tata facility.

The proposed family housing would require redevelopment and expansion of existing military housing in the southeastern portion of Main Base adjacent to the installation boundary. There would be a long-term loss of open space for the cantonment development and a long-term increase in development density in the housing area. The maximum height of the cantonment buildings would be six stories and the housing would be a maximum of two stories. Open space is incorporated in the design, but there would be less open space than currently exists at the parcel resulting in less than significant direct impacts on land use in the adjacent civilian community. The proposed family housing is consistent with existing land use planning for AAFB. However, as stated in Section 4.3.4.2, Noise, aircraft noise generated by aircraft operating at AAFB would affect family housing on AAFB. The proposed housing would replace the existing housing in the same vicinity.

DoD Guidance discourages housing in areas above 65 dBA DNL and strongly discourages development in 70 dBA or greater. When these constraints are unavoidable, houses may be allowed with the incorporation of noise level reduction design features. Noise level reduction of 25 dBA would be required for 65-69 dBA DNL and 30 dBA for 70-74 dBA DNL, no noise level reduction is required for 60-64 dBA DNL (DOD 2011). The long-term impact of the existing noise levels at AAFB on the proposed housing would be less than significant.

The proposed family housing at AAFB is consistent and compatible with adjacent off-base existing and planned residential land use to the south.

The proposed cantonment is located west of the AAFB airfield. The area sited for the cantonment is within Operational Land Use for the Airfield Environment that includes munitions routes from the MSA to the airfield (see Figure 4.3.6-1). This alternative would limit the future expansion potential of the Air Force operational mission. The proposed action would be located in the interior of the Main Base and would have no impact that would extend off-base. The existing AAFB land use encumbrances on the community would remain (see Section 4.3.4, Noise).

There would be no new access restrictions imposed on the public under this alternative and no impact on access was identified. Alternative C would have less of an impact on land use resources compared to Alternative B.

4.3.7 Recreational Resources

4.3.7.1 Affected Environment

Most of the recreational environment in and around Alternative C has not changed from that described in the 2010 Final EIS. Recreational resources along the coastal area include scenic vistas, Guam NWR Overlay, trails, beaches and parks, and Pati Point Marine Preserve. Recreational resources at AAFB are subject to the same access requirements as other on-base facilities and are therefore restricted to installation personnel and guests. One notable change is the hunting areas on-base. Currently, the areas immediately south of NWF, now known as A1, A2, A3, and A4, are the only hunting areas open on-base and allow for archery hunting only (JRM 2013).

A list of recreational resources at AAFB is contained in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 9: Recreational Resources, Section 9.1.2.1: Affected Environment, pages 9-1 to 9-3). Recreational resources found on-base continue to have access restricted to base personnel and guests only. However, future access may change under the 2011 PA with JRM as part of the 2010 Final EIS. Comprehensive descriptions of recreational resources near AAFB are contained in the 2010 Final EIS (Appendix G, Volume 9, Chapter 1, Recreational Resources, Section 1.2.1: Andersen AFB, page G-1-1 to G-1-2). Table 4.3.7-1 identifies the recreational resources near Alternative C.

For this SEIS, uses and geographical areas of proposed development at AAFB are slightly modified from those analyzed in the 2010 Final EIS. These modifications do not result in changes to the recreational environment at or near AAFB. Alternative C divides development into two distinct areas, both located inland from the shore and on the eastern half of the base. The housing area would be constructed and/or replaced contiguous to Palm Tree Golf Course on the southeastern edge of the base. This golf course is not open to the public. The cantonment area would be located closer to the center of AAFB and just southwest of the main base airfield. The addition of approximately 5,000 Marines and approximately 1,300 dependents would put pressure on the existing recreational facilities at AAFB. As part of a Marine Corps base development, outdoor playing fields, a fitness center, a recreational center, an auditorium/theatre, and a youth center would all be constructed to accommodate the needs of the Marines and their dependents.

Table 4.3.7-1. Recreational Resources within the Vicinity of Alternative C

Recreational Resource	*Public Access (Current Status - Future access may change under the 2011 PA with JRM as part of the 2010 Final EIS)*
Beaches (Tarague Basin)	
Tarague Beach, Sirena Beach, Scout Beach	Installation personnel and guests only. Tarague Beach - Open to the public.
Picnic Sites	
Picnic Sites (Family and Individuals)	Installation personnel and guests only. Limited picnic sites open to the public.
Picnic Sites (Large Groups >20)	Installation personnel and guests only.
Camping Area (Tarague Basin)	
Tarague Beach Campsites; Sirena Beach	Installation personnel and guests only.
Scout Beach Campsites	Area open only to scouting groups.
SCUBA Diving and Swimming	
Tarague Beach and Sirena Beach	Installation personnel and guests only to shoreline access for swimming only; no shoreline access for SCUBA diving; boat access to dive sites only).
Pati Point	Public boat access to dive site only, beyond the reef margin.
Hunting	
Game Hunting (Feral Pigs and Deer)	Installation personnel and guests only.
Fishing (Shoreline Pole and Line)	
Guam NWR	Access generally open; restricted public access requires hunting license and special access permit within manageable quotas.
Ritidian Unit of Guam NWR	Open to the public.
AAFB Tarague Basin (Tarague Beach to Pati Beach, except inside designated swimming areas)	Installation personnel and guests only.
Nature Activities	
Hiking Trails	Installation personnel and guests only. Open to public in Ritidian Unit of Guam NWR.
Scenic Drives/Overlooks	
Tarague Beach Road; Ritidian Point Overlook	Open to the public at Ritidian Unit of Guam NWR.
Nature Interpretive Centers	
USFWS Nature Center at Ritidian Unit	Open to the public.
Parks	
Guam NWR	Installation personnel and guests only. Open to public at Ritidian Unit of Guam NWR.
Pati Point Natural Area	Installation personnel and guests only.

4.3.7.2 Environmental Consequences

Construction

The short-term increase of construction-related vehicles on roads may cause delays to persons accessing recreational areas. Staged construction equipment would not obstruct access to, or the use of, the recreational resources, but would inconvenience resource seekers (i.e., potential detours, longer waits, and other similar nuisances). Therefore, short-term less than significant direct impacts to recreational resources would be anticipated.

Operation

Impacts would be similar to those discussed in the 2010 Final EIS. Similar to the 2010 Final EIS, an analysis was made assuming that incoming Marines and dependents would use the recreational resources at AAFB wherever the cantonment/family housing would be constructed. Impacts would be less than those impacts anticipated in the 2010 Final EIS due to the significantly reduced number of users.

Recreational resources at AAFB, including swimming at Tarague Beach and Sirena Beach, may be near carrying capacity. The long-term addition of potential users could result in further congestion of recreation resources at AAFB and other sites on Guam. However, the construction of recreational facilities described in Section 4.3.7.1 of the 2010 Final EIS would ensure that the addition of approximately 5,000 Marines and approximately 1,300 dependents to AAFB would not accelerate the deterioration of the existing recreational resources at AAFB and other sites on Guam. Therefore, direct and indirect long-term impacts to recreational resources would be less than significant.

Alternative C would have a substantially reduced level of impact compared to Alternative D, since it does not have any significant impacts to recreational resources.

4.3.8 Terrestrial Biological Resources

4.3.8.1 Affected Environment

The affected environment for terrestrial biological resources associated with the AAFB cantonment and housing alternative (Alternative C) is consistent with the affected environment description in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 10: Terrestrial Biological Resources, Section 10.1.3.1: Andersen AFB, pages 10-16 to 10-31), and is summarized below for reference. This description of the affected environment is supplemented and updated with new information regarding biological surveys within the project areas conducted after the 2010 Final EIS. The proposed reduction in the number of relocating Marines and dependents under the 2012 Roadmap Adjustments does not alter the description of the affected environment for terrestrial biological resources, but it would reduce some potential impacts to terrestrial biological resources as described in the analysis of environmental consequences for Alternative C below. In addition, the biological resources affected environment described in this section includes areas associated with the development of infrastructure common to all alternatives (e.g., off-site utilities).

<u>Vegetation Communities</u>

Vegetation communities on AAFB have been mapped in detail (AAFB 2008b). This mapping was field-verified in 2012 for changes in the occurrence of vegetation communities in that portion of AAFB proposed for use as the cantonment and housing area under Alternative C (see Figure 4.1.8-2). The 2008 mapping was found to accurately represent current vegetation communities in the project areas (NAVFAC Pacific 2013a). Descriptions of the vegetation community types can be found in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 10: Terrestrial Biological Resources, Section 10.1.3.1: Andersen AFB, pages 10-16 to 10-19). Vegetation communities in other areas required to support the proposed cantonment and housing (e.g., utility corridors) are shown in Figure 4.1.8-2. The mapped community types in these areas have not changed since the 2010 Final EIS. Utility corridors shown on Figures 4.1.8-2, 2.3-5, and 2.3-12 follow roadways, are in high-use areas on developed land, or are in areas with small amounts of herbaceous-scrub vegetation.

<u>Terrestrial Conservation Areas</u>

Much of the undeveloped area of AAFB is within the established Overlay Refuge (see Figure 4.1.8-3). Additional information on Overlay Refuge lands and other terrestrial conservation areas on AAFB within the vicinity of the impacted areas of Alternative C (e.g., HMU) is provided in Section 3.8.1.2 of this SEIS and the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 10: Terrestrial Biological Resources, Section 10.1.1.3: Special-Status Species, pages 10-8 to 10-9).

Wildlife - Native Species

The presence of migratory birds and other native wildlife species on AAFB applicable to this alternative was described previously in Section 4.1.8.1.

Special-Status Species: Federal ESA-Listed and Proposed Species

One federal ESA-listed (Mariana fruit bat) and two proposed endangered species (Mariana eight-spot butterfly and *Eugenia bryanii*) occur within the proposed project areas in central and eastern AAFB (Table 4.3.8-1 and Figure 4.1.8-5). Although "suitable habitat" for special-status species is present within the Alternative C project areas, the brown treesnake, the primary factor in the extirpation of special-status wildlife species on Guam and one of the largest obstacles to achieving recovery of special-status species, is still considered abundant and widespread on Guam. Until brown treesnakes are suppressed or removed from at least targeted areas on Guam, the habitat is not in a suitable condition to support the survival of special-status species due to current snake abundance on Guam (e.g., Guam Micronesian kingfisher, Guam rail, Mariana crow) (USFWS 2010a).

A brief summary of each species is provided below, including new information about each species within the project area since the completion of the 2010 Final EIS. Further detail is provided in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 10: Terrestrial Biological Resources, Section 10.1.3.1: Andersen AFB, pages 10-24 to 10-31).

Table 4.3.8-1. Distribution of Special-Status Species in Central and Eastern AAFB

Name	*Status**		*Habitat*	*Known to Occur†*	*Comments**
	ESA[d]	*Guam[j]*			
Mammals					
Mariana fruit bat[a, c, m, r, s, t, z]	T	E	Limestone forest, coastal forest, and coconut plantations.	Yes	Few individuals occur throughout AAFB; no known colonial roost sites; recovery habitat present.
Birds					
Mariana swiftlet[a, m]	E	E	Limestone cliffs with caves for roosting and nesting; forages over forest and grasslands.	No	NR; One nest/roost cave at Ritidian Point that was abandoned in late 1970s.
Mariana crow[u, z]	E	E	All forests with a preference for native limestone forest.	No	Extirpated from Guam – last seen on AAFB in 2012; recovery habitat present.
Guam rail[w, z]	E	E	Secondary habitats, some use of savanna and limestone forests.	No	Extirpated from the wild on Guam by 1985; recovery habitat present.
Guam Micronesian kingfisher[v, z]	E	E	Forest and scrub with a preference for native limestone forest.	No	Extirpated from the wild on Guam by 1988; recovery habitat present.
Micronesian starling[a, k, m]	-	E	All habitats but higher density in developed areas.	Yes	Present in the housing area and occasionally observed throughout AAFB.
White-throated ground dove[b, m, n]	-	E	Prefers native limestone and ravine forests	No	Rare observations within the MSA.
Reptiles					
Green and hawksbill sea turtles[a, m]	T E	T E	Suitable beaches for basking and nesting.	No	Only occur on Tarague beach.
Slevin's skink[aa]	PE	E	Within leaf litter in mid-elevation closed humid and montane forests.	No	NR during 2010 and 2012 surveys. Slevin's skink has not been recorded on Guam since 1945 and is believed to be extirpated from Guam.
Moth skink[j, k, l, m]	-	E	Forest areas with large tree trunks.	Yes	Reported in 2009 at one location in proposed utilities area.

Table 4.3.8-1. Distribution of Special-Status Species in Central and Eastern AAFB

Name	*Status**		*Habitat*	*Known to Occur†*	*Comments**
	ESA[d]	*Guam*[j]			
Pacific slender-toed gecko[j, k, l, m]	-	E	Forest edge.	No	Observed in the HMU.
Invertebrates					
Mariana eight-spot butterfly[h, i, k, m, n, o, aa]	PE	-	Intact limestone forest with host plants.	Yes	Host plants, eggs and larvae observed in Tarague Basin during 2013 surveys of project areas.
Mariana wandering butterfly[o, x, aa]	PE	-	Larvae feed on one known host plant species found in native limestone forest habitat.	No	Has not been seen on Guam since 1979 and considered extirpated; single remaining population occurs on Rota, CNMI; host plants observed within impacted areas of AAFB.
Guam tree snail[a, e, m, o, aa]	PE	E	Cool shaded forested areas with high humidity.	No	NR in impacted areas; not observed during 2013 surveys of project areas; observed in Tarague Basin during 2011 surveys.
Humped tree snail[a, f, m, aa]	PE	E			
Fragile tree snail[a, g, m, aa]	PE	E			
Plants					
Serianthes tree[a, b, c, m, p, z]	E	E	Limestone and ravine forests.	No	NR in impacted areas; recovery habitat present.
Heritiera tree[a, b, m, aa]	PE	E	Limestone forest.	No	NR in impacted areas; scattered groups of trees in eastern cliffline areas and in the central portion of the base.
Tabernaemontana rotensis[l, m, q]	PT	SOGCN	Native limestone forest.	Yes	Present within impacted areas.
Cycas micronesica[b, i, k, y, aa]	PT	SOGCN	Limestone areas, ravine forests, and savanna summits.	Yes	NR during 2010 and 2012 surveys; individuals observed adjacent to impacted areas during previous utility project.
Bulbophyllum guamense[aa]	PE	-	Lowland/limestone forests.	No	No known individuals within project areas.
Eugenia bryanii[aa, bb]	PE	-	Windy exposed coastal clifflines in lowland/limestone forests.	No	Currently, *E. bryanii* is known from 6 occurrences on Guam. One individual was observed in July 2014 to the west of the AAFB flightline.
Maesa walkeri[aa]	PE	-	Lowland/limestone forests.	No	No known individuals within project areas.
Nervilia jacksoniae[aa]	PE	-	Lowland/limestone forests.	No	No known individuals within project areas.
Psychotria malaspinae[aa]	PE	-	Lowland/limestone forests.	No	No known individuals within project areas.
Solanum guamense[aa]	PE	-	Lowland/limestone forests.	No	No known individuals within project areas.
Tinospora homosepala[aa]	PE	-	Lowland/limestone forests.	No	No known individuals within project areas.
Tuberolabium guamense[aa]	PE	-	Lowland/limestone forests.	No	No known individuals within project areas.

Legend: - = not listed, E = endangered, NR = not reported, PE = proposed endangered, PT = proposed threatened, T = threatened; SOGCN = Species of Greatest Conservation Need. †Occurrence within AAFB cantonment/family housing or utility project areas.

Sources: [a]Wiles *et al.* 1995; [b]GDAWR 2006; USFWS [c]2010a, [d]2011, [e]2012a, [f]2012b, [g]2012c, [h]2012d; [i]NAVFAC Pacific 2013a; [j]GovGuam 2009; NAVFAC Pacific [k]2010a, [l]2010b; [m]JRM 2013; [n]NAVFAC Marianas 2013b; [o]UoG 2014; [p]USFWS 1994; [q]UoG 2007; [r]JRM *et al.* 2012a; [s]JRM *et al.* 2012b; [t]AAFB 2008b; [u]USFWS 2005; [v]USFWS 2008; [w]USFWS 2009b, BirdLife International 2013; [x]USFWS 2012e; [y]NAVFAC Marianas 2013a; [z]USFWS 2010b; [aa]USFWS 2014a, 2014b; [bb]Personal communication from J. Farley, NAVFAC Marianas, to R. Spaulding, Cardno, regarding *Eugenia bryanii* observation at AAFB, October 29, 2014.

MARIANA FRUIT BAT. The occurrence of this species on AAFB is described in Section 4.1.8.1 and observations are shown on Figure 4.1.8-5. Fruit bat recovery habitat was described by the USFWS in the BO for the Guam and CNMI Military Relocation (USFWS 2010a) and includes the following vegetation types (based on vegetation mapping by the USFS [2006]) for foraging, roosting, and breeding: limestone forest, coconut plantation, ravine forest, and groves of *Casuarina equisetifolia*. Fruit bat recovery habitat is found within proposed project impacted areas associated with Alternative C (see Figure 3.8.3-1).

Recent observations were of single flying and (in a few cases) roosting fruit bats and were most commonly observed in three general regions on AAFB as shown in Figure 4.1.8-5: the cliffline extending from above the CATM Range east to Pati Point; in or near the MSA; and in the vicinity of the HMU (JRM *et al.* 2012a, 2012b). High and medium priority fruit bat roosting habitat as defined in the AAFB *Mariana Fruit Bat Management Plan* are depicted in Figure 4.1.8-5. These areas are based on the location of historic colony roost locations on AAFB and current habitat conditions (AAFB 2008b).

MARIANA SWIFTLET. Although AAFB contains potentially suitable swiftlet foraging habitat, the only known occupied nest/roost caves on Guam are located on NAVMAG more than 20 miles (32 km) south of AAFB. A previously used Mariana swiftlet nest/roost cave is known from Ritidian Point approximately 2 miles (3.2 km) north of the proposed Alternative 3 and support areas; this cave was abandoned by the late 1970s (USFWS 1991). Given that swiftlets forage within 1-3 miles (1.5-5 km) of their nest/roost caves (Jenkins 1983), it is highly unlikely that individuals from the only known population on Guam 20 miles (32 km) away would occur within AAFB. Therefore, as the Mariana swiftlet is not found within the impacted areas associated with Alternative C, this species is not addressed further.

MARIANA CROW. Since 2009, the Mariana crow population on Guam consisted only of two males on AAFB, occurring primarily within the MSA (USFWS 2009c). However, as of 2012, the Mariana crow is considered extirpated in the wild on Guam (Personal communication via letter from USFWS, Pacific Islands Fish and Wildlife Office, Honolulu, HI regarding the DON NOI for Proposed Placement of LFTRC on Guam NWR; December 7, 2012). The closest population of crows is on the island of Rota, approximately 56 miles (90 km) north of Guam. Crows in northern Guam used primary limestone forest for nesting, with nests exclusively in native trees. They have been observed foraging in both primary and secondary limestone forests and tangantangan (USFWS 2005). Crow recovery habitat is found within proposed project impacted areas on Finegayan and in support areas on AAFB and adjacent lands (see Figure 3.8.3-1).

GUAM RAIL. The Guam rail has been extirpated in the wild on Guam since 1985 and exists primarily in captivity on Guam and in mainland zoos. Experimental populations of Guam rails were introduced onto Rota, CNMI in 1989 and onto Cocos Island, off the southern coast of Guam, in 2011 (USFWS 2009b; BirdLife International 2013). The Guam rail prefers edge habitats, especially grassy or secondary vegetation areas which provide good cover; mature forest is deemed only marginal for the Guam rail (USFWS 2009b). Rail recovery habitat within the proposed impacted areas associated with Alternative C includes secondary limestone forest, herbaceous scrub, coconut forest, and tangantangan (see Figure 3.8.3-2).

GUAM MICRONESIAN KINGFISHER. The Guam Micronesian kingfisher was extirpated in the wild by 1988 and is now found only in captivity on Guam and at mainland zoos (USFWS 2008b). Kingfishers utilized a wide variety of habitats including primary and secondary limestone forest, strand forest, coconut forest, edge habitats, and forest openings, but mature forests with tree cavities suitable for nesting may be an important requirement for kingfisher reproduction (USFWS 2008b). Kingfisher recovery habitat within

the proposed impacted areas associated with Alternative C includes primary and secondary limestone forest, coconut forest, and tangantangan (see Figure 3.8.3-1).

SEA TURTLES. Green sea turtle nesting is documented on AAFB at Tarague Beach to the north of the proposed impacted areas (see Figure 4.1.8-5). A total of 49 green sea turtle nests were recorded between Mergagan and Tagua Point from 2005 to 2010, varying from 0 to 11 nests per year. The hawksbill sea turtle has not been definitively determined to nest on Guam (JRM 2013). No sea turtle nesting beaches are within the vicinity of proposed impacted areas associated with Alternative C.

SLEVIN'S SKINK. Originally found on Guam, Cocos Island, Rota, Tinian, Guguan, Alamagan, Asuncion, and Maug, it is now limited to Cocos Island, Sarigan, Guguan, Alamagan, Pagan, and Asuncion. Slevin's skink has not been recorded on Guam since 1945 and is believed to be extirpated from Guam; it is now known to occur only on Cocos Island (an atoll south of Guam) (USFWS 2014a). There are no records of the species within the impacted areas of AAFB. Therefore, as Slevin's skink is not found within the impacted areas of Alternative C, this species is not addressed further.

MARIANA EIGHT-SPOT BUTTERFLY. Mariana eight-spot butterflies and host plants have been reported within the northern portion of the project impacted areas, north of North Ramp, and further north within Tarague Basin (see Figure 4.1.8-5) (JRM 2013; NAVFAC Marianas 2013b; NAVFAC Pacific 2013a; UoG 2014).

MARIANA WANDERING BUTTERFLY. The Mariana wandering butterfly has not been seen on Guam since 1979 and considered extirpated; a single remaining population occurs on Rota, CNMI (USFWS 2013). The only species known to be a Mariana wandering butterfly host plant (*Maytenus thompsonii*) is a common shrub of limestone forests on Guam and has been observed within the impacted areas associated with Alternative C (see Figures 4.1.8-4 and 4.1.8-5) (Moore and McMakin 2001; UoG 2014).

Tree Snails. During surveys conducted in 2011, one colony of Guam tree snails and fragile tree snails was observed in backstrand and *Neisosperma* forest vegetation at the east end of Tarague Basin to the north of the impacted areas (see Figure 4.1.8-5) (NAVFAC Marianas 2013b). No tree snails were observed within the impacted areas associated with Alternative C during 2013 surveys conducted for this SEIS (UoG 2014). Therefore, as tree snails are not found within the impacted areas of Alternative C, these species are not addressed further.

SERIANTHES TREE. The only known locations of *Serianthes* on Guam are outside of the impacted lands considered under this alternative: a single tree at NWF and two saplings at Tarague Basin (JRM 2013). However, recovery habitat does occur within the impacted areas of AAFB (see Figure 3.8.3-2).

HERITIERA LONGIPETIOLATA. This tree is found in crevices of rough limestone in primary limestone forest on the eastern side of AAFB along eastern escarpments and in the north-central area of AAFB (see Figure 4.1.8-5). Three mature trees are present just outside the proposed north-central project footprint (north of North Ramp); none have been recorded within the Alternative C impacted areas (AAFB 2008b; NAVFAC Pacific 2010, 2013a; USFWS 2014b). Therefore, as *H. longipetiolata* is not found within the impacted areas of Alternative C, this species is not addressed further.

TABERNAEMONTANA ROTENSIS. The distribution of this species was evaluated on AAFB in 2007 (UoG 2007). Over 21,000 *T. rotensis* individuals were found throughout AAFB at 265 mapped locations, primarily in the central portion of the base and near the limestone cliffs in the northeast (see Figure 4.1.8-2). The species is present in the proposed cantonment/family housing and water well development areas (AAFB 2008b; NAVFAC Pacific 2010, 2013a; USFWS 2014b).

CYCAS MICRONESICA. The cycad is found in many limestone forests throughout Guam, including AAFB, and is proposed as an endangered species under the ESA because of the Asian cycad scale insect that is devastating the species. A number of individual cycads were observed and transplanted during the construction of a utility corridor along the southern boundary of Alternative C near North Ramp on AAFB. Therefore, there is a high potential for *Cycas* to occur in adjacent similar habitat within the impacted area of Alternative C (NAVFAC Marianas 2013a) (see Figure 4.1.8-2).

BULBOPHYLLUM GUAMENSE. An epiphyte in the orchid family, this species occurs in mat-like formations on tree branches of coastal lowland/limestone forests. Currently there are 8 known occurrences on Guam, totaling fewer than 250 individuals (USFWS 2014a, 2014b). There are no records of the species within the impacted areas of AAFB (USFWS 2014b). Therefore, as *B. guamense* is not found within the impacted areas of Alternative C, this species is not addressed further.

EUGENIA BRYANII. A perennial shrub in the myrtle family, the species is known only from the island of Guam. Historically, *E. bryanii* is known from windy exposed coastal clifflines and along the Pigua River, in lowland/limestone forests. Currently, *E. bryanii* is known from 6 occurrences totaling fewer than 420 individuals (USFWS 2014a, 2014b). Only one occurrence is within the proposed project areas – one individual plant was observed in July 2014 to the west of the southern end of the AAFB flightline (Figure 4.1.8-5) (Personal communication from J. Farley, NAVFAC Marianas, to R. Spaulding, Cardno, regarding *Eugenia bryanii* observation at AAFB, 29 October 2014).

MAESA WALKERI. A shrub or small tree in the primrose family typically found in limestone forests, this species is known from only two individuals on Guam – one individual on Mt. Lamlam and one individual on Mt. Almagosa (USFWS 2014a). There are no records of the species within the impacted areas of AAFB (USFWS 2014b). Therefore, as *M. walkeri* is not found within the impacted areas of Alternative C, this species is not addressed further.

NERVILIA JACKSONIAE. A small herb in the orchid family, this species is found in lowland/limestone forests. On Guam, *N. jacksoniae* is known from 2 occurrences totaling fewer than 200 individuals: one occurrence near the UoG campus and 1 occurrence to the northwest of Tarague Beach (see Figure 4.1.8-5) (USFWS 2014a, 2014b). There are no records of the species within the impacted areas of AAFB (USFWS 2014b). Therefore, as *N. jacksoniae* is not found within the impacted areas of Alternative C, this species is not addressed further.

PSYCHOTRIA MALASPINAE. A shrub or small tree in the coffee family, this species is found in lowland/limestone forests. Currently, *P. malaspinae* is known from five occurrences: one individual at Ritidian Point within the Guam NWR, one individual at Pågat Point, one individual at the base of Mt. Almagosa, and two individuals at NWF (USFWS 2014a, 2014b). None of these individuals have been observed within the last 5 years. A specimen collected from the Ritidian NWR in August 2013 is currently pending identification (USFWS 2014a). There are no records of the species within the impacted areas of AAFB (USFWS 2014b). Therefore, as *P. malaspinae* is not found within the impacted areas of Alternative C, this species is not addressed further.

SOLANUM GUAMENSE. A small shrub in the nightshade family that occurs within limestone forests. Currently, *S. guamense* is known from a single occurrence of one individual on Guam (USFWS 2014a). There are no records of the species within the impacted areas of AAFB (USFWS 2014b). Therefore, as *S. guamense* is not found within the impacted areas of Alternative C, this species is not addressed further.

TINOSPORA HOMOSEPALA. A vine in the moonseed family found in limestone forests. Currently, *T. homosepala* is known from 3 occurrences totaling approximately 300 individuals: one occurrence on the

western side of Asan Ridge; a second occurrence near the War in the Pacific Historical Park; and a third occurrence on the cliff face at Hagåtña (USFWS 2014a, 2014b). There are no records of the species within the impacted areas of AAFB (USFWS 2014b). Therefore, as *T. homosepala* is not found within the impacted areas of Alternative C, this species is not addressed further.

TUBEROLABIUM GUAMENSE. An epiphyte in the orchid family found in limestone forests. Currently, *T. guamense* is known from three occurrences on Guam: two occurrences within the NAVMAG and one in the northeastern area of Finegayan (see Figure 4.1.8-4) (NAVFAC Pacific 2010; USFWS 2014a, 2014b). There are no records of the species within the impacted areas of AAFB (USFWS 2014b). Therefore, as *T. guamense* is not found within the impacted areas of Alternative C, this species is not addressed further.

Special-Status Species: Guam-Listed Species and SOGCN

Two Guam-listed endangered species (Micronesian starling and moth skink) occur within the proposed project areas in central and eastern AAFB (see Table 4.3.8-1 and Figures 4.1.8-2 and 4.1.8-5); those species that are Guam-listed or Guam SOGCN that are also federally listed or proposed for listing under the ESA were discussed previously.

MICRONESIAN STARLING. The starling is present in the housing area at AAFB (JRM 2013; J. Savidge, Colorado State University, personal communication to G. Metzler, Cardno TEC, May 23, 2013) and has also been observed occasionally throughout AAFB (NAVFAC Pacific 2010; JRM *et al.* 2012d; JRM 2013) (see Figure 4.1.8-5).

WHITE-THROATED GROUND DOVE. Although the white-throated ground dove is considered extirpated from Guam due to the brown treesnake (GDAWR 2006), it is seen on very rare occasions on AAFB, primarily within the MSA and in the southeastern corner of AAFB (JRM *et al.* 2012a, 2012b; NAVFAC Marianas 2013b; UoG 2014). Observed individuals are thought to be transients from Rota (GDAWR 2006; NAVFAC Marianas 2013b) and a resident or breeding population does not occur on Guam. The white-throated ground dove was not seen or heard during surveys of the action area in 2009, 2012, and 2013 (NAVFAC Pacific 2010, 2013a, 2013b; UoG 2014). Therefore, as the white-throated ground dove is not found within the impacted areas of Alternative C, this species are not addressed further.

MOTH SKINK AND PACIFIC SLENDER-TOED GECKO. Although both species have been observed within AAFB, only the moth skink has been observed within proposed project impacted areas along the southern boundary of the base (see Figure 4.1.8-5) (NAVFAC Pacific 2010). Moth skinks and slender-toed geckos have also been observed by USGS biologists within the HMU (R. Reed, USGS Brown Treesnake Project, personal communication, April 24, 2013). Based on surveys within proposed impacted areas on AAFB in support of the 2010 Final EIS and this SEIS (NAVFAC Pacific 2010, 2013a), there are no known occurrences of the Pacific slender-toed gecko within the Alternative C impacted areas. Proposed water well utilities would avoid the HMU where the Pacific slender-toed gecko is known to be present. Therefore, as the Pacific slender-toed gecko is not found within the impacted areas of the AAFB Cantonment/Family Housing Alternative, this species is not addressed further.

4.3.8.2 Environmental Consequences

Construction

Vegetation. The vegetation communities that would be impacted during proposed facility and infrastructure construction activities under Alternative C are shown within the impact footprint in Figure 4.1.8-2. Under Alternative C, 138 acres (56 ha) of primary limestone forest and 1,039 acres (420 ha) of secondary limestone forest would be removed during proposed construction activities (Table 4.3.8-2),

primarily associated with the cantonment and housing activities on AAFB. Approximately 89 acres (36 ha) of other plant communities, primarily herbaceous scrub, and 771 acres (312 ha) of developed areas would also be impacted.

Table 4.3.8-2. Direct Construction-Related Impacts to Vegetation Communities with Implementation of Cantonment/Family Housing Alternative C

Project Component	*Vegetation Community (acres [ha])*							
	PLF	*SLF*	*TT*	*HS*	*CF*	*CP*	*Dev*	*Total*
AAFB cantonment and family housing	136.5 (55.2)	967.9 (391.7)	0	71.9 (29.1)	0	0	642.4 (260.0)	**1,818.7 (736.0)**
Utility corridor specific to Alternative C	0.2 (<0.1)	7.8 (3.2)	0	2.2 (0.8)	0.2 (0.1)	0.1 (<0.1)	11.0 (4.5)	**21.5 (8.7)**
Utility corridors and water well areas common to Alternatives A-E	1.5 (0.6)	63.0 (25.5)	4.5 (1.8)	9.6 (3.9)	0	0	89.9 (36.4)	**162.5 (65.8)**
High School/ Middle School Expansions	0	0	0.3 (0.1)	0	0	0	27.7 (11.2)	**28.0 (11.3)**
Total	**138.2 (55.9)**	**1,038.7 (420.3)**	**4.8 (1.9)**	**83.7 (33.9)**	**0.2 (0.1)**	**0.1 (<0.1)**	**771.0 (312.0)**	**2,030.7 (821.8)**

Legend: PLF = primary limestone forest; SLF = secondary limestone forest; TT =tangantangan; HS = herbaceous scrub; CF = *Casuarina* forest; CP = coconut plantation; Dev = developed.

Native limestone forest, both primary and secondary, has been significantly reduced on Guam due to past and ongoing actions including extensive disturbance during and after WWII, widespread planting of non-native species; and impacts from non-native ungulates; development; fire; and deforestation. As stated in Section 3.8.1.1, limestone forests on Guam are important since they retain the functional ecological components of native forest that provide important habitat for the majority of Guam's native species, including ESA-listed, ESA-proposed, and Guam-listed species and Guam SOGCN, as well as maintaining water quality and reducing fire risk. Non-native forest communities (e.g., tangantangan, *Vitex*) significantly alter the forest structure, composition, and resilience to other disturbance processes and do not provide the conditions suitable for native flora and fauna species to persist (Morton *et al.* 2000; GDAWR 2006; Guam Department of Agriculture 2010; JRM 2013).

Of the 18,538 acres (7,502 ha) of primary and secondary limestone forest found on Guam, approximately 13,110 acres (5,305 ha) are found primarily within AAFB, Finegayan, and the NAVMAG (USFS 2006). Under Alternative C, approximately 138 acres (56 ha) of primary limestone forest and 1,039 acres (420 ha) of secondary limestone forest would be removed (Table 4.3.8-2). Therefore, given the importance of limestone forest habitat for native species and the continuing loss of native limestone forest across Guam, the conversion of 1,177 acres (476 ha) of limestone forest on AAFB to developed area would be a significant but mitigable impact to the regional vegetation community and its function.

The following BMPs and potential mitigation measures may be implemented to avoid, reduce, and mitigate potential direct, long-term impacts of proposed construction activities on vegetation communities with implementation of Alternative C. Final mitigation measures will be identified in the ROD after resource agency consultations are completed.

Best Management Practices

- *HACCP Plan*. See Section 4.1.8.2 under Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of HACCP planning.
- *Biosecurity Outreach and Education*. See Section 4.1.8.2 under Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of biosecurity outreach and education.

- *Contractor Education Program*. See Section 4.1.8.2 under Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of the contractor education program.
- *Onsite Vegetation Waste Management Procedures*. See Section 4.1.8.2 under Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of the vegetation waste management procedures.
- *DON Guam Landscaping Guidelines*. See Section 4.1.8.2 under Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of landscaping guidelines.
- *Contractor Plans and Specifications*. All construction would occur within the limits of construction shown in the project figures.

Potential Mitigation Measures

To mitigate for significant impacts to limestone forest, the DON proposes to implement forest enhancement on a minimum of 1,177 acres (476 ha) limestone forest. Forest enhancement would include but is not limited to the following actions:

- Ungulate management consisting of exclusion fencing and active control (i.e. trapping, snaring, shooting) with the goal of eradication within the fenced areas.
- Non-native, invasive vegetation removal.
- Propagation, planting, and establishment of native species that are characteristic of native limestone forest habitats (e.g., *A. mariannensis, G. mariannae, F. prolixa, M. citrifolia, W. elliptica*).

The degradation and loss of primary limestone and other forest habitats resulting from ungulate damage and invasion by alien plant species has substantially diminished the extent of habitat for native species in the Mariana archipelago. The anticipated benefit of implementing these mitigation measures is improved habitat quality for native flora and fauna, including special-status species. Forest enhancement would also support natural regeneration and seed propagation, reduce erosion, and increase water retention (i.e., reduces fire risk).

Terrestrial Conservation Areas. The only terrestrial conservation area within the impacted areas of Alternative C is Overlay Refuge (see Figure 4.1.8-3). Overlay Refuge lands were established for the purpose of conserving and protecting ESA-listed species and other native flora and fauna, maintaining native ecosystems, and the conserving native biological diversity, recognizing that the primary purpose of lands within the Overlay Refuge is to support the national defense missions of the Navy and Air Force.

Under Alternative C, approximately 894 acres (362 ha) of Overlay Refuge lands would be impacted (Table 4.3.8-3), or 4.1% of the total Overlay Refuge lands on Guam. This area overlaps with the vegetation communities discussed previously. The majority (845 acres [342 ha]) is associated with the cantonment and housing component within AAFB and is predominantly primary and secondary limestone forest (Table 4.3.8-3 and Figure 4.1.8-2). Therefore, because proposed construction activities would convert 894 acres (362 ha) of Overlay Refuge lands to developed areas, this would be a significant loss to the conservation function of these lands and implementation of Alternative C would result in significant but mitigable impacts to terrestrial conservation areas.

Table 4.3.8-3. Direct Construction-Related Impacts to Overlay Refuge with Implementation of Cantonment/Family Housing Alternative C

Project Component	*Overlay Refuge (acres [ha])*					
	PLF	*SLF*	*HS*	*CP*	*Dev*	*Total*
AAFB cantonment and housing	116.9 (47.3)	621.1 (251.3)	29.1 (11.8)	0	77.6 (31.4)	**844.7 (341.8)**
Utility corridor specific to Alternative C	0	4.1 (1.7)	0	0.1 (<0.1)	0.1 (<0.1)	**4.3 (1.7)**
Utility corridors and water well areas common to Alternatives A-E	0	36.7 (14.9)	0	0	8.1 (3.3)	**44.8 (18.2)**
Total Overlay Refuge Impacted	**116.9 (47.3)**	**661.9 (267.9)**	**29.1 (11.8)**	**0.1 (<0.1)**	**85.8 (34.7)**	**893.8 (361.7)**

Legend: PLF = primary limestone forest; SLF = secondary limestone forest; TT =tangantangan; HS = herbaceous scrub; CF = *Casuarina* forest; CP = coconut plantation; Dev = developed.

The following BMPs and potential mitigation measures may be implemented to avoid, reduce, and mitigate potential direct, long-term impacts of proposed construction activities on terrestrial conservation areas with implementation of Alternative C. Final mitigation measures will be identified in the ROD after resource agency consultations are completed.

Best Management Practices

The same BMPs discussed previously under *Vegetation* would be implemented for terrestrial conservation areas.

Potential Mitigation Measures

To mitigate for significant impacts to terrestrial conservation areas, the DON would submit a proposal to CNO Energy and Environmental Readiness Division to designate an ERA on the NAVMAG to conserve native limestone forest in southern Guam which provides habitat for special-status species. The DON has defined an ERA as a physical area or biological unit in which current natural conditions are maintained insofar as possible. These conditions are ordinarily achieved by allowing natural, physical, and biological processes to prevail without human intervention. However, under unusual circumstances, deliberate manipulation (e.g., removal or control of invasive species) may be utilized to maintain the unique feature that the ERA was established to protect (NAVFAC 1996). The proposed NAVMAG ERA would encompass approximately 553 acres (234 ha). Although the proposed NAVMAG ERA is currently part of the Overlay Refuge, implementation of these potential mitigation measures would provide an increased level of protection by further ensuring this area is maintained in natural and near natural conditions and to have available such areas for research and scientific manipulation (NAVFAC 1996; NAVFAC Marianas 2010).

In addition, the DON proposes to submit a proposal to CNO Energy and Environmental Readiness Division to expand the existing Orote ERA by approximately 32 acres (13 ha) of terrestrial habitat. The Final Orote ERA Expansion proposal was completed FY 2013 and will be submitted for approval in 2014.

Wildlife - Native Species. Native bird species reported for AAFB are predominantly migratory shorebird species and primarily use open areas such as grassy fields. The proposed construction at AAFB and support areas would not reduce the amount of these open space areas. The conversion of forested areas to open areas and the proposed construction for utility corridors would result in additional open space. The loss of woody vegetation would result in the loss of nesting areas for the yellow bittern, but this loss

would not result in significant adverse effects on the bittern population on Guam because suitable nesting habitat occurs throughout the island. Short-term construction noise may temporarily impact suitable habitat for some birds in the vicinity of the construction areas, but they would relocate to other open and forested areas on AAFB, and could return to the area following construction. Implementation of Alternative C would not have a significant adverse effect on a population of any migratory bird species or other native wildlife species. Non-listed native reptiles are abundant throughout Guam and impacts to vegetation communities under Alternative C would result in less than significant impacts to non-listed native reptile populations.

Therefore, as presented above, long-term, direct impacts to populations of native wildlife species would not result because these species are abundant in surrounding areas and could repopulate portions of suitable habitat within the affected area after construction. Therefore, direct impacts to native wildlife would be less than significant with implementation of proposed construction activities associated with Alternative C.

Proposed construction activities and associated movement of materials onto and off of Guam could increase the potential for the spread of existing or introduction of new non-native invasive species. To prevent the inadvertent spread of non-native species on Guam or to other locations off of Guam, the DON would implement standard biosecurity measures (e.g., HACCP, brown treesnake interdiction measures, coconut rhinoceros beetle vegetation management procedures, outreach/education, and monitoring to evaluate effectiveness of HACCP) into construction protocols, procedures, and activities.

The following BMPs would be implemented to avoid and minimize potential direct, long-term impacts of proposed construction activities on native wildlife with implementation of Alternative C.

Best Management Practices

- *HACCP Plan*. See Section 4.1.8.2 under *Construction, Vegetation* for a detailed description of HACCP planning.
- *Biosecurity Outreach and Education*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of biosecurity outreach and education.
- *Contractor Education Program*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of the contractor education program.
- *Brown Treesnake Interdiction*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Wildlife - Native Species* for a detailed description of the brown treesnake interdiction program.

With implementation of these BMPs, including development of HACCP plans and ongoing implementation of standard DON biosecurity protocols regarding detection and management of non-native species (e.g., coconut rhinoceros beetle), the risk of the introduction and establishment of new or spread of existing non-native species on Guam is substantially reduced. Therefore, there would be less than significant impacts to native wildlife species related to the potential introduction and establishment of non-native species with implementation of proposed construction activities associated with Alternative C.

Damage of forested areas, particularly primary and secondary limestone forests, by non-native ungulates (i.e., deer and pigs) is a serious concern on Guam. Under Alternative C, removal of large amounts of secondary limestone forest currently used by ungulates would displace and concentrate ungulates into adjacent areas, resulting in even higher densities and potentially greater habitat damage. Potential impacts from changes in ungulate densities from construction projects within the

same or similar habitat areas as proposed in this SEIS were addressed in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 10: Terrestrial Biological Resources, Section 10.2.2.1: North, page 10-115).

The implementation of the potential mitigation measures under the *Vegetation* section above would also benefit native wildlife species. In particular, the objectives of ungulate management, control/suppression of invasive plants, and outplanting of native species proposed under the forest enhancement mitigation measures.

Special-Status Species: Federal ESA-Listed and Proposed Species

MARIANA FRUIT BAT. Approximately 1,159 acres (469 ha) of Mariana fruit bat recovery habitat would be removed due to proposed construction activities at AAFB under Alternative C (Table 4.3.8-4). This area is included in the impacts to vegetation and Overlay Refuge lands discussed above. See Section 3.8.3.2 for a discussion of recovery habitat and its use as a criterion for assessing impacts to ESA-listed species.

Table 4.3.8-4. Summary of Permanent Construction-Related Impacts to Mariana Fruit Bat Recovery Habitat with Implementation of Cantonment/Family Housing **Alternative C**

Project Component	***Recovery Habitat (acres [ha])***
AAFB cantonment and housing	1,110.0 (449.2)
Utility corridor specific to Alternative C	4.9 (2.0)
Utility corridors and water well areas common to Alternatives A-E	43.9 (17.8)
Total Recovery Habitat Impacted	**1,158.8 (469.0)**

Additional potential direct impacts to the Mariana fruit bat from construction activities are based on the distances from those activities that are likely to cause disturbance to this species (e.g., noise, human activity, lighting). The evaluation of fruit bat disturbance is based on the approach used by USFWS in previous ESA section 7 formal consultations and associated BOs (e.g., USFWS 2006b, 2010a). These distances are: roosting habitat within 492 feet (150 m) and foraging habitat within 328 feet (100 m) from the activity (Wiles, personal communication 2006 and Janeke, personal communication 2006, respectively, as cited in USFWS 2006b).

The species is currently limited to the few areas on Guam away from human activities and with suitable habitat, primarily on federal lands on NAVMAG and AAFB (JRM *et al.* 2012a, 2012b; JRM 2013; A. Brooke, NAVFAC Marianas, personal communication). Although it appears that fruit bats are frequently observed within the proposed Alternative C impacted area to the north and southwest of North Ramp (see Figure 4.1.8-5), the clusters of fruit bat detections are an artifact of the number of station count surveys conducted in that particular location. No more than two fruit bats have been observed in flight during each detection during recent surveys at AAFB (JRM *et al.* 2012b, c, d). However, illegal hunting, loss and degradation of native forest, predation by the brown treesnake, and the increased extirpation risk owing to the high vulnerability of very small populations continue to impact the potential recovery of the species on Guam (USFWS 2010a; JRM 2013). Based on the equilibrium/carrying capacity of snakes on Guam (Rodda and Savidge 2007), implementation of the proposed action is not expected to increase the likelihood of predation by the brown treesnake on Mariana fruit bats.

Although the loss of 1,159 acres (469 ha) of fruit bat recovery habitat on Guam would not preclude the recovery or survival of the fruit bat, it would reduce the total number of bats that the island can support. Given this loss of recovery habitat and the critically low numbers of bats on Guam, there would be significant but mitigable impacts to the Mariana fruit bat.

The following BMPs and potential mitigation measures may be implemented to avoid, reduce, and mitigate potential direct long-term impacts of proposed construction activities on Mariana fruit bats with implementation of Alternative C. Final mitigation measures will be identified in the ROD after resource agency consultations are completed.

Best Management Practices

- *HACCP Plan*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of HACCP planning.
- *Biosecurity Outreach and Education*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of biosecurity outreach and education.
- *Contractor Education Program*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of the contractor education program.
- *Pre-Construction Surveys*. Surveys would be completed within suitable fruit bat habitat 1 week prior to onset of construction activities following the USFWS-approved JRM protocol. If a fruit bat is present within 492 feet (150 m) of the project site, the work must be postponed until the bat has left the area.
- *Lighting Installation*. Lighting would be designed to meet minimum safety and AT/FP requirements. Hooded lights would be used to the maximum extent practicable at all new roads and facilities adjacent to fruit bat habitat. Illumination of forest would be kept to an absolute minimum.

Potential Mitigation Measures

The same potential mitigation measures discussed previously under *Vegetation* (i.e., forest enhancement of 1,177 acres [476 ha] of limestone forest) would be applicable for the Mariana fruit bat and its recovery habitat. The anticipated benefit of implementing these mitigation measures is improved habitat quality for native flora and fauna, including the Mariana fruit bat. Forest enhancement would also support natural regeneration and seed propagation, reduce erosion, and increase water retention (i.e., reduces fire risk).

MARIANA CROW. The Mariana crow is extirpated and no longer present on Guam, due primarily to predation by the brown treesnake. The USFWS, however, has advised the DON that it is reasonably certain that the effects of the proposed action are likely to persist during the lifespan of the proposed action and overlap the period when reintroduction of the crow is reasonably certain to occur and it is likely to be exposed to the effects of the action. There are currently neither projected dates for re-introduction of the crow, nor successful suppression of the brown treesnake to a level which would support re-introduction. Until the crow is successfully re-introduced and then has the potential to be exposed to construction activities under Alternative C, impacts to the crow would be limited to recovery prospects. If crows are reintroduced and exposed to construction activities under Alternative C, they may be disturbed (DON 2014).

Although the crow no longer occurs on Guam, approximately 1,162 acres (470 ha) of crow recovery habitat would be removed due to proposed construction activities on AAFB under Alternative C (Table 4.3.8-5). This area is included in the impacts to vegetation and Overlay Refuge lands discussed above. See Section 3.8.3.2 for a discussion of recovery habitat and its use as a criterion for assessing impacts to ESA-listed species.

Table 4.3.8-5. Summary of Permanent Construction-Related Impacts to Mariana Crow Recovery Habitat with Implementation of Cantonment/Family Housing Alternative C

Project Component	*Recovery Habitat (acres [ha])*
AAFB cantonment and housing	1,112.7 (450.3)
Utility corridor specific to Alternative C	5.3 (2.1)
Utility corridors and water well areas common to Alternatives A-E	43.9 (17.8)
Total Recovery Habitat Impacted	**1,161.9 (470.2)**

Proposed construction activities under Alternative C would result in the loss of 1,201 acres (486 ha) of crow recovery habitat on Guam. Although this loss of recovery habitat on Guam would not preclude the recovery of the crow should it be reintroduced to Guam in the future, it would reduce the total number of crows that the island can support. If and when the crow is reintroduced to Guam, the best available information indicates project-related noise would not further reduce the amount of recovery habitat suitable for this species' breeding, feeding and sheltering (USFWS 2010a). Given this loss of recovery habitat, there would be significant but mitigable impacts to the recovery of the Mariana crow.

The following BMPs and potential mitigation measures may be implemented to avoid, reduce, and mitigate potential direct long-term impacts of proposed construction activities on the recovery of the Mariana crow with implementation of Alternative C. Final mitigation measures will be identified in the ROD after resource agency consultations are completed.

Best Management Practices

- *HACCP Plan*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of HACCP planning.
- *Biosecurity Outreach and Education*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of biosecurity outreach and education.
- *Contractor Education Program*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of the contractor education program.
- *Brown Treesnake Interdiction*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Wildlife - Native Species* for a detailed description of the brown treesnake interdiction program.

Potential Mitigation Measures

- *Brown Treesnake Suppression or Eradication*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Special-Status Species*, MARIANA CROW for a detailed description of the brown treesnake suppression or eradication program.
- The same potential mitigation measures discussed above under *Vegetation* (i.e., forest enhancement of 1,177 acres [476 ha] of limestone forest) would be applicable for the Mariana crow and its recovery habitat. In particular, the objectives of ungulate management, control/suppression of invasive plants, and outplanting of native species proposed under the forest enhancement mitigation measures. Forest enhancement would also support natural regeneration and seed propagation, reduce erosion, and increase water retention (i.e., reduces fire risk). The anticipated benefit of implementing these mitigation measures is improved habitat quality for native flora and fauna, including the Mariana crow, should it be reintroduced to Guam in the future.

GUAM RAIL. The Guam rail is extirpated and no longer present on Guam, due primarily to predation by the brown treesnake. The USFWS, however, has advised the DON that it is reasonably certain that the effects of the proposed action are likely to persist during the lifespan of the proposed action and overlap the period when reintroduction of the rail is reasonably certain to occur and it is likely to be exposed to the effects of the action. There are currently neither projected dates for re-introduction of the rail, nor successful suppression of the brown treesnake to a level which would support re-introduction. Until the rail is successfully re-introduced and then has the potential to be exposed to construction activities under Alternative C, impacts to the rail would be limited to recovery prospects. If rails are reintroduced and exposed to construction activities under Alternative C, they may be disturbed (DON 2014).

Although the rail no longer occurs on Guam, approximately 228 acres (92 ha) of rail recovery habitat would be removed due to proposed construction activities on AAFB under Alternative C (Table 4.3.8-6). This area is included in the impacts to vegetation and Overlay Refuge lands discussed above. See Section 3.8.3.2 for a discussion of recovery habitat and its use as a criterion for assessing impacts to ESA-listed species.

Table 4.3.8-6. Summary of Permanent Construction-Related Impacts to Guam Rail Recovery Habitat with Implementation of Cantonment/Family Housing Alternative C

Project Component	*Recovery Habitat (acres [ha])*
AAFB cantonment and housing	174.5 (70.6)
Utility corridor specific to Alternative C	9.1 (3.7)
Utility corridors and water well areas common to Alternatives A-E	44.3 (17.9)
Total Recovery Habitat Impacted	**227.9 (92.2)**

Although this loss of recovery habitat on Guam would not preclude the recovery of the rail should it be reintroduced to Guam in the future, it would reduce the total number of rails that the island can support. Given this loss of recovery habitat, there would be significant but mitigable impacts to the recovery of the Guam rail.

The following BMPs and potential mitigation measures may be implemented to avoid, reduce, and mitigate potential direct long-term impacts of proposed construction activities on the recovery of the Guam rail with implementation of Alternative C. Final mitigation measures will be identified in the ROD after resource agency consultations are completed.

Best Management Practices

- *HACCP Plan*. See Section 4.1.8.2 under Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of HACCP planning.
- *Biosecurity Outreach and Education*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of biosecurity outreach and education.
- *Contractor Education Program*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of the contractor education program.

Potential Mitigation Measures

- *Brown Treesnake Suppression or Eradication*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Special-Status Species*, MARIANA CROW for a detailed description of the brown treesnake suppression or eradication program.
- The same potential mitigation measures discussed above under *Vegetation* (i.e., forest enhancement of 1,177 acres [476 ha] of limestone forest) would be applicable for the Guam

rail and its recovery habitat. In particular, the objectives of ungulate management, control/suppression of invasive plants, and outplanting of native species proposed under the forest enhancement mitigation measures. Forest enhancement would also support natural regeneration and seed propagation, reduce erosion, and increase water retention (i.e., reduces fire risk). The anticipated benefit of implementing these mitigation measures is improved habitat quality for native flora and fauna, including the Guam rail, should it be reintroduced to Guam in the future.

GUAM MICRONESIAN KINGFISHER. The kingfisher is extirpated and no longer present on Guam, due primarily to predation by the brown treesnake. The USFWS, however, has advised the DON that it is reasonably certain that the effects of the proposed action are likely to persist during the lifespan of the proposed action and overlap the period when reintroduction of the kingfisher is reasonably certain to occur and it is likely to be exposed to the effects of the action. There are currently neither projected dates for re-introduction of the kingfisher, nor successful suppression of the brown treesnake to a level which would support re-introduction. Until the kingfisher is successfully re-introduced and then has the potential to be exposed to construction activities under Alternative C, impacts to the kingfisher would be limited to recovery prospects. If kingfishers are reintroduced and exposed to construction activities under Alternative C, they may be disturbed (DON 2014).

Although the kingfisher no longer occurs on Guam, approximately 1,159 acres (469 ha) of kingfisher recovery habitat would be removed due to proposed construction activities at AAFB under Alternative C (Table 4.3.8-7). This area is included in the impacts to vegetation and Overlay Refuge lands discussed above. See Section 3.8.3.2 for a discussion of recovery habitat and its use as a criterion for assessing impacts to ESA-listed species.

Table 4.3.8-7. Summary of Permanent Construction-Related Impacts to Guam Micronesian Kingfisher Recovery Habitat with Implementation of Cantonment/Family Housing Alternative C

Project Component	*Recovery Habitat (acres [ha])*
AAFB cantonment and housing	1,110.0 (449.2)
Utility corridor specific to Alternative C	4.9 (2.0)
Utility corridors and water well areas common to Alternatives A-E	43.9 (17.8)
Total Recovery Habitat Impacted	**1,158.8 (469.0)**

Although this loss of recovery habitat on Guam would not preclude the recovery of the kingfisher should it be reintroduced to Guam in the future, it would reduce the total number of kingfishers that the island can support. Given this loss of recovery habitat, there would be significant but mitigable impacts to the recovery of the Guam Micronesian kingfisher.

The following BMPs and potential mitigation measures may be implemented to avoid, minimize, and mitigate potential direct and indirect long-term impacts of proposed construction activities on the recovery of the Guam Micronesian kingfisher with implementation of Alternative C. Final mitigation measures will be identified in the ROD after resource agency consultations are completed.

Best Management Practices

- *HACCP Plan*. See Section 4.1.8.2 under Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of HACCP planning.
- *Biosecurity Outreach and Education*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of biosecurity outreach and education.

- *Contractor Education Program*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of the contractor education program.

Potential Mitigation Measures

- *Brown Treesnake Suppression or Eradication*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Special-Status Species*, MARIANA CROW for a detailed description of the brown treesnake suppression or eradication program.
- The same potential mitigation measures discussed above under *Vegetation* (i.e., forest enhancement of 1,177 acres [476 ha] of limestone forest) would be applicable for the kingfisher and its recovery habitat. In particular, the objectives of ungulate management, control/suppression of invasive plants, and outplanting of native species proposed under the forest enhancement mitigation measures. Forest enhancement would also support natural regeneration and seed propagation, reduce erosion, and increase water retention (i.e., reduces fire risk). The anticipated benefit of implementing these mitigation measures is improved habitat quality for native flora and fauna, including the Guam Micronesian kingfisher, should it be reintroduced to Guam in the future.

SEA TURTLES. The green and hawksbill sea turtles potentially nest along Tarague Beach to the north of the project areas. All cantonment and housing components would be constructed on the upper plateau area of AAFB. Construction personnel are issued base passes for official business only within proposed construction areas; these restrictions are specified in construction contracts. Use of Tarague Beach is not expected to increase as a result of construction activities; therefore, there would be no impacts from construction personnel to sea turtles that may occur on the Tarague Beach.

To avoid and minimize any potential impacts to nesting sea turtles from proposed facility lighting associated with the construction of the cantonment/family housing area on AAFB, appropriate lighting would be installed (e.g., hooded lights would be used to avoid and minimize the illumination of coastline areas; see Section 2.8). In addition, implementation of the potential mitigation measures described above under *Vegetation* (i.e., forest enhancement of 1,177 acres [476 ha] of limestone forest) would also benefit the survival of sea turtles. In particular, the objectives of ungulate management, control/suppression of invasive plants, and outplanting of native species. Therefore, there would be no impacts to the sea turtle nesting beach at Tarague with implementation of the proposed construction activities associated with Alternative C.

MARIANA EIGHT-SPOT BUTTERFLY. The two known host plant species for the eight-spot butterfly have not been reported within the Alternative C impacted area and there are no records of the species within the AAFB support areas. However, given the proximity of the eight-spot butterfly area to observations immediately to the north of the project area (see Figure 4.1.8-5) and the high mobility of the species, the species is likely to occur within the larger AAFB area.

Some species of tropical butterflies have well-developed ears on their wings and can detect sounds at the same frequencies that humans can hear. It is hypothesized that the butterflies are listening to the flight sounds or foraging calls of predatory birds (Lane *et al.* 2008; Yack 2012). Given the low numbers of forest birds currently on Guam due to the brown treesnake, masking of the flight sounds or foraging calls of predatory birds due to noise from proposed construction activities would not make eight-spot butterflies more susceptible to predation.

With implementation of appropriate BMPs to avoid and minimize potential impacts to eight-spot butterflies (e.g., pre-construction butterfly and host plant surveys within the proposed construction

footprint and salvage/relocation of host plants, larvae or eggs; see Section 2.8), there would be less than significant impacts to the Mariana eight-spot butterfly with implementation of proposed construction activities associated with Alternative C. In addition, implementation of the potential mitigation measures described above under *Vegetation* (i.e., forest enhancement of 1,177 acres [476 ha] of limestone forest) would also benefit the survival the eight-spot butterfly. In particular, the objectives of ungulate management, control/suppression of invasive plants, and outplanting of native species, including eight-spot butterfly host plants.

SERIANTHES TREE. Although individual *Serianthes* trees do not occur within the impacted areas of Alternative C, approximately 1,1093 acres (442 ha) of *Serianthes* recovery habitat would be removed due to proposed construction activities at AAFB under Alternative C (Table 4.3.8-8). This area is included in the impacts to vegetation and Overlay Refuge lands discussed above. See Section 3.8.3.2 for a discussion of recovery habitat and its use as a criterion for assessing impacts to ESA-listed species.

Table 4.3.8-8. Summary of Permanent Construction-Related Impacts to *Serianthes* Recovery Habitat with Implementation of Cantonment/Family Housing Alternative C

Project Component	***Recovery Habitat (acres [ha])***
AAFB cantonment and housing	1,052.5 (425.9)
Utility corridor specific to Alternative C	4.9 (2.0)
Utility corridors and water well areas common to Alternatives A-E	35.8 (14.5)
Total Recovery Habitat Impacted	**1,093.2 (442.4)**

Although this loss of recovery habitat would not preclude the recovery of *Serianthes* on Guam, given the loss of recovery habitat, there would be significant but mitigable impacts to the recovery of *Serianthes* on Guam.

The following BMPs and potential mitigation measures may be implemented to avoid, minimize, and mitigate potential direct long-term impacts of proposed construction activities on the recovery of *Serianthes* with implementation of Alternative C. Final mitigation measures will be identified in the ROD after resource agency consultations are completed.

Best Management Practices

- *HACCP Plan*. See the above discussion of BMPs under *Vegetation* for a detailed description of HACCP planning.
- *Biosecurity Outreach and Education*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of biosecurity outreach and education.
- *Contractor Education Program*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of the contractor education program.

Potential Mitigation Measures

- The same potential mitigation measures discussed above under *Vegetation* (i.e., forest enhancement of 1,177 acres [476 ha] of limestone forest) and the Mariana crow would also benefit *Serianthes* recovery habitat. In particular, the objectives of ungulate management, control/suppression of invasive plants, outplanting of native species, and rodent control. Forest enhancement would also support natural regeneration and seed propagation, reduce erosion, and increase water retention (i.e., reduces fire risk). The anticipated benefit of implementing these mitigation measures is improved habitat quality for native flora and fauna, including *Serianthes*.

TABERNAEMONTANA ROTENSIS. Approximately 63 clusters of the SOGCN *T. rotensis* are located within the Alternative C impacted areas, primarily in the northern and western areas of the proposed cantonment area (see Figure 4.1.8-2). Under Alternative C, all *T. rotensis* would be avoided to the maximum extent practicable during proposed construction activities. In addition, high-value (both biologically and culturally) plant species such as *T. rotensis* could be salvaged during construction activities and translocated to suitable habitat on AAFB (see Section 2.8). Therefore, with implementation of these BMPs (e.g., avoidance, or salvage and translocation), there would be less than significant impacts to *T. rotensis* with implementation of the proposed construction activities associated with Alternative C.

CYCAS MICRONESICA. With implementation of appropriate BMPs to avoid and minimize potential impacts to cycads (e.g., pre-construction surveys within the proposed construction footprint and salvage/relocation of plants), there would be less than significant impacts to the *Cycas micronesica* with implementation of proposed construction activities associated with Alternative C.

EUGENIA BRYANII. Currently, *E. bryanii* is known from 6 occurrences totaling fewer than 420 individuals (USFWS 2014a, 2014b). Only one occurrence is within the proposed project areas – one individual plant was observed in July 2014 to the west of the southern end of the AAFB flightline (Figure 4.1.8-5) (Personal communication from J. Farley, NAVFAC Marianas, to R. Spaulding, Cardno, regarding *Eugenia bryanii* observation at AAFB, October 29, 2014). The potential loss of 1 individual out of a population of approximately 400 individuals on Guam would not be a significant impact. However, under Alternative C, the individual *E. bryanii* could be salvaged during construction activities and translocated to suitable habitat on AAFB (see Section 2.8). Therefore, with implementation of this BMP (e.g., salvage and translocation), there would be less than significant impacts to *E. bryanii* with implementation of the proposed construction activities associated with Alternative C.

Special-Status Species: Guam-Listed and SOGCN

MICRONESIAN STARLING. The Micronesian starling is present in an existing housing area (see Figure 4.1.8-5) that would be redeveloped to accommodate the new housing area on AAFB. An additional small area in central AAFB that supports starlings would be developed as part of the proposed cantonment under Alternative C (see Figure 4.1.8-5). During proposed construction and demolition activities, some Micronesian starlings would relocate to other suitable areas on AAFB, particularly to the north and south of the proposed cantonment/family housing area. To the maximum extent practicable, the mature palm trees that starlings use for nesting and roosting within the existing housing area would not be removed during the proposed construction activities. Construction and demolition would also occur in phases, thereby not impacting the entire starling population within the existing housing area at one time. After construction, starlings could return to the new cantonment/family housing area. It is also expected that the new cantonment/family housing area may potentially increase the area of suitable habitat on AAFB, by increasing potential nesting habitat (i.e., man-made structures, palm trees, areas with brown treesnake control). Therefore, as the loss of a portion of existing Micronesian starling habitat on AAFB would be temporary and there would be an increase in starling habitat during and after construction, there would be less than significant impacts to the Micronesian starling with implementation of proposed construction activities associated with Alternative C.

WHITE-THROATED GROUND DOVE. Although considered extirpated from Guam, the white-throated ground dove is observed on AAFB on rare occasions (JRM *et al.* 2012a, 2012b; NAVFAC Marianas 2013b). Considered extirpated from Guam since the 1980s, the primary cause of its extirpation and lack of reestablishment on Guam is due to predation by the brown treesnake (GDAWR 2006). It has not been reported in the proposed impacted areas associated with Alternative C, only in other areas on AAFB

including the MSA and the southeastern corner of AAFB. Therefore, there would be no impacts to the white-throated ground dove with implementation of the construction activities associated with Alternative C.

MOTH SKINK. Surveys conducted in 2010 and 2012 in support of the 2010 Final EIS and this SEIS, detected a single moth skink in 2012 within secondary limestone forest in a proposed utilities area along the southern border of AAFB (NAVFAC Pacific 2010, 2013a) (see Figure 4.1.8-5). Therefore, due to the extremely low occurrence of the skink within the proposed impacted areas, there would be less than significant impacts to the species with implementation of proposed construction activities associated with Alternative C.

Operation

Operational impacts would only occur for the proposed cantonment and housing at AAFB. Operational requirements for the proposed utilities would require only periodic, limited maintenance activities along established utility corridors and impacts to biological resources would be less than significant. Consequently, only the potential operational impacts at the proposed AAFB cantonment and housing areas are evaluated below.

Vegetation. With implementation of BMPs and potential mitigation measures (see Section 2.8), including invasive species outreach and education, ongoing implementation of standard DON biosecurity protocols regarding detection and management of non-native species, and applicable elements of the Strategic Implementation Plan (SIP), the potential for the introduction of new or spread of existing non-native species on Guam during the operation of the cantonment and housing area under Alternative C is considered unlikely. Therefore, there would be less than significant impacts to vegetation with operation of the proposed cantonment and housing area at AAFB under Alternative C.

Terrestrial Conservation Areas. After construction of the cantonment and housing areas under Alternative C, the majority of remaining designated Overlay Refuge lands on AAFB would remain undeveloped. There would be no impact to Overlay Refuge lands with operation of the proposed cantonment and housing area at AAFB under Alternative C.

Wildlife - Native Species. Potential impacts to wildlife were evaluated in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 10: Terrestrial Biological Resources, Section 10.2.2.1: North, page 10-101) for a similar proposed action but impacting a larger area, and were found to be less than significant.

Lighting along the perimeter of the cantonment and housing area would be hooded or shielded to the maximum extent practicable to prevent unnecessary light beyond operational areas. Proposed operational activities and associated movement of materials onto and off of Guam could increase the potential for the spread of existing or introduction of new non-native invasive species. To prevent the inadvertent spread of non-native species on Guam or to other locations off of Guam, the DON would implement standard biosecurity measures (e.g., brown treesnake interdiction measures, outreach/education, and 1-year post-construction monitoring to evaluate effectiveness of HACCP) into operational procedures and activities. Therefore, there would be less than significant impacts to wildlife due to proposed operation of the cantonment and housing areas under Alternative C.

However, the following BMPs would be implemented to avoid and minimize potential indirect, long-term impacts of proposed operational activities on native wildlife with implementation of Alternative C.

Best Management Practices

- *Biosecurity Outreach and Education*. See Section 4.1.8.2 under Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of biosecurity outreach and education.
- *Brown Treesnake Interdiction*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Wildlife - Native Species* for a detailed description of the brown treesnake interdiction program.
- *Prevention of Free-Roaming Cats and Dogs*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Operation, *Wildlife - Native Species* for a detailed description of the BMPs to avoid and minimize potential impacts of free-roaming cats and dogs on native wildlife.

With implementation of these BMPs, including ongoing implementation of standard DON biosecurity protocols regarding detection and management of non-native species, and 1-year post-construction monitoring to evaluate effectiveness of HACCP, the risk of the introduction and establishment of new or spread of existing non-native species on Guam is substantially reduced.

Continued implementation of the potential mitigation measures under the Construction, *Vegetation* (i.e., forest enhancement of 1,204 acres [488 ha] of limestone forest) and *Special-status Species* sections above would also benefit native wildlife species and habitat. In particular, the objectives of ungulate management, control/suppression of invasive plants, and outplanting of native species. Therefore, there would be less than significant impacts to native wildlife species related to the introduction and establishment of non-native species due to operational activities associated with Alternative C.

Special-Status Species: Federal ESA-Listed and Proposed Species

MARIANA FRUIT BAT. Potential impacts to the Mariana fruit bat from operational activities are based on the distances from operations that are likely to cause disturbance to this species (e.g., noise, lighting, and general human disturbance). These are the same distances that were previously discussed for construction impacts. This acreage of fruit bat recovery habitat would continue to be impacted from operational activities of the cantonment and housing area at AAFB after construction activities have ceased.

Operation of the proposed cantonment and housing areas under Alternative C would result in significant but mitigable impacts to fruit bats due to potential direct disturbance (e.g., noise, lighting, general human disturbance) to fruit bats within 492 feet (150 m) of the cantonment/family housing area. The following BMPs and potential mitigation measures may be implemented to avoid, reduce, and mitigate potential long-term impacts of proposed operational activities on the Mariana fruit bat with implementation of Alternative C.

Best Management Practices

- *Lighting Installation*. Lighting would be designed to meet minimum safety, AT/FP requirements. Hooded lights would be used to the maximum extent practicable at all roads and facilities adjacent to fruit bat habitat. Illumination of forest would be kept to an absolute minimum.

Potential Mitigation Measures

- Continued implementation of the potential mitigation measures under the Construction, *Vegetation* and *Special-status Species* sections above would also benefit the Mariana fruit bat and recovery habitat. In particular, the objectives of ungulate management, control/suppression of invasive plants, outplanting of native species, and brown treesnake research and suppression.

MARIANA CROW, GUAM RAIL, AND GUAM MICRONESIAN KINGFISHER. These species are extirpated and no longer present on Guam, due primarily to predation by the brown treesnake. The USFWS, however, has advised the DON that it is reasonably certain that the effects of the proposed action are likely to persist during the lifespan of the proposed action and overlap the period when reintroduction of these species is reasonably certain to occur and the species are likely to be exposed to the effects of the action. There are currently neither projected dates for re-introduction of these species, nor successful suppression of the brown treesnake to a level which would support re-introduction. Until the crow, rail, and kingfisher are successfully re-introduced and then have the potential to be exposed to cantonment and housing operational activities under Alternative B, there would be no impact to these species. If the species are reintroduced and exposed to cantonment and housing operational activities under Alternative C, they may be disturbed.

SEA TURTLES. As discussed previously under construction impacts, to avoid and minimize any potential impacts to nesting and potential hatchling sea turtles from proposed facility lighting at AAFB, hooded lights would be used to the maximum extent practicable at all new roads and facilities near coastline areas. Illumination of coastline areas would be kept to an absolute minimum.

Increased recreational use of Tarague Beach by military and civilian personnel associated with the proposed cantonment and housing facilities at AAFB could potentially impact sea turtles using the beach and nearshore waters. The implementation of the BMPs and potential mitigation measures under the Construction, *Vegetation* and *Terrestrial Conservation Areas* sections above would benefit the survival of sea turtles (e.g., reducing erosion, reducing nest predation by rodents). In particular, the objectives of ungulate management, control/suppression of invasive plants, and outplanting of native species proposed under the forest enhancement mitigation measures. Free-roaming pets are not permitted on DON installations. All pets must be either kept indoors or, when outside, on a leash and collar or within a cage or fenced yard. This policy would prevent potential impacts to nesting sea turtles from harassment, injury or mortality from free-roaming pets. Therefore, there would be less than significant impacts to nesting sea turtles at Tarague Beach due to operations associated with Alternative C.

MARIANA EIGHT-SPOT BUTTERFLY. As operations would not occur outside of the cantonment/family housing area on AAFB, Mariana eight-spot butterflies or their host plants would not be impacted. Therefore, there would be no operational impacts to the Mariana eight-spot butterfly with implementation of Alternative C.

EUGENIA BRYANII. As there are no known occurrences of *E. bryanii* within AAFB, there would be no impacts to this species with implementation of operations under Alternative C.

TABERNAEMONTANA ROTENSIS AND *CYCAS MICRONESICA*. Operational activities within the Alternative C cantonment/family housing area would not disturb or impact *T. rotensis* and *C. micronesica*. Therefore, there would be no impacts to *T. rotensis* and *C. micronesica* due to operations associated with Alternative C.

Special-Status Species: Guam-Listed and SOGCN

MICRONESIAN STARLING. Starlings are adapted to human presence and associated activities based on their ability to nest and forage in housing areas. Therefore, there would be no operational impacts to starlings under Alternative C.

WHITE-THROATED GROUND DOVE. Although considered extirpated from Guam, the white-throated ground dove is observed on AAFB on rare occasions (JRM *et al.* 2012a, b; NAVFAC Marianas 2013b). The white-throated ground dove has not been reported in the Alternative C impacted areas. Therefore, there would be no impacts to the white-throated ground dove due to operations associated with Alternative C.

MOTH SKINK. Surveys conducted in 2010 and 2012 for the 2010 Final EIS and this SEIS detected a single moth skink in 2012 within secondary limestone forest in a proposed utilities area along the southern border of AAFB (NAVFAC Pacific 2010, 2013a) (see Figure 4.1.8-5); moth skinks have not been detected within or adjacent to the impacted areas of Alternative C. Therefore, due to the extremely low occurrence of the skink within the proposed impacted areas, there would be no impacts to the species with implementation of the operational activities associated with Alternative C.

4.3.9 Marine Biological Resources

4.3.9.1 Affected Environment

The affected environment for marine biological resources associated with the proposed AAFB cantonment/housing alternative is found in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 11: Marine Biological Resources, Section 11.1), but it is summarized below for reference. The reduction in the number of Marines and dependents that would be relocated to Guam does not result in any changes to the affected environment for marine resources, but it may further decrease some impacts determined to be less than significant or mitigated to less than significant in the 2010 Final EIS, and is therefore incorporated in the subsequent analysis of environmental consequences for the alternatives below.

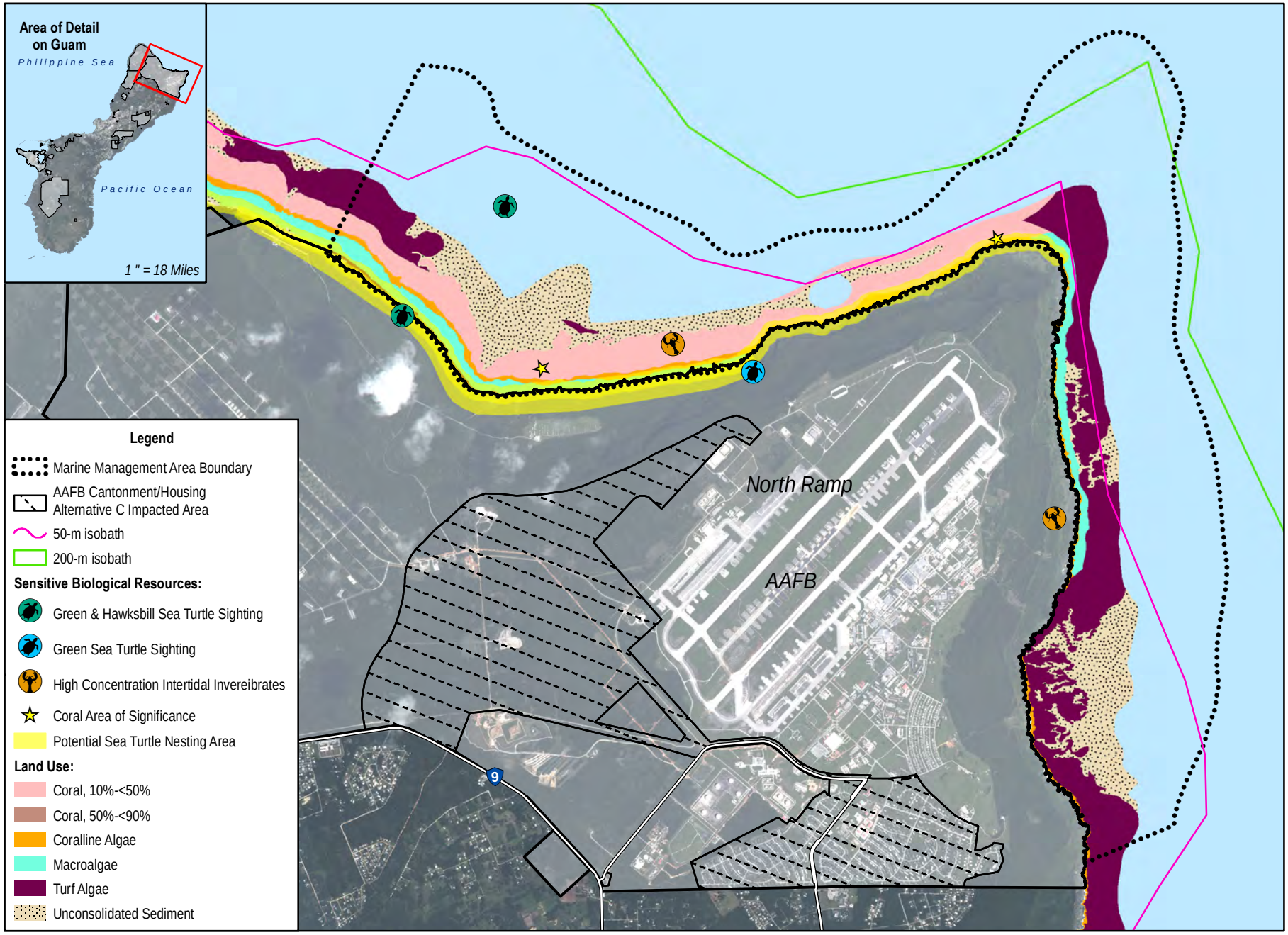
Marine Flora and Invertebrates

With respect to Guam as a whole, coral cover and diversity are typically highest in the area beginning roughly at Falcona Beach on the northwest coast, continuing clockwise around the northern coast and extending down to Pågat Point on the eastern coast (2010 Final EIS, Volume 2, Chapter 11: Marine Biological Resources, Section 11.1.5.1: Andersen AFB, pages 11-42 to 11-43).

The area around AAFB contains a narrow fringing reef, much of which is an algal reef, in a high-energy environment. The northern tip of Guam is bordered by a nearshore narrow fringing reef composed primarily of coralline algae on the eastern end and corals on the western end (Figure 4.3.9-1). The shallows of the reef flat and the intertidal areas are primarily populated by macroalgae and seagrasses, respectively.

Fish

The description of fish based on the AAFB Marine Resources Preserve Baseline Survey of Marine Resources conducted in 1993 and 1994 has not changed since the 2010 Final EIS. However, total fish biomass at 133 sites around Guam was measured during the NOAA Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center Coral Reef Ecosystem Division surveys, which measured relatively high concentrations of surveyed fish in the marine environment to the northeast of AAFB relative to the rest of Guam and other regions with marine protected areas (preserves and reserves). Of this fish biomass, the northeastern region of Guam showed a relatively high proportion of herbivores in comparison to much of the rest of Guam, especially the southwestern coast (Williams *et al.* 2012). A low concentration of herbivores may cause or exacerbate a switch to a benthos more heavily dominated by non-accreting algae, while a high proportion of herbivores (as found in the northeastern region) helps maintain a healthy coral reef ecosystem by keeping algal growth in check.



0 0.5 1 Miles
0 0.5 1 Kilometers

Figure 4.3.9-1
Overview of Sensitive Marine Biological Resources and Nearshore Habitat – AAFB Cantonment/Housing Alternative C

Sources: NOAA 2005a, b; NAVFAC Pacific 2013

The extent to which the coastal waters off AAFB are used for commercial, recreational or subsistence fishing has not been determined. However, NOAA reported that, as of 2006, there was no evidence of shallow-water bottomfish overfishing around Guam (71 FR 64474 November 2, 2006). The region northeast of AAFB had a high observance of large, carnivorous fish (including sharks, jacks, emperors, groupers, humphead wrasse, and parrotfish) relative to the other surveyed sites around Guam (Williams *et al.* 2012).

Essential Fish Habitat

EFH-designated habitat areas for AAFB are those defined for bottomfish, crustaceans, coral reef ecosystems, precious corals, and Pacific pelagics. The description of EFH based on the AAFB Marine Resources Preserve Baseline Survey of Marine Resources conducted in 1993 and 1994 has not changed since the 2010 Final EIS. The marine environment around AAFB supports a rich diversity of species associated with the coral reef complex including fish, corals and other invertebrates, and algae.

Special-Status Species

Two of the coral species listed as threatened under the ESA are found at the Guam NWR at Ritidian Point or are thought to possibly occur there based on observations of those species in other areas of Guam (Burdick 2012, 2013). Information on the presence of these coral at nearby preserves AAFB Marine Resource Preserve and Pati Point Marine Preserve is lacking, but for the purposes of this SEIS, these same coral species listed in Table 4.3.9-1 are assumed to be present at these preserves as well.

Table 4.3.9-1. Coral Species Listed under ESA Potentially Occurring or Known to Occur at the Guam NWR, Ritidian Point

Scientific Name	*Abundance / Habitat*	*Comments*
Acropora globiceps	Not Available	Occurs in Guam waters and within the marine waters of the Ritidian Unit – Guam NWR.
Seriatopora aculeata	Rare to uncommon, typically found in exposed seaward reef slope zones.	Typically occurs in areas where sedimentation rates are low, however, noted in Guam along the southwestern coast where sedimentation rates were high.

Sources: Burdick 2012, 2013; Personal communication from V. Brown, Pacific Islands Regional Office Habitat Conservation Division, Guam Field Office, NMFS, to S. Hanser, Marine Biologist, NAVFAC Pacific regarding occurrences of threatened coral species in Guam waters, February 2015.

As described in the 2010 Final EIS, green sea turtles (threatened ESA status) forage in offshore waters and nest on beaches at AAFB. The majority of nesting by this species occurs in northern Guam. Historically, the Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) beach at AAFB has one of highest incidents of sea turtle nesting. Nesting at AAFB by the endangered hawksbill sea turtle has not been documented.

ESA-listed threatened scalloped hammerhead sharks have only been documented in Guam's Outer Apra Harbor, which has been noted for neonate and juvenile aggregations. While scalloped hammerhead sharks may occur in the surrounding waters around Guam, they are not anticipated to be prevalent outside Guam's Outer Apra Harbor.

There is no information on NMFS species of concern specific to the waters around AAFB. However, the presence of the bumphead parrotfish is likely given the high abundance of large fish, including generally classified parrotfish. The humphead parrotfish is not expected to be found in the waters around AAFB.

Marine Conservation Areas

Three preserves and refuges are located in this region: the AAFB Marine Resource Preserve, the Pati Point Marine Preserve, and the submerged lands bordering the Guam NWR at Ritidian Point. More detailed information on these preserves and reserves is provided in Chapter 3, Affected Environment of this SEIS and in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 11: Marine Biological Resources, Section 11.1.5: Guam Regional Environment, pages 11-44 to 11-45), but all host a variety of marine organisms and contribute to a functioning marine ecosystem with high coral cover and high overall biodiversity. Submerged lands are also discussed in Section 4.3.6.

Benthic percent cover for hard coral and macroalgae in this area were determined from NOAA Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center Coral Reef Ecosystem Division surveys conducted from May to June of 2011. While individual marine preserves were not compared due to statistical limitations, the results show that there is substantial variability in benthic substrate among the sites surveyed with no observed difference between the marine preserve sites and the rest of the sites around Guam (Williams *et al.* 2012).

4.3.9.2 Environmental Consequences

Construction

Construction of the cantonment, family housing, and community support facilities would take place at AAFB under this alternative. There are no anticipated direct impacts to marine resources as a result of the construction of the Alternative C - potential indirect impacts on marine resources from this action are similar to those stated in the 2010 Final EIS, but of reduced intensity due to a smaller footprint with fewer people being relocated for the action proposed in this SEIS. More detailed information is available in the 2010 Final EIS, but is summarized below (Volume 2, Chapter 11: Marine Biological Resources, Section 11.2: Environmental Consequences, pages 11-78 to 11-80). Construction of facilities common to all alternatives (i.e., schools and off-site utilities) would have no impact on marine biological resources.

In addition, all marine biological resources would be affected by the utilization of the Northern District WWTP for treatment and disposal of generated wastewater for the AAFB cantonment and housing. Due to the reduced population projection and related smaller increase in demand under the 2012 Roadmap Adjustments, this increase in wastewater discharge from the Northern District WWTP would be less than under the No-Action Alternative. However, as discussed in Section 4.1.14, Utilities in this SEIS, upgrades to the Northern District WWTP are already needed for the plant to achieve compliance with the treatment standards required by its current NPDES permit. Increasing the wastewater discharge from a non-compliant treatment plant would be a significant indirect impact to marine biological resources during the period of non-compliance.

Impacts to water quality for marine biological resources resulting from changes in WWTP wastewater flows are discussed here and are not included in the analysis for each subcategory of marine biological resources below, which are limited to stormwater, sedimentation, and other non-point source pollution and recreational impacts.

The measures used to minimize these potential impacts include appropriate resource agency specific BMPs, construction and industrial permit BMPs, LID features in accordance with the DoD UFC LID (UFC 3-210-10) and Section 438 of the EISA, USACE permit conditions, and general marine resources protective measures, are described in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 7 and Volume 2, Chapter 11: Marine Biological Resources, Section 11.2: Environmental Consequences, pages 11-70 to 11-71) and summarized in Chapter 2 of this SEIS. Specifically, the site-specific SWPPP within the Construction General Permit would identify appropriate BMPs for the site that would serve to contain runoff and

sediment on-site by reducing the flowrate of runoff and thereby minimize suspension of sediment and promote infiltration of runoff.

Marine Flora and Invertebrates

The construction of the cantonment and housing at AAFB would not directly impact marine flora and invertebrates. These resources would not be impacted directly by the proposed action because there are no in-water or land-based construction, dredging, or training activities associated with the proposed cantonment and housing construction at AAFB that would impact the marine environment.

Indirect impacts to the coral reef ecosystem located near the project area may occur from increased use of this resource by construction workers. The magnitude of impacts is directly related to the increase in recreational use. However, contract construction personnel would be issued base passes for official business only and these restrictions would be specified in construction contracts.

The DON plans to educate construction workers via environmental awareness training on the importance of coastal ecosystems and the proper way to interact with those resources to avoid and minimize damage to reefs typically caused by anchors, reef-walkers, or scuba diving, snorkeling, and fishing activities around Guam. Indirect short-term impacts to marine flora and invertebrates may still occur from increased nearshore activities in the area by construction workers.

With implementation of access restrictions and environmental education and outreach for the construction workforce, there would be no direct impacts and less than significant indirect short-term impacts to marine flora and invertebrates.

Fish

There would be no direct impacts and less than significant indirect impacts on fish as a result of construction for the proposed action. Impacts to fish stocks around the project area may occur from increased use of this resource by construction workers. However, contract construction personnel would be issued base passes for official business only and these restrictions would be specified in construction contracts. Potential impacts would occur after work hours or on weekends and would be short-term and localized, and would therefore be minimal.

AAFB's INRMP also prohibits hook and line fishing at designated locations and includes designated swimming and snorkeling locations, thereby decreasing the potential for indirect impacts. These designations are likely to be continued in the JRM INRMP (JRM 2013). Any increased recreational activity would also be spread among the beaches surrounding AAFB (e.g., Tarague Beach), both DoD and non-DoD.

The DON plans to educate construction workers via environmental awareness training on the importance of coastal ecosystems and the proper way to interact with those resources to avoid and minimize damage to reefs typically caused by anchors, reef-walkers, or scuba diving, snorkeling, and fishing activities around Guam.

With implementation of access restrictions and environmental education and outreach for the construction workforce, there would be no direct impacts and less than significant indirect short-term impacts to fish.

Essential Fish Habitat

The construction of the cantonment and housing at AAFB would result in no direct impacts and less than significant indirect impacts to EFH for reasons consistent with those given above for marine flora and invertebrates. There would be no impacts to EFH from stormwater, sedimentation, or other non-point

source pollution from construction projects due to compliance with the Construction General Permit and the implementation of appropriate construction BMPs.

Per the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, there would be no adverse effect on EFH because construction of the proposed action would not reduce the quality or quantity of EFH with implementation of access restrictions, environmental education and outreach for the construction workforce, and the Construction General Permit and appropriate construction BMPs.

Special-Status Species

There would be no direct impacts and less than significant indirect impacts on special-status species as a result of the proposed action with the compliance with the Construction General Permit, implementation of appropriate construction BMPs, and access limitations for construction workers, as described for the resources above.

In-water green sea turtles may be disturbed by increased activity in the area but potential impacts would be short-term and minimal with sea turtle-specific BMPs implemented (e.g., scheduling of construction activities around sea turtle nesting season and choice of any construction-related lighting near beach areas). Therefore, there would be less than significant impacts to the green sea turtle.

Marine Conservation Areas

Conservation efforts and management activities at the AAFB Marine Resource Preserve, the Pati Point Marine Preserve, and the submerged lands bordering the Guam NWR at Ritidian Point are not expected to be significantly impacted, directly or indirectly, as a result of the construction of the proposed cantonment and housing at AAFB. Less than significant impacts on these marine preserves and reserves may result from increased, but temporary and limited, recreational impacts as previously described in the resource sections above.

<u>Operation</u>

Potential operational effects of the proposed AAFB cantonment and housing are described in detail in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 11: Marine Biological Resources, Section 11.2: Environmental Consequences, page 11-74 to 11-78) and summarized for reference below. Potential impacts for the operation of the proposed AAFB cantonment and housing are reduced from those evaluated in the 2010 Final EIS for the previously proposed cantonment and housing action. Operation of facilities common to all alternatives (i.e., schools and off-site utilities) would have no impact on marine biological resources.

Marine biological resources would be impacted by the increased wastewater discharge from the Northern District WWTP for treatment and disposal of generated wastewater during the operation of cantonment/family housing at AAFB. The associated potential impacts would be similar to those described earlier in this section for construction-related impacts. However, upgrades to bring the Northern District WWTP into compliance with the permit are expected to be completed early in the operational phase of the proposed action and such upgrades would mitigate the impact to a less than significant level. Refer to construction impacts above for a detailed discussion of WWTP discharge impacts.

Mitigation to address this impact would be the same for Alternative C as described for Alternative A in Section 4.1.9.2. With such mitigation, the impact to marine biological resources via water quality would be beneficial in the long-term because wastewater discharge from the Northern District WWTP would improve over existing conditions with treatment upgrades. However, if increased wastewater flows occur as a result of the relocation before upgrades are made, there would be short-term, significant impacts to marine biological resources via water quality until upgrades are completed. Impacts to water quality for

marine biological resources resulting from changes in WWTP wastewater flows are discussed here and are not included in the analysis for each subcategory of marine biological resources below, which are limited to stormwater, sedimentation, and other non-point source pollution and recreational impacts.

Marine Flora and Invertebrates

The operation of the cantonment and housing at AAFB would not directly impact marine flora and invertebrates. The DON plans to educate its service members and their dependents via environmental awareness training on the importance of coastal ecosystems and the proper way to interact with those resources to avoid and minimize damage to reefs typically caused by anchors, reef-walkers, or scuba diving, snorkeling, and fishing activities, particularly since the proposed cantonment and housing are close to the ocean and nearby beaches, potentially leading to increased recreational use of marine biological resources in the immediate area. The Environmental Compliance Assessment, Training and Tracking System program is one possibility for such an educational training program to minimize these potential increased recreational impacts to marine flora and invertebrates.

Implementation and enforcement of appropriate BMPs (provided in Chapter 2) and protective measures would avoid and minimize potential long-term, indirect impacts to marine flora and invertebrates. For example LID measures would include vegetated swales for conveyance and detention/retention ponds capable of capturing, storing, and treating additional runoff from the 25-year design storm. For each basin, water quality treatment strategies were selected based on the effectiveness of BMPs to treat identified pollutants of concern from proposed land uses within that basin. Implementation of LID would ensure that there would be no increase in off-site transport of excess stormwater runoff, sediment, or other pollutants for up to the 25-year design storm event.

With implementation of environmental education and outreach for service members and their dependents and appropriate BMPs, there would be no direct impacts and less than significant indirect short-term impacts to marine flora and invertebrates.

Fish

There would be no direct impacts to fish as a result of the operation of the cantonment and housing at AAFB. Indirect impacts to fish stocks around the project area may occur from increased use of this resource by DoD personnel and their dependents living and working at AAFB. The magnitude of impacts is directly related to the increase in recreational use.

Impacts to fish stock and EFH around the project area may occur from increased use of this resource by operation-related DoD personnel and their dependents living and working at AAFB. The magnitude of impacts is directly related to the increase in recreational use. However, the potential long-term, indirect impacts on the local fish stocks as a result of the proposed increase in military population and dependents at AAFB are expected to be less than significant primarily because past studies have shown that military personnel do not play a large role in recreational fishing. Instead, military personnel tend to use charter services which make up only 7% of the fleet. Local residents do most of the recreational fishing in the area, with tourists, military personnel, and residents associated with the military accounting for a smaller proportion of recreational fishing activity (Allen and Bartram 2008). Current levels of recreational fishing are well below the historic highs of the 1990s. There has been no evidence of overfishing in the waters around AAFB and the military relocation to Guam is not likely to substantially contribute to any existing pressures on the resource.

AAFB's INRMP also prohibits hook and line fishing at designated locations and includes designated swimming and snorkeling locations, thereby decreasing the potential for indirect impacts. These designations are likely to be continued in the JRM INRMP (JRM 2013). Any increased recreational activity would also be spread among the beaches surrounding AAFB (e.g., Tarague Beach), both DoD and non-DoD.

The DON plans to educate its service members and their dependents via environmental awareness training on the importance of coastal ecosystems and the proper way to interact with those resources to avoid and minimize damage to reefs typically caused by anchors, reef-walkers, or scuba diving, snorkeling, and fishing activities, particularly since the proposed cantonment and housing are close to the ocean and nearby beaches, potentially leading to increased recreational use of marine biological resources in the immediate area. The Environmental Compliance Assessment, Training and Tracking System program is one possibility for such an educational training program to minimize these potential increased recreational impacts to fish.

There would be no impacts on fish from stormwater, sedimentation, or other non-point source pollution from operational activities due to the implementation and enforcement of appropriate LID measures and BMPs.

With implementation of environmental education and outreach for service members and their dependents, fishing restrictions as determined by the JRM INRMP, and appropriate BMPs, there would be no direct impacts and less than significant indirect short-term impacts to fish.

Essential Fish Habitat

The operation of the cantonment and housing at AAFB would result in no direct impacts and less than significant indirect impacts to EFH for reasons consistent with those given above for marine flora and invertebrates. With implementation of INRMP fishing restrictions, environmental education and outreach for DON service members and their dependents, and operation and maintenance of LID measures and BMPs, there would be no direct impacts and less than significant indirect short-term impacts to EFH as a result of stormwater, sedimentation, and other non-point source pollution and recreational impacts.

However, as described in Section 4.1.9.2 for Alternative A, the Northern District WWTP is out of compliance with its permit issued by USEPA in April 2013 and increasing the wastewater discharge from a non-compliant treatment plant would result in significant indirect impacts to marine biological resources during the period of non-compliance. Upgrading the Northern District WWTP treatment systems (as required by the 2013 NPDES permit) would mitigate this significant impact to marine biological resources. These impacts and the associated mitigation would be the same for Alternative C as described for Alternative A in Section 4.1.9.2.

Special-Status Species

There would be no direct impacts and less than significant indirect impacts on special-status species as a result of operation of the cantonment and housing at AAFB. There would be no impacts on special-status species from stormwater, sedimentation, or other non-point source pollution from operational activities due to the implementation of appropriate LID measures and BMPs.

Conservation efforts implemented by the DON may provide additional protection to all coral, including those being considered for ESA-listing, and sea turtles in adjacent areas mostly frequented by people abiding by the JRM INRMP. Additional information may need to be included in these conservation

efforts once final determinations are made regarding the potential listing of coral species offshore at AAFB. However, regardless of listing status, impacts are expected to be less than significant.

Increased dive boat operations have the potential for increased turtle harassment and strikes. However, because of the mobility of sea turtles combined with the protective measures anticipated to be in place (i.e., by dive boat operators and the DON), such increased recreational activities may result in less than significant impacts to sea turtles. While green sea turtles may be disturbed by increased activity in the area, potential impacts would be short-term and minimal with sea turtle specific BMPs implemented (i.e., lighting near ocean, noise). Any such impacts to the sea turtle population would be reduced in intensity from the previously proposed action evaluated in the 2010 Final EIS.

Marine Conservation Areas

Conservation efforts and management activities at the AAFB Marine Resource Preserve, the Pati Point Marine Preserve, and the submerged lands bordering the Guam NWR at Ritidian Point are not expected to be significantly impacted, directly or indirectly, as a result of the operation of the proposed cantonment and housing at AAFB. It is anticipated that the popular snorkeling and dive sites may experience increased recreational activity, but protective measures would minimize these long-term, indirect impacts to less than significant for these marine preserves, for the reasons previously described in the resource sections above.

4.3.10 Cultural Resources

4.3.10.1 Affected Environment

The following discussion summarizes previous cultural resources studies and known historic properties and other cultural resources within the area of potential cultural resource impacts associated with Alternative C. The discussion below addresses historic properties, as defined in the NHPA, and resources of cultural importance as defined under NEPA. The discussion refers to the terms *direct effects* and *indirect effects* to historic properties as defined under the NHPA, and impacts to other cultural resources as defined under NEPA (see Section 3.10.3.2). The section is organized to address cultural resources for the cantonment/family housing, followed by discussion of the same resource types for off-site utilities and school expansions associated with this alternative. If this alternative is selected for implementation, the information presented here would be augmented by reviews consistent with the 2011 PA, which provides overall NHPA Section 106 compliance and addresses other cultural resource issues. Refer to Section 3.10 for a detailed description of the 2011 PA. Additionally, some built properties in this section are covered by *Program Comments* executed by the ACHP, which resolve Section 106 responsibilities for certain DoD facilities. See Chapter 3, Section 3.10 for more information on definitions and procedures.

AAFB is located on the northern plateau area of Guam. It includes the main active airfield and an array of operations, maintenance, and community support facilities. The central third of the installation is a MSA. The western third is NWF, a WWII-era airfield used for fixed-wing aircraft and helicopter training and various field exercises and bivouacs. Alternative C would construct and operate administrative and housing areas, community support facilities (e.g., schools, child development center, community center), and associated utilities (see Figure 2.4-8 in Chapter 2 of this SEIS).

The affected environment for cultural resources associated with Alternative C is generally consistent with the affected environment description in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 12: Cultural Resources, Section 12.1.2.1: Andersen AFB, pages 12-9 to 12-16), which were based on surveys of PDIAs completed at that time. This description of the affected environment provided here has been updated with new information from recent archaeological and architectural investigations supporting this SEIS and other projects. To determine whether information is from an existing reference (such as the 2010 Final EIS or other cultural resource studies) or collected during in-fill studies conducted in support of this SEIS, refer to dates in the reference column in each table for the archaeological sites. Information for the architectural resources was derived from iNFADS.

Surveys conducted to support the 2010 Final EIS included the PDIA for Alternative C. Those previous investigations included intensive archaeological surveys (Athens 2009; Welch 2010), architectural inventories (Welch 2010; SEARCH 2013), and potential TCP studies (Griffin *et al.* 2010). In addition to these surveys and other past surveys (Grant *et al.* 2007), an intensive archaeological survey of 993 acres (402 ha) and an architectural inventory was conducted for this SEIS (Dixon *et al.* 2014). These investigations provide a comprehensive inventory of cultural resources and TCPs occurring within the PDIA associated with Alternative C.

In addition to the primary cantonment/family housing areas, on-site utility corridors associated with Alternative C would be located near the southern boundary of AAFB (see Figure 2.4-9). Intensive archaeological surveys of portions of the utility line PDIA on AAFB were conducted in 2007 (Welch 2010), 2010 (Dixon and Walker 2011), and 2013 (Dixon *et al.* 2014).

All cantonment alternatives would include construction of off-site utilities along Routes 1, 3, and 9, a water well field at AAFB, and expansion or construction of two schools at Naval Base Guam and AAFB (see Figure 2.4-14). Assessments of potential impacts to cultural resources from construction of utilities along road right-of-ways are based on a reconnaissance survey of portions of the area in 2010 (Dixon *et al.* 2011b) and a literature review of previous surveys and historic development in the area. Assessments of potential impacts to cultural resources from the development of a water well field and from the two school expansions are based on the in-fill surveys in support of this SEIS (Dixon *et al.* 2014).

Based on data from previous surveys of the proposed cantonment/family housing area, and utility corridor impacted areas, Table 4.3.10-1 lists the 54 known archaeological sites located within the Alternative C PDIA on AAFB. Four sites are considered eligible for listing in the NRHP; these are all Pre-Contact/Latte Period artifact scatters. Fifty of the sites are not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP and are shallow, disturbed, low density pottery scatters, portions of WWII-era concrete pads, or WWII to Cold War-era bottle scatters.

Table 4.3.10-1. Archaeological Sites within the AAFB Cantonment/Family Housing Alternative PDIA

GHPI Number†	*Temporary Site Number/ Map Number**	*Site Type*	*Period***	*Reference*	*NRHP Eligible?*	*NRHP Criteria*
66-07-2109	991	Sherd scatter	Pre-Contact/Latte	Welch 2010	No	NA
66-07-2110	992	Artifact scatter	Pre-Contact/Latte	Welch 2010	No	NA
66-07-2111	993	Artifact scatter	Pre-Contact/Latte	Welch 2010	No	NA
66-07-2112	994	Sherd scatter	Pre-Contact/Latte	Welch 2010	No	NA
66-07-2120	1002*	Sherd scatter	Pre-Contact/Latte	Welch 2010	No	NA
66-07-2125	1007*	Sherd scatter	Pre-Contact/Latte	Welch 2010	No	NA
66-07-2126	1008*	Sherd scatter	Pre-Contact/Latte	Welch 2010	No	NA
66-07-2127	1009*	Artifact scatter	Pre-Contact/Latte	Welch 2010	No	NA
66-07-2319	T-9/1044	Artifact scatter	Pre-Contact/Latte	Welch 2010	No	NA
66-07-2320	T-10/1045	Artifact scatter	Pre-Contact/Latte	Welch 2010	Yes	D
66-07-2321	T-11/1046	Ceramic/artifact scatter	Pre-Contact/Latte	Welch 2010	Yes	D
66-07-2322	T-14/1049	Ceramic/artifact scatter	Pre-Contact/Latte	Welch 2010	Yes	D
66-07-2323	T-NW-1/1050	Artifact scatter	Pre-Contact/Latte	Welch 2010	Yes	D
66-07-2573	T-AN-001	Artifact scatter	Pre-Contact/Latte	Dixon *et al.* 2014	No	NA
66-07-2574	T-AN-002	Artifact scatter	Pre-Contact/Latte	Dixon *et al.* 2014	No	NA
66-08-2575***	T-AN-003	Artifact scatter	Post-WWII/Second American Territorial	Dixon *et al.* 2014	No	NA
66-08-2576***	T-AN-004	Artifact scatter	Post-WWII/Second American Territorial	Dixon *et al.* 2014	No	NA
66-08-2577***	T-AN-005	Concrete foundations	Post-WWII/ /Second American Territorial	Dixon *et al.* 2014	No	NA
66-08-2578***	T-AN-006	Artifact scatter	Post-WWII/Second American Territorial	Dixon *et al.* 2014	No	NA
66-08-2579***	T-AN-007	Artifact scatter	Post-WWII/Second American Territorial	Dixon *et al.* 2014	No	NA
66-08-2580	T-AN-008	Artifact scatter	Pre-Contact/Latte	Dixon *et al.* 2014	No	NA
66-08-2581	T-AN-009	Concrete foundations	Post-WWII/Second American Territorial	Dixon *et al.* 2014	No	NA
66-08-2582***	T-AN-010	Aircraft remains	Post-WWII/Second American Territorial	Dixon *et al.* 2014	No	NA
66-08-2583***	T-AN-011	Defensive position	WWII/Japanese Military Occupation	Dixon *et al.* 2014	No	NA
66-08-2584	T-AN-012	Artifact scatter	Pre-Contact/Latte	Dixon *et al.* 2014	No	NA
66-08-2585***	T-AN-013	Artifact scatter	Post-WWII/Second American Territorial	Dixon *et al.* 2014	No	NA
66-08-2586	T-AN-014	Concrete foundation	Post-WWII/Second American Territorial	Dixon *et al.* 2014	No	NA
	T-AN-015	Concrete foundations	Post-WWII/Second American Territorial	Dixon *et al.* 2014	No	NA
66-08-2587***	T-AN-016	Elevated concrete foundation	Post-WWII/Second American Territorial	Dixon *et al.* 2014	No	NA
66-08-2588***	T-AN-017	Concrete footings	Post-WWII/Second American Territorial	Dixon *et al.* 2014	No	NA
66-08-2589	T-AN-018	Concrete foundation	Post-WWII/Second American Territorial	Dixon *et al.* 2014	No	NA

Table 4.3.10-1. Archaeological Sites within the AAFB Cantonment/Family Housing Alternative PDIA

GHPI Number†	*Temporary Site Number/ Map Number**	*Site Type*	*Period***	*Reference*	*NRHP Eligible?*	*NRHP Criteria*
66-08-2590	T-AN-019	Concrete foundation	Post-WWII/Second American Territorial	Dixon *et al.* 2014	No	NA
66-08-2591	T-AN-020	Artifact scatter	Post-WWII/Second American Territorial	Dixon *et al.* 2014	No	NA
66-08-2592	T-AN-021	Artifact scatter	Post-WWII/Second American Territorial	Dixon *et al.* 2014	No	NA
	T-AN-022***	Concrete foundations	Post-WWII/Second American Territorial	Dixon *et al.* 2014	No	NA
66-08-2593***	T-AN-023	Concrete foundation	Post-WWII/Second American Territorial	Dixon *et al.* 2014	No	NA
66-08-2594***	T-AN-024	Artifact scatter	Post-WWII/Second American Territorial	Dixon *et al.* 2014	No	NA
66-08-2595	T-AN-025	Defensive position	WWII/Japanese Military Occupation	Dixon *et al.* 2014	No	NA
66-08-2596***	T-AN-026	Septic tank structures	Post-WWII/Second American Territorial	Dixon *et al.* 2014	No	NA
66-08-2597***	T-AN-027	Concrete foundation	Post-WWII/Second American Territorial	Dixon *et al.* 2014	No	NA
66-08-2598	T-AN-028	Defensive position	WWII/Japanese Military Occupation	Dixon *et al.* 2014	No	NA
66-08-2599	T-AN-029	Concrete foundation	Post-WWII/Second American Territorial	Dixon *et al.* 2014	No	NA
66-08-2600	T-AN-030	Artifact scatter	Post-WWII/Second American Territorial	Dixon *et al.* 2014	No	NA
66-08-2601***	T-AN-031	Artifact scatter	Post-WWII/Second American Territorial	Dixon *et al.* 2014	No	NA
66-08-2602***	T-AN-032	Concrete foundation	Post-WWII/Second American Territorial	Dixon *et al.* 2014	No	NA
66-08-2603***	T-AN-033	Artifact scatter	Post-WWII/Second American Territorial	Dixon *et al.* 2014	No	NA
	T-AN-034	Artifact scatter	Post-WWII/Second American Territorial	Dixon *et al.* 2014	No	NA
66-08-2605***	T-AN-035	Artifact scatter	Post-WWII/Second American Territorial	Dixon *et al.* 2014	No	NA
66-08-2606	T-AN-036	Artifact scatter	Post-WWII/Second American Territorial	Dixon *et al.* 2014	No	NA
66-08-2607	T-AN-037	Artifact scatter	Pre-Contact/Latte	Dixon *et al.* 2014	No	NA
66-08-2608	T-AN-038	Artifact scatter	Pre-Contact/Latte	Dixon *et al.* 2014	No	NA
66-08-2609***	T-AN-039	Artifact scatter	Post-WWII/Second American Territorial	Dixon *et al.* 2014	No	NA
66-08-2610	T-AN-040	Artifact scatter	Pre-Contact/Latte	Dixon *et al.* 2014	No	NA
66-08-2611	T-AN-041	Defensive position	WWII/Japanese Military Occupation	Dixon *et al.* 2014	No	NA

Notes: †Not all sites recorded within the project areas have received official GHPI numbers, although they have been documented as part of previous surveys.
*Map numbers are from Welch (2010).
** Revised to match Guam GHPI forms dated May 28, 2014.
***The Guam SHPO concurs with this recommendation (Guam SHPO correspondence dated August 22, 2013 and September 17, 2014 [RC2013-0853]).

As the on-site utility corridors are contained within the well development area, sites are discussed in that paragraph below. No TCPs have been identified in the PDIA for this alternative. However, culturally important natural resources may be located in the vicinity of the PDIA.

There are 832 architectural properties, constructed between 1944 and 2009, within the PDIA for the Alternative C (Table 4.3.10-2). These buildings and structures include historic North Field, housing, barracks, administrative facilities, and recreational facilities. North Field, a gatehouse, and a firehouse are considered eligible for listing in the NRHP. Six buildings and structures in the PDIA are administrative or support facilities (e.g., maintenance facilities and utilities) that are greater than 50 years in age that have not been evaluated. If this alternative is selected, then unevaluated properties would be evaluated under the procedures identified in the 2011 PA. A total of 766 buildings are covered under the *Program Comment for Wherry and Capehart Era Family Housing at Air Force and Navy Bases* (ACHP 2004). Two buildings are bachelor housing covered under the *Program Comment for Cold War Era Unaccompanied Personnel Housing* (ACHP 2006; see Chapter 3.10.3 for more information on Program Comments). Fifty-five buildings and structures are less than 50 years old and do not meet the exceptional significance threshold required under NRHP Criteria Consideration G. The 2011 PA includes procedures for the identification of historic properties, as specific projects are developed, through consultation with the Guam SHPO and the public.

Table 4.3.10-2. Summary of Architectural Properties Located within the AAFB Cantonment/Family Housing Alternative Potential Impacted Area

Building/Structure Type	*Location*	*Number of Buildings/Structures of this Type in Impacted Area*	*Date of Construction*	*NRHP Eligible?*
North Field (GHPI number 66-07-1064)	AAFB	1	1944	Yes
Administration or Support	AAFB	3	1954 to 1964	Not Evaluated
Family Housing	AAFB	766	1956 to 1963	Covered under Program Comment
Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (barracks)	AAFB	2	1956	Covered under Program Comment
Support Facilities				
Sewer Lift Station	AAFB	1	1960	Not Evaluated
Well AF-1	AAFB	1	Unknown	Not Evaluated
Gatehouse	AAFB	1	1964	Yes
Firehouse	AAFB	1	1955	Yes
Maintenance, support, recreation, and supply facilities	AAFB	37	1963 to 2008	No
Pavilions/Bus Shelters	AAFB	13	1987 to 1993	No
Billboards, Signs, Marquees	AAFB	5	2006 to 2009	No
Overwatch	AAFB	1	Unknown	Not Evaluated

Note: Information on type, number, and date of construction from iNFADS.

In addition to the cantonment/family housing, and utility corridor areas, Alternative C would include construction of off-site utilities, a water well field, and expansion or construction of two schools. Nine NRHP-eligible archaeological sites and 15 sites not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP have been identified in these areas (see Alternative A, Table 4.1.10-4 and 4.1.10-5). As under Alternative A, 1 structure within the well development area on AAFB is eligible for listing in the NRHP, 4 structures are not eligible, and 6 structures are unevaluated. (No architectural properties or TCPs have been identified within the off-site utilities potential impacted area.

Under Alternative C, the Andersen Middle School facility would be repurposed as an elementary school and expanded at its current site, and a new middle school would be constructed. This area is within the AAFB cantonment/family housing potential direct impacted area. The expansion of the DoDEA High School would involve construction at the Naval Hospital site in central Guam. No NRHP-eligible sites, architectural properties, or TCPs have been recorded in this area.

4.3.10.2 Environmental Consequences

Construction

Construction activities associated with Alternative C may adversely affect historic properties. Final determinations of effect would occur under the 2011 PA. Following is a discussion of potential adverse effects for purposes of this analysis. Excavation and soil removal associated with buildings and on-site utility construction could adversely affect four known NRHP-eligible archaeological sites, including Pre-Contact/Late Period artifact scatters (see Table 4.3.10-1). Excavation and soil removal could also adversely affect one historic structure, North Field.

Construction at AAFB would also require the demolition of 832 buildings (Table 4.3.10-3). Of these 832 buildings and structures, two are considered eligible for listing in the NRHP, two buildings are covered under the *Program Comment for Cold War Era Unaccompanied Personnel Housing* (ACHP 2006), and 766 are covered under the *Program Comment for Wherry and Capehart Era Family Housing at Air Force and Navy Bases* (ACHP 2004). Fifty-five buildings and structures are not eligible, and six are unevaluated. The Program Comments resolve NHPA Section 106 requirements for demolition of these 768 buildings. As 55 buildings and structures are not eligible for listing in the NRHP, the demolition of these buildings under Alternative C would be consistent with a finding of no historic properties affected. Consistent with the 2011 PA, final determinations of eligibility, including the six unevaluated properties, an assessment of effect would be completed in conjunction with project-specific reviews, if this alternative is selected.

Table 4.3.10-3. Architectural Properties to be Demolished within the AAFB Cantonment/Family Housing Alternative PDIA

Building Name or Type	*Location*	*Facility Number(s)*	*Date of Construction*	*NRHP Eligible?*
Administration or Support	AAFB	2403,9000, 9002	1954 to 1964	Not Evaluated
Family Housing	AAFB	1000-1050, 1052, 1054-1085, 1100--1151, 1153-1187, 1200--1292, 1300--1368, 1400-1483, 1500--1571, 1700---1765, 1800--1872, 1900-1974, 2000--2062	1956 to 1963	Covered under Program Comment
Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (barracks)	AAFB	1051, 1053	1956	Covered under Program Comment

Table 4.3.10-3. Architectural Properties to be Demolished within the AAFB Cantonment/Family Housing Alternative PDIA

Building Name or Type	*Location*	*Facility Number(s)*	*Date of Construction*	*NRHP Eligible?*
Support Facilities				
Sewer Lift Station	AAFB	1295	1960	Not Evaluated
Well AF-1	AAFB	9007	Unknown	Not Evaluated
Gatehouse	AAFB	2505	1964	Yes
Firehouse	AAFB	9001	1955	Yes
Maintenance, support, recreation, and supply facilities	AAFB	1294, 1599, 1605, 1621, 1622, 1623, 1624, 1625, 1627, 1637, 1638, 1639, 1640, 1641, 1655, 1656, 1782, 1786, 1879, 1881, 1882, 2401, 2508, 2544, 2550, 9003, 9004, 9006, 9100, 9101, 9103, 9104, 9105, 9106, 9122, 22029, 26101	1963 to 2008	No
Pavilions/Bus Shelter	AAFB	1087, 1383, 1630, 1660, 80140, 80141, 80142, 80143, 81955, 81956, 81957, 81958, 81959	1987 to 1993	No
Billboards, Signs, Marquees		1598, 1626, 26108, 26999, 24020	2006 to 2009	No
Overwatch	AAFB	Unknown	Unknown	Not Evaluated

Excavation and soil removal associated with the construction of off-site utilities could adversely affect 9 known NRHP-eligible archaeological sites (see Alternative A, Tables 4.1.10-4 and 4.1.10-5) and 1 NRHP-eligible structure. Six structures that are unevaluated could also be affected by construction.

In addition, construction at AAFB has the potential to directly impact culturally important resources that are not historic properties, but may be considered under NEPA. The project would require the removal of limestone forest where culturally important natural resources may be present. The 2011 PA contains measures for coordinating with the SHPO and concurring parties to contact traditional natural healers, herbal practitioners, and traditional artisans regarding identification and disposition of these important resources (see 2010 Final EIS, Volume 2: page 2-10; Volume 9, Appendix G, Chapter 4).

Operation

Operations associated with Alternative C would not directly affect any historic properties or impact natural resources of cultural importance. Indirect adverse effects to known NRHP-eligible archaeological sites would be minimal due to an increase in population as these sites are not adjacent to the cantonment area.

Summary of Impacts and Potential Mitigation Measures

Implementation of Alternative C could cause direct, adverse effects to 13 known NRHP-eligible sites and four historic structures, which is fewer than Alternatives A and B, but more than Alternative D. Refer to Section 4.7, Table 4.7-1 for a comparison of cultural resources impacts and potential mitigation measures for each cantonment/family housing alternative. Demolition could also affect 12 buildings and structures that have not been evaluated for listing in the NRHP (see Tables 4.1.10-5 and 4.3.10-3).

Direct impacts could occur to natural resources of cultural importance as a result of removal of limestone forest and traditional plants. The 2011 PA includes measures to coordinate with SHPO and concurring parties to address appropriate treatment of these resources.

The 2011 PA, as discussed in Section 3.10.2., establishes a program alternative for complying with NHPA Section 106 requirements for the overall relocation action. Broadly, the 2011 PA includes processes to share information, consider views of the public, and develop mitigation measures when historic properties may be adversely affected. The 2011 PA provides measures for mitigating adverse effects to NRHP-eligible or listed archaeological sites, consulting on new projects and initiating additional identification efforts, and resolving impacts due to loss of access to culturally important natural resources. To the degree possible, direct and indirect impacts to historic properties and other resources of cultural importance would be avoided or minimized during the planning process. Consultation under the 2011 PA will address potential adverse effects and alternatives to avoid adverse effects. If avoidance is not possible, Table 4.3.10-4 presents potential mitigation measures to resolve adverse effects to historic properties and reduce impacts to cultural resources resulting from the implementation of Alternative C. With the implementation of these measures and processes as outlined in the 2011 PA, it is expected that significant direct and indirect impacts due to construction, as defined under NEPA, would be reduced to a level below significance.

Table 4.3.10-4. Potential Mitigation Measures for Alternative C for Adverse Effects (NHPA) and Impacts to Other Cultural Resources (NEPA)

NHPA Effects	***Mitigation***
Potential direct adverse effects to 17 historic properties - 13 NRHP-eligible archaeological sites and NRHP-eligible structures)	Consistent with the 2011 PA, data recovery is the standard mitigation for historic properties that are strictly archaeological in nature. Accordingly, the DON will submit a mitigation plan to the SHPO, consult with other PA Signatories and Concurring Parties if requested, and submit data recovery reports for SHPO review prior to finalizing mitigation reports. Mitigation also includes preparation of public education and interpretation materials in English and Chamorro using the information developed or data recovered to create a summary of the work completed and a statement regarding the mitigated site's significance to the regional culture. Additional mitigation would include enforcement of construction contract stipulations and GHPI data form updates as required by the 2011 PA.
Undetermined effects to 12 unevaluated buildings	If this alternative is selected in the ROD, unevaluated properties that may be affected would be evaluated consistent with the 2011 PA. If determined eligible for listing in the NRHP, appropriate mitigation measures would be developed to resolve any adverse effects.
NEPA Impacts	***Mitigation***
Potential direct impacts to culturally important natural resources	Through the 2011 PA process, coordinate with the SHPO and concurring parties to contact traditional natural healers, herbal practitioners, and traditional artisans to provide an opportunity to collect these resources consistent with installation security instructions and safety guidelines.

4.3.11 Visual Resources

4.3.11.1 Affected Environment

A list and description of visual resources at AAFB is contained in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 13: Visual Resources, Section 13.1: Affected Environment, pages 13-1 to 13-8). AAFB is composed of runways, buildings, facilities, and housing areas all surrounded by moderately to heavily vegetated forest. Due to the relatively flat topography and moderate to heavy vegetation, the surrounding communities of Dededo and Yigo have limited views into AAFB. One exception to this is the views afforded from Mount Santa Rosa (Photos 4.3.11-1 and 4.3-11-2). From this point, sweeping 360-degree views can be seen of the entire north area, including distant views of AAFB facilities and surrounding landscape.

Photo 4.3.11-1. View from Mount Santa Rosa
Source: Goatlockerguns 2008a

Photo 4.3.11-2. View of AAFB from Mount Santa Rosa
Source: Goatlockerguns 2008b

4.3.11.2 Environmental Consequences

Construction

Construction activities and equipment may temporarily block views as seen from viewing areas. The disruption would cease once the cantonment and family housing are built. Therefore, there would be minor short-term direct impacts on visual resources. These impacts would be less than significant.

Operation

Unlike development proposed at Finegayan, the proposed development at AAFB differs substantially from that proposed and approved under the 2010 Final EIS. The 2010 Final EIS analyzed the construction of the Air Combat Element at the North Ramp, construction of air embarkation facilities at South Ramp, and construction of the North Gate and access road. In contrast, this SEIS analyzes a cantonment/family housing development at AAFB. Currently, as seen from a viewing area such as Mount Santa Rosa, the urban development at AAFB is sparse due to its rural location, and the base is somewhat blended in with surrounding vegetation and the coastline in the background. The resulting appearance, which would include more urban development related to the cantonment/family housing, would be less than significantly altered due to the continuing dominant presence of vegetation throughout the region. Consequently, less than significant long-term direct impacts on visual resources would result from implementation of this alternative.

4.3.12 Ground Transportation

4.3.12.1 Affected Environment

The affected environment for ground transportation resources under Alternative C includes transportation facilities internal to the site (on-base roadways and intersections) and entry control facilities. This section discusses existing conditions and assesses how the construction and operations of Alternative C would potentially affect conditions for roadways, transit facilities, and pedestrian and bicycle facilities on-base. Potential ground transportation impacts to off-base (external) roadways are addressed in Section 6.1 of this SEIS.

Roadway Network

AAFB has two existing access gates. The Main Gate provides access between Route 1 and Arc Light Boulevard. Arc Light Boulevard is the main roadway on-base and provides an east/west route across the base. The Santa Rosa Gate is located approximately 1.1 mile (1.8 km) southeast of the Main Gate and provides access between Route 15 and Santa Rosa Boulevard. Santa Rosa Boulevard passes through housing areas on-base. All of the base roadways are two lanes (one lane in each direction), with additional separate turning lanes at major intersections. All of the on-base intersections are currently controlled by two- or all-way stop signs.

The AAFB Traffic and Safety Engineering Study (AAFB 2009) concluded that most of the on-base intersections were operating at acceptable LOS (LOS A, B, C, D, or E), with the exception of several intersections along Arc Light Boulevard. The study recommended improvements for those intersections.

Transit Network

There is no existing transit service on AAFB. The GRTA operates fixed route and paratransit service. The Blueline 1, servicing Hagåtña, Tamuning, Micronesia Mall, and Tumon, is the nearest fixed route bus line, and operates at a distance of approximately 10.5 miles (16.9 km) from AAFB. Paratransit service is provided to all ADA-eligible certified passengers, by provided transportation to the nearest fixed route.

Pedestrian and Bicycle Network

There is a dedicated pedestrian jogging trail provided along Arc Light Park and Bonins Avenue. No other dedicated pedestrian or bicycle facilities exist on or near AAFB. Typically, the outside lane or shoulder, which is generally unpaved, functions as the pedestrian/bicycle space.

4.3.12.2 Environmental Consequences

Potential ground transportation impacts addressed in this section are limited to elements of the proposed action that could affect on-base (internal) roadways. Potential ground transportation impacts to off-base (external) roadways are addressed in Section 6.1 of this SEIS.

Construction

Potential short-term, direct construction impacts generated by the proposed action at Alternative C would be similar to Alternative A (Section 4.1.12.2). Potential impacts to ground transportation resources from construction would be reduced to less than significant levels with implementation of appropriate work zone traffic management strategies and BMPs. Therefore, Alternative C would result in less than significant short-term, direct impacts to on-base (internal) roadways.

Operation

Roadway Network

As currently proposed, Alternative C would have two separate, non-contiguous development areas. The cantonment would be located on the northwest end of the site and would be accessible via the new North Ramp Gate and Vehicle Inspection Facility, which is currently under construction (approximately 50% complete), as well as the existing AAFB Main Gate on Route 9. The family housing area (and the 912 Air Force housing units that would be redeveloped on the site) would be directly accessible via the existing Santa Rosa Gate on Route 15.

The proposed on-base (internal) roadway network hierarchy for Alternative C was determined based on the conceptual development plan and layout of the cantonment/family housing area, and takes into account the capacity required to accommodate the expected travel demand on the facilities. The proposed on-base (internal) roadway network hierarchy diagram for Alternative C is included in an Appendix F to this SEIS. A four-lane arterial roadway would extend from the new North Ramp Gate and Vehicle Inspection Facility to the northern extent of the cantonment, and would provide the main north/south connection. A second four-lane arterial roadway would extend from the main entry road to the east. These roadways are designed, and would be expected, to carry the heaviest traffic volumes; including civilian employee trips from off-base to/from work locations, as well as trips by military personnel to/from off-base locations. Direct internal access between the cantonment and the family housing areas would be provided via Marianas Boulevard and Carolines Avenue.

Under any of the proposed cantonment/family housing alternatives, construction of new on-base (internal) roadway facilities and entry control facilities would be required. The proposed action includes construction of on-base (internal) roadways and entry control facilities that would be implemented by the DoD. On-base (internal) roadways and entry control facilities for Alternative C, include, but are not limited to, the following:

- A new North Ramp Gate and Vehicle Inspection Facility is currently under construction and would provide direct access to the cantonment area.

- The existing AAFB Main Gate on Route 9, and the existing Santa Rosa Gate on Route 15, would provide direct access to the family housing area.
- The Santa Rosa Gate would be improved as part of the proposed action.

Two existing internal roadways on AAFB, Marianas Boulevard and Carolines Avenue, would connect the family housing area to the cantonment area. The existing roadways would be utilized to the extent possible. The proposed action includes on-base (internal) roadway construction and improvement projects that would be implemented by the DoD.

All on-base (internal) roadway segments and intersections have been designed with the capacity required to accommodate the expected travel demand. Specifically, on-base (internal) roadway segments and intersections are designed to operate at acceptable LOS (LOS A, B, C, D, or E) under future year (Year 2030) conditions with the proposed action. The proposed action would not result in significant long-term, direct impact to on-base (internal) roadways or intersections, because the proposed action would not:

- For roadway segments and intersections - cause a roadway segment or intersection operating at acceptable LOS (LOS A, B, C, D, or E) to degrade to unacceptable LOS F.
- For roadway segments - add 5% or more to the total directional peak hour volume (measured in passenger car equivalents) and result in unacceptable LOS F.
- For intersections - add 50 or more peak hour trips (measured in passenger car equivalents) and result in unacceptable LOS F.

Entry Control Facilities

The operations of the proposed entry control facilities are controlled, or dictated, by both the traffic demand and the vehicle processing speed at the security check point. The methodology and assumptions utilized to evaluate operations and potential for queuing at the entry control facilities are stated in Section 4.1.12.1.

Transit Conditions

The proposed action would not result in significant long-term, direct impact to transit, because the proposed action would not:

- Substantially increase traffic hazards to transit due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) that does not comply with applicable design standards.
- Fundamentally conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit, or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of transit facilities.

Pedestrian and Bicycle Conditions

Bicycle and pedestrian facilities would be included in the construction of new on-base (internal) roadway facilities. Bicycle and pedestrian paths and facilities are integrated into the on-base transportation network as a means to improve mobility and safety of non-motorized traffic. The proposed bicycle and pedestrian network diagram for Alternative C is provided in an Appendix to this SEIS.

The proposed pedestrian and bicycle network includes an enhanced pedestrian sidewalk that would traverse the perimeter of the community support area near the center of the cantonment area. Multi-purpose trails would be constructed along almost all of the proposed roadways, and a jogging/biking trail network would be located primarily around the perimeter of the cantonment area. Two pedestrian overpasses; one crossing over the proposed new North Gate and Vehicle Inspection Facility, and the other

crossing over the arterial roadway north of the Santa Rosa Gate; are proposed to allow passage between the east and west portions of the cantonment and the family housing area, respectively. The family housing area would be connected to the cantonment area by a multi-purpose trail that would continue through the main corridor of the family housing area. All residential streets would be constructed with sidewalks on both sides, in addition to a jogging/biking trail located around the periphery of the family housing area.

The proposed action would not result in significant long-term, direct impact to pedestrians or bicycles, because the proposed action would not:

- Substantially increase traffic hazards to pedestrians or bicycles due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) that does not comply with applicable design standards.
- Fundamentally conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding bicycle or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities.

4.3.13 Marine Transportation

4.3.13.1 Affected Environment

The affected environment for marine transportation under Alternative C is the same as described in Section 3.1.13.1 for Alternative A.

4.3.13.2 Environmental Consequences

The environmental consequences for marine transportation under Alternative C would be the same as described in Section 4.1.13.2 for Alternative A.

4.3.14 Utilities

4.3.14.1 Affected Environment

This section includes information related to existing electrical, potable water, wastewater, solid waste, and IT/COMM utilities as they apply to the Alternative C.

<u>Electrical Power</u>

The existing electrical utility at the AAFB alternative includes electrical distribution systems servicing the new North Gate and family housing area. The new North Gate is currently in construction, and electrical distribution is being installed to serve this new facility. The area for the proposed cantonment is around the new North Gate and has no existing electrical power infrastructure except for that being installed for the new North Gate.

At AAFB, new power upgrades have been installed to meet the demands of future projects under development. The capacity of the substation has been substantially upgraded, and distribution lines are currently being installed and planned in order to provide power to new projects that are either under construction, or are in the design or planning stages. The newly upgraded AAFB main substation has the capacity to meet the combined present and estimated future loads, excluding the proposed action. This is in contrast to the 2010 Final EIS where it was reported that "The T&D system at Andersen AFB is currently operating near capacity…" (2010 Final EIS, Volume 6, Chapter 3: Utilities, Section 3.1 Affected Environment, page 3-5). The power being supplied to this area comes from the GPA transmission and generation system. The situation and condition of these GPA utility systems is unchanged from the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 6, Chapter 3: Utilities, Section 3.1: Affected Environment, page 3-5).

Potable Water

The DoD water transmission system in northern Guam consists of 10-inch and 12-inch asbestos cement and cast iron pipes, and is part of the DoD potable water system that conveys water between southern Guam and northern Guam. The existing potable water utility specific to Alternative C areas consists of a water distribution system serving the existing housing area. This system is in reasonably good shape having been refurbished in the 1990s (Pacific Division NAVFAC 2003). A new distribution system serving the new North Gate is currently being installed. Andersen Well No. 1 and its 8-inch feeder line, constructed in 2007, run through the proposed cantonment area. The overall AAFB potable water system remains the same as that provided in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 6, Chapter 3: Utilities, Section 3.1: Affected Environment, page 3-10) except for some major repairs performed since the 2010 Final EIS was issued. Some transmission mains have been repaired and connections to Mount Santa Rosa Storage Tank have also been repaired. Previously, the unaccounted for water for the AAFB potable water system was estimated at 50%. The DoD is committed to improving its water loss control program, and has begun to implement measures to reduce unaccounted for water, as well as to develop plans for further improvements. A recent Major Maintenance and Repair Plan water leak detection and repairs project was completed in September 2013. Water leak detection and repairs will continue for both the DON and Air Force water systems for further reduction of unaccounted for water. Based on operational experience, it is likely that unaccounted for water has decreased in the Air Force water system and is currently estimated at 35% (NAVFAC Department of Public Works, personal communication, September 2013).

The affected environment, with respect to the GWA's potable water system, is the same as described in Section 4.1.14.1 for Alternative A.

Wastewater

The GWA compliance background presented in Section 4.1.14.1 for Alternative A is the same for Alternative C.

The affected environment for wastewater utilities associated with the Alternative C remains unchanged from that described in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 6, Chapter 3: Utilities, Section 3.1: Affected Environment, pages 3-17 to 3-31), but is summarized below and is supplemented with new information.

The existing AAFB wastewater collection system consists of a network of gravity sewers totaling 38 miles (61 km), with four major WWPSs and force mains located on the south side of AAFB Main Base. The four major sewage pump stations include the Facility 1295 WWPS, the Facility 24101 WWPS, the Facility 1098 WWPS, and the Facility 1881 WWPS. The system collects wastewater generated by the industrial and residential areas on-base and discharges wastewater off-base into the GWA sewage collection system at a sewer manhole located near the AAFB Main Gate. This sewage flows through the GWA collection system along Route 9 and Route 3 to the Northern District WWTP for treatment and disposal. The existing wastewater collection system in the family housing area remains unchanged from the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 6, Chapter 3: Utilities, Section 3.1: Affected Environment, page 3-25).

The affected environment for the GWA wastewater collection system and WWTPs for Alternative C are the same as described for Alternative A in Section 4.1.14.1.

Solid Waste

The existing solid waste infrastructure specific to Alternative C consists of solid waste handling facilities at AAFB. There are no existing solid waste handling facilities within the proposed cantonment or family housing areas. However, such facilities exist elsewhere at AAFB. The existing solid waste infrastructure

both on-base at AAFB and off-base has changed since the publication of the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 6, Chapter 3: Utilities, Section 3.1: Affected Environment, pages 3-35 to 3-36). The on-base landfill is no longer used for municipal solid waste disposal since the GovGuam landfill at Layon is operational and receiving solid waste. Other waste not accepted by the Layon Landfill can be disposed of at either AAFB or Naval Base Guam Apra Harbor facilities. The DON is currently coordinating with the GEPA regarding the status of the municipal solid waste landfill permit for the Naval Base Guam Landfill. The Solid Waste Working Group consisting of DoD, GEPA and USEPA was established to coordinate and resolve landfill permitting issues, as well as other solid waste issues on Guam. The municipal solid waste area of the AAFB Landfill is in the closure process. AAFB operates a transfer station for sorting waste bound for the Layon Landfill. AAFB also continues to operate its recycling center.

Information Technology and Communications

The existing IT/COMM infrastructure at AAFB includes existing DoD and commercial telecommunication duct banks, manholes/handholes, and connection buildings. Within the area limits for the proposed cantonment, there are a few existing buried communication lines on the new access road and the new North Gate currently in construction. At the family housing area, there are existing underground commercial communication lines.

4.3.14.2 Environmental Consequences

The assessment of impacts associated with utilities assumed the implementation of sustainability strategies as described in Section 8.6, Sustainability and Smart Growth. These strategies include measures to achieve federally mandated levels of energy use reduction, water use reduction, waste reduction, and total energy from renewable sources.

Electrical Power

The existing power distribution system at AAFB is not capable of meeting increased demand from the proposed action. Thus, Alternative C includes an expanded electrical power distribution system with additional power feeds from the GPA. Based on the load projections for both the cantonment and family housing, no upgrade would be required to the GPA's generating capacity, since the total load increase would be within the capacity of their generating plants. However, upgrades to existing 34.5 kV transmission power lines would be required to stay within operating parameters. The electrical power distribution system for Alternative C as described in Section 2.4.4.3 includes extending 34.5 kV transmission power lines to a new switching station at the North Ramp. The installation of the switching station is not part of the proposed action. Additionally, for this alternative, a dedicated substation would be required to provide power to the main cantonment. This plan has been developed to handle all system demands currently in existence for areas served by the current local power distribution system, in addition to the increased demand from the proposed action. Thus, there would be no adverse actions for the current power customers aside from potentially short-term power outages during construction of the expanded system. Power outages would be mitigated through construction phasing, with the use of temporary generators, and/or temporary connections to alternative power sources where necessary, which would minimize downtime.

The island-wide impacts to the GPA's system would be the same as for Alternative A, as described in section 4.1.14.2.

These direct impacts to the power system are deemed less than significant, both during construction and in operation.

Potable Water

There is currently no potable water distribution system at the area for the cantonment. However, a potable water distribution system is being installed for the new North Gate. There is an existing potable water distribution system serving the area proposed for family housing redevelopment that would need to be restructured during the housing area redevelopment proposed in Alternative C. The proposed potable water distribution system for Alternative C as described in Section 2.4.4.3 has been developed to handle all system demands currently in existence for areas served by the current DoD water distribution system, in addition to the increased demand from the proposed action. During construction, service would be maintained to current DoD customers via construction phasing, temporary lines, or other actions. Thus, there would be no adverse impacts for the current DoD water customers aside from potentially brief water outages during construction of the expanded and modified systems. With careful planning, these potential outages would be minimized.

DoD Potable Water System

The direct impacts to the DoD potable water system would be the same for Alternative C as for Alternative A, as described in Section 4.1.14.2. Impacts to the DoD potable water system with the implementation of Alternative C are deemed less than significant, since the improvements would provide adequate potable water to the proposed action facilities.

GWA Potable Water System

Potential impacts to the GWA system would be the same for Alternative C as for Alternative A, as described in Section 4.1.14.2. Thus, the short- and long-term impact to the GWA's distribution system from the proposed action is expected to be less than significant, due to the small increase in demand from the indirect impacts of the proposed action.

NGLA Water Extraction

Potential short- and long-term impacts to the NGLA, and potential mitigation measures of impacts would be the same for Alternative C as for Alternative A, as described in Section 4.1.14.2. Thus, the localized direct impact to the NGLA is considered significant, but the impact to the overall NGLA is less than significant. Potential mitigation measures for Alternative C are the same as for Alternative A in Section 4.1.14.2.

Wastewater

The impacts and mitigations associated with wastewater for Alternative C would be the same as for Alternative A, as described in Section 4.1.14.2.

Solid Waste

The environmental consequences for the solid waste infrastructure under Alternative C are generally limited to planned construction of a solid waste transfer station and recycling facility as described in Section 2.4.4.3. Since new facilities serving the proposed cantonment area would be provided, the existing solid waste capabilities at AAFB would not be impacted, and there would be no environmental impact to solid waste handling at AAFB. The increased demand to the overall solid waste handling capability would be gradually spaced over the 10 or more years projected (over the primary duration of the proposed action), and the roughly 7,000 additional people (Marines active duty, dependents, and DoD civilian workers) that would arrive on Guam and use the proposed Marine Corps facilities. The long-term increase in solid waste generated by the increased Marine Corps population at the AAFB cantonment area

would be managed by the new transfer station, recycling center, and additional solid waste handling trucks/equipment planned. Because of the limited capacity of the solid waste facilities at AAFB, new facilities would be provided.

C&D debris generated during construction would be handled by the U&SI contractor at the designated laydown area near the proposed cantonment site. The DON updated the Final Comprehensive Construction and Demolition and Solid Waste Management Plan for Guam Military Relocation, including the green waste management sections. The Utilities and Site Improvement (U&SI) contractor would be required to process/compost green waste on-site. As part of construction waste management, contractors would be required to submit a green waste processing/composting plan to Navy and obtain required solid waste permits for green waste processing and composting from GEPA. The DON will review the contractors' project-specific waste management plans prior to their submittal to GEPA and will provide oversight during the construction. The U&SI contractor would be required to divert a minimum of 60% of the C&D debris and all of the green waste from landfill disposal. The larger-sized green waste consisting of trees and stumps would be processed into mulch, and the smaller-sized green waste would be processed into compost. The C&D debris would consist mainly of concrete rubble resulting from the demolition of existing AAFB housing units during the U&SI phase. This concrete rubble would be crushed and used as lower graded aggregate. The C&D waste not diverted would be transported to a permitted facility.

The DON proposes to explore ways to resolve key solid waste issues, specifically the status of the Naval Base Guam Landfill permit and handling of special wastes not accepted at Layon Landfill, through the Solid Waste Working Group that was established with USEPA and GEPA on July 24, 2014. During the September 19, 2014 meeting of the Solid Waste Working Group, GEPA indicated that they will formally respond to DON correspondence with regards to issues relative to the Naval Base Guam Landfill. The Layon Landfill and the permitted private hardfill facilities are operating within their regulatory requirements. The proposed action would be in compliance with all applicable GEPA solid waste permit terms and conditions that routinely include specific measures to protect human health and the environment. All other projects on Guam would utilize permitted solid waste management and disposal facilities.

The increased demand on the overall solid waste handling capability would be gradually spaced over the 10 or more years of projected buildup, and the "steady-state" conditions when the proposed action to Guam has been completed. The increase in solid waste generated by the additional DoD population at AAFB would be managed by the new transfer station, recycling center, and planned additional solid waste handling trucks/equipment. Upon completion of the SW Transfer Station and Recycling Center facilities, the long-term off-base impact would consist of increased solid waste container trucks hauling the processed municipal solid waste (MSW) to the Harmon Transfer Station, and recycled waste (e.g., cardboard, scrap metal, glass) to the designated recycling contractors. Again, this increased traffic would not significantly impact the Guam solid waste infrastructure support systems.

Family housing for Alternative C would consist of an increase in housing units of approximately 11% from the current amount. The MSW from the family housing area would be managed by existing AAFB solid waste facilities.

The new Layon Landfill is designed to account for the level of MSW projections from the 2010 Final EIS. Therefore, it has the capacity to accommodate the projected MSW for the reduced levels of the current proposed action. The reduction in the generation of solid waste under the current proposed action versus the 2010 proposed action is a beneficial effect, as this increases the life of the existing Layon

Landfill. Therefore, there would be less than significant long-term direct and indirect impacts to the solid waste resources on Guam for Alternative C, both during construction and operation.

Information Technology and Communications

At the proposed cantonment area on AAFB, there is only one existing DoD IT/COMM line. That line would not be impacted unless required by road/access gate modifications. This impact would be limited to encasing this line in concrete wherever new roadways or parking areas would be constructed over this existing line, or if this line becomes otherwise subject to surface loads. Existing Building 112 at Finegayan has adequate current capacity to handle additional connections for IT/COMM, as required for Alternative C. New duct banks required for Finegayan Alternative A, as described in Section 2.6, include a duct bank of up to twelve 4-inch (10-cm) conduits looped between the main IT/COMM distribution facilities, and a system of duct banks and various conduits distributed in and around the site connecting the main distribution facilities to each building or end user. Various types of cable would be required within this system of conduits including 144 and 288 strand fiber optic cables, copper cables with 600 pair telephone lines, and smaller cables to individual buildings. Thus, there would be minimal potential for short- or long-term adverse environmental consequences to the existing DoD IT/COMM facilities at AAFB. Therefore, the direct impact to the DoD IT/COMM system is deemed less than significant both during construction and in operation.

Additional inter-base IT/COMM connectivity would be required as described in Section 2.6. This includes the connection between AAFB and the existing Tata cable landing facility in southern Guam, which would require new rights of way along some southern roads as well as the access road to the Tata facility.

The current commercial IT/COMM facilities have adequate capacity within nearby infrastructure. The existing cables within the proposed remodeled family housing area could be rerouted or demolished as required. New duct banks would be required to service the proposed cantonment area. There could be short-term lack of commercial service during the construction phase, but no permanent or long-term environmental consequences to the commercial IT/COMM infrastructure. Therefore, the direct impact to commercial IT/COMM systems is deemed less than significant both during construction and in operation.

4.3.15 Socioeconomics and General Services

4.3.15.1 Affected Environment

The affected environment for Socioeconomics and General Services on Guam are presented for the entire island of Guam and do not vary by alternative. Because the affected environment does not vary by alternative, it is only presented one time, under Alternative A. A full description of the affected environment for Socioeconomics and General Services is presented in Section 4.1.15.

4.3.15.2 Environmental Consequences

The Socioeconomics and General Services impacts under Alternative C would be island-wide, direct and indirect, short- and long-term, and would be the same as described under Alternative A in Section 4.1.15. The population change associated with Alternative C would not likely put excessive strain on Guam's public services and permitting agencies, and the estimated increases in GovGuam tax revenues would likely compensate for any increased demand that would occur. The economic impacts would be beneficial, leading to increased employment and standards of living, and impacts to Guam's housing stock and availability would not bring about reactionary development, which could have otherwise lead to dislocations in the housing market. There is a potential for sociocultural impacts to occur, but the

magnitude of the impacts could vary substantially based on policy and program choices yet to be made as how to address them.

4.3.16 Hazardous Materials and Waste

4.3.16.1 Affected Environment

The current DoD ROI on Guam for hazardous materials and waste in this section includes the Air Force properties proposed for development of the cantonment and housing and the areas affected by off-site utilities development and DoD school expansions (see Section 2.4.4.6 in Chapter 2). Air Force properties include the eastern portion of AAFB. The proposed cantonment and housing development has the potential to affect a larger area of this site.

Hazardous materials at AAFB are managed by the installation's Hazardous Materials Pharmacy, under the Logistics Readiness Squadron. This facility was established with the mission of overseeing, procuring, and minimizing the use of hazardous materials. The AAFB Hazardous Materials Pharmacy reduces the need to store large quantities of hazardous materials elsewhere on-base and allows these materials to be efficiently reordered on an as-needed basis. Unused hazardous materials are turned in to Hazardous Materials Pharmacy or DRMO for reissue or disposal.

The Air Force has requirements for readily accessible fuel and related storage facilities on Guam. The Defense Logistics Agency Energy Guam is the Defense Logistics Agency field activity managing Defense Logistics Agency's DLA's bulk petroleum products on Guam. Military vehicle fueling is provided by the DZSP21 (contractor) transportation department.

The Naval Base Guam Fuel Department manages fuel operations from the wharves at Drydock Island to storage at the Sasa Valley or Tenjo Vista tank farms, and transmission to storage tanks at AAFB. Approximately 45% of incoming fuel supplies are for Air Force operations (NAVFAC Pacific 2010).

The military pipeline system consists of Naval Base Guam and AAFB segments that span the 26 miles (42 km) from Defense Fuel Supply Point Guam to AAFB. The Air Force portion of the pipeline consists of a single 10 inch (25.4 cm) underground pipeline that covers 16.3 miles (26.2 km) and conveys JP-8 to AAFB from the Tiyan manifold to AAFB Defense Fuel Supply Point (NAVFAC Pacific 2010). There is an FY 2013 military construction authorization to construct a second 10 inch (25.4 cm) underground pipeline from Tiyan to AAFB, paralleling the existing pipeline.

Numerous fueling operations to support aircraft, vehicle operation, and emergency power generation are performed at AAFB. The majority of fuel is aviation fuel. The base has the capacity to store approximately 66,000,000 gallon (8,822,917 cubic feet) of aviation fuel. However, some aboveground fuel lines presently lack sufficient containment to meet SPCC protocols and/or regulations such as the "General Containment Rule." Fuel storage facilities on the base are required to have leak detection features and primary and secondary containment to contain unintended leaks, spills, and releases.

A base service vehicle equipment station receives commercially delivered fuel (current supplier is Mobil) two times per week. The facility is at current capacity. Service vehicles fuel up at a station along the northeast runway along Arc Light Boulevard. Fuel is provided by a commercial vendor on-island. An additional vehicle fueling facility is under construction near NWF. However, this facility is currently not operational as it does not yet meet the Defense Logistics Agency requirements.

Hazardous Materials Management

AAFB is a Large Quantity Generator (40 CFR 262.34 [d], [e], and [f]) of hazardous waste with USEPA identification handler number GU6571999519. DRMO arranges for all hazardous waste collection, transportation, and disposal via licensed contractors who ultimately dispose of the hazardous waste at permitted off-island disposal facilities (AAFB 2007).

AAFB has a Hazardous Waste Management Plan pursuant to Air Force Instruction 32-7042 that provides guidance on the generation, storage and disposal requirements and protocols of hazardous waste.

The 36th Civil Engineering Squadron Environmental Flight (CES/CEV) is responsible for overseeing the management of hazardous waste at AAFB. CES/CEV's mission statement and operating policy is to (AAFB 2008):

- Maintain a safe and healthy operation and environment.
- Comply with all applicable laws and regulations.
- Minimize the generation of all waste types and substitute less toxic materials when possible.
- Implement process changes that result in a reduced amount of waste used and recycle to the maximum practical extent.

There are 21 (or up to 26 depending on operations) satellite accumulation areas for hazardous waste on AAFB and one 90-day hazardous waste accumulation site (Building 19017). Three hazardous waste accumulation sites are located on the portion of AAFB proposed for development of cantonment/family housing under this alternative.

Contaminated Sites

As a result of historic industrial activities conducted at AAFB, groundwater beneath a portion of the area proposed for cantonment development is known or suspected to be contaminated. Contamination was found in Main Base monitoring wells. At those wells, volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and metals concentrations were detected at levels that exceeded USEPA's Maximum Contaminant Levels. No drinking water wells are located near the affected monitoring wells (Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry 2002).

Installation Restoration Program Sites

There are six IRP and potentially contaminated sites located in the area of Alternative C (Table 4.3.16-1). As shown in the table, there are four sites within the proposed footprint and two sites in close proximity of the footprint. The majority of the sites have been remediated or determined to not present a risk to human health or ecological receptors. Those sites that are currently active or have land use restrictions are depicted in Figure 4.3.16-1. Active or restricted sites that may have indirect impacts (i.e., groundwater contamination) on the affected area under this alternative are depicted in Figure 4.3.16-1. These sites are listed in Table 4.3.16-1 and described in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 9, Appendix G: EIS Resource Technical Appendix, Chapter 3: Hazardous Materials and Waste Resources, Table 3.6-1 Summary of Active Environmental Restoration Sites on AAFB, pages G-3-28 to G-3-37 and Table 3.6-2 Summary of Applicable Solid Waste Management Units and Areas of Concern Sites on AAFB, pages G-3-38 to G-3-43).

Table 4.3.16-1. Active and Restricted IRP Sites, MRP Sites and AOC within AAFB Cantonment/Family Housing Alternative

Site Name	*Area (acres)*	*Status*
Sites Within Affected Area		
Site 5-Landfill 5	69	No Further Action
Site 6-Landfill 8	8	Active (Land Use Controls)
Site 64 (AOC-I06)-Asphalt Drum Area	3.5	Active
Site 65 (AOC-I07)-Asphalt Drum Area with OEW Area	50	Active
UXO 5A MRA 255 Burn & Dump Site	6	Active
Sites That May Impact Affected Area		
Site 3-Waste Pile 3	19	Active
Site 35-Waste Pile 1	7	Active/Land Use Controls

Source: DON 2010.

Military Munitions Response Program

One MMRP site, UXO 5A MRA255 Burn & Dump Site, was identified in the area of AAFB proposed for development of cantonment/family housing under this Alternative (Figure 4.3.16-1). This site is currently active (see Table 4.3.16-1).

Toxic Substances Management

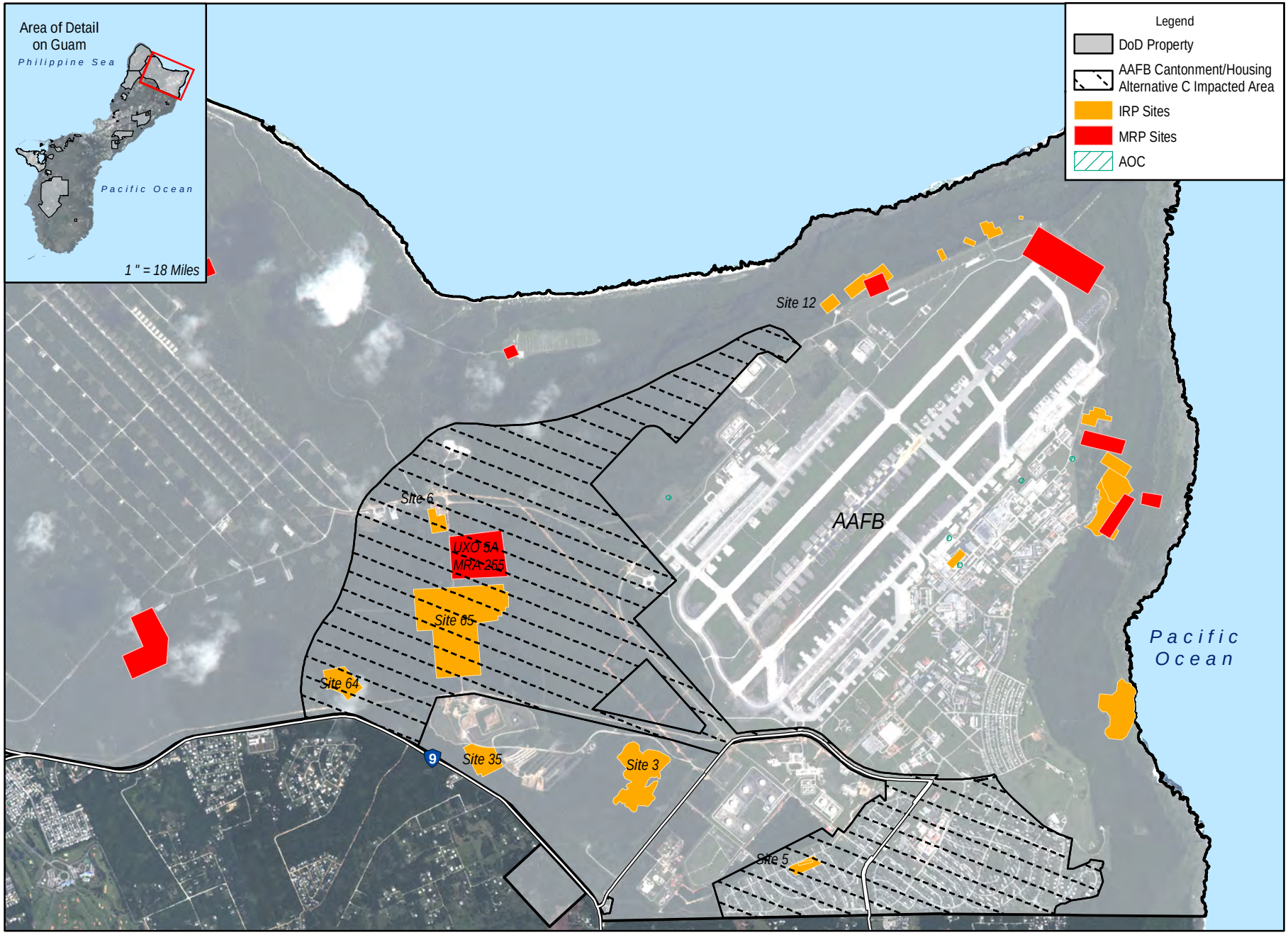
Andersen Air Force Base

There are numerous structures located on the portion of AAFB that may be affected by the proposed development of cantonment/family housing under this alternative. Any structure constructed prior to 1978 may contain LBP, ACM and PCBs.

According to USEPA, the parcel is located in an area classified as Zone 1 for Radon indicating average indoor radon levels of greater than 4 pCi/L.

4.3.16.2 Environmental Consequences

Short-term construction impacts and long-term operational impacts to hazardous materials and waste under this alternative would be similar to those described under Section 4.1.16.2 of this SEIS. Therefore, implementation of Alternative C would result in less than significant direct and indirect impacts to hazardous materials and waste.



0 0.5 1 Miles

0 0.5 1 Kilometers

Figure 4.3.16-1
Active and Restricted IRP Sites, MMRP Sites, and AOC
in the Vicinity of AAFB Cantonment/Housing Alternative C

Source: NAVFAC Pacific 2013

4.3.17 Public Health and Safety

4.3.17.1 Affected Environment

Notifiable Diseases

The Affected Environment for notifiable diseases for Alternative C is the same as discussed in Section 4.1.17.1 for Alternative A.

Mental Illness

The Affected Environment for mental illness for Alternative C is the same as discussed in Section 4.1.17.1 for Alternative A.

Operational Safety

To protect the general public from intentional or accidental entry onto AAFB, locked or manned gates are used where vehicle access is provided and a series of signs warning unauthorized personnel not to enter the area are posted along the perimeter of the installation. Unauthorized personnel are not allowed on the installation at any time.

A small arms range and EOD range are present on the northern portion of AAFB below the cliffline, north of the airfield. Activities at these ranges are conducted in accordance with SOPs to ensure the safety of both range participants as well as the public.

Due to munitions handling activities on the AAFB airfield and EOD activities north of the airfield, ESQD arcs have been established that restrict the construction of inhabited buildings and other non-munitions related activities in order to minimize potential impacts on personnel and the public from an explosive mishap. The location of ESQD arcs on AAFB is provided in the land use section of this SEIS (see Section 4.3.6).

APZs have been established for aircraft operations from the AAFB airfield at either end of the runway that extends northeast into the ocean and southwest into civilian land areas. The areas proposed for the cantonment and housing at AAFB are situated outside of the APZs. Off-base lands within the APZ were addressed in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 8: Land and Submerged Land Use, Section 8.1.2.1: Andersen AFB, page 8-24).

Environmental Health Effects

Noise

The primary source of aircraft noise in the northern part of Guam is AAFB. There are approximately 30,000 flight operations annually at AAFB including departures, arrivals, overhead break arrivals, touch-and-go patterns, and ground-controlled approach patterns. The areas proposed for the cantonment and housing that are south of the airfield are situated within the 60 to 70 dB noise range. Areas north and west of the airfield are within the 65 to 80 dB noise range (see Figure 4.1.4-1). Details regarding current noise conditions at AAFB are provided in Section 4.3.4.1.

Water Quality

Several water wells are situated within AAFB, which have a mandated 1,000-foot (305-m) buffer identified as a wellhead protection zone. Within this zone, future activities and development are restricted to ensure contaminants are not introduced in these areas, thus protecting the integrity of the island's freshwater aquifers. Guam's freshwater aquifers are susceptible to contamination from surface activities.

GEPA requires treatment to ensure water quality meets safe drinking water standards. Section 4.3.2.1 provides details regarding current quality of potable water sources.

Hazardous Substances

Current management practices and contingency plans for the use, handling, storage, transportation, and disposition of hazardous substances associated with AAFB ensure that exposure to the environment and human contact is minimized.

The IRP focuses on cleaning up releases of hazardous substances that pose risks to the public and/or the environment. The MMRP focuses on identifying and removing MEC. Six IRP sites and one potentially contaminated site are situated within the area proposed to support the cantonment and housing on AAFB. These sites include Site 6 (Landfill 8), Site 26 (Fire Training Area 2), Site 29 (Waste Pile 2), Site 64 (Asphalt Drum Area), Site 65 (Asphalt Drum and Ordnance and Explosive Waste Area), Site 77 (Operational Support Building 4), and Solid Waste Management Unit 37A (Vehicle Maintenance Pit). Landfill 8 contains asphalt, asphaltic waste, and metal. Waste fuel is the contaminant of concern at Site 26. Site 29 is an area that was used to store drums of asphalt, tar, and oil. Site 64 is an area that was used to store drums of asphalt and tar. Contaminants identified at Site 65 include petroleum, oils, and lubricants; various debris; MEC; scrap metal; tires; polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons; heavy metals including lead; concrete; and asphalt. Contaminants identified at Site 77 include scrap metal, aircraft and automobile parts, and UXO/MEC. Site 37A is a vehicle maintenance pit that is managed based on the hazardous substances utilized at the site.

For Site 6, an interim removal action has been completed and land use controls are in place. No further action has been recommended for Sites 26, 29, and 77. For Site 64, a remedial investigation/feasibility study has been completed and a ROD prepared recommending land use controls. For Site 65, Remedial Investigation fieldwork has been completed; the explosives component of the site would be addressed under the MMRP; and the remainder of the site has had a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study completed and a remedial action ROD prepared. The hazardous materials and waste section of this SEIS (see Section 4.3.16) provides additional detail for the status of IRP and MMRP sites.

Unexploded Ordnance

The presence of UXO within the proposed AAFB cantonment and housing area is not known. However, Guam was an active battlefield during WWII. As a result of the occupation by Japanese forces and the assault by Allied/American forces to retake the island, unexploded military munitions may still remain.

Traffic Incidents

No high crash frequency locations have been identified in the vicinity of the proposed AAFB cantonment and housing area.

4.3.17.2 Environmental Consequences

Potential direct and indirect impacts on public health and safety from implementation of Alternative C would be similar to those discussed under Alternative A.

Notifiable Diseases

Potential increases in notifiable diseases for Alternative C would be the same as discussed in Section 4.1.17.2 for Alternative A.

Mental Illness

Potential increases in mental illness for Alternative C would be the same as discussed in Section 4.1.17.2 for Alternative A.

Operational Safety

To protect the general public from intentional or accidental entry onto AAFB, locked or manned gates would continue to be used where vehicle access is provided and a series of signs warning unauthorized personnel not to enter the area would remain posted along the perimeter of the installation. Unauthorized personnel would not be allowed on the installation at any time.

The primary operational activities that would occur within the cantonment and housing area include:

- Administrative, supply, service, and maintenance functions for operational units.
- Base support functions.
- Unaccompanied personnel housing and related support functions (e.g., school, child development center, youth center).
- Training functions (i.e., classroom instruction and non-live fire training).
- Community support functions.

The areas proposed for the cantonment and housing at AAFB are situated outside of the APZs. Specific and documented procedures would be in place to ensure the public is not endangered by operations and training activities. Therefore, Alternative C would result in no direct or indirect impacts on public health and safety (resulting from operations and training activities).

Explosive Safety

Construction and infrastructure improvements related to the proposed military relocation to AAFB would be consistent with established ESQD arcs on AAFB. However, munitions are transported several times per week from the munitions operations and storage area on NWF to the AAFB airfield along a route to the north and east of the proposed cantonment area. The secondary munitions route traverses the middle of the proposed cantonment area. The long-term risk associated with the transport of munitions adjacent to and through the proposed cantonment area has the potential to cause the evacuation of up to 100% of the cantonment area in the event that a munitions transport incident occurs.

In addition to munitions transportation, another concern is the blast zone associated with the Vehicle Inspection Facility near the North Gate. This gate alignment was developed prior to the consideration of the Marine Corps cantonment area being considered in the same area.

Despite SOPs being in place to ensure the safe transportation of munitions, and incident response procedures in place in the event of a munitions transport incident or explosives incident at the North Gate, a significant direct impact related to explosive safety could occur. Without re-siting the proposed development, this potential significant direct impact cannot be mitigated. By comparison, Alternatives A, B, D, and E would have no impacts associated with explosive safety.

Electromagnetic Safety

Use of AAFB to support cantonment area and housing requirements for relocated Marines would be conducted so that new developments are consistent with established EMR hazard zones. Because electromagnetic emission sources would be operated in accordance with applicable safety standards and the public would be excluded from entering areas where emission sources are located, potential long-term impacts from electromagnetic emissions on public health and safety would not result in any greater safety

risk. Therefore, no direct or indirect impact on public health and safety related to electromagnetic emissions is anticipated.

Construction Safety

Because a health and safety program would be implemented for construction activities and the public would be excluded from entering construction areas, potential short-term construction impacts on public health and safety would not result in any greater safety risk. Therefore, no direct or indirect impact on public health and safety related to construction activities is anticipated.

Environmental Health Effects

Noise

Potential short-term construction and long-term operational noise emissions associated with Alternative C would be similar to those discussed under Alternative A. Enforcement of OSHA guidelines for hearing protection for workers would be the responsibility of the construction contractor. The public would be excluded from entering construction areas. Therefore, short-term construction noise impacts on public health and safety would be less than significant. Long-term operational noise from activities occurring on AAFB would be similar to current noise levels. The area proposed for the cantonment and housing that are south of the airfield are situated within the 60 to 70 dB noise range and are compatible with residential development. Areas north and west of the airfield are within the 65 to 80 dB noise range. These areas would mostly be incompatible for residential development but would allow for operations activities. Construction of buildings in these areas should implement noise level reduction measures to reduce interior noise levels to allow normal conversation. Existing aircraft noise is not at a level that would result in the loss of hearing of cantonment or housing area occupants. Therefore, the overall direct or indirect impacts associated with noise to human health and safety would be less than significant.

Water Quality

Potential water quality impacts associated with Alternative C would be similar to those discussed under Alternative A. Groundwater withdrawal would likely increase. However, sustainability practices would be implemented to reduce the amount of groundwater needed. The resulting total annual groundwater production would be less than the sustainable yield, and monitoring of groundwater chemistry would identify any emerging issues to ensure no harm to the water supply. Water wells on AAFB have a mandated 1,000-foot (305-m) buffer identified as a wellhead protection zone. Proposed development and operational activities would be conducted in accordance with GEPA guidance and BMPs to minimize the potential for contaminants to be introduced in these areas. Therefore, direct and indirect public health and safety impacts from long-term increased demand on potable water and potential water-related illnesses would be less than significant.

Hazardous Substances

Potential direct impacts from hazardous substances for Alternative C would be similar to those discussed under Alternative A. The use, handling, storage, transportation, and disposition of hazardous substances would be conducted in accordance with applicable hazardous material and waste regulations, and established BMPs and SOPs to ensure that the health and safety of workers and the general public is maintained.

IRP investigations and/or remediation activities, as necessary, would continue in an effort to clean up past releases of hazardous substances and receive regulator concurrence that necessary actions have been completed to ensure the safety of the public. No off-site population is near the IRP sites. Building

construction is not proposed within the footprint of IRP sites. Based on investigations of the contaminants associated with sites on AAFB (within proposed cantonment and housing development areas), no health hazards have been identified. Because hazardous substance management and IRP investigative/cleanup activities would be conducted in accordance with applicable regulations and established BMPs and SOPs, no direct or indirect impacts on public health and safety are anticipated.

Unexploded Ordnance

Potential direct impacts from UXO under Alternative C would be similar to those discussed under Alternative A. With the exception of public access provisions outlined through the 2011 PA process (see Section 4.4.10, Cultural Resources), the general public would be excluded from entering construction zones and training areas. To reduce the potential hazards related to exposure to MEC, ESS documentation would be prepared that outlines specific measures that would be implemented to ensure the safety of workers and the public. BMPs would be implemented to identify and remove potential MEC items prior to the initiation of ground-disturbing activities. UXO personnel supervision would occur during earth-moving activities and MEC awareness training would be provided to construction personnel involved in grading and excavations prior to and during ground-disturbing activities. In addition, the DON provides MEC awareness training to GovGuam and other public representatives allowing access to project sites to facilitate surveys or collection of natural resources or items of cultural significance prior to conducting vegetation clearance. Because UXO would be identified and removed prior to initiating construction activities and construction personnel would be trained as to the hazards associated with UXO, potential direct impacts from encounters with UXO would be minimized and less than significant.

Traffic Incidents

Because no high crash frequency intersections are located near AAFB and the overall long-term potential increase in the number of traffic accidents as a result of the increase in personnel would be minimal, there would be a less than significant impact on the health and safety of the citizens of Guam (from traffic incidents).

4.3.18 Environmental Justice and the Protection of Children

4.3.18.1 Affected Environment

As described in Section 4.1.18, the affected environment for environmental justice and protection of children analysis is the entire island of Guam. Therefore, the affected environment for Alternative C is the same as for Alternative A. In addition, the Alternative C is located in the northern area of the island, the same region as Alternative A. The villages of Dededo and Yigo are within this region.

4.3.18.2 Environmental Consequences

Potential impacts to environmental justice populations under Alternative C would be to noise, recreation, socioeconomics and general services (including health services), and public health and safety.

Noise

The potential impacts would be the same as Alternative A.

Recreation

Impacts are generally island-wide and would be the same as described for Alternative A.

Socioeconomics and General Services

Impacts are generally island-wide and would be the same as described for Alternative A, as would the identified measures to mitigate impacts.

Public Health and Safety

Impacts are generally island-wide and would be the same as described for Alternative A, as would the identified measures to mitigate impacts.

4.4 BARRIGADA CANTONMENT/HOUSING - ALTERNATIVE D

Under Alternative D, the proposed development of a cantonment area and family housing would occur at Barrigada. Details about this alternative are provided in Section 2.4.4.4 and the proposed site is illustrated in Figures 2.4-10 and 2.4-11.

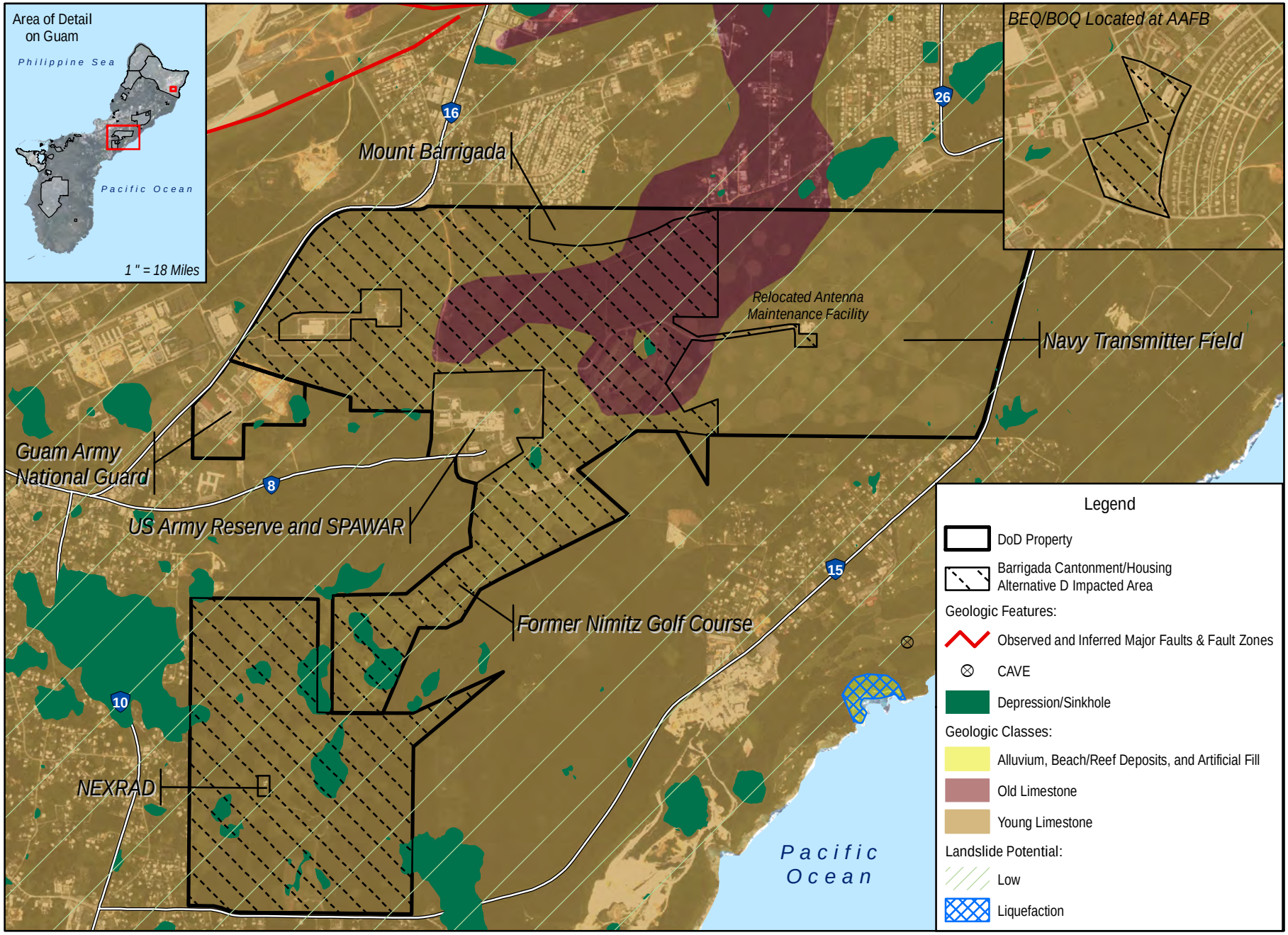
4.4.1 Geological and Soil Resources

4.4.1.1 Affected Environment

The affected environment for geological and soil resources under Alternative D is consistent with the affected environment description in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 3: Geological and Soil Resources, Section 3.1.3.2: Barrigada, page 3-21) which is summarized below for reference. The affected environment for the BEQ/BOQ component of Alternative D located at AAFB is the same as described for Alternative C. In addition, the geological and soils affected environment for projects common to all alternatives (i.e., school expansions and off-site utilities) would be similar to that described under Alternative A. The proposed reduction in the number of relocating Marines and dependents under the 2012 Roadmap Adjustments does not alter the description of the affected environment for geological and soil resources, but it would reduce some potential impacts to geological and soil resources, that were determined to be less than significant or mitigated to less than significant in the 2010 Final EIS, as described in the analysis of environmental consequences for Alternative D below.

The proposed Barrigada cantonment/family housing area is located in the east-central portion of Guam's limestone structural province (Figure 4.4.1-1). In the northern part of the footprint, the lower slopes of Mount Barrigada rise above the limestone plateau to an elevation of 440 feet (134 m) above MSL (Figure 4.4.1-2). Within the rest of the Alternative D footprint, land slopes gently downward toward the southwest. Barrigada bedrock consists primarily of young (Mariana) limestone with some older (Barrigada) limestone underlying the northwestern corner of the footprint (Figure 4.4.1-1). Similar to Finegayan, the limestone bedrock underlying is the geologic setting for sinkhole formation (see Section 3.1.1.1). Based on available topographic and field data, there are 15 features that have been preliminarily identified as sinkholes/depressions that may contain sinkholes in the Alternative D footprint.

The majority of the Barrigada footprint is covered by three soil types, Guam Cobbly Clay Loam, Pulantat-Chacha Clay, and Cha-Cha clay (Figure 4.4.1-2; Young 1988). Guam Cobbly Clay loam is shallow (less than 9 inches [25 cm] deep) well-drained soil. This soil has a "low" erodibility factor and is not prime farmland (Young 1988). Pulantat-Chacha Clay contains two subgroups that often occur near one another, but have different properties. The Pulantat soils are shallow, well-drained clays that have a slight water erosion hazard, while the Cha-Cha clays are deeper, poorly drained, and have a moderate erosion hazard. Ritidian-Rock Outcrop Complex soils cover a small area on the slopes of Mount Barrigada. These soils are shallow, well-drained and stony, with limestone bedrock outcrops. Shallow slopes of the limestone plateau protect the Guam Cobbly Clay Loam, Pulantat-Chacha Clay, and Cha-Cha clay from erosion. On the steeper slopes of Mount Barrigada, runoff is very slow and the water erosion hazard of the Ritidian-Rock Outcrop Complex is slight (Young 1988).

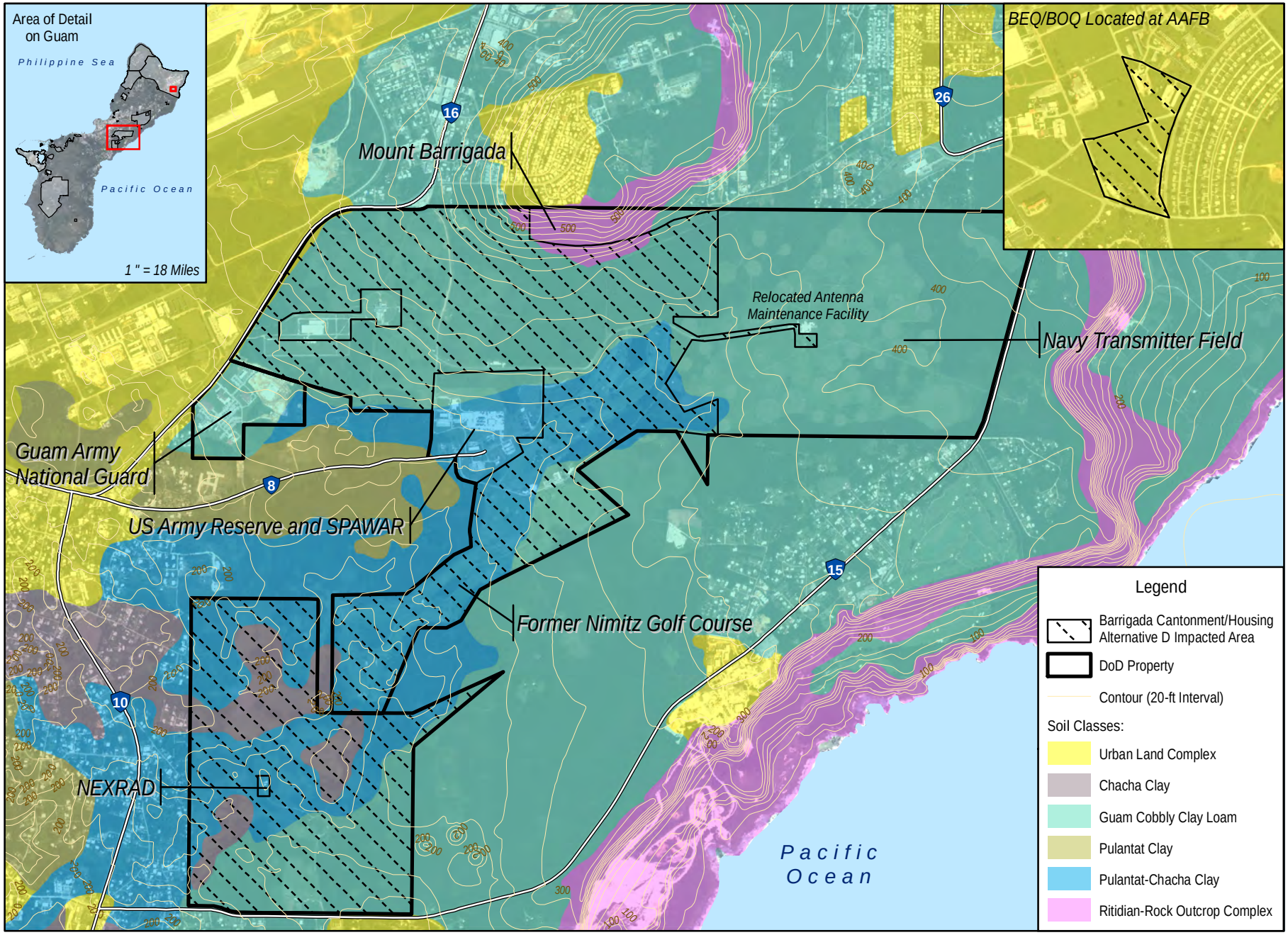


0 0.3 0.6 Miles

0 0.3 0.6 Kilometers

Figure 4.4.1-1
Geologic Features in the Vicinity of
Barrigada Cantonment/Housing Alternative D

Sources: COMNAV Marianas 2008; GovGuam 2008; NAVFAC Pacific 2013; Taborosi 2004; WERI 2001



0 0.3 0.6 Miles

0 0.3 0.6 Kilometers

Figure 4.4.1-2
Soils in the Vicinity of Barrigada Cantonment/Housing Alternative D

N

Sources: NAVFAC Pacific 2013; NRCS 2006

Prime farmland soils, as defined by the USDA, are soils best suited to producing food, seed, forage, fiber and oilseed crops, favorable for economic production and sustained high yield, with minimal inputs of energy and resulting in least damage to the environment (Young 1988). None of the soils in the proposed project area are identified as prime farmland by the USDA. However, the Pulantat-Chacha Clay and Cha-Cha clays are capable of supporting agriculture (see Figure 4.4.1-2; Young 1988).

With respect to geologic hazards (see Section 3.1.1.1) there are no known bedrock faults mapped within the Alternative D footprint (see Figure 4.4.1-1). The overall likelihood for landslides at Barrigada is low due to the general lack of steep slopes. The consolidated limestone bedrock at Barrigada is not subject to liquefaction because it does not lose cohesiveness in response to ground shaking during an earthquake. The lowest elevations (approximately 235 feet [71 m]) at Barrigada in the Alternative D footprint are higher than the maximum observed wave vertical run-up for tsunamis recorded for Guam. Thus, the Alternative D site is not subject to tsunami inundation. The limestone bedrock in the area of Alternative D presents a potential hazard of surface instability and collapse due to sinkholes.

4.4.1.2 Environmental Consequences

Potential geology and soil impacts addressed in this section are limited to elements of the proposed action that could affect onshore landforms or that could be affected by geologic hazards. Potential soil contamination issues are addressed in Section 4.4.16.2 of this SEIS (Hazardous Materials and Waste).

<u>Construction</u>

Construction of the new cantonment/family housing, associated support facilities, and roads associated with Alternative D would include the same activities as described for Alternative A.

Grading for construction of the cantonment/family housing areas and associated infrastructure would include 3,510,000 yd^3 (2,683,589 m^3) of cut (excavation) and 2,618,000 yd^3 (2,001,606 m^3) of fill, resulting in a net of 892,000 yd^3 (681,983 m^3) of cut material available for use as needed. Similar to Alternative A, the volume of excavation and fill would be used to level minor irregularities in the limestone surface to create a buildable surface for the construction of buildings, parking lots, and roadways, and is not anticipated to create major elevation changes. Alternative D would involve the second largest excavation volume of the five action alternatives for the cantonment and family housing (Alternative E would be the largest). The only development proposed in the northern, steeper portion of the Barrigada footprint would be construction of a water tank (see Figure 2.4-10 in Section 2.4.4.4 of this SEIS). Construction of this tank would involve minimal excavation and so would not result in a significant impact to topography. Therefore, with construction of Alternative D there would be a less than significant direct long-term impact to topography and slope stability, similar to that described for Alternative A.

Under Alternative D, the same construction activities would take place as under Alternative A, in similar geologic, soil and seismic conditions. Although some soil types are different at Alternative D (Pulantat-Cha-Cha clay) the overall topography and soil characteristics are similar: low to moderate erodibility and no prime farmland. The same BMPs described for Alternative A would be implemented for Alternative D. Therefore, under Alternative D, the construction impacts would be similar to those for Alternative A: less than significant direct short-term impacts to soils from erosion, and no direct or indirect impact to agricultural soils. Given compliance with 22 GAR Chapter 10 § 10106F, there would be no adverse impacts to sinkholes, so direct short-term impacts to sinkholes would be less than significant. Direct and indirect impacts associated with geologic hazards would be less than significant.

Construction impacts for the BEQ/BOQ located at AAFB would be similar to those described for Alternative C.

Under Alternative D, construction of the utility and school expansions that are common to all alternatives would comprise the same activities, and would occur in similar geologic, soil, and seismic conditions as for Alternative A. The same BMPs described for Alternative A would be implemented for Alternative D. Therefore, under Alternative D, the construction impacts of these components would be similar to those for Alternative A.

Operation

Under Alternative D, the same residential, recreational, commercial, and administrative uses would take place at Barrigada as under Alternative A, where geologic, soil and seismic conditions are similar to those of Alternative A. Ground disturbance would be minimal and would take place on land that was previously disturbed during the construction phase. No prime farmland is identified within the Alternative D project footprint, so there would be no direct or indirect impacts to agricultural soils as a result of Alternative D operations. The same erosion minimization measures, sinkhole BMPs and seismic design requirements, described for Alternative A would apply to Alternative D. Therefore, with the operation phase of Alternative D there would be no direct or indirect impacts to topography and slope stability, and less than significant direct long-term impacts to soils from erosion. Given compliance with 22 GAR Chapter 10 § 10106F, there would be no adverse impacts to sinkholes. This would minimize potential geologic hazards associated with sinkholes and reduce potential direct long-term impacts to sinkholes to less than significant. Direct and indirect impacts associated with geologic hazards would be less than significant.

Operation impacts for the BEQ/BOQ located at AAFB would be similar to those described for Alternative C.

Under Alternative D, operation of the utility and school expansions that are common to all alternatives would comprise the same activities, and would occur in similar geologic, soil, and seismic conditions as for Alternative A. The same BMPs described for Alternative A would be implemented for Alternative D. Therefore, under Alternative D, the operational impacts of these components would be similar to those for Alternative A.

4.4.2 Water Resources

4.4.2.1 Affected Environment

The affected environment for water resources in the Alternative D cantonment/family housing project area is described in the 2010 Final EIS Volume 2, Chapter 4: Water Resources, Section 4.1.2.1: Andersen AFB, pages 4-25 to 4-26 and Section 4.1.3.3: Barrigada, pages 4-35 to 4-38). The affected environment for the proposed approximately 11 new wells, school expansions, and off-site utilities common to all cantonment/family housing alternatives would be the same as described under Alternative A in Section 4.1.2.1 of this SEIS.

Surface Water

As indicated in the 2010 Final EIS, surface water resources in the Barrigada cantonment/family housing project area are limited to small man-made ponds within the Nimitz Golf Course and wetlands (see discussion in *Wetlands* section below). The man-made ponds are not jurisdictional waters of the US. There are no surface water resources in the BEQ/BOQ project area at AAFB, or the utility corridor to AAFB. The Barrigada site averages 95 inches (241 cm) of rainfall annually. With the higher clay content, steep grades, and sizable off-site contributing stormwater basins, this area has the potential to experience

substantial stormwater runoff flows. The general stormwater overland flow direction is from northeast to southwest and ultimately enters the subsurface karst limestone structure through sinkholes and depressions along the western side of the site (Figure 4.4.2-1). Existing impervious areas on the Barrigada project area amount to 13 acres (5 ha), or 1.1% of the proposed Barrigada impacted area of 1,194 acres (483 ha). There are no 100-year flood zones identified within the proposed construction area. 500-year flood zones identified within the proposed construction area are shown in Figure 4.4.2-1.

Groundwater

As indicated in the 2010 Final EIS, the Barrigada project area is underlain primarily by very permeable limestone in the Mangilao and Agaña basins of the NGLA. The utility corridor to AAFB would overlie the Finegayan, Yigo, and Agaña basins of the NGLA and the BEQ/BOQ project area at AAFB would overlie the Andersen Basin of the NGLA. The circumstances concerning the groundwater model developed by the USGS (USGS 2013c) and the current well production are the same as described under Alternative A in Section 4.1.2.1 of this SEIS.

Nearshore Waters

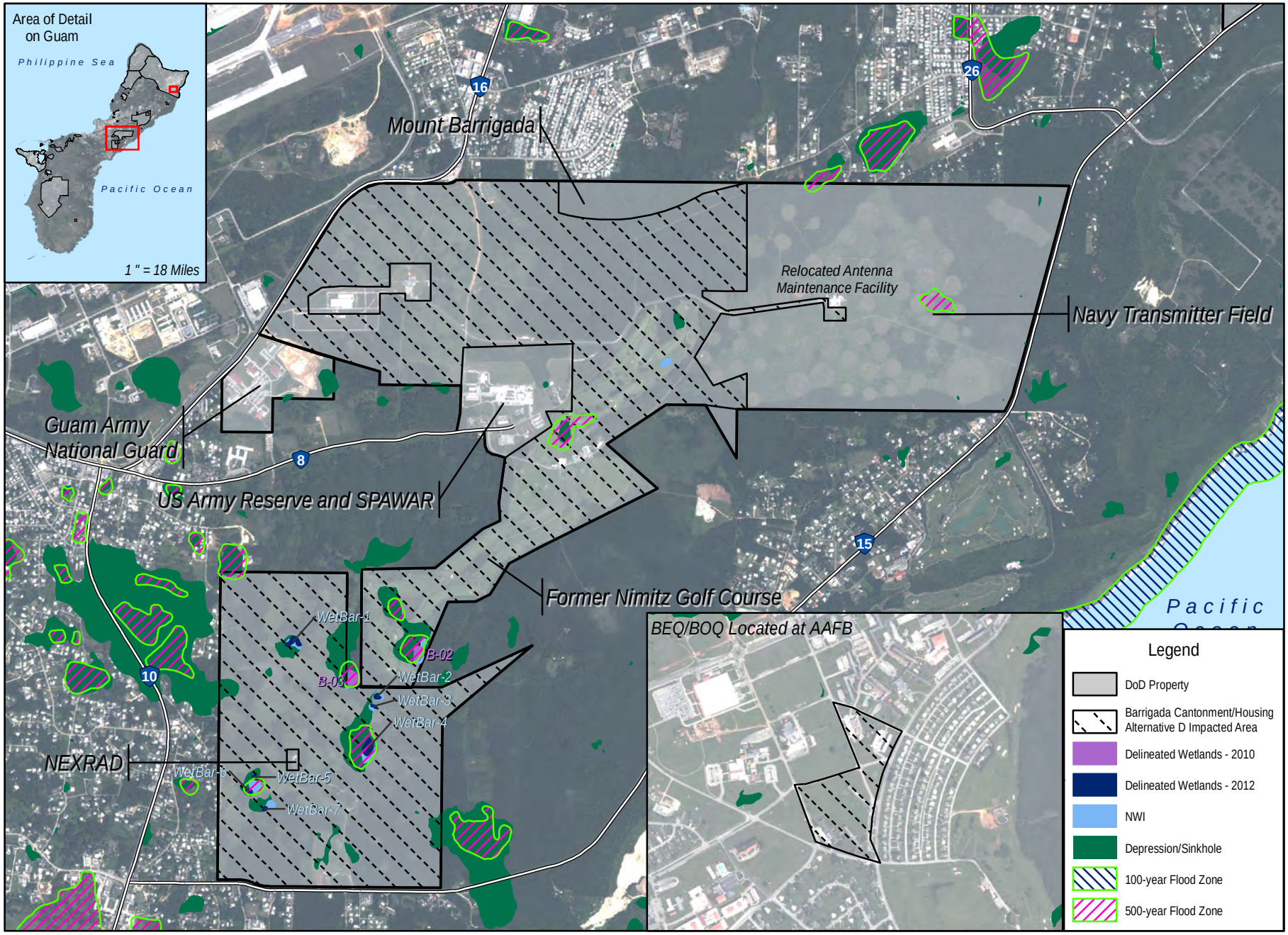
As indicated in the 2010 Final EIS, the Barrigada project area is located inland and does not contain any nearshore waters. The BEQ/BOQ project area on AAFB is located near Tarague Beach and the Pati Point Marine Preserve, which are classified as having M-1 water quality and the use is primarily recreational.

The Barrigada project area would be served by the Agaña WWTP, which discharges into Agaña Bay. As discussed in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 6, Chapter 6: Water Resources, Section 6.2.4.1: Basic Alternative 1a (Preferred Alternative), pages 6-17 to 6-20), beaches in Agaña Bay are included in GEPA's impaired water bodies 303(d) list for bacteria and USEPA Region 9 approved a TMDL for beaches in Agaña Bay in March 2010. The TMDL includes a load allocation for bacteria (*Enterococci*) for the Agaña WWTP that would be imposed under an NPDES permit (USEPA and GEPA 2009). An upgrade to the Agaña WWTP treatment systems is required by the USEPA to support the achievement of the TMDL for bacteria at Tanguisson Beach (*Enterococci*) and attainment of water quality goals (USEPA and GEPA 2009).

A 2011 Court Order required primary treatment upgrades at the Agaña WWTP. In April 2013, the USEPA issued a new NPDES permit for the Agaña WWTP requiring treatment upgrades at the facility for up to 12 MGd (45 MLd) (USEPA 2013b). The primary treatment upgrades were substantially completed in March 2014. See Section 4.4.14, Utilities in this SEIS for additional details on the Agaña WWTP.

Wetlands

As indicated in the 2010 Final EIS, nine wetlands were identified in surveys conducted in 2010 on or adjacent to the Navy Barrigada and Air Force Barrigada properties. There are no wetlands at the BEQ/BOQ project area on AAFB or along the utility corridor to AAFB. Recent on-site confirmation surveys were conducted on November 7 and December 4-11, 2012 for this SEIS. The on-site confirmation (as well as the 2010 survey) was a non-jurisdictional wetland delineation (delineation being the establishment of wetland boundaries). A jurisdictional delineation establishes the boundaries of wetlands that are subject to requirements in the CWA and its implementing regulations and requires the approval of the USACE.



0 0.4 0.8 Miles

0 0.4 0.8 Kilometers

Figure 4.4.2-1
Water Resources and Wetlands in the Vicinity of Barrigada Cantonment/Housing Alternative D

N

Sources: WERI 2001; FEMA 2007; USFWS 2010; NAVFAC Pacific 2010, 2013

The 2012 field delineation confirmed the seven wetlands on Air Force Barrigada that were identified in the 2010 surveys. There are a total of 3.2 acres (1.3 ha) for the eight wetlands on Navy Barrigada and Air Force Barrigada (see Figure 4.4.2-1 and Table 4.4.2-1) (NAVFAC Pacific 2010b, 2013a). In addition, there is a 1.1-acre (0.4-ha) wetland on non-federally owned lands between Navy Barrigada and Air Force Barrigada. All of the wetlands are associated with topographic depressions. The wetlands are palustrine emergent wetlands with persistent vegetation (PEM1) that are either seasonally flooded/saturated (PEM1E) or seasonally flooded (PEM1C). The acreage for each wetland is provided in Table 4.4.2-1 and the locations are shown in Figure 4.4.2-1. WetBar-6 contained shallow, seasonally ponded water (water was present in December 2012) (NAVFAC Pacific 2013a). These wetlands are all considered potentially jurisdictional pending a Jurisdictional Determination by the USACE.

Table 4.4.2-1. Summary of Delineated Wetlands at Barrigada

Wetland	***Palustrine Emergent (acres)***	
	Seasonally Flooded	***Seasonally Flooded/Saturated***
WetBar-1	-	0.6
WetBar-2	-	0.2
WetBar-3	-	0.1
WetBar-4	-	1.0
WetBar-5	-	0.1
WetBar-6	0.2	-
WetBar-7		0.1
B-02		0.9
B-03		1.1
Total	**0.2**	**4.1**

Note: B-03 is located adjacent to, but outside of Barrigada.
Sources: NAVFAC Pacific 2010b, 2013b.

4.4.2.2 Environmental Consequences

Construction

General construction impacts to water resources would be similar to those described in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 4: Water Resources, Section 4.2.2.1: North, pages 4-84 to 4-88) and under Alternative A in Section 4.1.2.2 of this SEIS. Short-term construction impacts associated with the proposed approximately 11 new wells at AAFB, school expansions, and off-site utilities common to all cantonment/family housing alternatives would be the same as described under Alternative A in Section 4.1.2.2 of this SEIS. There would be no impacts to surface water, nearshore waters, and wetlands and less than significant short-term, direct impacts to groundwater for these common elements.

In addition, under Alternative D there would be construction activities associated with the proposed cantonment/family housing at Barrigada, the BEQ/BOQ on AAFB, and the utility corridor to AAFB. Alternative D would occur in an area that contains potentially jurisdictional wetlands, and therefore would be required to comply with the Construction General Permit as described under Alternative A.

Construction under Alternative D would result in the potential for short-term increases in stormwater runoff and erosion. However, through compliance with the Construction General Permit and Program SWPPP and implementation of a site-specific SWPPP and associated erosion control, runoff reduction, and sediment removal BMPs (see Table 4.1.2-2), these short-term effects would be minimized and off-site transport of stormwater runoff would be unlikely unless during extreme weather events (i.e., typhoons). Specifically, the site-specific SWPPP would identify appropriate BMPs for the site that would

serve to contain runoff and sediment on-site by reducing the flow rate of runoff and thereby minimize transport of suspended sediment through settling and promote infiltration of runoff.

Surface Water

No buildings/structures would be constructed in the 100-year flood zone. However, some stormwater detention basins could be constructed in the 500-year flood zone and all construction in the 500-year flood zone would be in compliance with EO 11988 as it would not be categorized as a "critical action." Surface waters within the proposed construction areas under Alternative D are limited to man-made ponds and wetlands (see *Wetlands* section below for discussion of potential direct impacts to wetlands). Construction would impact the man-made ponds within the Nimitz Golf Course, but these features are not considered jurisdictional waters of the US. Potential indirect effects to wetland areas from stormwater runoff would be minimized by adhering to the provisions of the Construction General Permit and implementing of a Program SWPPP and site-specific SWPPP and associated BMPs that would address site- and activity-specific surface water protection requirements. Therefore, construction activities associated with Alternative D would result in less than significant short-term impacts to surface waters.

Groundwater

Construction activities under Alternative D would include stormwater runoff protection measures that would also serve to protect groundwater quality. By adhering to the provisions of the Construction General Permit and implementing BMPs associated with addressing site- and activity-specific water resource protection requirements, there would be a reduction in stormwater pollutant loading potential and thus a reduction in pollution loading potential to the underlying groundwater basins of the NGLA. As described under Alternative A, an environmental and hydrogeologic assessment for the selected alternative would be performed for sinkholes within the project development footprint to ensure adverse effects to groundwater resources would not occur. Direct impacts associated with the induced civilian growth and construction/DoD workforce demand on potable water and the construction of the proposed approximately 11 new wells at AAFB would be the same as described under Alternative A in Section 4.1.2.2 of this SEIS.

Potential increases in the rate of sewage spills associated with the induced civilian growth and construction/DoD workforce would result in significant indirect impacts to groundwater quality as described under Alternative A in Section 4.1.2.2 of this SEIS. Mitigation for these impacts would be the same as described in Section 4.1.2.2 for Alternative A.

Given stormwater runoff protection measures (i.e., compliance with Construction General Permit requirements and implementation of BMPs), the environmental and hydrogeologic assessment for sinkhole protection (if encroachment is unavoidable), siting and construction of wells in accordance with GEPA regulations, minimal increase in water demand or withdrawal from the NGLA during the construction phase, and DoD assistance in identifying funding to upgrade sewer lines, construction activities associated with Alternative D would result in less than significant direct impacts to groundwater.

Nearshore Waters

Short-term impacts to nearshore waters from general construction would be similar to those described under Alternative A in Section 4.1.2.2 of this SEIS. The Barrigada cantonment/family housing project area would be located at an elevation ranging from approximately 200 to 400 feet (60 to 120 m) and more than 0.5 mile (0.8 km) from nearshore waters and the BEQ/BOQ project area on AAFB would be located at an approximate elevation of 500 feet (150 m) and 0.7 mile (1.2 km) from nearshore waters. Given

compliance with the Construction General Permit and implementation of a Program SWPPP and site-specific SWPPP and the distance from nearshore waters (i.e., 0.5 mile [0.8 km]), off-site transport of stormwater runoff, sediment, or other pollutants would be unlikely (see discussion of BMPs under *Construction*) and discharge to nearshore waters would not occur. Therefore, construction activities associated with Alternative D would result in no direct or indirect impacts to nearshore waters from stormwater runoff associated with increased impervious areas.

Induced civilian and construction/DoD workforce growth during construction of the cantonment/family housing facilities under Alternative D would increase demand for wastewater treatment (at the Agaña WWTP for facilities located at Navy Barrigada and at the Northern District WWTP for facilities located at AAFB), and increase requirements for disposal of treated wastewater. As discussed in Section 4.4.14, Utilities in this SEIS, direct and indirect long-term impacts to wastewater from DoD and organic civilian population growth are estimated to increase the maximum monthly wastewater flows to the Northern District WWTP by 2028. Due to the reduced population projection and related smaller increase in demand under the 2012 Roadmap Adjustments, these increases in wastewater discharge from the Agaña WWTP and the Northern District WWTP would be less than under the No-Action Alternative. However, as discussed in Section 4.4.14, Utilities in this SEIS, upgrades to the Agaña WWTP and Northern District WWTP are already needed in order for the plants to achieve compliance with the current NPDES permits. Increasing the wastewater discharge from a non-compliant treatment plant could result in significant indirect impacts to nearshore waters during the period of non-compliance. Potential mitigation to address this significant impact would be similar to that described in the nearshore waters impact discussion for construction of Alternative A in Section 4.1.2.2, but would also include upgrades to Agaña WWTP. Therefore, with the mitigation to upgrade the WWTPs treatment systems, the impact to nearshore waters could be beneficial in the long-term because the total volume of wastewater discharge from the WWTPs would receive a higher level of treatment. However, until the WWTP upgrades are completed there would be an indirect and unmitigable significant impact to nearshore waters during construction.

Wetlands

Implementation of Alternative D could result in direct impacts (fill) to potentially jurisdictional wetland areas in the Barrigada cantonment/family housing project area (see Figure 4.4.2-1). By comparison, there would be no impacts to wetlands under the other proposed cantonment/family housing alternatives. No wetlands are located in or near the construction areas associated with the BEQ/BOQ on AAFB or the utility corridor to AAFB.

Through design and avoidance measures, it is anticipated that most of the wetlands identified in the Barrigada cantonment/family housing project area would be preserved. However, some of the smaller wetlands may be filled if determined to be non-jurisdictional or avoidance would not be possible. Direct impacts (fill) to jurisdictional wetlands would be a significant impact. The wetlands that would potentially be directly impacted at Barrigada include WetBar 7 and a small portion of B-02 (see Figure 4.4.2-1 and Table 4.4.2-1) and amount to 0.1 acre (0.04 ha). If these wetland areas are determined to be jurisdictional by the USACE, and therefore subject to Section 404 (CWA) requirements, the Marine Corps would first attempt to avoid impacts. If avoidance is not possible, then the Marine Corps would obtain a permit from the USACE to fill the wetlands and comply with minimization and mitigation measures outlined in the permit. Unavoidable impacts to jurisdictional wetlands would be mitigated by creating new wetlands, restoring or enhancing existing wetlands, or preserving existing wetland areas on Guam to, at a minimum, replace the area filled. If Alternative D is chosen and wetlands cannot be avoided, the Marine Corps understands that a LEDPA determination must be made as part of the permitting process and that if the

USACE determines this alternative is not the LEDPA, a Section 404 permit under the CWA cannot be granted. Through implementation of the mitigation measures and procedures identified above, significant impacts to wetlands would be reduced to a level below significant.

Potential short-term, indirect effects to other nearby down-gradient wetland areas from stormwater runoff would be less than significant through compliance with the Construction General Permit and implementation of BMPs, as discussed under *Surface Water*.

Operation

Alternative D would incorporate a LID approach in the final planning, design, and construction of the stormwater management system as described in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 4: Water Resources, Section 4.2.2.1: North, pages 4-85 to 4-87) and under Alternative A in Section 4.1.2.2 of this SEIS. Operational impacts associated with the proposed approximately 11 new wells at AAFB, school expansions, and off-site utilities common to all cantonment/family housing alternatives would be the same as described under Alternative A in Section 4.1.2.2 of this SEIS. There would be no direct or indirect impacts to surface water, nearshore waters, and wetlands and less than significant long-term impacts to groundwater for these common elements.

The proposed stormwater management system infrastructure improvements included as part of the proposed action would incorporate LID measures and BMPs for compliance with local and federal requirements that are designed to minimize potential long-term, indirect impacts to downstream development, sensitive water resources, and ecology, as described under Alternative A in Section 4.1.2.2 of this SEIS. Alternative D would be implemented in accordance with all applicable orders, laws, and regulations including the preparation and implementation of a SWPPP, SWMP, and SPCC plan that would control runoff and minimize potential leaks and spills.

Under Alternative D, the total impervious area on the Barrigada project area would increase by 319 acres (129 ha). This increase from 1.1% to 28% impervious area, for a total of 332 acres (134 ha), would result in an associated increase in stormwater runoff volume for each of the design storm events. The utility corridor to AAFB would result in minimal increase in impervious area. Alternative D would result in increased runoff of 446 acre-feet (550,000 m^3) and 708 acre-feet (873,400 m^3) from the 25-year and 100-year design storms, respectively. However, the project design would include vegetated swales for conveyance and treatment and detention/retention ponds capable of capturing, storing, and treating additional runoff from the 25-year design storm (see Appendix F for examples of LID applications that would be used and conceptual design of stormwater runoff routing and pond locations). As part of the planning design, the project area was delineated into sub-basins with stormwater conveyance systems to route discharges to appropriately sized detention basins. For each sub-basin, water quality treatment strategies were selected based on the effectiveness of BMPs to treat identified pollutants of concern from proposed land uses within that sub-basin. The selected water quality treatment strategies would achieve reductions of non-point source pollutants to meet the same water quality requirements as identified under Alternative A in Section 4.1.2.2 of this SEIS. In addition, DON would develop and implement a "LID BMP O&M Inspection Checklist" consistent with the 2006 CNMI Guam Stormwater Management Manual to monitor and ensure the effectiveness of LID features during operation. Any deficiencies would be reported to and addressed by the future Public Works Department of the Marine Corps Base Guam.

The final Grading/Drainage/LID Study, dated July 2013, would be provided to the design team for guidance and implementation during design and construction. The designs performed by these contractors would be subject to review by DoD professionals and technical consultants to ensure proper implementation both during design and verification during construction.

Surface Water

Surface waters within the proposed construction areas under Alternative D are limited to wetlands (see *Wetlands* section below for discussion of wetlands). Potential indirect effects to wetland areas from stormwater runoff would be minimized through implementation of an appropriate and comprehensive stormwater management plan utilizing a LID approach and other stormwater runoff protection measures and there would be no increase in off-site transport of excess stormwater runoff, sediment, or other pollutants for up to the 25-year design storm event. Therefore, operations associated with Alternative D would result in less than significant long-term, indirect impacts to surface waters.

Groundwater

Under Alternative D, proposed operations would be in compliance with the stormwater runoff protection measures identified above that would also serve to protect groundwater quality and recharge. Specifically, implementation of LID measures and the provisions of the SWPPP and associated erosion control activities would ensure that the stormwater runoff flowing into infiltration basins and recharging the aquifer would be of acceptable quality.

There would be substantially less removal of primary and secondary limestone forest, as compared to Alternative A (i.e., approximately 170 acres [70 ha] for Alternative D vs. 1,000 acres [400 ha] for Alternative A), but more area would be converted to impervious area (i.e., approximately 319 acres [129 ha] for Alternative D vs. 273 acres [110 ha] for Alternative A). Similar to Alternative A, these changes in land cover and impervious area under Alternative D would also result in minor changes to groundwater recharge rates. However, these changes in land cover and impervious area were accounted for during the development of a conceptual level of design for grading, drainage, and LID measures, and projected changes in recharge rates would be managed through updating the USGS numerical groundwater model to determine modifications to groundwater pumping, as described under Alternative A. Increased groundwater withdrawal would also be the same as described under Alternative A in Section 4.1.2.2 of this SEIS. There would be short-term, localized significant impacts to the affected basin within the NGLA but less than significant impacts to the overall NGLA. Potential mitigations would be the same as described for Alternative A in Section 4.1.2.2 of this SEIS.

Given stormwater runoff protection measures (i.e., implementation of LID and pollution prevention plans); implementation of water conservation measures; groundwater demand from the NGLA that would be substantially less than the sustainable yield; improved management of the NGLA through use of the numerical groundwater model; DoD assistance in identifying funding through the EAC process for an updated and expanded monitoring network; and other potential mitigation measures discussed above, operations associated with Alternative D would result in less than significant impacts to the overall NGLA and short-term, localized significant but mitigable impacts to the affected basin within the NGLA.

Nearshore Waters

Under Alternative D, proposed operations would be in compliance with the stormwater runoff protection measures identified above that would ensure that there would be no increase in off-site transport of stormwater runoff, sediment, or other pollutants for up to the 25-year design storm event. In addition, the distance of the project area from nearshore waters (i.e., 0.5 mile [0.8 km]) would ensure stormwater runoff, sediment, or other pollutants would not discharge to nearshore waters. Therefore, there would be no impacts to nearshore waters from stormwater runoff associated with increased impervious areas under Alternative D.

Water resources would be impacted by the increased wastewater discharge from the Northern District WWTP and Agaña WWTP during the operation of cantonment/family housing under Alternative D. The associated potential impacts would be similar to those described above in the discussion of Alternative D construction impacts to nearshore waters. However, upgrades to bring the Northern District WWTP and Agaña WWTP into compliance with the permits are expected to be completed early in the operational phase of the proposed action and such upgrades would mitigate the impact to a less than significant level. Refer to construction impacts above for a detailed discussion of WWTP discharge impacts and mitigation.

Wetlands

Under Alternative D, proposed operations at Barrigada have the potential to cause indirect effects to nearby down-gradient wetland areas, as several of the wetland areas would receive stormwater runoff/overflow from the adjacent proposed detention/retention ponds during certain storm events. However, the stormwater runoff protection measures identified above would also protect water quality entering wetlands. Specifically, implementation of LID measures and the provisions of the SWPPP and associated erosion control activities would ensure that the stormwater runoff flowing into wetlands would be of acceptable quality. Given stormwater runoff protection measures (i.e., implementation of LID and pollution prevention plans), operations associated with Alternative D would result in less than significant indirect, long-term impacts to wetlands.

4.4.3 Air Quality

4.4.3.1 Affected Environment

Ambient air quality conditions around Barrigada are affected primarily by mobile source emissions associated with the military operations at the base and aircraft operations at Guam International Airport. Highway traffic along Routes 8, 10, 15, and 18 also contribute mobile source emissions in the area. Sensitive populations near the site are mostly located along major traffic routes.

4.4.3.2 Environmental Consequences

Construction

The construction phase annual emissions were predicted for Alternative D and are summarized in Table 4.4.3-1. Annual direct emissions would be well below the significance criterion of 250 tpy, as shown in Table 4.4.3-1. The CO_2 emissions during construction period would be less than those analyzed in the 2010 Final EIS resulting in less GHG impacts as compared to the No-Action Alternative.

Table 4.4.3-1. Barrigada Cantonment/Family Housing Annual Construction Emissions (2016-2022)

Construction	*Pollutant (tpy)*						
Year	*SO_2*	*CO*	*PM_{10}*	*$PM_{2.5}$*	*NO_x*	*VOC*	*CO_2*
2016	neg	neg	neg	neg	neg	neg	neg
2017	0.0	1.3	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.1	228.3
2018	0.3	18.6	1.1	1.0	14.4	1.9	3192.9
2019	0.6	34.7	2.1	1.9	26.8	3.6	5939.2
2020	0.2	11.1	0.7	0.6	8.6	1.1	1893.7
2021	0.7	41.4	2.5	2.2	32.1	4.3	7096.1
2022	0.3	19.0	1.2	1.0	14.7	2.0	3256.4

Legend: SO_2 = sulfur dioxide; CO = carbon monoxide; PM_{10} = particulate matter (<10 microns); $PM_{2.5}$= particulate matter (<2.5 microns); NO_x= nitrogen oxides; VOC= volatile organic compounds; CO_2 = carbon dioxide; neg = negligible.

Under Alternative D, the maximum on-site annual PM emission levels predicted and summarized in Table 4.3.3-1 are slightly less than under Alternative A (see Table 4.1.3-2) (i.e., 2.5 tpy as compared to 2.8 tpy for PM_{10} under Alternative A). Therefore, the on-site hot-spot short-term PM impacts around construction sites would be less than or similar to those under Alternative A as shown in Table 4.1.3-3.

Off-Site On-Road Vehicle Hot-Spot Analysis for CO, PM, and MSATs

Off-site on-road vehicle CO, PM, and MSATs hot-spot impact concentrations for Alternative D would be similar to those predicted for Alternative A (Section 4.1.3.2) at the analyzed intersections. This comparison is based on review of similar truck routes, as well as level of truck volumes anticipated during the construction period, under both this alternative and Alternative A. Since the concentration levels predicted under Alternative A, shown in Tables 4.1.3-3 and 4.1.3-4, for PM and CO are well below their respective NAAQS; the hot-spot concentration levels under Alternative D, similar to Alternative A, would be well below the NAAQS, resulting in less than significant short-term PM and CO impacts.

For the same above reason, off-site on-road vehicle MSATs concentration levels would be similar to those predicted under Alternative A, as shown in Tables 4.1.3-6 and 4.1.3-7, with the comparison of cancer and non-cancer risks. Therefore, the project impacts of all carcinogenic and non-carcinogenic MSATs are considered acceptable. Based on these findings, short-term construction phase air quality impacts under Alternative D are considered less than significant.

Operation

As explained in Section 3.3.3; during operational years, Alternative D would result in the worst-case off-site on-road vehicle miles travelled and would, therefore, generate the worst-case vehicular emissions. The hot-spot impact analyses of off-site on-road vehicle CO, PM, and MSATs emissions during operational years were conducted using the same methods described for Alternative A (Section 4.1.3).

Off-Site On-Road Vehicle Hot-Spot Analysis for PM

As described in Section 4.1.3 and shown in Table 4.1.3-5, the future worst-case construction year annual average daily traffic of the roadways within the study area are well below the USEPA defined screening threshold of 125,000 annual average daily traffic and 8% diesel truck traffic, which equates to 10,000 trucks. Therefore, a further hot-spot dispersion modeling analysis is not warranted and there would be no PM hot-spot concerns along the affected roadway network.

Off-Site On-Road Vehicle Hot-Spot Analysis for CO

Table 4.4.3-2 shows the total concentrations for CO in comparison to the respective NAAQS. The predicted levels are well below the NAAQS, resulting in less than significant long-term CO impacts.

Table 4.4.3-2. Alternative D Predicted Worst-Case CO Concentrations (ppm)

Site #	*Site Description*	*Operation*	
		1-hour	*8-hour*
1	Route 3/9/Chalan Santa Anita	2.2	2.1
2	Route 1 / Route 3	3.4	3.0
3	Route 16 / Route 27	3.0	2.7
4	Route 1 / Route 14A	3.6	3.1
5	Route 10 / Route 15	3.2	2.8
6	Route 1 / Route 2A	3.0	2.4

Notes: 1-hour NAAQS = 35 ppm and 8-hour NAAQS = 9 ppm.
Source: GDPW 2013.

Off-Site On-Road Vehicle Hot-Spot Analysis for MSATs

MSATs concentration levels predicted under Alternative D are shown in Table 4.4.3-3. Maximum estimated increases in cancer risk at any of the receptors due to the project are all less than the threshold criterion of 10 in a million. Therefore, the direct, long-term project impacts of all carcinogenic MSATs are considered acceptable.

The maximum chronic hazard index at any of the receptors due to project emissions are well below the target limit of 1, as shown in Table 4.4.3-4. Therefore, the direct, long-term project impacts of all non-carcinogenic MSATs are considered acceptable.

Table 4.4.3-3. Alternative D Estimated Project Operation Related Impacts Compared to Target Cancer Risk Threshold

	30-Year Estimated Cancer Risk Increase ($x10^{-6}$)	*70-Year Estimated Cancer Risk Increase ($x10^{-6}$)*	*Target Cancer Risk Threshold*
Sensitive Receptors			
Route 3/9/Chalan Santa Anita	0.000	0.001	10^1
Route 1 / Route 3	0.004	0.010	
Route 16 / Route 27	0.020	0.049	
Route 1 / Route 14A	0.002	0.006	
Route 10 / Route 15	0.045	0.107	
Route 1 / Route 2A	0.006	0.014	
Sidewalk Receptors			
Route 3/9/Chalan Santa Anita	0.004	0.009	10^1
Route 1 / Route 3	0.010	0.024	
Route 16 / Route 27	0.022	0.053	
Route 1 / Route 14A	0.008	0.020	
Route 10 / Route 15	0.146	0.350	
Route 1 / Route 2A	0.012	0.029	

Note: [1] Target threshold is 10 excess cancer cases in a million.
Source: GDPW 2013.

Table 4.4.3-4. Alternative D Estimated Project Operation Related Impacts Compared to Target Hazard Index

	30-Year Estimated Cancer Risk Increase ($x10^{-6}$)	*70-Year Estimated Cancer Risk Increase ($x10^{-6}$)*	*Target Cancer Risk Threshold*
Route 3/9/Chalan Santa Anita	0.000	0.000	1^1
Route 1 / Route 3	0.001	0.002	
Route 16 / Route 27	0.004	0.004	
Route 1 / Route 14A	0.000	0.002	
Route 10 / Route 15	0.008	0.022	
Route 1 / Route 2A	0.001	0.003	

Note: [1] Target hazard index indicates that exposure is below concentrations associated with adverse effects.
Source: GDPW 2013.

4.4.4 Noise

4.4.4.1 Affected Environment

Barrigada is located in an area where aircraft operating out of either AAFB or Guam International Airport generate noise contours below 60 dB and are not a factor for baseline conditions. Traffic noise along Routes 8, 10, 15, and 16 dominates the noise environment near Barrigada. Available noise data near Barrigada were collected at 156 Adacao (near the intersection of Route 8 and 10A) and 101 Route 16 with long-term noise levels of 64 dB and 65 dB, respectively.

4.4.4.2 Environmental Consequences

Construction

Construction of the cantonment area would occur in the southwest portion of federally owned lands at Barrigada. Off-base frontage would be Route 15 to the south and would provide access to Barrigada with a commercial gate and the main gate. Bachelor's quarters and parking, the commercial and main gates, open space, and an area reserved for future development would be located on-base. From south to north along the west side of Barrigada would be the commercial gate and associated structures, a collector road and operations.

Family housing would be located in the northern part of Barrigada and the closest house would be set back several hundred feet from the northern boundary line. Construction noise impacts would be primarily due to development of the cantonment area along the western boundary.

Approximately 25 residences are located adjacent to the boundary along the west side of Barrigada and about 14 residences along Route 15 with 92 and 51 people, respectively (based on average household size estimates for Guam). The construction area closest to off-base receptors would be the cantonment operations area and would be approximately 150 feet (46 m) to 200 feet (61 m) from construction activities. As discussed in Section 4.3.4, 10 pieces of heavy machinery operating simultaneously this close to a receptor is virtually impossible from a spatial point of view. Similar to Alternative C construction assumptions, it is assumed that five pieces of heavy equipment operating at 150 feet (46 m) and five operating at 200 feet (61 m) would be used. Under this scenario, short-term noise levels would be at 74.8 dBA L_{eq}, just below the USEPA threshold guideline of 75 dBA L_{eq}. However, similar to all cantonment/family housing alternatives, the construction schedule for these Roadmap Adjustments would be spread out. Sequencing work tasks and allowing only one or two pieces of heavy equipment operating in areas close to the nearest receptors would lessen the noise impacts. If only the two loudest pieces of equipment, a grader and a scraper, operated at 150 feet (46 m) and 200 feet (61 m) respectively, noise levels would be 69.4 dBA L_{eq}. Approximately 25 homes housing about 92 people would be affected by the cantonment construction. As cantonment/family housing construction noise would be below the 75 dBA USEPA construction threshold guideline, short-term noise impacts would be less than significant.

Long-term construction noise impacts consider noise generated throughout the entire duration of construction. Under this alternative, the following three different locations are analyzed: from a residential perspective; from the center of the cantonment area; and from the center of the family housing area. The cantonment area would be spread out more under this alternative compared to Alternatives A, B, and C. From the perspective of an individual receptor along the western and southern boundary of Barrigada, noise levels above 65 dB would be considered incompatible for long-term land-use noise exposure. Given the equipment list previously estimated in Alternative A, construction would need to be with 525 feet (160 m) to generate noise levels above the 65 dBA FICUN. This level is also considered the limit for annoyance. This distance comprises an insignificant percentage (<1%) of the total construction

area and should actually be considered short-term noise exposure because could not possibly last at that level for the entire 10-year period. Therefore, from this perspective, long-term noise from construction within the 525 foot (160 m) zone would be less than significant.

The cantonment area closest to receptors would be located approximately 1,000 feet (305 m) from the western edge of the Barrigada boundary. Long-term noise from of the cantonment facilities would generate noise levels of approximately 62.4 dBA. Therefore, long-term noise levels due to cantonment construction would be less than significant.

The center of the family housing would be approximately 2,000 feet (610 m) from the northern boundary of Barrigada and long-term noise levels would be about 56 dBA and well less than the FICUN criteria. Consequently, short-term and long-term construction noise impacts would be less than significant for Alternative D.

Construction activities common to all alternatives include off-site utilities and school expansions. Impacts due to these common construction projects would be as described in Section 4.1.4.2.

Operation

Upon full build-up after construction has been completed, the steady-state noise generating activities at Barrigada would be primarily due to traffic noise. Traffic noise around Barrigada would be near the proposed Main Gate on Route 15 and the Residential Gate on Route 16. The noise experienced by most noise receptors identified in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 6, Chapter 8: Noise, Section 8.6.6.2, pages 8-49 to 8-51) affected by noise levels above 66 dB could be reduced to below 66 dB and compliant with the GDPW transportation standards because there would be nearly 50% reduction in traffic increases compared to the traffic levels described in the 2010 Final EIS. Potential noise mitigation improvement, such as sound walls, would be constructed in accordance with measures described in the 2010 Final EIS, reducing noise impacts in areas that are reasonable and technically feasible. Consequently, noise impacts due to cantonment/family housing operations and traffic at Barrigada would be less than significant.

4.4.5 Airspace

4.4.5.1 Affected Environment

Operations and functions under Alternative D consist of support, maintenance/storage, housing, and non-live fire training functions (see Section 2.2.1 in Chapter 2 of this SEIS). There would be no construction or operation activities requiring changes to airspace. Therefore, the affected environment for airspace is only discussed in the context of the LFTRC components of the proposed action (see Chapter 5).

4.4.5.2 Environmental Consequences

As discussed above, there would be no construction or operation activities requiring changes to airspace. Therefore, there would be no impact on airspace from this component of the proposed action.

4.4.6 Land and Submerged Land Use

4.4.6.1 Affected Environment

The affected environment for land use under Alternative D is consistent with the affected environment description in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 8: Land and Submerged Land Use, Section 8.1.3.2: Affected Environment, pages 8-34 to 8-35), and is summarized below for reference. The closure of the Nimitz Golf Course is the primary change in the affected environment subsequent to the 2010 Final EIS.

Figure 4.4.6-1 shows the land use associated with the Barrigada area and the surrounding land use classifications on an aerial image. Barrigada is federally owned and there are no submerged lands associated with it.

In summary, the DON uses the northern portion of Barrigada as a high frequency transmitter station. The transmitters generate an EMR arc that extends into the community. Guam Army National Guard also has facilities in this northern area near the site entrance off Route 8. An Army Reserve Battalion headquarters building is adjacent to the Guam Army National Guard facilities. Urban warfare training occurs in abandoned buildings. In addition, there are water wells and associated clearance zones (Figure 4.4.6-1).

The southern portion of Barrigada has a Next Generations Radar weather antenna in the center. The narrow strip of land connecting the northern and southern portions of Barrigada was the former Nimitz Golf Course (Figure 4.4.6-1), but the facilities are no longer in use.

The Barrigada area is generally bordered by residential neighborhoods and vacant (i.e., no modern manmade structures) land. Guam International Airport (i.e., A.B. Won Pat International Airport) is northwest, but not adjacent to the parcel. The land use plan designation for the adjacent surrounding land is Very Low Density Residential or Residential, except for an area of Commercial use at the northwest corner of Barrigada and a small area of Village Center at the northeast (Figure 4.4.6-1).

4.4.6.2 Environmental Consequences

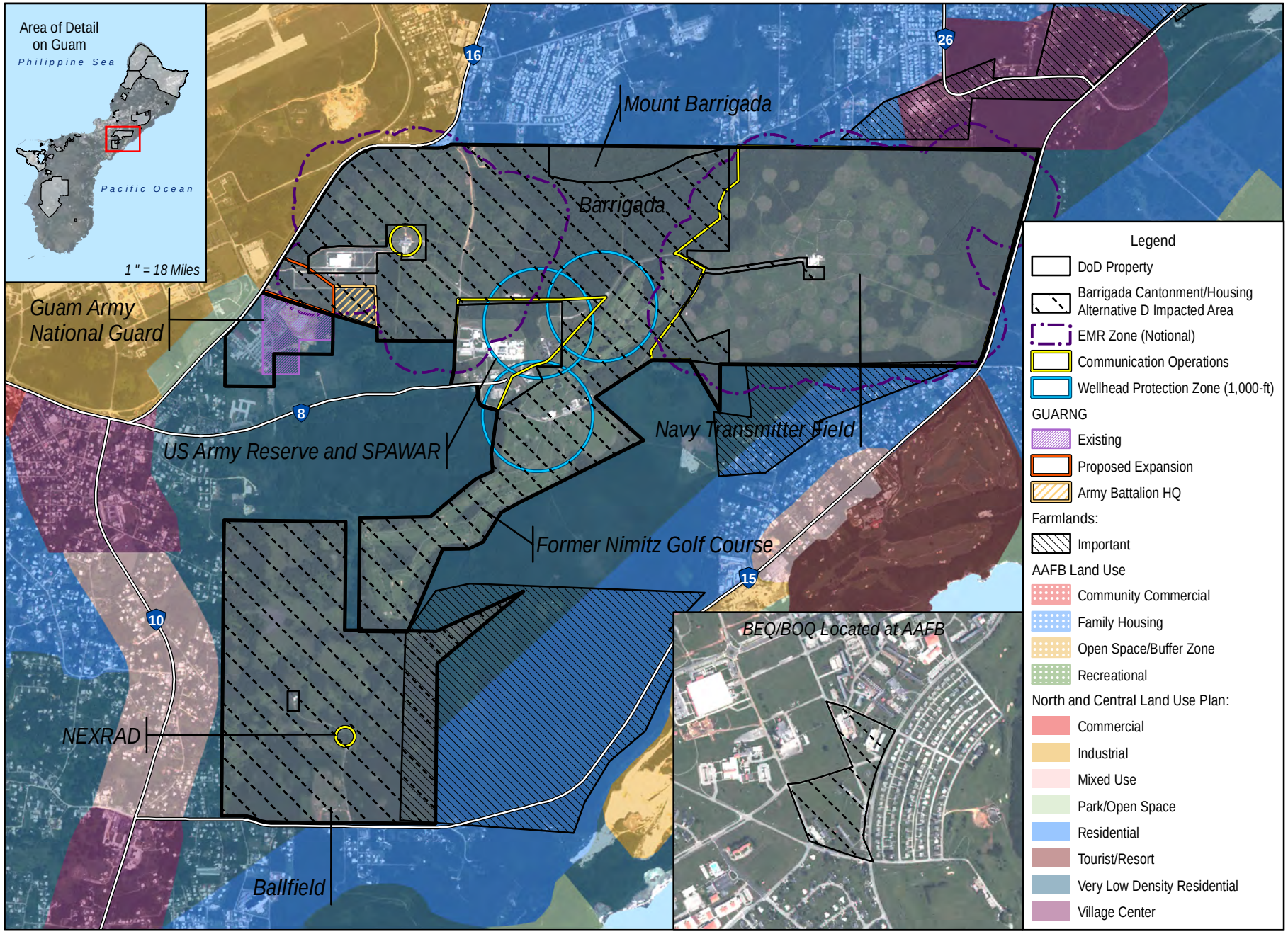
The land use impacts are addressed in this section. Land ownership impacts are addressed in Section 4.4.15, Socioeconomics and General Services.

<u>Construction</u>

As previously discussed in Section 3.6.3.1, Methodology, all changes in land use are considered long-term operational impacts. Therefore, there is no construction-phase analysis for this resource under any of the alternatives.

<u>Operation</u>

All cantonment alternatives require water well development on AAFB. The affected environment and environmental consequences are described in Section 4.3.6. The proposed expansion of existing education facilities and the off-base utilities common to all alternatives are as described under Section 4.1.6. The off-base utility improvements specific to this alternative are aligned along Routes 3, 8 and 16. No land acquisition would be required for the utilities. No land use impacts would be associated with the education. However, additional inter-base IT/COMM connectivity would be required as described in Chapter 2. This includes the connection between AAFB and the existing Tata cable landing facility in southern Guam, which would require new rights of way along some southern roads and the access road to the Tata facility.



0 0.5 1 Miles

0 0.5 1 Kilometers

Figure 4.4.6-1
Land Use in the Vicinity of Barrigada Cantonment/Housing Alternative D

Sources: DON 2010, NAVFAC Pacific 2013

The proposed development would not impact submerged lands.

The proposed development would be compatible with existing mission critical uses and land use constraints. However, the antenna maintenance facility would be relocated. There would be a loss of open space and an increase in development density throughout Barrigada. The maximum height of the cantonment buildings would be six stories and the housing would be a maximum of two stories. Open space is incorporated in the design but there would be less open space than currently exists at the parcel, resulting in a less than significant long-term impact on the community adjacent to the base.

Eagle Field, a sports field currently accessible and used by the public, is located at the southern end of the Barrigada site near Route 15. The use of this field would be precluded by Alternative D; however, the ballfield is on DoD land, is not a unique resource, and the access is periodically renegotiated; however, there are impacts to recreational resources, as described in Section 4.4.7.

The proposed cantonment is compatible with adjacent off-base existing residential and industrial (Guam International Airport) land uses to the north and west of Barrigada. The proposed family housing would be compatible with the planned residential and very low density areas adjacent to the former golf course and southern portion of Barrigada (Figure 4.4.6-1).

Since Alternative D does not have any significant impacts to land use resources, it would have less of an impact than Alternative B.

4.4.7 Recreational Resources

4.4.7.1 Affected Environment

The primary recreational resource at Alternative D was the Nimitz Golf Course, a championship 18-hole golf course that closed permanently in January 2013 (see 2010 Final EIS Volume 2, Chapter 9: Recreational Resources, Section 9.1.3.2: Affected Environment, pages 9-6 and 9-8). Nimitz Golf Course was open to both military members and civilians and occupied the Navy Barrigada portion of the Barrigada site. Eagle Field, a sports field currently accessible and used by the public, is located at the southern end of the Barrigada site near Route 15. There is currently a formalized agreement between the Air Force and the Mayor of Mangilao for use of this field by the public. As of October 2013, the Air Force and the Mayor of Mangilao are in the process of renewing this agreement, so execution of this renewal has not yet occurred.

4.4.7.2 Environmental Consequences

<u>Construction</u>

With regard to construction activities, the short-term increase of construction-related vehicles on roads may cause delays to persons accessing recreational areas. Although staged construction equipment would not obstruct access to and the use of the recreational resources, inconvenience to resource seekers (e.g., potential direct impacts from detours, longer waits, and other similar nuisances) would result. Therefore, less than significant short-term impacts to recreational resources would be anticipated.

<u>Operation</u>

Overall recreational resource impacts would be less than those anticipated in the 2010 Final EIS due to the significantly reduced number of Marines and dependents coming to Guam. The Eagle Field would be removed as part of the base development under Alternative D and the public would no longer have access to this facility. Currently, the intensity and frequency of use at this sports field has not been verified but appears to be used quite frequently by the public for football and softball games, as well as festivals. This

9.2-acre (3.7 ha) site is easily accessible from Route 15 and Route 10 and is centrally located on the island near population centers. However, the field is located on federal property and is not formally recognized as a part of the Guam park system. Based on aerial maps of the area and a review of the 2006 Guam Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan Update, there is a GDPR sports playing field located approximately 0.25 mile (0.4 km) to the west of the Barrigada site, as well as numerous playing fields near the Mangilao Community Center at the southeast corner of the intersection of Route 15 and Route 10, less than 1 mile (1.6 km) from the Barrigada site. These alternate sports field locations are in close proximity. However, the direct impacts from removal of Eagle Field from public use could result in a long-term significant impact to recreational resources in central Guam because Eagle Field is a primary location for youth and adult sports programs. Potential mitigation measures have not been identified at this time.

4.4.8 Terrestrial Biological Resources

4.4.8.1 Affected Environment

See Section 4.1.8.1 for a description of the affected environment for the AAFB support areas. The following is a discussion of only Barrigada.

Vegetation Communities

Based on 2012 surveys conducted on Barrigada, the mapped vegetation communities on portions of Barrigada was modified from the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 10: Terrestrial Biological Resources, Section 10.1.4.3: Navy Barrigada and Air Force Barrigada, page 10-59) (NAVFAC Pacific 2013a). In the portion of northern Barrigada surveyed in 2012, limestone forest was remapped as secondary limestone forest based on the degraded conditions of the forest documented during the survey (Figure 4.4.8-1). In southern Barrigada, large plots of land were characterized in the 2010 Final EIS as developed because of the presence of agricultural fields and other open areas and to correspond with USFS (2006) mapping. However, 2012 surveys found that most of these areas were no longer being used and scrub and other weedy vegetation was predominant. Therefore, these areas were remapped as mixed herbaceous-scrub (NAVFAC Pacific 2013a).

Terrestrial Conservation Areas

The Barrigada area does not contain any designated terrestrial conservation areas.

Wildlife - Native Species

Use of forested or grassland at Barrigada by native bird species is minimal, as described in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 10: Terrestrial Biological Resources, Section 10.1.4.3: Navy Barrigada and Air Force Barrigada, page 10-59). During surveys in December 2012, several migratory birds were seen using a small ephemeral pond with open water along the southwestern border: yellow bittern, little egret, and black-winged stilt. Native reptiles observed in 2012 field studies were blue-tailed skink and mourning gecko (NAVFAC Pacific 2013a).

During 2012 field surveys, non-native feral pigs were heard and heavy damage was observed in the north-central and southern forested areas of Barrigada (NAVFAC Pacific 2013a). The small wetlands present within the southwestern border of Barrigada had light to moderate feral pig damage. Additional information regarding non-native wildlife species at Barrigada is provided in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 10: Terrestrial Biological Resources, Section 10.1.4.3: Navy Barrigada and Air Force Barrigada, page 10-59).

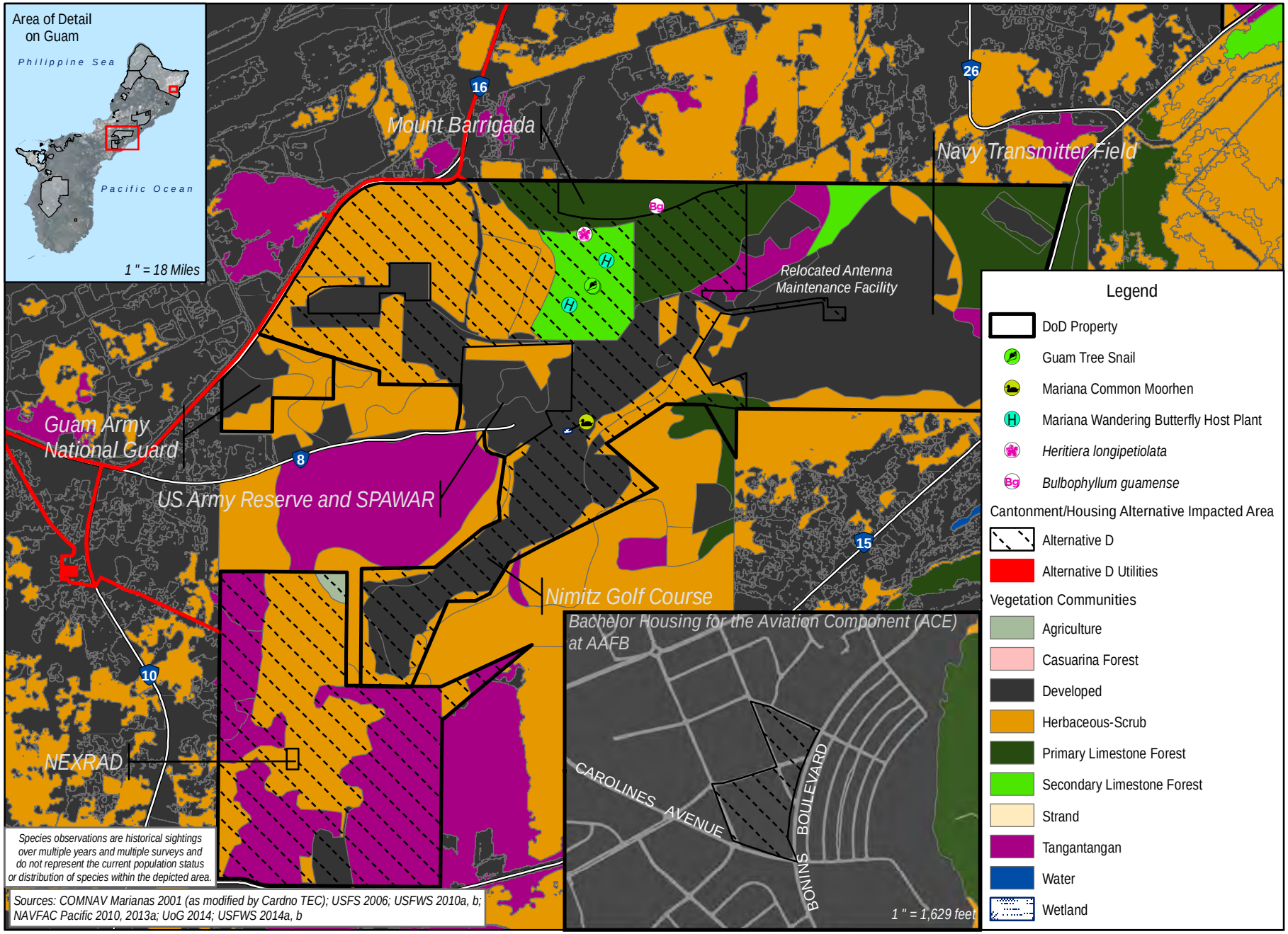


Figure 4.4.8-1
Vegetation Communities and Special-Status Species Observations - Barrigada Cantonment/Housing Alternative

Special-Status Species: Federal ESA-Listed and Proposed Species

One federal ESA-listed species (Mariana common moorhen) occurs at Barrigada (Table 4.4.8-1 and Figure 4.4.8-1). Although "suitable habitat" for special-status species is present within the Alternative D project areas, the brown treesnake, the primary factor in the extirpation of special-status wildlife species on Guam and one of the largest obstacles to achieving recovery of special-status species, is still considered abundant and widespread on Guam. Until brown treesnakes are suppressed or removed from at least targeted areas on Guam, the habitat is not in a suitable condition to support the survival of special-status species due to current snake abundance on Guam (e.g., Guam Micronesian kingfisher, Guam rail, Mariana crow) (USFWS 2010a).

Table 4.4.8-1. Distribution of Special-Status Species at Barrigada under Alternative D

Common Name	*Status**		*Habitat*	*Known to Occur*†*	*Comments*†*
	ESA	*Guam*			
Mammals					
Mariana fruit bat[a, b, c, e, f, h, t]	T	E	Limestone and coastal forests, coconut plantations.	Bar: No	Historical reports of individual bat flyovers through 1999 and a roosting colony on Mount Barrigada; recovery habitat not present.
				AAFB: Yes	Occasional sightings; recovery habitat present.
Birds					
Mariana common moorhen[c, f, g, h]	E	E	Freshwater wetlands.	Bar: Yes	Observed in golf course ponds in 2008.
				AAFB: No	NR; suitable habitat not present.
Mariana crow[i, t]	E	E	All forests with a preference for native limestone forest.	Bar: No	Extirpated from Guam - last seen on AAFB in 2012; recovery habitat present on AAFB, not on Barrigada.
				AAFB: No	
Guam rail[f, k, t]	E	E	Secondary habitats, some use of savanna and limestone forests.	Bar: No	Extirpated from the wild on Guam by 1985; recovery habitat present on AAFB and Barrigada.
				AAFB: No	
Guam Micronesian kingfisher[f, j, t]	E	E	Forest and scrub with a preference for native limestone forest.	Bar: No	Extirpated from the wild on Guam by 1988; recovery habitat present on AAFB, not on Barrigada.
				AAFB: No	
Micronesian starling[b, c, d, f, h]	-	E	All habitats but higher density in forests.	Bar: No	NR.
				AAFB: Yes	Present in the AAFB housing area and occasionally observed throughout AAFB.
White-throated ground dove[d, h, m]	-	E	Prefers native limestone and ravine forests	Bar: No	NR.
				AAFB: No	Rare observations within MSA.
Reptiles					
Slevin's skink[u]	PE	E	Mid-elevation closed humid and montane forests.	Bar: No AAFB: No	NR during 2008 and 2012 surveys; has not been recorded on Guam since 1945 and is believed to be extirpated from Guam.
Moth skink[f, g, h, n]	-	E	Large tree trunks with loose bark in forested areas.	Bar: No	NR; not observed in 2008 and 2012 surveys.
				AAFB: Yes	Reported at one location in support area.
Pacific slender-toed gecko[f, g, h, n]	-	E	Primarily ground dwelling, mainly observed in rocky areas in forests.	Bar: No	NR; not observed in 2008 and 2012 surveys.
				AAFB: No	Observed in HMU.

Table 4.4.8-1. Distribution of Special-Status Species at Barrigada under Alternative D

Common Name	*Status**		*Habitat*	*Known to Occur*†*	*Comments*†*
	ESA	*Guam*			
Invertebrates					
Guam tree snail[b, c, f, h, o, p, u]	PE	E	Cool shaded forested areas with high humidity.	Bar: No	Observed during 2008 surveys; NR during 2013 surveys.
				AAFB: No	NR during 2013 surveys.
Humped tree snail[c, f, h, p, q, u]	PE	E		Bar: No	NR during 2013 surveys.
Fragile tree snail[c, f, h, p, r, u]	PE	E		AAFB: No	
Mariana wandering butterfly[p, s, u]	PE	-	Larvae feed on one known host plant species found in native limestone forest habitat.	Bar: No AAFB: No	Has not been seen on Guam since 1979 and considered extirpated; host plants observed within impacted areas of Barrigada.
Plants					
Serianthes tree[f, g, h, n, t]	E	E	Limestone and ravine forests.	Bar: No AAFB: No	NR during 2010 and 2012 surveys; recovery habitat present on AAFB, not on Barrigada.
Tabernaemontana rotensis[f, g, h, n, u]	PT	SOGCN	Limestone forest.	Bar: No AAFB: No	NR during 2010 and 2012 surveys.
Heritiera tree[a, g, d, h, n, u]	PE	E	Limestone cliffs and plateaus.	Bar: No AAFB: No	NR during 2010 and 2012 surveys.
Cycas micronesica[g, n, u]	PT	SOGCN	Limestone forest, ravine forest, and savanna summits.	Bar: No AAFB: No	NR during 2010 and 2012 surveys.
Bulbophyllum guamense[g, n, u]	PE	-	Lowland/limestone forests.	Bar: No AAFB: No	NR during 2010 and 2012 surveys.
Eugenia bryanii[g, n, u]	PE	-	Windy exposed coastal clifflines in lowland/ limestone forests.	Bar: No AAFB: No	NR during 2010 and 2012 surveys.
Maesa walkeri[g, n, u]	PE	-	Lowland/limestone forests.	Bar: No AAFB: No	NR during 2010 and 2012 surveys.
Nervilia jacksoniae[g, n, u]	PE	-	Lowland/limestone forests.	Bar: No AAFB: No	NR during 2010 and 2012 surveys.
Psychotria malaspinae[g, n, u]	PE	-	Lowland/limestone forests.	Bar: No AAFB: No	NR during 2010 and 2012 surveys.
Solanum guamense[g, n, u]	PE	-	Lowland/limestone forests.	Bar: No AAFB: No	NR during 2010 and 2012 surveys.
Tinospora homosepala[g, n, u]	PE	-	Lowland/limestone forests.	Bar: No AAFB: No	NR during 2010 and 2012 surveys.

Legend: *Bar = Barrigada, E = endangered, NR = not reported, PE = proposed endangered, PT = proposed threatened, T = threatened. †Occurrence within Barrigada, Support Areas (south-central AAFB and Adjacent), or BEQ/BOQ Housing at AAFB.

Sources: [a]Wiles 1987; [b]Wiles *et al.* 1995; [c]COMNAV Marianas 2001; [d]GDAWR 2006; [e]Personal Communication via email regarding historical locations of fruit bats on Guam from J. Quitugua, Biologist, GDAWR to G. Metzler, TEC Inc., September 21, 2009; [f]GovGuam 2009; [g]NAVFAC Pacific 2010; [h]JRM 2013; [i]USFWS 2005; [j]USFWS 2008; [k]USFWS 2009b, BirdLife International 2013; [l]USFWS 2013; [m]NAVFAC Marianas 2013b; [n]NAVFAC Pacific 2013a, 2013b; [o]USFWS 2012a; [p]UoG 2014 [q]USFWS 2012b; [r]USFWS 2012c; [s]USFWS 2012e; [t]USFWS 2010b, [u]USFWS 2014a, 2014b.

A summary for each species is provided below. Utility corridors and other support areas required for this Alternative D are the same as required for Alternative 1 described in Section 4.1.8.

MARIANA FRUIT BAT. Mariana fruit bat population estimates on Guam in 2006 indicated fewer than 100 individuals (Janeke 2006). In 2009, the number of fruit bats on Guam was estimated to be less than 50 individuals (USFWS 2009a). Extensive surveys conducted throughout AAFB between December 2010 and December 2011 resulted in a conservative estimate of approximately 25 fruit bats (JRM *et al.* 2012a). Only 50 detections of individual bats were recorded during 84 station count surveys from March through September 2012, and no active fruit bat aggregation or colony site was discovered (JRM *et al.* 2012b). It is likely that a small number of solitary-roosting fruit bats (<10) also occur on Navy lands. Solitary individuals can move to and from areas during the year. The majority of fruit bats remaining on Guam likely reside on AAFB.

Recent fruit bat observations were of single flying individuals and (in a few cases) roosting and were most commonly observed in three general regions on AAFB as shown in Figure 4.1.8-5: the cliffline extending from above the CATM Range east to Pati Point; in or near the MSA; and in the vicinity of the HMU (USGS brown treesnake research enclosure) (JRM *et al.* 2012a). High and medium priority fruit bat roosting habitat as defined in the AAFB *Mariana Fruit Bat Management Plan* are depicted in Figure 4.1.8-5. These areas are based on the location of historic colony roost locations on AAFB and current habitat conditions (AAFB 2008b). Fruit bats do occur within the proposed utility support areas associated with Alternative D (see Figure 4.1.8-5).

As reported in the 2010 Final EIS, daytime sightings of bats (in solitary and in small groups) were made during 1980-1999 in the Barrigada Area at Mt. Barrigada and near the Nimitz Golf Course (Personal Communication via email regarding historical locations of fruit bats on Guam from J. Quitugua, Biologist, GDAWR to G. Metzler, TEC Inc., September 21, 2009). There have been no observations of fruit bats at Barrigada since 1999. The closest known occurrence of fruit bats is on AAFB, more than 8 miles (13 km) to the north of Barrigada. While fruit bats are known to travel 6-7.5 miles (10-12 km) to reach forage areas (USFWS 1990), given the disturbed nature of the area on and surrounding Barrigada and the estimated very low numbers of fruit bats currently on Guam that are found only within AAFB and NAVMAG (13 miles [21 km] to the south), it is unlikely that fruit bats would occur within the Barrigada action area. However, fruit bat recovery habitat is found within proposed project impacted areas in support areas on AAFB and adjacent lands (see Figure 3.8.3-1). Therefore, this species is addressed only for the proposed support areas on AAFB associated with Alternative D.

MARIANA COMMON MOORHEN. Mariana common moorhens have been reported in a man-made pond at the Nimitz Golf Course (now closed) on Barrigada (see Figure 4.4.8-1) (COMNAV Marianas 2001). Although field surveys in 2012 did not include the Nimitz Golf Course, the surveys did document the presence of seven small, depressional wetlands in southern Barrigada (NAVFAC Pacific 2013b). All but one of these wetlands had either no open water or only very small pools of water along some of the low-lying margins. One wetland along the southwestern border did have a significant area of open water when visited on December 6, but by a second visit on December 17 the water had substantially receded and would likely have been dry within a few weeks (NAVFAC Pacific 2013a). Based on communications with USDA Wildlife Services, this pond is most likely man-made and the result of a proposed construction project at Barrigada that was halted over 10 years ago. It is unknown if the pond contains a substantial area of open water in all years or only in particularly wet years such as occurred in 2012. This seasonal pond could be marginal temporary habitat for the Mariana common moorhen.

The Mariana common moorhen has not been reported from AAFB (JRM 2013).

MARIANA CROW. Since 2009, the Mariana crow population on Guam consisted only of two males on AAFB, occurring primarily within the MSA (USFWS 2009c). However, as of 2012, the Mariana crow is considered extirpated in the wild on Guam (Personal communication via letter from USFWS, Pacific Islands Fish and Wildlife Office, Honolulu, HI regarding the DON NOI for Proposed Placement of LFTRC on Guam NWR; December 7, 2012). The closest population of crows is on the island of Rota, approximately 56 miles (90 km) north of Guam. Therefore, as the crow does not occur in the wild on Guam, there would be no impacts to the crow at Barrigada with implementation of Alternative D. However, crow recovery habitat is found within proposed project impacted areas in support areas on AAFB and adjacent lands (see Figure 3.8.3-1). Therefore, this species is addressed only for the proposed support areas on AAFB associated with Alternative D.

GUAM RAIL. The Guam rail has been extirpated in the wild on Guam since 1985 and exists primarily in captivity on Guam and in mainland zoos. Experimental populations of Guam rails were introduced onto Rota, CNMI in 1989 and onto Cocos Island, off the southern coast of Guam, in 2011 (USFWS 2009b; BirdLife International 2013). The Guam rail prefers edge habitats, especially grassy or secondary vegetation areas which provide good cover; mature forest is deemed only marginal for the Guam rail (USFWS 2009b). Rail recovery habitat within the proposed impacted areas associated with Alternative D includes secondary limestone forest, herbaceous scrub, and tangantangan (see Figure 3.8.3-2).

Guam Micronesian Kingfisher. The Guam Micronesian kingfisher was extirpated in the wild by 1988 and is now found only in captivity on Guam and at mainland zoos (USFWS 2008). Kingfishers utilized a wide variety of habitats including primary and secondary limestone forest, strand forest, coconut forest, edge habitats, and forest openings, but mature forests with tree cavities suitable for nesting may be an important requirement for kingfisher reproduction (USFWS 2008). Therefore, as the kingfisher does not occur in the wild on Guam, there would be no impacts to the kingfisher at Barrigada with implementation of Alternative D. However, kingfisher recovery habitat is found within proposed project impacted areas in support areas on AAFB and adjacent lands (see Figure 3.8.3-1). Therefore, this species is addressed only for the proposed support areas on AAFB associated with Alternative D.

SLEVIN'S SKINK. Originally found on Guam, Cocos Island, Rota, Tinian, Guguan, Alamagan, Asuncion, and Maug, it is now limited to Cocos Island, Sarigan, Guguan, Alamagan, Pagan, and Asuncion. Slevin's skink has not been recorded on Guam since 1945 and is believed to be extirpated from Guam; it is now known to occur only on Cocos Island (an atoll south of Guam) (USFWS 2014a). There are no records of the species within the impacted areas of Barrigada or AAFB (USFWS 2014b). Therefore, as Slevin's skink is not found within the impacted areas of Alternative D, this species is not addressed further.

TREE SNAILS. As described in Section 10.1.4.3 of the 2010 Final EIS, the ESA proposed endangered Guam tree snail was observed at one location in secondary limestone forest in the north-central portion of Barrigada during vegetation surveys in 2008 (see Figure 4.4.8-1) (NAVFAC Pacific 2010). Surveys conducted in 2013 at Barrigada along four transects totaling 7,150 feet (2,180 m) within limestone forest did not observe any of the proposed endangered tree snail species. No tree snails have been recently recorded from the impacted areas associated with Alternative D (UoG 2014). Therefore, as tree snails are not found within the impacted areas of Alternative D, these species are not addressed further.

MARIANA WANDERING BUTTERFLY. The ESA-proposed species Mariana wandering butterfly has not been seen on Guam since 1979 and considered extirpated; a single remaining population occurs on Rota, CNMI (USFWS 2013). The only species known to be a Mariana wandering butterfly host plant (*Maytenus thompsonii*) is a common shrub of limestone forests on Guam and was observed during 2013

surveys within the impacted areas associated with Alternative D (see Figure 4.1.8-4) (Moore and McMakin 2001; UoG 2014).

SERIANTHES TREE. There are no records of the species within the impacted areas associated with Alternative D (USFWS 2014b). However, *Serianthes* recovery habitat is found within proposed project impacted areas in support areas on AAFB and adjacent lands (see Figure 3.8.3-2).

HERITIERA LONGIPETIOLATA. This endemic tree is found on AAFB in crevices of rough limestone in primary limestone forest. A 2007 study documented the species as occurring at numerous locations on AAFB, primarily in the central portion of the base, and near the limestone cliffs in the northeast and southeast corners (UoG 2007) (see Figure 4.1.8-5). There is one historical record of an individual within the northern portion of Barrigada (USFWS 2014a, 2014b); however, this species was not observed during surveys in 2010 and 2012 (NAVFAC Pacific 2010, 2013a, 2013b). Therefore, as *H. longipetiolata* is not found within the impacted areas of Alternative D, this species is not addressed further.

TABERNAEMONTANA ROTENSIS. There are no records of *T. rotensis* within the Alternative D impacted areas. The distribution of this tree species on AAFB was evaluated in 2007 and over 21,000 *T. rotensis* individuals were found throughout AAFB at 265 mapped locations, primarily in the central portion of the base and near the limestone cliffs in the northeast (see Figure 4.1.8-2) (UoG 2007). A few individuals have been recorded within the proposed utility support areas in south-central AAFB (see Figure 4.1.8-2). Therefore, as *T. rotensis* is not found within the impacted areas of Alternative D, this species is not addressed further.

CYCAS MICRONESICA. The cycad is found in limestone forests throughout Guam, including AAFB, and is proposed as an endangered species under the ESA because of the Asian cycad scale insect that is devastating the species (USFWS 2014a). This species has not been observed within the Alternative D impacted areas associated with the cantonment/family housing alternatives during past surveys (AAFB 2008b; NAVFAC Pacific 2010, 2013a, 2013b; USFWS 2014b). Therefore, as *C. micronesica* is not found within the impacted areas of Alternative D, this species is not addressed further.

BULBOPHYLLUM GUAMENSE. An epiphyte in the orchid family, this species occurs in mat-like formations on tree branches of coastal lowland/limestone forests. Currently, there are 8 known occurrences on Guam totaling fewer than 250 individuals (USFWS 2014a, 2014b). Although there is a record of this species immediately to the north of the proposed Alternative D impacted area (see Figure 4.4.8-1), there are no records of the species within the impacted area (USFWS 2014b). Therefore, as *B. guamense* is not found within the impacted areas of Alternative D, this species is not addressed further.

DENDROBIUM GUAMENSE. An epiphyte in the orchid family, this species occurs on tree branches of coastal lowland/limestone forests. Currently, there are 4 known occurrences on Guam with fewer than 250 individuals (USFWS 2014a, 2014b). There are no records of the species within the impacted areas of Barrigada or AAFB support areas (USFWS 2014b). Therefore, as *D. guamense* is not found within the impacted areas of Alternative D, this species is not addressed further.

EUGENIA BRYANII. A perennial shrub in the myrtle family, the species is known only from the island of Guam. Historically, *E. bryanii* is known from windy exposed coastal clifflines and along the Pigua River, in lowland/limestone forests. Currently, *E. bryanii* is known from 6 occurrences totaling fewer than 420 individuals (USFWS 2014a, 2014b). Only one occurrence is within the vicinity of the proposed project areas – one individual plant was observed in July 2014 to the west of the southern end of the AAFB flightline (Figure 4.1.8-5) (Personal communication from J. Farley, NAVFAC Marianas, to R. Spaulding, Cardno, regarding *Eugenia bryanii* observation at AAFB, 29 October 2014). There are no records of the

species within the impacted areas of Alternative D (USFWS 2014b). Therefore, as *E. bryanii* is not found within the impacted areas of Alternative D, this species is not addressed further.

MAESA WALKERI. A shrub or small tree in the primrose family typically found in limestone forests, this species is known from only 2 individuals on Guam – 1 individual on Mt. Lamlam and 1 individual on Mt. Almagosa (USFWS 2014a, 2014b). There are no records of the species within the impacted areas of Alternative D (USFWS 2014b). Therefore, as *M. walkeri* is not found within the impacted areas of Alternative D, this species is not addressed further.

NERVILIA JACKSONIAE. A small herb in the orchid family, this species is found in lowland/limestone forests. On Guam, *N. jacksoniae* is known from 2 occurrences totaling fewer than 200 individuals: 1 is near the UoG campus and 1 is to the northwest of Tarague Beach (USFWS 2014a, 2014b). There are no records of the species within the impacted areas of Alternative D (USFWS 2014b). Therefore, as *N. jacksoniae* is not found within the impacted areas of Alternative D, this species is not addressed further.

PSYCHOTRIA MALASPINAE. A shrub or small tree in the coffee family, this species is found in lowland/limestone forests. Currently, *P. malaspinae* is known from 5 occurrences: 1 individual at Ritidian Point within the Guam NWR, 1 individual at Pågat Point, 1 individual at the base of Mt. Almagosa, and 2 individuals at NWF (USFWS 2014a, 2014b). None of these individuals have been observed within the last 5 years. A specimen collected from the Ritidian NWR in August 2013 is currently pending identification (USFWS 2014a). There are no records of the species within the impacted areas of Alternative D (USFWS 2014b). Therefore, as *P. malaspinae* is not found within the impacted areas of Alternative D, this species is not addressed further.

SOLANUM GUAMENSE. A small shrub in the nightshade family that occurs within limestone forests. Currently, *S. guamense* is known from a single occurrence of one individual on Guam (USFWS 2014a). There are no records of the species within the impacted areas of Alternative D. Therefore, as *S. guamense* is not found within the impacted areas of Alternative D, this species is not addressed further.

TINOSPORA HOMOSEPALA. A vine in the moonseed family found in limestone forests. Currently, *T. homosepala* is known from 3 occurrences totaling approximately 300 individuals: 1 occurrence on the western side of Asan Ridge; 1 occurrence near the War in the Pacific Historical Park; and 1 occurrence on the cliff face at Hagåtña (USFWS 2014a). There are no records of the species within the impacted areas of Alternative D (USFWS 2014b). Therefore, this species is not addressed further.

TUBEROLABIUM GUAMENSE. An epiphyte in the orchid family found in limestone forests. Currently, *T. guamense* is known from 3 occurrences on Guam: 2 within the NAVMAG and 1 in the northeastern area of Finegayan (see Figure 4.1.8-4) (NAVFAC Pacific 2010; USFWS 2014a, 2014b). There are no records of the species within the impacted areas of Alternative D (USFWS 2014b). Therefore, as *T. guamense* is not found within the impacted areas of Alternative D, this species is not addressed further.

<u>Special-Status Species: Guam-Listed Species and SOGCN</u>

Two Guam-listed endangered species (moth skink and Micronesian starling) occur on support areas on AAFB and adjacent lands; none are known to occur on Barrigada (Table 4.4.8-1).

MICRONESIAN STARLING. The Micronesian starling has not been reported for Barrigada. The starling is present in the housing area at AAFB (JRM 2013; J. Savidge, Colorado State University, personal communication to G. Metzler, Cardno TEC, May 23, 2013) and has also been observed occasionally throughout AAFB (NAVFAC Pacific 2010; JRM *et al.* 2012d; JRM 2013) (see Figure 4.1.8-5).

WHITE-THROATED GROUND DOVE. The white-throated ground dove is reported as extirpated from Guam due to the brown treesnake (GDAWR 2006). Although occasionally seen on AAFB within the MSA, it has not been reported within the utility support areas associated with Alternative D. There are no records of the ground dove occurring at Barrigada. Therefore, as the white-throated ground dove is not found within the impacted areas of Alternative D, this species is not addressed further.

Moth Skink and Pacific Slender-toed Gecko. Although both species have been observed within AAFB, only the moth skink has been observed within proposed utility impacted areas along the southern boundary of the base (see Figure 4.1.8-5) (NAVFAC Pacific 2010). Moth skinks and slender-toed geckos have also been observed by USGS biologists within the HMU (R. Reed, USGS Brown Treesnake Project, personal communication, April 24, 2013). Based on previous surveys within proposed impacted areas on AAFB in support of the 2010 Final EIS and this SEIS (NAVFAC Pacific 2010, 2013a), there are no known occurrences of the Pacific slender-toed gecko within the Alternative D impacted areas. Proposed water well utilities would avoid the HMU where the Pacific slender-toed gecko is known to be present. Therefore, as the Pacific slender-toed gecko is not found within the impacted areas of the Alternative D, this species is not addressed further.

4.4.8.2 Environmental Consequences

Construction

Vegetation. The vegetation communities that would be impacted during proposed facility and infrastructure construction activities under Alternative D are shown in Figure 4.4.8-1 for the cantonment and housing area and in Figure 4.1.8-2 for the support areas. Approximately 99 acres (40 ha) of primary limestone forest and 133 acres (54 ha) of secondary limestone forest would be impacted during proposed construction activities at Barrigada and associated support areas (Table 4.4.8-2 and Figure 4.4.8-1). Approximately 735 acres (297 ha) of herbaceous scrub and tangantangan would also be impacted, as well as 461 acres (186 ha) of currently developed areas (Table 4.4.8-2). The wetland area of 0.3 acre (1.4 ha) is associated with the pond on the currently closed Nimitz Golf Course. Refer to Section 4.2.2.2 for the discussion of impacts to wetlands.

Table 4.4.8-2. Direct Impacts to Vegetation Communities at Barrigada and Support Areas with Implementation of Cantonment/Family Housing Alternative D

Project Component	***Vegetation Community (acres [ha])***							
	PLF	***SLF***	***HS***	***TT***	***Ag***	***Dev***	***Wet***	***Total***
Barrigada	97.0 (39.3)	69.6 (28.2)	463.8 (187.7)	254.9 (103.2)	4.8 (1.9)	277.7 (112.4)	0.3 (<0.1)	**1,168.1 (470.7)**
BEQ/BOQ housing at AAFB	0	0	0	0	0	25.7 (10.4)	0	**25.7 (10.4)**
Utility corridor specific to Alternative D	0.3 (0.1)	5.5 (2.2)	1.6 (0.6)	0.1 (<0.1)	0	82.5 (33.4)	0	**90.0 (36.4)**
Utility corridors & water well areas common to Alternatives A-E	1.2 (0.5)	57.9 (23.4)	9.5 (3.8)	4.5 (1.8)	0	57.8 (23.4)	0	**130.9 (53.0)**
High School/ Middle School Expansions	0	0	0	0.3 (0.1)	0	17.2 (7.0)	0	**17.5 (7.1)**
Total	**98.5 (39.9)**	**133.0 (53.8)**	**474.9 (192.2)**	**259.8 (105.1)**	**4.8 (1.9)**	**460.9 (186.5)**	**0.3 (<0.1)**	**1,432.2 (579.6)**

Legend: PLF = primary limestone forest; SLF = secondary limestone forest; HS = herbaceous scrub; TT = tangantangan; Ag = agriculture; Dev = developed; Wet = wetland.

Native limestone forest, both primary and secondary, has been significantly reduced on Guam due to past and ongoing actions including extensive disturbance during and after WWII, widespread planting of non-native species, and impacts from non-native ungulates, development, fire, and deforestation. As stated in Section 3.8.1.1, limestone forests on Guam are important since they retain the functional ecological components of native forest that provide habitat for the majority of Guam's native species, including ESA-listed, ESA-proposed, and Guam-listed species and Guam SOGCN, as well as maintaining water quality and reducing fire risk. Non-native forest communities (e.g., tangantangan, *Vitex*) significantly alter the forest structure, composition, and resilience to other disturbance processes and do not provide the conditions suitable for native flora and fauna species to persist (Morton *et al.* 2000; GDAWR 2006; Guam Department of Agriculture 2010; JRM 2013).

Of the 18,538 acres (7,502 ha) of primary and secondary limestone forest found on Guam, approximately 13,110 acres (5,305 ha) (or 71%) are found primarily within AAFB, Finegayan, and NAVMAG (USFS 2006). Under Alternative D, approximately 99 acres (40 ha) of primary limestone forest and 133 acres (54 ha) of secondary of limestone forest would be developed, primarily within Barrigada, but also within the utility corridors common to all cantonment/family housing alternatives (Table 4.4.8-2). Therefore, given the importance of limestone forest habitat for native species and the continuing loss of limestone forest across Guam, the conversion of 231 acres (94 ha) of limestone forest on Barrigada and supporting areas under Alternative D to developed area would be a significant but mitigable impact to the regional vegetation community and its function.

The following BMPs and potential mitigation measures may be implemented to avoid, reduce, and mitigate potential direct, long-term impacts of proposed construction activities on vegetation communities with implementation of Alternative D. Final mitigation measures will be identified in the ROD after resource agency consultations are completed.

Best Management Practices

- *HACCP Plan*. See Section 4.1.8.2 under Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of the HACCP planning.
- *Biosecurity Outreach and Education*. See Section 4.1.8.2 under Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of Biosecurity Outreach and Education.
- *Contractor Education Program*. See Section 4.1.8.2 under Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of the contractor education program.
- *Onsite Vegetation Waste Management Procedures*. See Section 4.1.8.2 under Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of the vegetation waste management procedures.
- *DON Guam Landscaping Guidelines*. See Section 4.1.8.2 under Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of landscaping guidelines.
- *Contractor Plans and Specifications*. All construction will occur within the limits of construction shown in the project figures. Contractors will be responsible for any unauthorized vegetation damage and will not move outside the designated construction zone.

Potential Mitigation Measures

To mitigate for significant impacts to limestone forest, the DON proposes to implement forest enhancement on a minimum of 231 acres (94 ha) of limestone forest. Forest enhancement would include but is not limited to the following actions:

- Ungulate management consisting of exclusion fencing and active control (i.e. trapping, snaring, shooting) with the goal of eradication within the fenced areas.

- Non-native, invasive vegetation removal.
- Propagation, planting, and establishment of native species that are characteristic of native limestone forest habitats (e.g., *A. mariannensis, G. mariannae, F. prolixa, M. citrifolia, W. elliptica*).

The degradation and loss of primary limestone and other forest habitats resulting from ungulate damage and invasion by alien plant species has substantially diminished the extent of habitat for native species in the Mariana archipelago. The anticipated benefit of implementing these mitigation measures is improved habitat quality for native flora and fauna, including special-status species. Forest enhancement would also support natural regeneration and seed propagation, reduce erosion, and increase water retention (i.e., reduces fire risk).

Terrestrial Conservation Areas. The cantonment and housing areas under Alternative D would not be located on Overlay Refuge lands. However, proposed utility areas common to all alternatives would impact 48 acres (20 ha) of Overlay Refuge lands (Table 4.4.8-3). This 48 acres (20 ha) is less than 1% of the total Overlay Refuge lands on Guam. Therefore, because proposed construction activities would impact a very small percentage of Overlay Refuge lands, the conversion of 48 acres (20 ha) of Overlay Refuge lands to developed areas would be a less than significant impact.

Table 4.4.8-3. Impacts to Overlay Refuge at Barrigada and Support Areas with Implementation of Cantonment/Family Housing Alternative D

Project Component	*Overlay Refuge (acres [ha])*						
	PLF	*SLF*	*HS*	*TT*	*CP*	*Dev*	*Total*
Barrigada cantonment and housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Utility corridor specific to Alternative D	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Utility corridors and water well areas common to Alternatives A-E	0	38.3 (15.5)	0	0	0	10.0 (4.0)	**48.3 (19.5)**
Total Overlay Refuge Impacted	**0**	**38.3 (15.5)**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**10.0 (4.0)**	**48.3 (19.5)**

Legend: PLF = primary limestone forest; SLF = secondary limestone forest; HS = herbaceous scrub; TT = tangantangan; CP = coconut plantation; CF = *Casuarina* forest; Dev = developed.

Wildlife - Native Species. Impacts to commonly occurring wildlife on Barrigada were evaluated in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 10: Terrestrial Biological Resources, Section 10.2.4.2: Central, page 10-183). Based on that analysis, impacts to these common species would be less than significant.

Native bird species reported for Barrigada and support areas on AAFB are predominantly migratory shorebird species and primarily use open areas such as grassy fields. The proposed construction at Barrigada and AAFB would not reduce the amount of these open space areas. The conversion of forested areas to open areas and the proposed construction for utility corridors would result in additional open space. The loss of woody vegetation would result in the loss of nesting areas for the yellow bittern, but this loss would not result in significant adverse effects on the bittern population on Guam because suitable nesting habitat occurs throughout the island. Short-term construction noise may temporarily impact suitable habitat for some birds in the vicinity of the construction areas, but they would relocate to other open and forested areas on Barrigada and AAFB, and could return to the area following construction. Implementation of Alternative D would not have a significant adverse effect on a population of any migratory bird species or other native wildlife species. Non-listed native reptiles are abundant throughout Guam and impacts to vegetation communities under Alternative D would result in less than significant impacts to non-listed native reptile populations.

Therefore, as presented above, long-term, direct impacts to populations of native wildlife species would not result because these species are abundant in surrounding areas and could repopulate portions of suitable habitat within the affected area after construction. Therefore, direct impacts to native wildlife would be less than significant with implementation of proposed construction activities associated with Alternative D.

Proposed construction activities and associated movement of materials onto and off of Guam could increase the potential for the spread of existing or introduction of new non-native invasive species. To prevent the inadvertent spread of non-native species on Guam or to other locations off of Guam, the DON would implement standard biosecurity measures (e.g., HACCP, brown treesnake interdiction measures, coconut rhinoceros beetle vegetation management procedures, outreach/education, and monitoring to evaluate effectiveness of HACCP) into construction protocols, procedures, and activities.

The following BMPs would be implemented to avoid and minimize potential direct, long-term impacts of proposed construction activities on native wildlife with implementation of Alternative D.

Best Management Practices

- *HACCP Plan*. See Section 4.1.8.2 under Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of HACCP planning.
- *Biosecurity Outreach and Education*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of biosecurity outreach and education.
- *Contractor Education Program*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of the contractor education program.
- *Brown Treesnake Interdiction*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Wildlife - Native Species* for a detailed description of the brown treesnake interdiction program.

With implementation of these BMPs, including development of HACCP plans and ongoing implementation of standard DON biosecurity protocols regarding detection and management of non-native species (e.g., coconut rhinoceros beetle), the risk of the introduction and establishment of new or spread of existing non-native species on Guam is substantially reduced. Therefore, there would be less than significant impacts to native wildlife species related to the potential introduction and establishment of non-native species with implementation of proposed construction activities associated with Alternative D.

Damage of forested areas, particularly primary and secondary limestone forests, by non-native ungulates (i.e., deer and pigs) is a serious concern on Guam. Under Alternative D, removal of large amounts of secondary limestone forest currently used by ungulates would displace and concentrate ungulates into adjacent areas, resulting in even higher densities and potentially greater habitat damage. Potential impacts from changes in ungulate densities from construction projects within the same or similar habitat areas as proposed in this SEIS were addressed in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 10: Terrestrial Biological Resources, Section 10.2.2.1: North, page 10-115).

The implementation of the potential mitigation measures under the *Vegetation* section above would also benefit native wildlife species. In particular, the objectives of ungulate management, control/suppression of invasive plants, and outplanting of native species proposed under the forest enhancement mitigation measures.

Special-Status Species: Federal ESA-Listed and Proposed Species

MARIANA FRUIT BAT. Approximately 48 acres (19 ha) of Mariana fruit bat recovery habitat would be removed due to proposed construction activities associated with utility and water well areas on AAFB under Alternative D (Table 4.4.8-4). This area is included in the impacts to vegetation and Overlay Refuge lands discussed above. See Section 3.8.3.2 for a discussion of recovery habitat and its use as a criterion for assessing impacts to ESA-listed species.

Table 4.4.8-4. Summary of Permanent Construction-Related Impacts to Mariana Fruit Bat Recovery Habitat with Implementation of Cantonment/Family Housing Alternative D

Project Component	*Recovery Habitat (acres [ha])*
Barrigada cantonment and housing	0
Utility corridor specific to Alternative D	0
Utility corridors and water well areas common to Alternatives A-E	48.0 (19.4)
Total Recovery Habitat Impacted	**48.0 (19.4)**

The species is currently limited to the few areas on Guam away from human activities and with suitable habitat, primarily on federal lands on the NAVMAG and AAFB (JRM *et al.* 2012a, 2012b; JRM 2013; A. Brooke, NAVFAC Marianas, personal communication). However, illegal hunting, loss and degradation of native forest, predation by the brown treesnake, and the increased extirpation risk owing to the high vulnerability of very small populations continue to limit the potential recovery of the species on Guam (USFWS 2010; JRM 2013). Based on the equilibrium/carrying capacity of snakes on Guam (Rodda and Savidge 2007), implementation of the proposed action is not expected to increase the likelihood of predation by the brown treesnake on Mariana fruit bats.

The loss of 48 acres (19 ha) of fruit bat recovery habitat on Guam would not preclude the recovery or survival of the fruit bat, and it would not substantially reduce the total number of bats that the island can support. Given this small loss of recovery habitat on Guam, there would be less than significant impacts to the Mariana fruit bat with implementation of proposed construction activities associated with Alternative D.

The following BMPs may be implemented to avoid and reduce potential direct long-term impacts of proposed construction activities on Mariana fruit bats and recovery habitat with implementation of Alternative D.

Best Management Practices

- *HACCP Plan*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of HACCP planning.
- *Biosecurity Outreach and Education*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of biosecurity outreach and education.
- *Contractor Education Program*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of the contractor education program.
- *Pre-Construction Surveys*. Surveys would be completed within suitable fruit bat habitat 1 week prior to onset of construction activities following the USFWS-approved JRM protocol. If a fruit bat is present within 492 feet (150 m) of the project site, the work must be postponed until the bat has left the area.
- *Lighting Installation*. Lighting would be designed to meet minimum safety and AT/FP requirements. Hooded lights would be used to the maximum extent practicable at all new

roads and facilities adjacent to fruit bat habitat. Illumination of forest would be kept to an absolute minimum.

In addition, the potential mitigation measures discussed above under *Vegetation* (i.e., forest enhancement of 231 acres [94 ha] of limestone forest) would provide additional benefit to bat recovery habitat. In particular, the objectives of ungulate management, control/suppression of invasive plants, and outplanting of native species proposed under the forest enhancement mitigation measures. Forest enhancement would also support natural regeneration and seed propagation, reduce erosion, and increase water retention (i.e., reduces fire risk). The anticipated benefit of implementing these mitigation measures is improved habitat quality for native flora and fauna, including the Mariana fruit bat.

MARIANA CROW. The Mariana crow is extirpated and no longer present on Guam, due primarily to predation by the brown treesnake. The USFWS, however, has advised the DON that it is reasonably certain that the effects of the proposed action are likely to persist during the lifespan of the proposed action and overlap the period when reintroduction of the crow is reasonably certain to occur and it is likely to be exposed to the effects of the action. There are currently neither projected dates for re-introduction of the crow, nor successful suppression of the brown treesnake to a level which would support re-introduction. Until the crow is successfully re-introduced and then has the potential to be exposed to construction activities under Alternative D, impacts to the crow would be limited to recovery prospects. If crows are reintroduced and exposed to construction activities associated with Alternative D, they may be disturbed (DON 2014).

Although the crow no longer occurs on Guam, approximately 48 acres (19 ha) of crow recovery habitat would be removed due to proposed construction activities associated with utility and water well areas on AAFB under Alternative D (Table 4.4.8-5). This area is included in the impacts to vegetation and Overlay Refuge lands discussed above. See Section 3.8.3.2 for a discussion of recovery habitat and its use as a criterion for assessing impacts to ESA-listed species.

Table 4.4.8-5. Summary of Permanent Construction-Related Impacts to Mariana Crow Recovery Habitat with Implementation of Cantonment/Family Housing Alternative D

Project Component	*Recovery Habitat (acres [ha])*
Barrigada cantonment and housing	0
Utility corridor specific to Alternative D	0
Utility corridors and water well areas common to Alternatives A-E	48.0 (19.4)
Total Recovery Habitat Impacted	**48.0 (19.4)**

This loss of recovery habitat on Guam would not preclude the recovery or survival of the crow should it be reintroduced to Guam in the future, and it would not substantially reduce the total number of crows that the island can support. This loss of recovery habitat on Guam would not preclude the recovery or survival of the crow should it be reintroduced to Guam in the future, and it would not substantially reduce the total number of crows that the island can support. Given this small loss of recovery habitat on Guam, there would be less than significant impacts to the Mariana crow with implementation of proposed construction activities associated with Alternative D. If and when the crow is reintroduced to Guam, the best available information indicates project-related noise would not further reduce the amount of recovery habitat suitable for this species' breeding, feeding and sheltering (USFWS 2010).

The following BMPs may be implemented to avoid and reduce potential direct long-term impacts of proposed construction activities on Mariana crow recovery habitat with implementation of Alternative D.

Best Management Practices

- *HACCP Plan*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of HACCP planning.
- *Biosecurity Outreach and Education*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of biosecurity outreach and education.
- *Contractor Education Program*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of the contractor education program.
- *Brown Treesnake Interdiction*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Wildlife - Native Species* for a detailed description of the brown treesnake interdiction program.

In addition, the potential mitigation measures discussed above under *Vegetation* (i.e., forest enhancement of 231 acres [94 ha] of limestone forest) would provide additional benefit to crow recovery habitat. In particular, the objectives of ungulate management, control/suppression of invasive plants, and outplanting of native species proposed under the forest enhancement mitigation measures. Forest enhancement would also support natural regeneration and seed propagation, reduce erosion, and increase water retention (i.e., reduces fire risk). The anticipated benefit of implementing these mitigation measures is improved habitat quality for native flora and fauna, including the Mariana crow, should it be reintroduced to Guam in the future.

GUAM RAIL. The Guam rail is extirpated and no longer present on Guam, due primarily to predation by the brown treesnake. The USFWS, however, has advised the DON that it is reasonably certain that the effects of the proposed action are likely to persist during the lifespan of the proposed action and overlap the period when reintroduction of the rail is reasonably certain to occur and it is likely to be exposed to the effects of the action. There are currently neither projected dates for re-introduction of the rail, nor successful suppression of the brown treesnake to a level which would support re-introduction. Until the rail is successfully re-introduced and then has the potential to be exposed to construction activities under Alternative D, impacts to the rail would be limited to recovery prospects. If rails are reintroduced and exposed to construction activities under Alternative D, they may be disturbed (DON 2014).

Although the rail no longer occurs on Guam, approximately 864 acres (350 ha) of rail recovery habitat would be removed due to proposed construction activities at Barrigada and the AAFB support areas under Alternative D (Table 4.4.8-6). This area is included in the impacts to vegetation and Overlay Refuge lands discussed above. See Section 3.8.3.2 for a discussion of recovery habitat and its use as a criterion for assessing impacts to ESA-listed species.

Table 4.4.8-6. Summary of Permanent Construction-Related Impacts to Guam Rail Recovery Habitat with Implementation of Cantonment/Family Housing Alternative D

Project Component	*Recovery Habitat (acres [ha])*
Barrigada cantonment and housing	805.0 (325.8)
Utility corridor specific to Alternative D	16.5 (6.7)
Utility corridors and water well areas common to Alternatives A-E	42.3 (17.1)
Total Recovery Habitat Impacted	**863.8 (349.6)**

Although this loss of recovery habitat on Guam would not preclude the recovery of the rail should it be reintroduced to Guam in the future, it would reduce the total number of rails that the island can support. Given this loss of recovery habitat, there would be significant but mitigable impacts to the recovery of the Guam rail.

The following BMPs and potential mitigation measures may be implemented to avoid, reduce, and mitigate potential direct and indirect long-term impacts of proposed construction activities on the recovery of the Guam rail with implementation of Alternative D. Final mitigation measures will be identified in the ROD after resource agency consultations are completed.

Best Management Practices

- *HACCP Plan*. See Section 4.1.8.2 under Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of HACCP planning.
- *Biosecurity Outreach and Education*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of biosecurity outreach and education.
- *Contractor Education Program*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of the contractor education program.

Potential Mitigation Measures

- *Brown Treesnake Suppression or Eradication*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Special-Status Species*, MARIANA CROW for a detailed description of the brown treesnake suppression or eradication program.
- The same potential mitigation measures discussed above under *Vegetation* (i.e., forest enhancement of 231 acres [94 ha] of limestone forest) would benefit Guam rail recovery habitat. In particular, the objectives of ungulate management, control/suppression of invasive plants, and outplanting of native species proposed under the forest enhancement mitigation measures. Forest enhancement would also support natural regeneration and seed propagation, reduce erosion, and increase water retention (i.e., reduces fire risk). The anticipated benefit of implementing these mitigation measures is improved habitat quality for native flora and fauna, including the Guam rail, should it be reintroduced to Guam in the future.

GUAM MICRONESIAN KINGFISHER. The Guam Micronesian kingfisher is extirpated and no longer present on Guam, due primarily to predation by the brown treesnake. The USFWS, however, has advised the DON that it is reasonably certain that the effects of the proposed action are likely to persist during the lifespan of the proposed action and overlap the period when reintroduction of the kingfisher is reasonably certain to occur and it is likely to be exposed to the effects of the action. There are currently neither projected dates for re-introduction of the kingfisher, nor successful suppression of the brown treesnake to a level which would support re-introduction. Until the kingfisher is successfully re-introduced and then has the potential to be exposed to construction activities under Alternative D, impacts to the kingfisher would be limited to recovery prospects. If kingfishers are reintroduced and exposed to construction activities under Alternative D, they may be disturbed (DON 2014).

Although the kingfisher no longer occurs on Guam, approximately 48 acres (19 ha) of kingfisher recovery habitat would be removed due to proposed construction activities associated with utility and water well areas on AAFB under Alternative D (Table 4.4.8-7). This area is included in the impacts to vegetation and Overlay Refuge lands discussed above. See Section 3.8.3.2 for a discussion of recovery habitat and its use as a criterion for assessing impacts to ESA-listed species.

Table 4.4.8-7. Summary of Permanent Construction-Related Impacts to Guam Micronesian Kingfisher Recovery Habitat with Implementation of Cantonment/Family Housing Alternative D

Project Component	*Recovery Habitat (acres [ha])*
Barrigada cantonment and housing	0
Utility corridor specific to Alternative D	0
Utility corridors and water well areas common to Alternatives A-E	48.0 (19.4)
Total Recovery Habitat Impacted	**48.0 (19.4)**

The loss of 83 acres (34 ha) of kingfisher recovery habitat on Guam would not preclude the recovery of the kingfisher, and it would not substantially reduce the total number of kingfishers that the island can support. Given this small loss of recovery habitat on Guam, there would be less than significant impacts to the kingfisher with implementation of proposed construction activities associated with Alternative D.

The following BMPs may be implemented to avoid and reduce potential direct long-term impacts of proposed construction activities on kingfisher recovery habitat with implementation of Alternative D.

Best Management Practices

- *HACCP Plan*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of HACCP planning.
- *Biosecurity Outreach and Education*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of biosecurity outreach and education.
- *Contractor Education Program*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of the contractor education program.

In addition, the potential mitigation measures discussed above under *Vegetation* (i.e., forest enhancement of 231 acres [94 ha] of limestone forest) would provide additional benefit to kingfisher recovery habitat. In particular, the objectives of ungulate management, control/suppression of invasive plants, and outplanting of native species proposed under the forest enhancement mitigation measures. Forest enhancement would also support natural regeneration and seed propagation, reduce erosion, and increase water retention (i.e., reduces fire risk). The anticipated benefit of implementing these mitigation measures is improved habitat quality for native flora and fauna, including the Guam Micronesian kingfisher, should it be reintroduced to Guam in the future.

MARIANA COMMON MOORHEN. As noted in Section 4.4.8.1, moorhens have been observed at the Nimitz Golf Course pond, although nesting has not been recorded. The pond is probably used as a temporary resting area while transiting to other ponds throughout Guam such as those identified in the recovery plan for the species (USFWS 1991). Therefore, the loss of the one pond within Barrigada under Alternative D would be a less than significant impact to the Mariana common moorhen.

GUAM TREE SNAIL. Although the Guam tree snail was documented in the secondary limestone forest at Navy Barrigada in 2008, it was not observed during surveys in 2013 in support of this SEIS (UoG 2014). Increased degradation of the secondary limestone forest by ungulates (i.e., pigs) may have resulted in the loss of suitable tree snail habitat at Barrigada (NAVFAC Pacific 2013a; UoG 2014). Surveys have not been conducted within the primary limestone forest in the northern portion of Barrigada associated with Mount Barrigada. Therefore, the loss of 266 acres (108 ha) of primary and secondary limestone forest habitat at Barrigada would be a significant but mitigable impact to the Guam tree snail.

The following BMPs and potential mitigation measures may be implemented to avoid, reduce, and mitigate potential direct and indirect long-term impacts of proposed construction activities on the Guam

tree snail with implementation of Alternative D. Final mitigation measures will be identified in the ROD after resource agency consultations are completed.

Best Management Practices

- *HACCP Plan*. See Section 4.1.8.2 under Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of HACCP planning.
- *Biosecurity Outreach and Education*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of biosecurity outreach and education.
- *Contractor Education Program*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of the contractor education program.

Potential Mitigation Measures

- *Brown Treesnake Suppression or Eradication*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Special-Status Species*, MARIANA CROW for a detailed description of the brown treesnake suppression or eradication program.
- The implementation of the potential mitigation measures discussed above under *Vegetation* (i.e., forest enhancement of 231 acres [94 ha] of limestone forest) would benefit tree snail species and habitat. In particular, the objectives of ungulate management, control/suppression of invasive plants, and outplanting of native species proposed under the forest enhancement mitigation measures. Forest enhancement would also support natural regeneration and seed propagation, reduce erosion, and increase water retention (i.e., reduces fire risk). The anticipated benefit of implementing these mitigation measures is improved habitat quality for native flora and fauna, including the Guam tree snail.

SERIANTHES TREE. Although individual *Serianthes* trees do not occur within the impacted areas of Alternative D, approximately 41 acres (17 ha) of *Serianthes* recovery habitat would be removed due to proposed construction activities at the AAFB support areas (Table 4.4.8-8). See Section 3.8.3.2 for a discussion of recovery habitat and its use as a criterion for assessing impacts to ESA-listed species.

Table 4.4.8-8. Summary of Direct Construction-Related Impacts to *Serianthes* Recovery Habitat with Implementation of Cantonment/Family Housing Alternative D

Project Component	*Recovery Habitat (acres [ha])*
Barrigada cantonment and housing	0
Utility corridor specific to Alternative D	0.4 (0.2)
Utility corridors and water well areas common to Alternatives A-E	40.2 (16.3)
Total Recovery Habitat Impacted	**40.6 (16.5)**

This loss of recovery habitat on Guam would not preclude the recovery of *Serianthes*, and it would not substantially reduce the total number of *Serianthes* that the island can support. Given this small loss of recovery habitat on Guam, there would be less than significant impacts to *Serianthes* with implementation of proposed construction activities associated with Alternative D.

The following BMPs may be implemented to avoid and minimize, potential direct long-term impacts of proposed construction activities on the recovery of *Serianthes* with implementation of Alternative D.

Best Management Practices

- *HACCP Plan*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of HACCP planning.

- *Biosecurity Outreach and Education*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of biosecurity outreach and education.
- *Contractor Education Program*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of the contractor education program.

The implementation of the potential mitigation measures discussed above under *Vegetation* (i.e., forest enhancement of 231 acres [94 ha] of limestone forest) would benefit *Serianthes* habitat. In particular, the objectives of ungulate management, control/suppression of invasive plants, and outplanting of native species proposed under the forest enhancement mitigation measures. Forest enhancement would also support natural regeneration and seed propagation, reduce erosion, and increase water retention (i.e., reduces fire risk).

Special-Status Species: Guam-Listed and SOGCN

MICRONESIAN STARLING. This species has not been recorded in Barrigada and is rarely observed within the AAFB support areas. Therefore, there would be no impacts to the starling with implementation of Alternative D.

MOTH SKINK. A single moth skink was detected in a proposed utilities area along the southern border of AAFB within secondary limestone forest during surveys for this SEIS (NAVFAC Pacific 2013a) (Figure 4.1.8-5). Therefore, due to the extremely low occurrence of the skink within the proposed impacted areas, there would be less than significant impacts to the species with implementation of the proposed construction activities associated with Alternative D. However, implementation of the potential mitigation measures discussed above under *Vegetation* (i.e., forest enhancement of 231 acres [94 ha] of limestone forest) would benefit the moth skink and its habitat. In particular, the objectives of ungulate management, control/suppression of invasive plants, and outplanting of native species proposed under the forest enhancement mitigation measures. Forest enhancement would also support natural regeneration and seed propagation, reduce erosion, and increase water retention (i.e., reduces fire risk). The anticipated benefit of implementing these mitigation measures is improved habitat quality for native flora and fauna, including the moth skink.

Operation

Operational impacts would only occur for the proposed Alternative D. Operational requirements for the proposed utilities would require only periodic, limited maintenance activities along established utility corridors and impacts to biological resources would be less than significant. Consequently, only the potential operational impacts at the Alternative D are evaluated below.

Vegetation. With implementation of BMPs and potential mitigation measures, including invasive species outreach and education and applicable elements of the SIP, the potential for the introduction of new or spread of existing non-native species on Guam during the operation of the cantonment and housing area under Alternative D is considered unlikely. Therefore, there would be less than significant impacts to vegetation with operation under Alternative D.

Terrestrial Conservation Areas. There are no terrestrial conservation areas at Barrigada. Although Overlay Refuge lands occur within the utility corridors and support areas on AAFB, operational requirements for the proposed utilities would require only periodic, limited maintenance activities along established utility corridors and impacts to biological resources would be less than significant.

Wildlife - Native Species. Potential impacts to wildlife were evaluated in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 10: Terrestrial Biological Resources, Section 10.2.2.1: North, page 10-101) for a similar proposed action but impacting a larger area, and were found to be less than significant.

Proposed operational activities and associated movement of materials onto and off of Guam could increase the potential for the spread of existing or introduction of new non-native invasive species. The following BMPs would be implemented to avoid and minimize potential indirect, long-term impacts of proposed operational activities on native wildlife with implementation of Alternative D.

Best Management Practices

- *Biosecurity Outreach and Education*. See the previous discussion of BMPs under construction impacts to *Vegetation* for a detailed description of Biosecurity Outreach and Education.
- *Brown Treesnake Interdiction*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, Wildlife - Native Species for a detailed description of the brown treesnake interdiction program.
- *Lighting Installation*. Lighting would be designed to meet minimum safety and AT/FP requirements. Hooded lights would be used to the maximum extent practicable at all new roads and facilities adjacent to fruit bat habitat. Illumination of forest would be kept to an absolute minimum.
- *Prevention of Free-Roaming Cats and Dogs*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Wildlife - Native Species* for a detailed description of DON policies regarding free-roaming cats and dogs.

With implementation of these BMPs, including ongoing implementation of standard DON biosecurity protocols regarding detection and management of non-native species and 1-year post-construction monitoring to evaluate effectiveness of HACCP, the risk of the introduction and establishment of new or spread of existing non-native species on Guam is substantially reduced.

The implementation of the potential mitigation measures discussed above under *Vegetation* (i.e., forest enhancement of 266 acres [107 ha] of limestone forest) would benefit habitat for native wildlife. In particular, the objectives of ungulate management, control/suppression of invasive plants, and outplanting of native species proposed under the forest enhancement mitigation measures. Forest enhancement would also support natural regeneration and seed propagation, reduce erosion, and increase water retention (i.e., reduces fire risk). The anticipated benefit of implementing these mitigation measures is improved habitat quality for native flora and fauna.

Special-Status Species: ESA-Listed and Proposed Species

MARIANA FRUIT BAT. There are no historical fruit bat roost sites at Barrigada and there have been no observations of fruit bats at Barrigada since 1999. Although fruit bat recovery habitat occurs within the utility corridors and support areas on AAFB, operational requirements for the proposed utilities would require only periodic, limited maintenance activities along established utility corridors and impacts to Mariana fruit bats would be less than significant.

The following BMPs and potential mitigation measures may be implemented to avoid and reduce potential long-term impacts of proposed operational activities on the Mariana fruit bat with implementation of Alternative D.

Best Management Practices

- *Lighting Installation*. Lighting would be designed to meet minimum safety and AT/FP requirements. Hooded lights would be used to the maximum extent practicable at all roads and facilities adjacent to fruit bat habitat. Illumination of forest would be kept to an absolute minimum.

The implementation of the potential mitigation measures discussed above under *Vegetation* (i.e., forest enhancement of 266 acres [107 ha] of limestone forest) would benefit habitat for the fruit bat and recovery habitat. In particular, the objectives of ungulate management, control/suppression of invasive plants, and outplanting of native species proposed under the forest enhancement mitigation measures. Forest enhancement would also support natural regeneration and seed propagation, reduce erosion, and increase water retention (i.e., reduces fire risk). The anticipated benefit of implementing these mitigation measures is improved habitat quality for native flora and fauna, including the Mariana fruit bat.

MARIANA CROW, GUAM RAIL, AND GUAM MICRONESIAN KINGFISHER. These species are extirpated and no longer present on Guam, due primarily to predation by the brown treesnake. The USFWS, however, has advised the DON that it is reasonably certain that the effects of the proposed action are likely to persist during the lifespan of the proposed action and overlap the period when reintroduction of these species is reasonably certain to occur and the species are likely to be exposed to the effects of the action. There are currently neither projected dates for re-introduction of these species, nor successful suppression of the brown treesnake to a level which would support re-introduction. Until the crow, rail, and kingfisher are successfully re-introduced and then have the potential to be exposed to cantonment and housing operational activities under Alternative D, there would be no impact to these species. If the species are reintroduced and exposed to cantonment and housing operational activities under Alternative D, they may be disturbed.

MARIANA COMMON MOORHEN. As there would be no suitable moorhen habitat (i.e., open water) within Alternative D after construction, there would be no impacts to moorhens due to operations associated with Alternative D.

TREE SNAILS. As there would be no suitable tree snail habitat within Alternative D after construction, there would be no impacts to tree snails due to operations associated with Alternative D.

SERIANTHES TREE. There would be no operational impacts to *Serianthes* or recovery habitat on AAFB with implementation of Alternative D.

Special-Status Species: Guam-Listed and SOGCN

MICRONESIAN STARLING. As this species has not been recorded from Barrigada, there would be no impacts to the starling due to operations associated with Alternative D.

MOTH SKINK. As there would be no suitable moth skink habitat within Alternative D after construction, there would be no impacts to the moth skink due to operations associated with Alternative D.

4.4.9 Marine Biological Resources

4.4.9.1 Affected Environment

The affected environment for marine biological resources was not analyzed for the Barrigada study area in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 11: Marine Biological Resources, Section 11.1.6.2 Barrigada, page 11-51) as there were no in-water construction, dredging, or training activities proposed and/or land-based construction activities that would affect the marine environment. This is consistent with the proposed Alternative D; however, a brief description of the resources in the area is presented here to provide context for the discussion of WWTP upgrades and potential indirect impacts to marine biological resources from increased recreational use resulting from an increased population. Marine biological resources would not be impacted by Alternative D with respect to facilities common to all alternatives (i.e., schools and off-site utilities).

Alternative D would be located at an elevation ranging from approximately 200 to 400 feet (60 to 120 m) and more than 0.5 mile (0.8 km) from the coast and the BEQ/BOQ project area on AAFB would be located at an approximate elevation of 500 feet (150 m) and 0.7 mile (1.2 km) from the coast, and by extension, marine biological resources. The coastline here, between Pågat Point and Pago Bay, has few beaches - primarily small coves near Mangilao Golf Club that are privately owned. A trail called Thousand Steps consists of approximately 150 steep steps that provide public access to the beach at the Mangilao Golf Club. Uog Beach is noted as a Guam dive site.

General water quality is discussed under Section 4.4.1.3, Water Resources under Nearshore Waters for Agaña Bay, where the outlet for the Agaña WWTP (the WWTP utilized by Barrigada) is located.

<u>Marine Flora and Invertebrates</u>

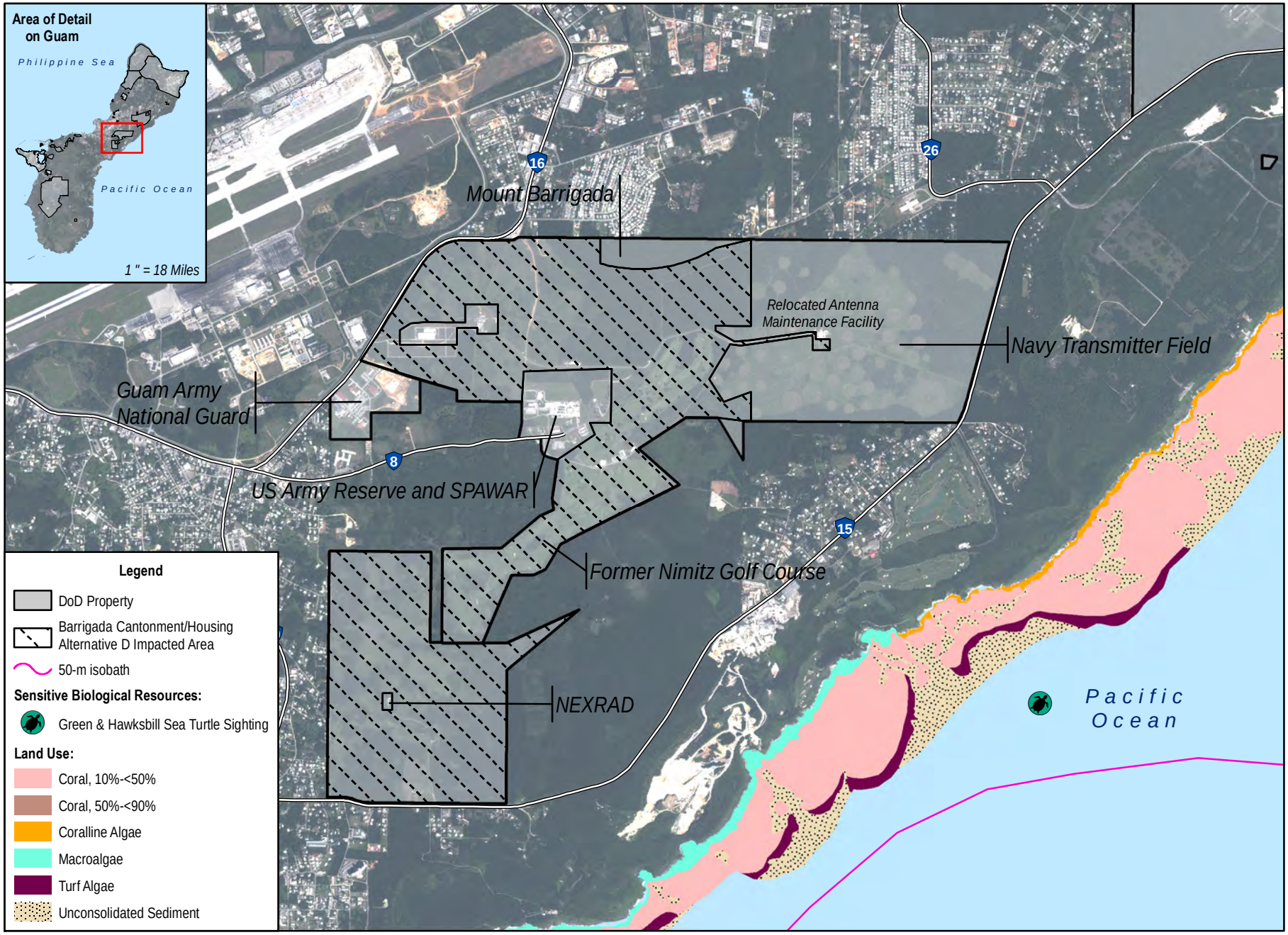
The area around Barrigada moves from coralline algae to the north and macroalgae to the south to coral coverage of 10-50% to turf algae and unconsolidated sediment (Figure 4.4.9-1).

<u>Fish</u>

Despite the lack of beaches, fishing along the eastern coast of Guam is popular. Fishing in this area is primarily done by boat and only when ocean conditions allow. Fish biomass measured during the 2007 NOAA Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center Coral Reef Ecosystem Division surveys, was the third highest of surveyed fish sites around Guam, and was dominated by parrotfish and surgeonfish (Williams *et al.* 2012).

<u>Essential Fish Habitat</u>

EFH-designated habitat areas east of Barrigada are those defined for bottomfish, crustaceans, coral reef ecosystems, precious corals, and Pacific pelagics. Benthic, coral reef, and fish condition in comparison to other survey areas around Guam, Rota, Tinian, and Saipan were ranked as low to medium-low from 2005 and 2007 survey index values (Williams *et al.* 2012).



0 0.5 1 Miles

0 0.5 1 Kilometers

Figure 4.4.9-1
Overview of Sensitive Marine Biological Resources and Nearshore Habitat – Barrigada Cantonment/Housing Alternative D

N

Sources: NOAA 2005a, b; NAVFAC Pacific 2013

Special-Status Species

Information on the presence of coral species listed as threatened under the ESA is lacking, but for the purposes of this SEIS, the coral species listed for AAFB under Section 3.9.9.1, Special-Status Species in Table 4.3.9-1 are assumed to be present along the coast by Barrigada as well.

A sea turtle sighting has been recorded offshore from the Mangilao Golf Club; however, green sea turtle nesting primarily occurs in northern Guam and has not been recorded in the area (hawksbill sea turtle nesting on Guam is extremely rare). For the purposes of this SEIS, green and hawksbill sea turtles are assumed to be present in the waters to the east of central Guam.

ESA-listed threatened scalloped hammerhead sharks have only been documented in Guam's Outer Apra Harbor, which has been noted for neonate and juvenile aggregations. While scalloped hammerhead sharks may occur in the surrounding waters around Guam, they are not anticipated to be prevalent outside Guam's Outer Apra Harbor.

There is no information on NMFS species of concern specific to the waters east of Barrigada. However, the presence of the bumphead parrotfish is likely given the high abundance of large fish, including generally classified parrotfish. The humphead parrotfish is not expected to occur in the waters around Barrigada.

Marine Conservation Areas

There are no marine conservation areas in the vicinity of Barrigada.

4.4.9.2 Environmental Consequences

Construction

Construction of the cantonment, family housing, and community support facilities would take place at Barrigada under this alternative. There are no anticipated direct impacts to marine resources as a result of the construction of the Alternative D. Construction of facilities common to all alternatives (i.e., schools and off-site utilities) would have no impact on marine biological resources.

In addition, all marine biological resources would be affected by the increased wastewater discharge from the Agaña WWTP for treatment and disposal of generated wastewater for the cantonment and housing at Barrigada and the Northern District WWTP for facilities located at AAFB. As discussed in Section 4.4.14, Utilities, in this SEIS, direct and indirect long-term impacts to wastewater from DoD and organic civilian population growth are estimated to increase the maximum monthly wastewater flows to the Northern District WWTP by 2028. Due to the reduced population projection and related smaller increase in demand under the 2012 Roadmap Adjustments, these increases in wastewater discharge from the Agaña WWTP and the Northern District WWTP would be less than under the No-Action Alternative. However, as described in Section 4.1.9.2 for Alternative A, the Northern District WWTP and Agaña WWTPs are out of compliance with their permit issued by USEPA in April 2013 and increasing the wastewater discharge from non-compliant treatment plants would result in significant indirect impacts to marine biological resources during the period of noncompliance. Upgrading the Northern District and Agaña WWTPs treatment systems (as required by the 2013 NPDES permit) would mitigate this significant impact to marine biological resources.

Impacts to water quality for marine biological resources resulting from increased WWTP wastewater discharges are discussed here and are not included in the analysis for each subcategory of marine biological resources below, which are limited to stormwater, sedimentation, and other non-point source

pollution and recreational impacts. The measures used to minimize these potential impacts include appropriate resource agency specific BMPs, construction and industrial permit BMPs, LID features in accordance with the DoD UFC LID (UFC 3-210-10) and Section 438 of the EISA, USACE permit conditions, and general marine resources protective measures, are described in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 7 and Volume 2, Chapter 11: Marine Biological Resources, Section 11.2: Environmental Consequences, pages 11-70 to 11-71) and summarized in Chapter 2 of this SEIS. Specifically, the site-specific SWPPP within the Construction General Permit would identify appropriate BMPs for the site that would serve to contain runoff and sediment on-site by reducing the flowrate of runoff and thereby minimize suspension of sediment and promote infiltration of runoff.

Marine Flora and Invertebrates

The construction of the cantonment and housing at Barrigada would not directly impact marine flora and invertebrates. These resources would not be impacted directly by the proposed action because there are no in-water or land-based construction, dredging, or training activities associated with the proposed cantonment and housing construction at Barrigada that would impact the marine environment.

Indirect impacts to the coral reef ecosystem located near the project area may occur from increased use of this resource by construction workers. The magnitude of impacts is directly related to the increase in recreational use. However, contract construction personnel would be issued base passes for official business only and these restrictions would be specified in construction contracts.

The DON plans to educate construction workers via environmental awareness training on the importance of coastal ecosystems and the proper way to interact with those resources to avoid and minimize damage to reefs typically caused by anchors, reef-walkers, or scuba diving, snorkeling, and fishing activities around Guam. Indirect short-term impacts to marine flora and invertebrates may still occur from increased nearshore activities in the area by construction workers.

With implementation of access restrictions and environmental education and outreach for the construction workforce, there would be no direct impacts and less than significant indirect short-term impacts to marine flora and invertebrates.

Fish

With implementation of access restrictions and environmental education and outreach for the construction workforce as described above for *Marine Flora and Invertebrates*, there would be no direct impacts and less than significant indirect short-term impacts to fish as a result of construction of the proposed cantonment and housing at Barrigada.

Essential Fish Habitat

The construction of Alternative D would result in no direct impacts and less than significant indirect impacts to EFH for reasons consistent with those given above for marine flora and invertebrates. There would be no impacts to EFH from stormwater, sedimentation, or other non-point source pollution from construction projects due to compliance with the Construction General Permit and the implementation of appropriate construction BMPs.

Per the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, there would be no adverse effect on EFH because construction of the proposed action would not reduce the quality or quantity of EFH with implementation of access restrictions, environmental education and outreach for the construction workforce, and the Construction General Permit and appropriate construction BMPs.

Special-Status Species

There would be no direct impacts and less than significant indirect impacts on special-status species as a result of the distance from the construction area to the shoreline, implementation of the Construction General Permit, implementation of appropriate construction BMPs, and access limitations for construction workers, as described for the resources above.

In-water sea turtles may be disturbed by increased recreational activity but potential impacts would be short-term and minimal, and generally unlikely given the distance of the proposed cantonment and housing from any beach used for recreation. Therefore, there would be less than significant, indirect impacts to sea turtles.

Marine Conservation Areas

There are no marine conservation areas near Barrigada; therefore, there would be no impacts to marine conservation areas as a result of the construction of Alternative D.

Operation

Marine biological resources would be impacted by the increased wastewater discharge from the Northern District WWTP and Agaña WWTP during the operation of cantonment/family housing under Alternative D. The associated potential impacts would be similar to those described earlier in this section for construction-related impacts. However, upgrades to bring the Northern District WWTP and Agaña WWTP into compliance with the permits are expected to be completed early in the operational phase of the proposed action and such upgrades would mitigate the impact to a less than significant level. Refer to construction impacts above for a detailed discussion of WWTP discharge impacts.

As discussed in Section 4.4.14, Utilities, in this SEIS, direct and indirect long-term impacts to wastewater from DoD and organic civilian population growth are estimated to increase the maximum monthly wastewater flows to the Northern District WWTP by 2028. Due to the reduced population projection and related smaller increase in demand under the 2012 Roadmap Adjustments, these increases in wastewater discharge from the Agaña WWTP and the Northern District WWTP would be less than under the No-Action Alternative. However, as described in Section 4.1.9.2 for Alternative A, the Northern District WWTP and Agaña WWTPs are out of compliance with their permit issued by USEPA in April 2013 and increasing the wastewater discharge from non-compliant treatment plants would result in significant indirect impacts to marine biological resources during the period of noncompliance. Upgrading the Northern District and Agaña WWTPs (as required by the 2013 NPDES permit) would mitigate this significant impact to marine biological resources. Potential mitigation to address this significant impact would be as described in the wastewater impact discussion for Alternative A in Section 4.1.2.2 but would include assistance with upgrading both the Agaña WWTP and Northern District WWTP. Therefore, with the potential mitigation measures, the impact to marine biological resources via water quality would be beneficial in the long term because wastewater discharge from the Agaña and Northern District WWTPs would improve over existing conditions with upgrades. Impacts to water quality for marine biological resources resulting from increased WWTP wastewater discharges are discussed here and are not included in the analysis for each subcategory of marine biological resources below, which are limited to stormwater, sedimentation, and other non-point source pollution and recreational impacts.

Marine Flora and Invertebrates

The operation of the cantonment and housing at Barrigada would not directly impact marine flora and invertebrates. These resources would not be modified from existing conditions considering the distance

and elevation from the shoreline and the implementation of protective measures to prevent stormwater runoff from reaching nearshore waters.

The DON plans to educate its service members and their dependents via environmental awareness training on the importance of coastal ecosystems and the proper way to interact with those resources to avoid and minimize damage to reefs typically caused by anchors, reef-walkers, or scuba diving, snorkeling, and fishing activities. The Environmental Compliance Assessment, Training and Tracking System program is one possibility for such an educational training program to minimize these potential increased, recreational impacts to marine flora and invertebrates.

Implementation and enforcement of appropriate BMPs (provided in Chapter 2) and protective measures would further avoid and minimize potential long-term, indirect impacts to marine flora and invertebrates from stormwater, sedimentation, and other non-point source pollution from operational activities. For example LID measures would include vegetated swales for conveyance and detention/retention ponds capable of capturing, storing, and treating additional runoff from the 25-year design storm. For each basin, water quality treatment strategies were selected based on the effectiveness of BMPs to treat identified pollutants of concern from proposed land uses within that basin. Implementation of LID measures would ensure that there would be no increase in off-site transport of excess stormwater runoff, sediment, or other pollutants for up to the 25-year design storm event.

With implementation of environmental education and outreach for DON service members and their dependents and operation and maintenance of LID measures and BMPs, there would be no direct impacts and less than significant indirect short-term impacts to marine flora and invertebrates.

Fish

There would be no direct impacts to fish as a result of the operation of the cantonment and housing at Barrigada. Indirect impacts to fish stocks may occur from increased use of this resource by DoD personnel and their dependents living and working at Barrigada. The magnitude of impacts is directly related to the increase in recreational use.

The DON plans to educate its service members and their dependents via environmental awareness training on the importance of coastal ecosystems and the proper way to interact with those resources to avoid and minimize damage to reefs typically caused by anchors, reef-walkers, or scuba diving, snorkeling, and fishing activities. The Environmental Compliance Assessment, Training and Tracking System program is one possibility for such an educational training program to minimize these potential increased recreational impacts to fish.

Implementation and enforcement of appropriate BMPs (provided in Chapter 2) and protective measures would further avoid and minimize potential long-term, indirect impacts to fish from stormwater, sedimentation, and other non-point source pollution from operational activities. For example, LID measures would include vegetated swales for conveyance and detention/retention ponds capable of capturing, storing, and treating additional runoff from the 25-year design storm. For each basin, water quality treatment strategies were selected based on the effectiveness of BMPs to treat identified pollutants of concern from proposed land uses within that basin. Implementation of LID measures would ensure that there would be no increase in off-site transport of excess stormwater runoff, sediment, or other pollutants for up to the 25-year design storm event.

With implementation of environmental education and outreach for DON service members and their dependents and operation and maintenance of LID measures and BMPs, there would be no direct impacts and less than significant indirect short-term impacts to fish.

Essential Fish Habitat

The operation of the cantonment and housing at Barrigada would result in no direct impacts and less than significant indirect impacts to EFH for reasons consistent with those given above for marine flora and invertebrates. With implementation of environmental education and outreach for DON service members and their dependents and operation and maintenance of LID measures and BMPs, there would be no direct impacts and less than significant indirect short-term impacts to EFH as a result of stormwater, sedimentation, and other non-point source pollution and recreational impacts. Per the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, the DON has determined that during the interim period of change when the effluent discharged from the Agaña and Northern District WWTPs would not meet Guam Water Quality Standards, the proposed action may adversely affect EFH, but effects would be temporary and less than significant (see discussion above under *Operation*). In accordance with the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, the DON has requested consultation with NMFS about effects to EFH during the interim period.

Special-Status Species

There would be no direct impacts and less than significant indirect impacts on special-status species as a result of the operation of the cantonment and housing at Barrigada. Impacts would be avoided and minimized through the implementation and management of appropriate BMPs and access limitations to military personnel and their dependents as described for the resources above. There would be no impacts on special-status species from stormwater, sedimentation, or other non-point source pollution from operational activities due to the implementation of appropriate LID and BMPs.

Increased dive boat operations have the potential for increased turtle harassment and strikes. However, because of the mobility of sea turtles combined with the protective measures anticipated to be in place (i.e., by dive boat operators and the DON), such increased recreational activities may result in less than significant impacts to sea turtles. While sea turtles may be disturbed by increased recreational activity, potential impacts would be short-term and minimal. Any such impacts to the sea turtle population would be reduced in intensity from the previously proposed action evaluated in the 2010 Final EIS.

Marine Conservation Areas

There are no marine conservation areas near Barrigada; therefore, there would be no impacts to marine conservation areas as a result of the operation of Alternative D.

4.4.10 Cultural Resources

4.4.10.1 Affected Environment

The following discussion summarizes previous cultural resources studies and known historic properties and other cultural resources within the area of potential cultural resource impacts associated with Alternative D. The discussion below addresses historic properties, as defined in the NHPA, and other cultural resources as defined under NEPA. The discussion refers to the terms *direct effects* and *indirect effects* to historic properties as defined under the NHPA, and impacts to other cultural resources as defined under NEPA (see Section 3.10.3.2). The section is organized to address cultural resources for the cantonment/family housing, followed by discussion of the same resource types for off-site utilities and school expansions associated with this alternative. If this alternative is selected for implementation, the information presented here would be augmented by reviews consistent with the 2011 PA, which provides overall NHPA Section 106 compliance and addresses other cultural resource issues. Refer to Section 3.10 for a detailed description of the 2011 PA. Additionally, some built properties in this section are covered

by *Program Comments* executed by the ACHP, which resolve Section 106 responsibilities for certain DoD facilities. See Chapter 3, Section 3.10 for more information on definitions and procedures.

Barrigada is located on the northeastern side of Guam and includes portions of both Air Force Barrigada and Navy Barrigada. The site supports a large antenna field developed around an active transmitter facility, which was originally constructed in the late 1940s. A portion of the area is leased to the Guam Army National Guard for small-unit tactics and land navigation training. In the 1950s, the DON constructed new, permanent military facilities including personnel housing, communication centers, and bases. Alternative D would consist of construction and operation of administrative and housing areas, community support facilities (e.g., schools, child development center, community center), and associated utilities (see Figure 2.4-10 in Chapter 2 of this SEIS).

The affected environment for cultural resources associated with Alternative D is consistent with the affected environment description in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 12: Cultural Resources, Section 12.1.3.2: Barrigada, pages 12-21 to 12-23). This description of the affected environment provided here has been updated with new information from recent archaeological and architectural investigations supporting this SEIS and other projects. To determine whether information is from an existing reference (such as the 2010 Final EIS or other cultural resource studies) or collected during in-fill studies conducted in support of this SEIS, refer to dates in the reference column in each table for the archaeological sites. Information for the architectural resources was derived from iNFADS.

Surveys conducted to support the 2010 Final EIS included the PDIA for Alternative D. Those and other previous investigations included intensive archaeological surveys (Athens 2009; Dixon *et al.* 2011a), architectural overviews (Craib and Yoklavich 1996; Mason Architects and Weitze Research 2010), potential TCP studies (Griffin *et al.* 2010), and oral histories (Welch 2010). An archaeological survey of 98 acres (40 ha) and an architectural survey of buildings on the Nimitz Golf Course were conducted for this SEIS (Dixon *et al.* 2014). Recently, previously unknown archaeological materials were discovered within the Nimitz Golf Course (Bulgrin 2014). Consultation on treatment of these resources is in process. These investigations provide a comprehensive inventory of cultural resources occurring within the Alternative D PDIA.

In addition to the primary cantonment/family housing areas, on-site utility corridors associated with Alternative D would be located along the easements of Routes 3, 16, and portions of Route 8 (see Figure 2.4-11). A reconnaissance level survey was conducted for the proposed utilities adjacent to Route 3 and Route 16 to north Barrigada in 2010 and no archaeological sites were recorded (Dixon and Walker 2011). Unsurveyed portions of Route 16 are highly developed and primarily paved, and unlikely to have buried cultural resources (based on literature review of available studies in the area indicating that geologic context lacks the depth typically associated with intact deposits below the level of disturbance from development and pavement).

All cantonment alternatives would include construction of off-site utilities along Routes 1, 3, and 9, a water well field at AAFB, and expansion of two schools at Naval Base Guam and AAFB (see Figure 2.4-14). Assessments of potential impacts to cultural resources from construction of utilities along road right-of-ways are based on a reconnaissance survey of portions of the area in 2010 (Dixon and Walker 2011) and a literature review of previous surveys and historic development in the area. Assessments of impacts to cultural resources from the development of a water well field and from the two school expansions are based on the in-fill surveys conducted in support of this SEIS (Dixon *et al.* 2014)

Based on data from previous surveys of the proposed cantonment/family housing area and utility corridors, Table 4.4.10-1 lists 16 known archaeological sites or locations with archaeological materials within the Alternative D PDIA on Barrigada. No known NRHP-eligible or listed archaeological sites are located in the PDIA for Alternative D. Thirteen locations with Latte Period pottery were recently recorded in disturbed areas of the Nimitz Golf Course. None of these locations have been evaluated for listing in the NRHP.

Table 4.4.10-1. Archaeological Sites within the Barrigada Cantonment/Family Housing Alternative PDIA

GHPI Number†	*Temporary Site Number/ Map Number**	*Site Type*	*Period***	*Reference*	*NRHP Eligible?*	*NRHP Criteria*
66-04-1690	810*	Concrete remains	Post-WWII/ Second American Territorial	Hunter-Anderson *et al.* 2001	No	NA
	RB1/422*	Naval Communication Station Barrigada foundations	Post-WWII/ Second American Territorial	Olmo *et al.* 2000	No	NA
66-04-2757	T-BAR-100	Ceramic scatter	Pre-Contact/Latte	Dixon *et al.* 2014	No	NA
	Location 1	Ceramic scatter	Pre-Contact/Latte	Bulgrin 2014	Not Evaluated	NA
	Location 3	Ceramic scatter	Pre-Contact/Latte	Bulgrin 2014	Not Evaluated	NA
	Location 4	Ceramic scatter	Pre-Contact/Latte	Bulgrin 2014	Not Evaluated	NA
	Location 5	Ceramic scatter	Pre-Contact/Latte	Bulgrin 2014	Not Evaluated	NA
	Location 6	Ceramic scatter	Pre-Contact/Latte	Bulgrin 2014	Not Evaluated	NA
	Location 7	Ceramic scatter	Pre-Contact/Latte	Bulgrin 2014	Not Evaluated	NA
	Location 8	Ceramic scatter	Pre-Contact/Latte	Bulgrin 2014	Not Evaluated	NA
	Location 9	Ceramic scatter	Pre-Contact/Latte	Bulgrin 2014	Not Evaluated	NA
	Location 10	Ceramic scatter	Pre-Contact/Latte	Bulgrin 2014	Not Evaluated	NA
	Location 11	Ceramic scatter	Pre-Contact/Latte	Bulgrin 2014	Not Evaluated	NA
	Location 12	Ceramic scatter	Pre-Contact/Latte	Bulgrin 2014	Not Evaluated	NA
	Location 13	Ceramic scatter	Pre-Contact/Latte	Bulgrin 2014	Not Evaluated	NA
	Location 14	Ceramic scatter	Pre-Contact/Latte	Bulgrin 2014	Not Evaluated	NA

Legend: GHPI = Guam Historic Properties Inventory; NRHP = National Register of Historic Places; NA = not applicable.
Notes: †Not all sites recorded within the project areas have received official GHPI numbers, although they have been documented as part of previous surveys.
*Map numbers are from Welch *et al.* (2009).
** Revised to match Guam GHPI forms dated May 28, 2014.

Two archaeological sites, 66-08-2714 and T-H-1, have been identified within the potential impacted area for Alternative D on-site utility corridors. These sites are considered not eligible for listing in the NRHP. A potential TCP, Mount Barrigada, is located at the northern end of the Barrigada site. There are 44 architectural properties, constructed between 1948 and 2007 within the cantonment/family housing PDIA (Table 4.4.10-2). These buildings and structures include dormitories, support facilities, and recreation facilities. Thirty-seven buildings and structures have been determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP (Dixon *et al.* 2014); including 31 buildings that are less than 50 years old and do not meet the exceptional significance threshold required under NRHP Criteria Consideration G. Five buildings are bachelor housing (dormitories and support facilities) covered under the *Program Comment for Cold War Era Unaccompanied Personnel Housing* (ACHP 2006; see Chapter 3.10.3 for more information on the Program Comment). Two buildings and structures in the PDIA are facilities that are greater than 50 years in age that have not been evaluated. If Alternative D were selected, any potentially affected unevaluated properties would be evaluated under the procedures identified in the 2011 PA. The 2011 PA includes procedures for the identification of historic properties, as specific projects are developed, through consultation with the Guam SHPO and the public.

Table 4.4.10-2. Summary of Architectural Properties Located within the Barrigada Cantonment/Family Housing Alternative PDIA

Building/Structure Type	*Location*	*Number of Buildings/Structures of this Type in Impacted Area*	*Date of Construction*	*NRHP Eligible?*
Admiral Nimitz Golf Course	Barrigada	1	1948	No
Admiral Nimitz Golf Course Club House	Barrigada	1	1954	No
Dormitories	AAFB	4	1948 to 1954	Covered under Program Comment
Visitor's Quarters	AAFB	1	1954	Covered under Program Comment
Support Facilities				
Hydrologic Support Facilities	Barrigada	2	1955	Not Evaluated
Admiral Nimitz Golf Course Support Buildings	Barrigada	22	1954 to 2007	No
Support Facilities	Barrigada	3	1963 to 1995	No
Support Facilities	AAFB	8	1966 to 1994	No
Well	Barrigada	1	1989	No
Billboard Sign	AAFB	1	2007	No

In addition to the cantonment/family housing, and utility corridor areas, Alternative D would include construction of off-site utilities, a water well field, and expansion or construction of two schools. Cultural resources are similar to those discussed under Alternative A. These include the presence of 9 NRHP-eligible archaeological sites and 15 sites not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP (see Alternative A, Table 4.1.10-4). As under Alternative A, 1 structure within the well development area on AAFB is eligible for listing in the NRHP, 4 structures are not eligible, and 6 structures are unevaluated (see Alternative A, Table 4.1.10-5). No architectural properties or TCPs have been identified within the off-site utilities PDIA.

The proposed Andersen Middle School expansion and the DoDEA High School construction are common to Alternatives A, B, and D. The proposed Andersen Middle School project area contains three structures at AAFB, which are not eligible for listing in the NRHP (see Alternative A, Table 4.1.10-5). No archaeological sites or TCPs have been recorded in this area.

4.4.10.2 Environmental Consequences

Construction

Construction activities associated with Alternative D may adversely affect historic properties. Final determinations of effect would occur under the 2011 PA. Following is a discussion of potential adverse effects for purposes of this analysis. Excavation and soil removal associated with building and utilities construction would not adversely affect any known NRHP-eligible archaeological sites (see Table 4.4.10-1); however, 13 locations containing archaeological materials could be adversely affected, if they are determined eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Construction at Barrigada would also require the demolition of the 44 buildings mentioned above (see Table 4.4.10-2). Of these 44 buildings, 37 buildings have been determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP, 5 are covered under the *Program Comment for Cold War Era Unaccompanied Personnel Housing* (ACHP 2006), and 2 are unevaluated. The Program Comment resolves NHPA Section 106 requirements for demolition of these five buildings. As the 37 buildings are not eligible for listing in the NRHP, their demolition under Alternative D would be consistent with a finding of no historic properties affected. Consistent with the 2011 PA, final determinations of eligibility, including the two unevaluated architectural properties and the 13 locations with archaeological materials, and assessment of effect would be completed in conjunction with project-specific reviews, if this alternative is developed. Excavation and soil removal associated with the construction of off-site utilities and expansion of two schools could adversely affect 9 known NRHP-eligible archaeological sites (see Alternative A, Tables 4.1.10-4 and 4.1.10-5) and 1 NRHP-eligible structure. Six structures that are unevaluated could also be adversely affected by construction.

The proposed Andersen Middle School expansion would require the demolition of three structures that are not eligible for listing in the NRHP (see Alternative A, Table 4.1.10-6).

In addition, construction at Barrigada has the potential to directly impact culturally important resources that are not historic properties, but may be considered under NEPA. The project would require the removal of limestone forest where culturally important natural resources may be present. The 2011 PA contains measures for coordinating with the SHPO and concurring parties to contact traditional natural healers, herbal practitioners, and traditional artisans regarding identification and disposition of these important resources (see 2010 Final EIS, Volume 2: page 2-10; Volume 9, Appendix G, Chapter 4).

Operation

Operations associated with Alternative D would not directly affect any historic properties or impact other resources of cultural importance. Similarly, operations under this alternative would result in no indirect adverse effects. Increased population in this area would not adversely impact Mount Barrigada since the operations would not limit access to the property, or adversely impact its association with Chamorro legends.

Summary of Impacts and Potential Mitigation Measures

Implementation of Alternative D could cause direct, adverse effects to 9 known NRHP-eligible sites, which is the smallest number of effects compared to any of the alternatives. Refer to Section 4.7, Table

4.7-1 for a comparison of cultural resources impacts and potential mitigation measures for each cantonment/family housing alternative. Construction could also affect 13 locations with archaeological materials and 8 buildings that have not been evaluated for listing in the NRHP.

Direct impacts could occur to natural resources of cultural importance as a result of limestone forest removal. The 2011 PA includes measures to coordinate with SHPO and concurring parties to address appropriate treatment of these resources.

The 2011 PA, as discussed in Section 3.10.2, establishes a program alternative for complying with NHPA Section 106 requirements for the overall relocation action. Broadly, the 2011 PA includes processes to share information, consider views of the public, and develop mitigation measures when historic properties may be adversely affected. The 2011 PA provides measures for mitigating adverse effects to NRHP-eligible or listed archaeological sites, consulting on new projects and initiating additional identification efforts, and resolving impacts due to loss of access to culturally important natural resources. To the degree possible, direct and indirect impacts to historic properties and other resources of cultural importance would be avoided or minimized during the planning process. Consultation under the 2011 PA would address potential adverse effects and alternatives to avoid adverse effects. If avoidance is not possible, Table 4.4.10-3 presents potential mitigation measures to resolve adverse effects to historic properties and reduce impacts to cultural resources from the implementation of Alternative D. With the implementation of these measures and processes as outlined in the 2011 PA, it is expected that significant direct and indirect impacts due to construction, as defined under NEPA, would be reduced to a level below significance.

Table 4.4.10-3. Potential Mitigation Measures for Alternative D for Adverse Effects (NHPA) and Impacts to Other Cultural Resources (NEPA)

NHPA Effects	***Mitigation***
Potential direct adverse effects to 10 historic properties—9 NRHP-eligible archaeological sites and 1 NRHP-eligible structure	Consistent with the 2011 PA, data recovery is the standard mitigation for historic properties that are strictly archaeological in nature. Accordingly, the DON will submit a mitigation plan to the SHPO, consult with other PA Signatories and Concurring Parties if requested, and submit data recovery reports for SHPO review prior to finalizing mitigation reports. Mitigation also includes preparation of public education and interpretation materials in English and Chamorro using the information developed or data recovered to create a summary of the work completed and a statement regarding the mitigated site's significance to the regional culture. Additional mitigation would include enforcement of construction contract stipulations and GHPI data form updates as required by the 2011 PA.
Undetermined effects to 13 unevaluated archaeological locations and 8 unevaluated buildings	If this alternative is selected in the ROD, unevaluated properties that may be affected would be evaluated consistent with the 2011 PA. If determined eligible for listing in the NRHP, appropriate mitigation measures would be developed to resolve any adverse effects.
NEPA Impacts	***Mitigation***
Potential direct impacts to culturally important natural resources	Through the 2011 PA process, coordinate with the SHPO and concurring parties to contact traditional natural healers, herbal practitioners, and traditional artisans to provide an opportunity to collect these resources consistent with installation security instructions and safety guidelines.

4.4.11 Visual Resources

4.4.11.1 Affected Environment

A list and description of visual resources at Barrigada is contained in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 13: Visual Resources, Section 13.1.2.3: Affected Environment, page 13-32). The Barrigada area is relatively flat and varies from mowed grassland to dense, natural vegetation. Rural and suburban lands surround the Navy and Air Force Barrigada site. Due to the relatively flat topography and moderate to heavy vegetation, the surrounding community of Barrigada has limited views into the Navy and Air Force Barrigada site. One exception is the view from Mount Barrigada, just north of the potential Barrigada cantonment and housing area.

4.4.11.2 Environmental Consequences

Off-base housing was proposed and analyzed with two alternatives in the 2010 Final EIS. The proposed development at Barrigada reviewed in this SEIS would involve both housing and cantonment development. The visual impacts would be greater with this enhanced development proposal.

Construction

Because there is less development associated with the proposed action due to a smaller number of Marines and dependents being relocated, the degree of impacts would be less than those described in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 13: Visual Resources, Section 13.2.2: Environmental Consequences, pages 13-65 to 13-67). The direct impacts to existing public views would be short-term, as they would be caused by the presence of construction equipment, and would cease to continue after construction. Therefore, there would be minimal direct and short-term impacts on visual resources.

Operation

Similar to the 2010 Final EIS analysis, development is proposed contiguous to various public roadways, including Route 15 and Route 16. With the construction of the cantonment and the family housing, the visual characteristic would be altered to a more urban appearance. Although the degree of what would be built is much greater than proposed in the 2010 Final EIS, the resulting direct impacts to the visual element would be long-term, but less than significant, since the visual character of the base would not be drastically altered.

4.4.12 Ground Transportation

4.4.12.1 Affected Environment

The affected environment under Alternative D includes transportation facilities internal to the site (on-base roadways and intersections) and entry control facilities. This section discusses existing conditions and assesses how the construction and operation of Alternative D would potentially affect conditions for roadways, transit facilities, and pedestrian and bicycle facilities on-base. Impacts to off-base (external) roadways and intersections are summarized in Section 6.1 of this SEIS.

Roadway Network

Gated access points are provided at Route 16 and Sabana Barrigada Drive. Route 15 forms the eastern bounding edge and Route 16 forms the western bounding edge of the Navy Barrigada parcel, which abuts the northeastern edge of the Air Force Barrigada parcel. Route 15 forms the southern edge of the Air Force Barrigada parcel. The primary point of entry into the Air Force Barrigada site is from the south side, where an unnamed access street intersects Route 15. The access point is located at the intersection of Chada Street and Route 15. Chada Street is an off-base roadway that intersects Route 15 from the

southern side. The Air Force Barrigada parcel could also potentially be accessed from the western side, from Route 10, by heading into Lalo Street.

Transit Network

There is no existing transit service on Barrigada. The GRTA operates fixed route and paratransit service. The Redline, servicing Hagåtña, Mangilao, Barrigada, and Toto, is the nearest fixed route bus line, and operates at a distance of approximately 1.0 miles (1.6 km) from Barrigada. Paratransit service is provided to all ADA-eligible certified passengers, by providing transportation to the nearest fixed route.

Pedestrian and Bicycle Network

There are no dedicated pedestrian or bicycle facilities on or near Barrigada. Typically, the outside lane or shoulder, which is generally unpaved, functions as the pedestrian/bicycle space.

4.4.12.2 Environmental Consequences

Potential ground transportation impacts addressed in this section are limited to elements of the proposed action that could affect on-base (internal) roadways. Potential ground transportation impacts to off-base (external) roadways are addressed in Section 6.1 of this SEIS.

Construction

Potential construction impacts generated by the proposed action at Alternative D would be similar to Alternative A (Section 4.1.12.2). Potential short-term, direct impacts to ground transportation resources from construction would be reduced to less than significant levels with implementation of appropriate work zone traffic management strategies and BMPs. Therefore, construction of Alternative D would have less than significant short-term, direct impacts to on-base (internal) roadways.

Operation

Roadway Network

As currently proposed, Alternative D would be accessible via a new Main Gate and a new Commercial Gate located at Route 15 in the southern part of the site, as well as a new Residential Gate in the northern part of the site at Route 16. The buildings and facilities at Alternative D would be grouped into three contiguous development areas.

The proposed on-base (internal) roadway network hierarchy for Alternative D was determined based on the conceptual development plan and layout of the cantonment/family housing area, and takes into account the capacity required to accommodate the expected travel demand on the facilities. The proposed on-base (internal) roadway network hierarchy diagram for Alternative A is included in an Appendix to this SEIS.

An arterial four-lane roadway would traverse the site from the proposed new Main Gate on the south to the proposed new Residential Gate on the north end of the site. This roadway would be expected to carry the heaviest traffic volumes, including civilian employee trips from off-base to/from work locations, as well as trips by military personnel to/from off-base locations. A shorter east/west arterial roadway is proposed to carry traffic from the north/south arterial to the live/work and QOL areas at the cantonment area in the southern part of Barrigada. Collector roadways would distribute traffic within the core area and would provide much of the access to individual buildings, operational areas, and parking facilities. Residential two-lane roadways located within the family housing area would provide access to individual residences.

Under any of the proposed cantonment/family housing alternatives, construction of new on-base (internal) roadway facilities and entry control facilities would be required. The proposed action includes construction of on-base (internal) roadways and entry control facilities that would be implemented by the DoD. On-base (internal) roadways and entry control facilities for Alternative D, include, but are not limited to, the following:

- A new Main Gate would be constructed on Route 15, and would provide direct access to the cantonment area at the south end of the site.
- A new Commercial Gate would be constructed on Route 15, and would provide direct access to the cantonment area for commercial vehicles.
- A new Residential Gate would be constructed on Route 16, and would provide direct access to the family housing area at the north end of the site.
- A four-lane arterial roadway would run from the new Main Gate on Route 15 to the new Residential Gate on Route 16.

All on-base (internal) roadways and intersections have been designed with the capacity required to accommodate the expected travel demand on the facilities. Specifically, the facilities are designed to operate at acceptable LOS (LOS A, B, C, D, or E) under future year (Year 2030) conditions with the proposed action. The proposed action would not result in a significant long-term, direct impact to on-base (internal) roadways or intersections because the proposed action would not:

- For roadway segments and intersections - cause a roadway segment or intersection operating at acceptable LOS (LOS A, B, C, D, or E) to degrade to unacceptable LOS F.
- For roadway segments - add 5% or more to the total directional peak hour volume (measured in passenger car equivalents) and result in unacceptable LOS F.
- For intersections - add 50 or more peak hour trips (measured in passenger car equivalents) and result in unacceptable LOS F.

Entry Control Facilities

The operations of the proposed entry control facility are controlled, or dictated, by both the traffic demand and the vehicle processing speed at the security check point. The methodology and assumptions utilized to evaluate operations and potential for queuing at the entry control facilities is stated in Section 4.1.12.1.

Transit Conditions

A circulator shuttle system is being considered to address the internal transportation needs of the cantonment. The shuttle system would transport Marine Corps personnel around the cantonment area and provide service to on-base destinations. On-base shuttle service could also coordinate with the GRTA bus system to provide service to popular off-base destinations as well.

The proposed action would not result in a significant long-term, direct impact to transit, because the proposed action would not:

- Substantially increase traffic hazards to transit due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) that does not comply with applicable design standards.
- Fundamentally conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit; or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of transit facilities.

Pedestrian and Bicycle Conditions

Bicycle and pedestrian facilities would be included in the construction of new roadway facilities. Bicycle and pedestrian paths and facilities are integrated into the on-base transportation network as a means to improve mobility and safety of non-motorized traffic. The proposed bicycle and pedestrian network diagram for Alternative D is provided in an Appendix to this SEIS.

The proposed pedestrian and bicycle network includes an extensive multi-purpose trail network along most major roadways. An enhanced pedestrian sidewalk would connect community support and QOL facilities within the cantonment area. All residential streets would be constructed with sidewalks on both sides of the street. A jogging/biking trail would circumnavigate the family housing area, connect to the cantonment area, and continue around the periphery of the cantonment area.

The proposed action would not result in a significant long-term, direct impact to pedestrians or bicycles, because the proposed action would not:

- Substantially increase traffic hazards to pedestrians or bicycles due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) that does not comply with applicable design standards.
- Fundamentally conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding bicycle or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities.

4.4.13 Marine Transportation

4.4.13.1 Affected Environment

The affected environment for marine transportation under Alternative D is the same as described in Section 4.1.13.1 for Alternative A.

4.4.13.2 Environmental Consequences

The environmental consequences for marine transportation under Alternative D would be the same as described in Section 4.1.13.2 for Alternative A.

4.4.14 Utilities

4.4.14.1 Affected Environment

This section includes information related to existing electrical, potable water, wastewater, solid waste, and IT/COMM utilities as they apply to the Alternative D.

<u>Electrical Power</u>

The existing electrical utility for Alternative D consists of power distribution systems serving the former golf course, antenna field, and other existing facilities. This existing infrastructure is quite minimal and is concentrated in the northern area of Barrigada, where the National Guard and Army Reserves have their facilities. The power being supplied to this area comes from the GPA transmission and generation system. The situation and condition of these utility systems is unchanged from the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 6, Chapter 3: Utilities, Section 3.1: Affected Environment, page 3-5).

<u>Potable Water</u>

The existing potable water utility pertaining to Alternative D consists of a water supply well for irrigation, and DoD water distribution systems serving the former Nimitz Golf Course and other existing facilities. This utility system remains basically unchanged from the description provided in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 6, Chapter 3: Utilities, Section 3.1: Affected Environment, page 3-10). In January 2013, the

Admiral Nimitz Golf Course was shut down and closed operations, so water usage by that facility has ceased. There is an existing 3.0 MGd (11.4 MLd) ground-level concrete water storage tank at the north area on Mount Barrigada that is part of the DoD water system.

Existing facilities at Barrigada are served solely by the DoD water system. The overall affected environment of the DoD and the GWA potable water systems is the same as described under Alternative A in Section 4.1.14.1 under Potable Water.

Wastewater

The GWA compliance background discussed in Alternative A Section 4.1.14.1 is the same for Alternative D. The current major wastewater compliance requirements for GWA are covered under a 2011 court order, a USEPA NEIC inspection conducted in 2012, and 2013 NPDES permits requiring treatment upgrades for the Northern District WWTP and Agaña WWTP.

The affected environment for wastewater utilities associated with Alternative D is described in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 6, Chapter 3: Utilities, Section 3.1: Affected Environment, pages 3-26) and updated in Section 4.1.14.1.

Alternative D has an existing wastewater collection system serving Navy Barrigada. The existing system includes approximately 13,000 feet (3,962 m) of gravity sewer lines ranging from 6 to 8 inches (15 to 20 cm) in diameter. The wastewater generated from Navy Barrigada is conveyed to the Agaña WWTP through the GWA collection system.

A capacity assessment of the GWA collection system was conducted in the 2007 Water Resource Master Plan. The assessment included flow and rainfall monitoring, hydraulic modeling, model calibration, and sewer capacity evaluations. Capacity assessment of the collection system was assessed for the year 2025. For the Agaña WWTP service area, the estimated wastewater projection was 9.1 MGd average daily flow by the hydraulic sewer model, which is reasonably close to the projected wastewater flow for the proposed action. The modeling results for the Agaña WWTP service area indicated the pipe segments along Route 10 and Route 8 were adequately sized. However, the model results did indicate under-sized pipe segments along Route 1, upstream of the Agaña WWTP. The GWA has taken steps to alleviate the capacity limitations to the central wastewater system, particularly with the upgrades to pump stations and more periodic sewer cleaning and inspections, as required by a 2011 Court Order. Other ongoing and future GWA Capital Improvement Plan projects include the Central Inflow and Infiltration Analysis and Sewer System Evaluation Survey, and the Wastewater Collection System Replacement/Rehabilitation Program.

The GWA is also in the process of updating the hydraulic sewer model used in the 2007 Water Resource Master Plan. The updated model could then be used to indicate where system limitations and failures are located, as well as where maintenance and/or replacement of piping and pump stations should be targeted. Comprehensive visual inspections of the collection systems and a hydraulic model are critical first steps in assessing the condition of the collection system. Undertaking these first steps would allow critical prioritization of maintenance and upgrades to the system, and necessary validation of the GWA Capital Improvement Plan for the collection systems. Until this is done, the DoD can only assess indirect impacts qualitatively.

The island-wide GWA wastewater collection system has undergone periodic inspections and cleaning as required under the 2011 Court Order. In an effort to meet compliance with the 2011 Court Order, the GWA is also proceeding with inflow and infiltration analyses, and sewer system evaluation surveys for

the central and southern collection systems and has added on the northern collection system as described in Section 4.1.14.1.

As required by the 2011 Court Order, primary treatment upgrades at the Agaña WWTP have been completed as of March 2014. The Agaña WWTP has a design capacity of 12 MGd (45.4 MLd). However, with the issuance of a 2013 NPDES permit, the plant currently has no operational ability to meet the new treatment discharge limits.

The Northern District WWTP would receive direct wastewater flows from Alternative D from facilities located on AAFB. Similar to the Agaña WWTP, the Northern District WWTP has a design capacity of 12 MGd (45.4 MLd). The 2013 NPDES permit requires meeting the secondary treatment discharge limits and Guam Water Quality Standards, including those for nutrients, which the plant cannot meet until it is upgraded. Thus, both WWTPs are currently in a state of non-compliance with the 2013 NPDES permits.

The Southern GWA WWTPs Agat-Santa Rita, Baza Garden, and Umatac-Merizo, are described in Section 4.1.14.1.

Solid Waste

The existing solid waste infrastructure has changed since the publication of the 2010 Final EIS. Solid waste continues to be collected and taken off-site for disposal. Currently, DoD contractors pick up waste from the Barrigada site and take it to the Harmon Transfer Station for disposal at the Layon Landfill. Other wastes not accepted by the Layon Landfill can be disposed at either AAFB or Naval Base Guam Apra Harbor facilities. The DON is currently coordinating with the GEPA regarding the status of the MSW landfill permit for the Naval Base Guam Landfill. The Solid Waste Working Group consisting of the DoD, GEPA and USEPA was established to coordinate and resolve landfill permitting issues, as well as other solid waste issues on Guam.

Information Technology and Communications

The existing IT/COMM infrastructure at Barrigada includes existing DoD telecommunication lines serving existing facilities, including the antenna field to the east of the proposed family housing area. There is no existing IT/COMM utility in the proposed cantonment area at Barrigada.

4.4.14.2 Environmental Consequences

The assessment of impacts associated with utilities assumed the implementation of sustainability strategies as described in Section 8.6, Sustainability and Smart Growth. These strategies include measures to achieve federally mandated levels of energy use reduction, water use reduction, waste reduction, and total energy from renewable sources.

Electrical Power

Based on the load projections for both the cantonment area and family housing, no upgrade would be required to the GPA's generating capacity, since the total load increase is within the capacity of their generating plants. However, upgrades to the existing 34.5 kV power transmission lines would be required to stay within operating tolerances. The current electrical power system at Barrigada is not capable of meeting the increased demand from the proposed Marine Corps relocation. Thus, Alternative D includes an expanded electrical power distribution system with additional power feeds from the GPA as described in Section 2.4.4.4. This electrical power distribution system has been developed to handle all system demands currently in existence for areas served by the current local power distribution system, in addition to increased demands from the proposed action. Thus, there would be no long-term adverse direct

environmental impacts to the current power customers, and only potentially short-term power outages during construction of the expanded system.

Impacts to the island-wide GPA power system under Alternative D would be the same as for Alternative A, as described in Section 4.1.14.2. In addition, the existing 34.5 kV transmission system from Guam Airport Authority Substation to the existing Barrigada Substation would require upgrading. The proposed new substation for the cantonment/family housing area at Barrigada would be connected to this upgraded transmission system, providing a double feed option for electrical power security.

Therefore, the short- and long-term, direct impacts to the power system would be less than significant, both during construction and in operation.

Potable Water

The existing water system within the affected environment at Barrigada does not have the supply capacity or sufficient distribution network to handle the demand from the proposed development. The current water system for existing facilities would remain in service, but be integrated with the proposed expanded water system for operational efficiency. The proposed potable water distribution system for Alternative D as described in Section 2.4.4.4 has been developed to handle all system demands currently in existence for areas served by the current local water distribution system, in addition to the increased demand from the proposed action. Thus, there would be no adverse long-term, direct environmental impacts to the current DoD water customers, and only the potential for short-term water outages during construction of the expanded system. With careful planning these potential outages would be minimized.

DoD Potable Water System

Potential direct long- and short-term impacts to the DoD system would be the same for Alternative D as for Alternative A, as described in Section 1.14.1.2. Some additional required upgrades to the existing off-base transmission mains along Route 1 and Route 16 would be needed to convey the required water supply to Barrigada. The construction of the upgrade could require short-term outages during construction but would be installed adjacent to the existing main and switched over in phases to minimize water service interruptions to current customers. With careful planning these potential outages would be minimized.

GWA Potable Water System

Potential impacts to the GWA system would be the same for Alternative D as for Alternative A, as described in Section 4.1.14.2. The long- and short-term direct impacts to the GWA potable water system from the proposed action Alternative D would be less than significant, both during construction and in operation.

NGLA Water Extraction

Potential short- and long-term impacts to the NGLA, and potential mitigation measures of impacts, would be the same for Alternative D as for Alternative A, as described in Section 4.1.14.2. Thus, the localized direct impact to the NGLA is considered significant, but the impact to the overall NGLA would be less than significant. Potential mitigation measures for impacts to the NGLA would be the same as those discussed in Section 4.1.14.2 for Alternative A.

Wastewater

Wastewater generated from Alternative D would be collected, conveyed to, treated, and disposed of at the Agaña WWTP for facilities located at Navy Barrigada, and at the Northern District WWTP for facilities

located at AAFB. Proposed facilities located on AAFB would have similar environmental consequences as described in Alternative A in Section 4.1.14.2. Baseline and projected average and total monthly flows for the Northern District WWTP and Agaña WWTP are shown in Tables 4.4.14-1 and 4.4.14-2.

Table 4.4.14-1. Northern District WWTP Wastewater Flows

Wastewater Impact	*Total Monthly Average Flow (MGd)*	*Total Monthly Maximum Flow (MGd)*	*% Increase Average Flow from Baseline*
Baseline	5.1	11.48	NA
Notional Increase	1.49	2.78	NA
Direct[1]	0.04	0.09	1%
Indirect[2]	0.61	0.81	12%
Guam Civilian Growth	0.84	1.88	16%
Total Future Flows (2028)	**6.59**	**14.26**	**29%**

Notes: [1]Direct includes only "project, or cantonment/family housing area, and new incoming Marine Corps personnel.
[2]Indirect includes non-project, other DoD, and induced impacts, including ACE. NA = not applicable.

Table 4.4.14-2. Agaña WWTP Wastewater Flows

Wastewater Impact	*Total Monthly Average Flow (MGd)*	*Total Monthly Maximum Flow (MGd)*	*% Increase Average Flow from Baseline*
Baseline	5.4	10.8	
Notional Increase	2.11	3.67	
Direct[1]	1.23	1.92	23%
Indirect[2]	0	0	0%
Guam Civilian Growth	0.88	1.75	16%
Total Future Flows (2028)	**7.51**	**14.47**	**39%**

Notes: [1]Direct includes only "project, or cantonment/family housing, and new incoming Marine Corps personnel.
[2]Indirect includes non-project, other DoD, and induced impacts, including ACE.

The existing wastewater collection system at Barrigada cannot handle the increase in demand from the proposed action. The proposed wastewater collection system for Alternative D, as described in Section 2.4.4.4, has been developed to be independent of the existing Navy Barrigada wastewater collection system and should be able to handle the projected flows from the proposed action. The proposed wastewater collection system would extend off-base and connect to the GWA collection and conveyance system on Route 10. Proposed off-base improvements would include refurbishment of an existing GWA pump station, or construction of a new pump station and a new force main to tie into the GWA collection system along Route 8. Ownership of new off-base infrastructure connecting the proposed wastewater system to the GWA collection system would be given to the GWA.

The Agaña WWTP and the Northern District WWTP cannot meet permit requirements for treatment of the projected maximum monthly wastewater flows derived from the proposed action and other sources. Therefore, they are unable to meet the current treatment requirements. Increasing the wastewater flow to a non-compliant treatment plant by the amounts shown in Tables 4.4.14-1 and 4.4.14-2 would be a significant impact. The DoD would assist GWA in identifying funding from federal agencies such as the DoD OEA, the DOI, and others for upgrades to the Northern District WWTP. Wastewater flow to Agaña WWTP from the preferred alternative is deemed negligible. Under this alternative, the increased wastewater flows to Agaña WWTP from the proposed action would be from indirect sources, from induced civilian growth, and would be less than 1% of the total projected flow. Therefore, consistent with impact assessment criteria in the SEIS, a less than significant impact to the wastewater flow to Agaña

WWTP is anticipated from the proposed action. It should be noted that the construction workforce would likely be located within the Northern District WWTP area under the preferred alternative.

The FY 2014 NDAA directed the Secretary of Defense to convene the EAC in part to develop an implementation plan that will address public infrastructure requirements necessary to support the preferred alternative. The implementation plan will detail descriptions of work, costs, and schedules for completion of construction, improvements, and repairs to Guam public infrastructure affected by the realignment, including improvements and upgrades to the Guam wastewater system. Section 8102 of the FY 2014 Consolidated Appropriations Act (Public Law No. 113-76) appropriated $106.4 million to the Secretary of Defense, acting through the OEA, for civilian water and wastewater improvements on Guam. These funds will remain available until expended.

The required improvements to treatment from the newly issued permits need to have an agreed upon timeline for implementation. Obtaining funding, performing design and construction, and bringing the new portions of the WWTP into operational status is a time-consuming endeavor and must be given a reasonable length of time for proper implementation. Ultimately, this is dependent upon the GWA and the USEPA reaching an agreement on a suitable implementation timeline.

The GWA southern WWTPs (Agat-Santa Rita WWTP, Baza Gardens WWTP, Umatac-Merizo WWTP, and Inarajan WWTP) would not receive direct DoD wastewater flows from the proposed action, but would be indirectly affected to a small degree by the proposed action from indirect wastewater flows from the induced civilian growth as well as forecast organic civilian growth in the region. The increased wastewater flow from indirect impacts from the proposed action to the four southern GWA WWTPs is estimated to total a maximum monthly flow of 0.02 MGd (0.08 MLd); a small percentage of the total capacity of the plants. Upgrades to the GWA southern WWTPs are requirements under the 2011 Court Order, and planning and design are in progress. Due to the small flow increases from the proposed action and the induced civilian growth, the impact to the southern WWTPs would be less than significant.

During construction of the proposed action less than significant impacts would result from potential service outages and sewage spills. The impacts for Alternative D are similar to those assessed for Alternatives A, B, C, and E. These impacts would be minimized through compliance with the DON's utilities outage procedures and implementation of BMPs such as; coordination with utility providers and permitting agencies, and prior to excavation identifying existing underground utility lines through utility research, toning, or potholing. Other potential BMPs may include constructing sewers during low flow periods, by-pass pumping, and having pump trucks on stand-by.

Other long-term operational impacts related to implementing the proposed action would include increases to power needs; operator staffing and training; sludge handling; fats, oils, and grease; and industrial wastewater. Potential mitigation measures to operation impacts may include the Marine Corps contributing to the GWA revenues for operations and maintenance as a new rate paying customer; payments of service development charges; the implementation of an on-base program to control fats, oils, and grease with grease traps; and pretreating industrial wastewater with oil-water separators or other applicable pretreatment systems. Thus, long-term, direct impacts during operations would be mitigated to less than significant.

The significance of wastewater impacts for Alternative D would be significant but mitigable for both the Agaña and Northern District WWTPs and their collection systems.

Solid Waste

The solid waste infrastructure for Alternative D as described in Section 2.4.4.4 has been developed to meet the requirements for the proposed action. The environmental consequences for the solid waste infrastructure associated with Alternative D are similar as for Alternative A, as provided in Section 4.1.14.2 under Solid Waste. In the case of Barrigada; however, the C&D debris would mainly consist of concrete (from the planned demolition of the existing buildings at the former Nimitz Golf Course) that would be crushed and used as lower-grade aggregate.

The new Layon Landfill is designed to account for the level of MSW projections from the 2010 Final EIS. Therefore, it has the capacity to accommodate the projected MSW for the reduced levels of the current proposed action. The reduction in the generation of solid waste under the current proposed action versus the 2010 proposed action is a beneficial effect, as this increases the life of the existing Layon Landfill. Therefore, there would be less than significant long-term direct and indirect impacts to the solid waste resources on Guam for Alternative D, both during construction and operation.

The DON proposes to explore ways to resolve key solid waste issues, specifically the status of the Naval Base Guam Landfill permit and handling of special wastes not accepted at Layon Landfill, through the Solid Waste Working Group that was established with USEPA and GEPA on July 24, 2014. During the September 19, 2014 meeting of the Solid Waste Working Group, GEPA indicated that they will formally respond to DON correspondence with regards to issues relative to the Naval Base Guam Landfill. The Layon Landfill and the permitted private hardfill facilities are operating within their regulatory requirements. The proposed action would be in compliance with all applicable GEPA solid waste permit terms and conditions that routinely include specific measures to protect human health and the environment. All other projects on Guam would utilize permitted solid waste management and disposal facilities.

Information Technology and Communications

The proposed IT/COMM infrastructure for Alternative D, as described in Section 2.6, has been developed to meet the requirements for the proposed action. For the proposed cantonment area at Barrigada, there is no existing IT/COMM infrastructure; therefore, there would be no impacts to those users.

For the proposed housing area at Barrigada, there are several existing DoD IT/COMM lines, but no commercial lines. The proposed housing area has been designed around those existing lines using the best available information on their locations. It is possible that these lines could be impacted during construction. Should the locations of these existing lines be different from available information, the lines might require relocation or the proposed development might require revisions to avoid the existing lines.

Additional inter-base IT/COMM connectivity would be required, as described in Section 2.6. This includes the connection between AAFB and the existing Tata cable landing facility in southern Guam, which would require new rights of way along some southern roads, as well as the access road to the Tata facility.

Therefore, long- and short-term direct impacts to existing IT/COMM infrastructure would be less than significant both during construction and in operation.

4.4.15 Socioeconomics and General Services

4.4.15.1 Affected Environment

The affected environment for socioeconomics and general services on Guam is presented for the entire island of Guam and does not vary by alternative. Because the affected environment does not vary by alternative, it is only presented one time, under Alternative A. A full description of the affected environment for socioeconomics and general services is presented in Section 4.1.15.

4.4.15.2 Environmental Consequences

The socioeconomics and general services impacts under Alternative D would be island-wide, direct and indirect, short- and long-term, and would be the same as described under Alternative A in Section 4.1.15. The population change associated with Alternative D would not likely put excessive strain on Guam's public services and permitting agencies, and the estimated increases in GovGuam tax revenues would likely compensate for any increased demand that would occur. The economic impacts would be beneficial, leading to increased employment and standards of living, and impacts to Guam's housing stock and availability would not bring about reactionary development, which could have otherwise lead to dislocations in the housing market. There is a potential for sociocultural impacts to occur, but the magnitude of the impacts could vary substantially based on policy and program choices yet to be made on how to address them.

4.4.16 Hazardous Materials and Waste

4.4.16.1 Affected Environment

The current DoD ROI on Guam for hazardous materials and waste in this section includes the Barrigada property proposed for development of the cantonment, the former Nimitz Golf Course and the areas affected by off-site utilities development and DoD school expansions (see Section 2.4.4.6 in Chapter 2). There currently are no hazardous materials storage or hazardous waste accumulation sites located at Barrigada.

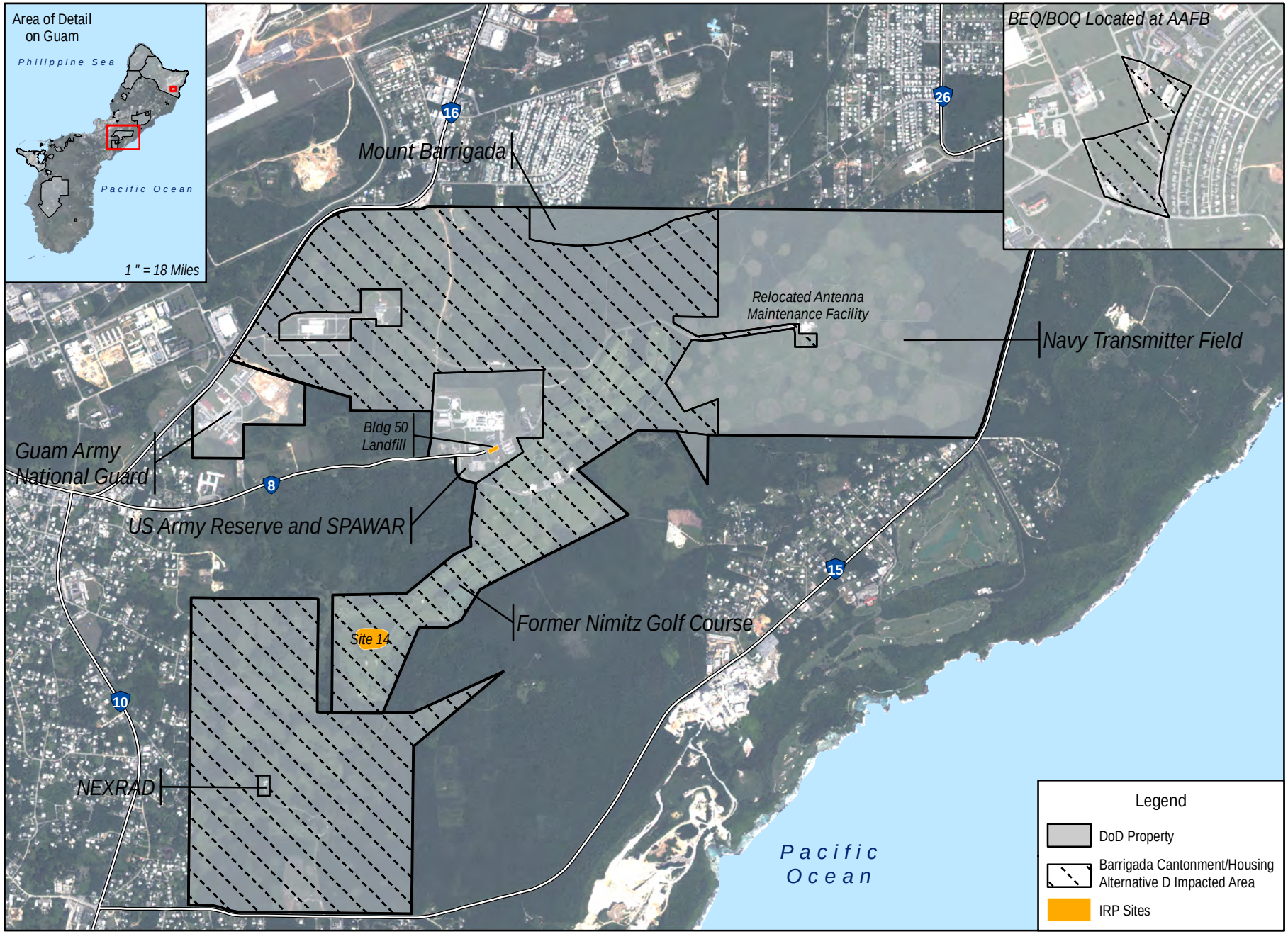
<u>Contaminated Sites</u>

Installation Restoration Program Sites

One IRP site, Naval Computer and Telecommunications Station Western Pacific Site 14: Barrigada Golf Course landfill is located on the Barrigada parcel proposed for development under Alternative D (Figure 4.4.16-1). This site is not currently active and land use restrictions may exist for the site. This site is described in detail in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 9: Appendices, Appendix G: EIS Resource Technical Appendix, Chapter 3: Hazardous Materials and Waste Resources, Table 3.6-3 Summary of Active Navy Environmental Restoration Sites in Central Guam, pages G-3-44 to G-3-49). In addition, the Barrigada Substation is located adjacent to the area proposed for development of cantonment/family housing under this alternative. This site is also a restricted/active IRP site.

Military Munitions Response Program

No MMRP sites were identified on the Barrigada/Nimitz Golf Course parcel proposed for development of cantonment/family housing under Alternative D.



0 0.5 1 Miles

0 0.5 1 Kilometers

Figure 4.4.16-1
IRP Sites in the Vicinity of Barrigada Cantonment/Housing Alternative D

N

Source: NAVFAC Pacific 2013

Toxic Substances Management

Currently, there are a few structures located on the portion of Barrigada proposed for development of the cantonment/family housing under this alternative. Any structure constructed prior to 1978 may contain LBP, ACM, and PCBs. Elevated levels of lead and PCBs associated with IRP sites may be present in site soils.

According to USEPA, the parcel is located in an area classified as Zone 1 for Radon, indicating average indoor radon levels of greater than 4 pCi/L.

4.4.16.2 Environmental Consequences

Short-term construction impacts and long-term operational impacts to hazardous materials and waste under this alternative would be similar to those described under Section 4.1.16.2 of this SEIS. Hazardous materials and hazardous waste would be managed as described for AAFB, NWF, and Finegayan in Section 3.16 of this SEIS. Therefore, implementation of Alternative D would result in less than significant direct and indirect impacts to hazardous materials and waste.

4.4.17 Public Health and Safety

4.4.17.1 Affected Environment

Notifiable Diseases

The Affected Environment for notifiable diseases for Alternative D is the same as discussed in Section 4.1.17.1 for Alternative A.

Mental Illness

The Affected Environment for mental illness for Alternative D is the same as discussed in Section 4.1.17.1 for Alternative A.

Operational Safety

To protect the general public from intentional or accidental entry onto Barrigada, locked or manned gates are used where vehicle access is provided and a series of signs warning unauthorized personnel not to enter the area are posted along the perimeter of the installation. Unauthorized personnel are not allowed on the installation at any time.

Barrigada is largely used to support DoD communication high frequency transmitting activities. There is a large antenna field developed around an active transmitter facility. In addition, the Air Force Barrigada property is used to accommodate a NEXRAD weather facility. An EMR hazard safety zone has been established around the transmitter antennas to ensure the safety of workers and the public.

Barrigada also supports field training exercises, military operations on urban terrain training in unoccupied housing units, and EOD/land demolition training. Open areas (former transmitter sites) provide command and control and logistics training; bivouac, vehicle land navigation, and convoy training; and other field activities. Land demolition training for location, excavation, identification, and neutralization of buried land mines involves teams locating inert land mines or Improvised Explosive Devices and then designating the target for destruction. These operations are insulated to an interior location of the installation and are sporadic based on variable training conducted by various branches of the military. Activities are conducted in accordance with SOPs to ensure the safety of both training participants as well as the public.

Environmental Health Effects

Noise

There are no current noise management issues associated with the existing operations at Barrigada. Details regarding current noise conditions at Barrigada are provided in Section 4.4.4.1.

Water Quality

Several water wells are situated within the Barrigada property boundary or are immediately adjacent to the installation. These wells each have a mandated 1,000-foot (305-m) buffer identified as a wellhead protection zone. Within this zone, future activities and development are restricted to ensure contaminants are not introduced in these areas, thus protecting the integrity of the island's freshwater aquifers. Guam's freshwater aquifers are susceptible to contamination from surface activities. GEPA requires treatment to ensure water quality meets safe drinking water standards. Section 4.4.2.1 provides details regarding current quality of potable water sources.

Hazardous Substances

Current management practices and contingency plans for the use, handling, storage, transportation, and disposition of hazardous substances associated with Barrigada ensure that exposure to the environment and human contact is minimized.

The IRP focuses on cleaning up releases of hazardous substances that pose risks to the public and/or the environment. The MMRP focuses on identifying and removing MEC. One IRP site is situated within Barrigada. No MMRP sites have been identified on Barrigada. The IRP site includes Naval Computer and Telecommunications Station Western Pacific Site 14 (Barrigada Golf Course Landfill) situated north of the NEXRAD facility. Materials disposed at Site 14 include municipal refuse, possibly waste oil from motor pool activities, and debris generated during construction of the golf course (e.g., trees, shrubs, dirt, rocks).

For Public Works Center Site 14, a Site Investigation was conducted and further investigation was recommended to assess the nature and extent of the identified contamination. The hazardous materials and waste section of this SEIS (Section 4.4.16) provides additional detail for the status of IRP and MMRP sites.

Unexploded Ordnance

The presence of UXO within Barrigada is not known. However, Guam was an active battlefield during WWII. As a result of the occupation by Japanese forces and the assault by Allied/American forces to retake the island, unexploded military munitions may still remain.

Traffic Incidents

The nearest high crash frequency location in the vicinity of the proposed cantonment and housing area at Barrigada is the intersection of Routes 8, 10, and 16 (approximately 1 mile [1.6 km] west of Barrigada). This intersection has been identified by GPD as an intersection with a high frequency of traffic incidents. However, traffic improvements were completed in 2012 in an effort to improve vehicle safety, these improvements included installation of a new traffic signal system that reduced congestion and channelized traffic.

4.4.17.2 Environmental Consequences

Potential direct and indirect impacts on public health and safety from implementation of Alternative D would be similar to those discussed under Alternative A.

Notifiable Diseases

Potential increases in notifiable diseases for Alternative D would be the same as discussed in Section 4.1.17.2 for Alternative A.

Mental Illness

Potential increases in mental illness for Alternative D would be the same as discussed in Section 4.1.17.2 for Alternative A.

Operational Safety

To protect the general public from intentional or accidental entry onto Barrigada, locked or manned gates would continue to be used where vehicle access is provided and a series of signs warning unauthorized personnel not to enter the area would remain posted along the perimeter of the installation. Unauthorized personnel would not be allowed on the installation at any time.

The primary operational activities that would occur within the cantonment and housing area include:

- Administrative, supply, service, and maintenance functions for operational units.
- Base support functions.
- Unaccompanied personnel housing and related support functions (e.g., school, child development center, youth center).
- Training functions (i.e., classroom instruction and non-live fire training).
- Community support functions.

Specific and documented procedures would be in place to ensure the public is not endangered by operations and training activities. Therefore, Alternative D would result in no direct or indirect impacts on public health and safety (resulting from operations and training activities).

Electromagnetic Safety

Use of Barrigada to support cantonment and housing requirements for relocated Marines would be conducted so that new developments are consistent with established EMR hazard zones. Exposure to electromagnetic emissions would be limited by restricting access to emitters through the use of security fencing, posting warning signs, or locking out unauthorized persons in areas, where practical. Because electromagnetic emission sources would be operated in accordance with applicable safety standards and the public would be excluded from entering areas where emission sources are located, potential long-term impacts from electromagnetic emissions on public health and safety would not result in any greater safety risk. Therefore, no direct or indirect impact on public health and safety related to electromagnetic emissions is anticipated.

Construction Safety

Because a health and safety program would be implemented for construction activities and the public would be excluded from entering construction areas, potential short-term construction impacts on public health and safety would not result in any greater safety risk. Therefore, no direct or indirect impact on public health and safety related to construction activities is anticipated.

Environmental Health Effects

Noise

Potential short-term construction and long-term operational noise emissions associated with Alternative D would be similar to those discussed under Alternative A. Enforcement of OSHA guidelines for hearing protection for workers would be the responsibility of the construction contractor. The public would be excluded from entering construction areas. Therefore, short-term construction noise impacts on public health and safety would be less than significant. Long-term operational noise from activities occurring within the cantonment and housing areas would be similar to current noise levels. Therefore, overall direct or indirect impacts associated with noise to human health and safety would be less than significant.

Water Quality

Potential water quality impacts associated with Alternative D would be similar to those discussed under Alternative A. Groundwater withdrawal would likely increase. However, sustainability practices would be implemented to reduce the amount of groundwater needed. The resulting total annual groundwater production would be less than the sustainable yield and monitoring of groundwater chemistry would identify any emerging issues to ensure no harm to the water supply. Water wells on and adjacent to Barrigada have a mandated 1,000-foot (305-m) buffer identified as a wellhead protection zone. Proposed development and operational activities would be conducted in accordance with GEPA guidance and BMPs to minimize the potential for contaminants to be introduced in these areas. Therefore, direct and indirect public health and safety impacts from long-term increased demand on potable water and potential water-related illnesses would be less than significant.

Hazardous Substances

Potential direct impacts from hazardous substances for Alternative D would be similar to those discussed under Alternative A. The use, handling, storage, transportation, and disposition of hazardous substances would be conducted in accordance with applicable hazardous material and waste regulations, and established BMPs and SOPs to ensure the health and safety of workers and the general public is maintained.

IRP investigations and/or remediation activities, as necessary, would continue in an effort to clean up past releases of hazardous substances and receive regulator concurrence that necessary actions have been completed to ensure the safety of the public. Site 14 is within the area potentially available for development of cantonment and housing. However, no building construction is proposed within the landfill area and no off-site population is nearby. Therefore, no health hazards have been identified. Because hazardous substance management and IRP investigative/cleanup activities would be conducted in accordance with applicable regulations and established BMPs and SOPs, no direct or indirect impacts on public health and safety are anticipated.

Unexploded Ordnance

Potential direct impacts from UXO for Alternative D would be similar to those discussed under Alternative A. With the exception of public access provisions outlined through the 2011 PA process (see Section 4.4.10, Cultural Resources), the general public would be excluded from entering construction zones and training areas. To reduce the potential hazards related to exposure to MEC, ESS documentation would be prepared that outlines specific measures that would be implemented to ensure the safety of workers and the public. BMPs would be implemented to identify and remove potential MEC items prior to the initiation of ground-disturbing activities. UXO personnel supervision would occur during earth-

moving activities and MEC awareness training would be provided to construction personnel involved in grading and excavations prior to and during ground-disturbing activities. In addition, the DON provides MEC awareness training to GovGuam and other public representatives allowing access to project sites to facilitate surveys or collection of natural resources or items of cultural significance prior to conducting vegetation clearance. Because UXO would be identified and removed prior to initiating construction activities and construction personnel would be trained as to the hazards associated with UXO, potential direct impacts from encounters with UXO would be minimized and less than significant.

Traffic Incidents

Potential long-term traffic incident increases for Alternative D would be similar to those discussed under Alternative A. The overall long-term potential for increased traffic incidents on Guam is small (5% increase [see Section 4.1.17.2]). A high crash frequency intersection is located approximately 1 mile (1.6 km) from the Barrigada Main Gate entrance (Route 8/10/16 intersection). Traffic improvements were completed at this intersection in 2012 in an effort to improve vehicle safety. Improvements included installation of a new traffic signal system that reduced congestion and channelized traffic. New personnel would be alerted to the traffic hazards at this multi-intersection in an effort to raise awareness of the hazards of driving in the area. Because the overall potential long-term increase in the number of traffic accidents as a result of the increase in personnel would be minimal, there would be a less than significant impact on the health and safety of the citizens of Guam (from traffic incidents).

4.4.18 Environmental Justice and the Protection of Children

4.4.18.1 Affected Environment

As described in Alternative A, Section 4.1.18, the affected environment for environmental justice and protection of children analysis is the entire island of Guam. Therefore, the affected environment for Alternative D is the same as for Alternative A. In addition, Alternative D is located in the northern area of the island, the same region as Alternative A. The villages of Dededo and Yigo are within this region.

4.4.18.2 Environmental Consequences

Potential impacts to environmental justice populations under Alternative D would be to noise, recreation, socioeconomics and general services (including health services), and public health and safety.

Noise

The potential impacts would be the same as Alternative A.

Recreation

Impacts are generally island-wide and would be the same as described for Alternative A.

Socioeconomics and General Services

Impacts are generally island-wide and would be the same as described for Alternative A, as would the identified measures to mitigate impacts.

Public Health and Safety

Impacts are generally island-wide and would be the same as described for Alternative A, as would the identified measures to mitigate impacts.

4.5 FINEGAYAN CANTONMENT/ANDERSEN AIR FORCE BASE HOUSING - ALTERNATIVE E

Alternative E is the preferred alternative. Under this alternative, the proposed development and operation of a cantonment area and family housing would occur at Finegayan and AAFB, respectively. Details about this alternative, which was added for the Final SEIS in response to public and agency comments on the Draft SEIS, are provided in Section 2.4.4.5 and the proposed sites are illustrated in Figures 2.4-12, 2.4-13, and 2.4-14.

4.5.1 Geological and Soil Resources

4.5.1.1 Affected Environment

Under Alternative E, the affected environment for geological and soil resources is as described for Alternative A and Alternative C (Sections 4.1.1 and 4.3.1, respectively, of this SEIS). In addition, an extensive discussion of the affected environment for geological and soil resources on Guam is provided in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 3: Geology and Soils Resources, Section 3.1.2.2 Finegayan, pages 3-15 to 3-16 and Section 3.1.2 North, pages 3-14 to 3-15). In summary, old (Barrigada) and young (Mariana) limestones comprise the bedrock at Finegayan and AAFB (Figures 4.1.1-1 and 4.3.1-1, respectively, of this SEIS). Based on available topographic and field data, there are 34 features that have been preliminarily identified as sinkholes/depressions that may contain sinkholes in the project area (Finegayan has 28 features and AAFB has 6 features identified). The soils are Guam Urban Land Complex and Guam Cobbly Clay Loam at Finegayan and Urban Land Complex at AAFB; none of the soils in the proposed Finegayan and AAFB project areas are identified as prime farmland by the USDA (Figures 4.1.1-2 and 4.3.1-2, respectively) (Young 1988). With respect to geologic hazards, conditions under Alternative E are similar to those described for Alternative A in Section 4.1.1.1; three minor faults are mapped within the Finegayan footprint and none are mapped within the AAFB footprint (see Figures 4.1.1-1 and 4.3.1-1, respectively).

In addition, the geological and soils affected environment for projects common to all alternatives (i.e., school expansions and off-site utilities) would be similar or identical to those described for Alternative A. The proposed reduction in the number of relocating Marines and dependents under the 2012 Roadmap Adjustments does not alter the description of the affected environment for geological and soil resources, but it would reduce some potential impacts to geological and soil resources that were determined to be less than significant or mitigated to less than significant in the 2010 Final EIS, which is described in the analysis of environmental consequences for Alternative E below.

4.5.1.2 Environmental Consequences

Potential geology and soil impacts addressed in this section are limited to elements of the proposed action that could affect onshore landforms or that could be affected by geologic hazards. Potential soil contamination issues are addressed in Section 4.5.16.2 of this SEIS (Hazardous Materials and Waste).

<u>Construction</u>

Construction of the new cantonment/family housing, associated support facilities, and roads under Alternative E would include the same activities as described for Alternative A. Grading for construction of the cantonment/family housing areas and associated infrastructure (comprising the Finegayan and AAFB components) would include 3,732,871 yd^3 (2,853,984 m^3) of cut (excavation) and 2,958,469 yd^3 (2,261,911 m^3) of fill, resulting in a net of 774,402 yd^3 (92,072 m^3) of cut material available for use as needed.

While Alternative E would involve the largest volume of excavation of any of the five action alternatives (Alternative C would involve the least), it still does not include any substantial grade changes such as steep hills or canyons that would be leveled or filled. Similar to Alternatives A and C, only relatively minor changes in grade are anticipated to provide a buildable surface for construction of buildings, parking lots, and roadways associated with Alternative E. Because construction for Alternative E does not involve major elevation changes and would not substantially alter the surrounding landscape, affect important geologic features, or diminish slope stability, there would be less than significant direct, long-term impacts to topography and slope stability.

Under Alternative E, the same construction activities would take place as for Alternatives A and C, in similar geologic, soil, and seismic conditions. The soil types that would be disturbed would not be prime farmland as identified by the USDA. The same BMPs described for Alternative A would be implemented for Alternative E. Therefore, under Alternative E, the construction impacts would be similar to Alternative A and Alternative C: there would be less than significant direct, short-term impacts to soils from erosion and no direct or indirect impact to agricultural soils. Given compliance with 22 GAR Chapter 10 § 10106F, there would be no adverse impacts to sinkholes and direct short-term impacts to sinkholes would be less than significant. In addition, direct and indirect short-term impacts associated with geologic hazards would be less than significant.

Under Alternative E, construction of the utility and school expansions that are common to all alternatives would comprise the same activities, and would occur in the same geologic, soil, and seismic conditions as for Alternative A and C. The same BMPs described for Alternative A would be implemented for Alternative E. Therefore, under Alternative E, the construction impacts of these components would be similar to Alternatives A and C and would be less than significant.

Operation

Under Alternative E, the same residential, recreational, commercial, and administrative uses would take place in the Finegayan and AAFB project areas, as Alternative A and C, under similar geologic, soil, and seismic conditions. No prime farmland is identified within the Alternative E project footprint, so there would be no direct or indirect impact to agricultural soils as a result of Alternative E operations. The same erosion minimization measures, sinkhole BMPs and seismic design requirements described for Alternative A would apply to Alternative E. Therefore, with the operation phase of Alternative E, there would be no direct or indirect long-term impacts to topography and slope stability, and less than significant direct long-term impacts to soils from erosion. Given compliance with 22 GAR Chapter 10 § 10106F, there would be no adverse impacts to sinkholes. This would minimize potential geologic hazards associated with sinkholes and reduce potential direct long-term impacts to sinkholes to less than significant. Direct and indirect long-term impacts associated with geologic hazards would be less than significant.

Under Alternative E, operation of the utility and school expansions that are common to all alternatives would comprise the same activities, and would occur in the same geologic, soil, and seismic conditions as for Alternatives A and C. The same BMPs described for Alternative A would be implemented for Alternative E. Therefore, under Alternative E, the operational impacts of these components would be similar to Alternatives A and C and would be less than significant.

4.5.2 Water Resources

4.5.2.1 Affected Environment

Under Alternative E, the affected environment for water resources is as described for Alternative A and Alternative C (Sections 4.1.2 and 4.3.2, respectively). In addition, an extensive discussion of the affected environment for water resources on Guam is provided in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 4: Water Resources, Section 4.1.2.2: Finegayan, page 4-26 and Section 4.1.2.1: Andersen AFB, pages 4-25 to 4-26).

Surface Water

There are no surface water resources in the Finegayan and AAFB project area or the utility corridor to AAFB. Existing impervious areas on the Finegayan project area amount to approximately 60 acres (24 ha), or about 6% of the proposed Finegayan impacted area of 945 acres (382 ha). Existing impervious areas on the AAFB project area amount to approximately 357 acres (145 ha), or 85% of the proposed AAFB impacted area of 420 acres (170 ha).

Groundwater

The Finegayan project area overlies the Finegayan and Agafa-Gumas basins of the NGLA and the AAFB project area overlies the Andersen Basin of the NGLA. The circumstances concerning the groundwater model developed by the USGS, the current well production, and the existing GWA interceptor sewer system are the same as described under Alternative A in Section 4.1.2.1 of this SEIS.

Nearshore Waters

Nearshore waters at Finegayan include Haputo Beach and nearshore waters at AAFB include Tarague Beach and the Pati Point Marine Preserve; these waters are classified as having M-1 water quality, the use of which is primarily recreational. The Finegayan and AAFB project area would be served by the Northern District WWTP, which discharges into the Philippine Sea near Tanguisson Beach (see description under Alternative A in Section 4.1.2.1 of this SEIS).

Wetlands

As indicated in the 2010 Final EIS, no wetlands were identified at the Finegayan or AAFB project areas.

4.5.2.2 Environmental Consequences

Construction

General construction impacts to water resources would be similar to those described in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 4: Water Resources, Section 4.2.2.1: North, pages 4-84 to 4-88) and under Alternative A in Section 4.1.2.2 of this SEIS. Construction impacts associated with the proposed approximately 11 new wells at AAFB, school expansions, and off-site utilities common to all cantonment/family housing alternatives would be the same as described under Alternative A in Section 4.1.2.2 of this SEIS. There would be no impacts to surface water, nearshore waters, and wetlands and less than significant short-term direct impacts to groundwater for these common elements.

In addition, there would be construction activities associated with the proposed Alternative E and the utility corridor to AAFB under Alternative E. Similar to Alternative A, Alternative E would occur in an area that does not contain waters of the U.S. but would comply with the Construction General Permit as described under Alternative A.

Construction under Alternative E would result in the potential for short-term increases in stormwater runoff and erosion. However, through compliance with the Construction General Permit and Program SWPPP and implementation of a site-specific SWPPP and associated erosion control, runoff reduction, and sediment removal BMPs (see Table 4.1.2-2), these effects would be minimized and off-site transport of stormwater runoff would be unlikely except during extreme weather events (i.e., typhoons). Specifically, the site-specific SWPPP would identify appropriate BMPs for the site that would serve to contain runoff and sediment on-site by reducing the flow rate of runoff and thereby minimize transport of suspended sediment through settling and promote infiltration of runoff.

Surface Water

No buildings/structures would be constructed in the 100-year or 500-year flood zones and no surface waters are located within or near the proposed construction areas under Alternative E. Given compliance with the Construction General Permit and implementation of a Program SWPPP and site-specific SWPPP, off-site transport of stormwater runoff, sediment, or other pollutants would be unlikely. Therefore, construction activities associated with Alternative E would result in no impacts to surface waters.

Groundwater

Construction activities under Alternative E would include stormwater runoff protection measures that would also serve to protect groundwater quality. By adhering to the provisions of the Construction General Permit and implementing BMPs associated with addressing site- and activity-specific water resource protection requirements, there would be a reduction in stormwater pollutant loading potential and thus a reduction in pollution loading potential to the underlying groundwater sub-basins of the NGLA. As described under Alternative A, an environmental and hydrogeologic assessment for the selected alternative would be performed for sinkholes within the project development footprint to ensure adverse effects to groundwater resources would not occur. Impacts associated with the induced civilian growth and construction/DoD workforce demand on potable water and the construction of the proposed approximately 11 new wells at AAFB would be the same as described under Alternative A in Section 4.1.2.2 of this SEIS.

Potential increases in the rate of sewage spills associated with the induced civilian growth and construction/DoD workforce would result in significant indirect impacts to groundwater quality as described under Alternative A in Section 4.1.2.2 of this SEIS. Mitigation for these impacts would be the same as described in Section 4.1.2.2 for Alternative A.

Given stormwater runoff protection measures (i.e., compliance with Construction General Permit requirements and implementation of BMPs), the environmental and hydrogeologic assessment for sinkhole protection (if encroachment is unavoidable), siting and construction of wells in accordance with GEPA regulations, minimal increase in water demand or withdrawal from the NGLA during the construction phase, and DoD assistance in identifying funding to upgrade sewer lines, construction activities associated with Alternative E at Finegayan and AAFB would result in less than significant short-term direct impacts to groundwater.

Nearshore Waters

General construction impacts to nearshore waters would be similar to those described under Alternative A in Section 4.1.2.2 of this SEIS. The Finegayan cantonment project area would be located between 0.5 and 1 mile (0.8 and 1.6 km) from nearshore waters, and the AAFB family housing project area would be located 0.5 mile (0.8 km) from nearshore waters. Given compliance with the Construction General Permit

and implementation of a Program SWPPP and site-specific SWPPP, off-site transport of stormwater runoff, sediment, or other pollutants would be unlikely (see discussion of BMPs under *Construction*). In addition, vegetative cover between the construction area and the edge of the steep cliffline and the shoreline would provide an additional buffer and protection from stormwater runoff or sediment reaching nearshore waters. Given adherence to the provisions of the Construction General Permit and implementation of BMPs, it is expected that stormwater runoff, sediment, or other pollutants would not discharge to nearshore waters.

Induced civilian and construction/DoD workforce growth during construction of the cantonment/family housing facilities under Alternative E would increase demand for wastewater treatment at the Northern District WWTP and disposal of generated wastewater. Due to the reduced population projection and related smaller increase in demand under the 2012 Roadmap Adjustments, this increase in wastewater discharge from the Northern District WWTP would be less than under the No-Action Alternative. However, as discussed in Section 4.1.14, Utilities in this SEIS, upgrades to the Northern District WWTP are already needed for the plant to achieve compliance with the current NPDES permit. Increasing the wastewater discharge from a non-compliant treatment plant could result in significant indirect impacts to nearshore waters during the period of non-compliance. The impacts to nearshore waters resulting from implementation of Alternative E would be considered significant and would be similar to significant impacts described for the other four cantonment/family housing alternatives. Mitigation for these impacts would be the same as described in Section 4.1.2.2 for Alternative A.

Therefore, with the mitigation to upgrade the Northern District WWTP treatment systems, the impact to nearshore waters could be beneficial in the long-term because the total volume of wastewater discharge from the Northern District WWTP would receive a higher level of treatment. However, until the WWTP upgrades are completed there would be an indirect and unmitigable significant impact to nearshore waters during construction.

Wetlands

No wetlands are located in or near the construction areas associated with Alternative E. Therefore, construction activities associated with Alternative E would result in no impacts to wetlands.

Operation

Alternative E would incorporate a LID approach in the final planning, design, and construction of the stormwater management system as described in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 4: Water Resources, Section 4.2.2.1: North, pages 4-85 to 4-87) and under Alternative A in Section 4.1.2.2 of this SEIS. Operation impacts associated with the proposed approximately 11 new wells at AAFB, school expansions, and off-site utilities common to all cantonment/family housing alternatives would be the same as described under Alternative A in Section 4.1.2.2 of this SEIS. There would be no impacts to surface water, nearshore waters, and wetlands and less than significant direct and indirect long-term impacts to groundwater for these common elements.

The proposed stormwater management system infrastructure improvements included as part of the proposed action would incorporate LID measures and BMPs for compliance with local and federal requirements that are designed to minimize potential impacts to downstream development, sensitive water resources, and ecology, as described under Alternative A in Section 4.1.2.2 of this SEIS. Alternative E would also be implemented in accordance with all applicable orders, laws, and regulations including the preparation and implementation of a SWPPP, SWMP, and SPCC plan that would control runoff and minimize potential leaks and spills.

Under Alternative E, the total impervious area on the Finegayan cantonment project area would increase by approximately 280 acres (113 ha) or 24% due to new facilities, and the total impervious area on AAFB housing would decrease by approximately 40 acres (16 ha) or 10%. The increase in impervious area for the Finegayan cantonment project area would result in an associated increase in stormwater runoff volume for each of the design storm events. Alternative E would result in increased stormwater runoff of 232 acre-feet (286,000 m^3) from the 25-year design storm and 338 acre-feet (471,000 m^3) from the 100-year design storm at Finegayan. At AAFB, stormwater runoff would decrease by 109 acre-feet (135,000 m^3) from the 25-year design storm and 158 acre-feet (195,000 m^3) from the 100-year design storm. The project design would include vegetated swales for conveyance and treatment and detention/retention ponds capable of capturing, storing, and treating additional runoff from the 25-year design storm (see Appendix F for examples of LID applications that would be used and conceptual design of stormwater runoff routing and pond locations). As part of the initial design, the project area was delineated into sub-basins with stormwater conveyance systems to route discharges to appropriately sized detention basins. For each sub-basin, water quality treatment strategies were selected based on the effectiveness of BMPs to treat identified pollutants of concern from proposed land uses within that sub-basin. The selected water quality treatment strategies would achieve reductions of non-point source pollutants to meet the same water quality requirements as identified under Alternative A in Section 4.1.2.2 of this SEIS. In addition, DON would develop and implement a "LID BMP O&M Inspection Checklist" consistent with the 2006 CNMI Guam Stormwater Management Manual to monitor and ensure the effectiveness of LID features during operation. Any deficiencies would be reported to and addressed by the future Public Works Department of the Marine Corps Base Guam.

The final Grading/Drainage/LID Study, dated July 2013, would be provided to the design team for guidance and implementation during design and construction. The designs performed by these contractors would be subject to review by DoD professionals and technical consultants to ensure proper implementation both during design and verification during construction.

Surface Water

No surface waters are located in or near the Alternative E project area and the implementation of an appropriate and comprehensive stormwater management plan utilizing a LID approach would ensure that there would be no increase in off-site transport of excess stormwater runoff, sediment, or other pollutants for up to the 25-year design storm event. Therefore, Alternative E would result in no impacts to surface waters.

Groundwater

Under Alternative E, proposed operations would be in compliance with the stormwater runoff protection measures identified above that would also serve to protect groundwater quality and recharge. Specifically, implementation of LID measures and the provisions of the SWPPP and associated erosion control activities would ensure that the stormwater runoff flowing into infiltration basins and recharging the aquifer would be of acceptable quality.

Compared to Alternative A, there would be less removal of secondary limestone forest (i.e., approximately 854 acres [346 ha] for Alternative E vs. 1,000 acres [400 ha] for Alternative A) and less area would be converted to impervious area (i.e., approximately 240 acres [97 ha] for Alternative E vs. 273 acres [110 ha] for Alternative A). Similar to Alternative A, these changes in land cover and impervious area under Alternative E would also result in minor changes to groundwater recharge rates. However, these types of changes in land cover and impervious area were accounted for during the development of a conceptual level of design for grading, drainage, and LID measures, and projected

changes in recharge rates would be managed through updating the USGS numerical groundwater model to determine modifications to groundwater pumping, as described under Alternative A. Increased groundwater withdrawal would also be the same as described under Alternative A in Section 4.1.2.2 of this SEIS. There would be short-term, localized significant impacts to the affected basin within the NGLA but less than significant impacts to the overall NGLA. There would be significant but mitigable impacts to groundwater quality from the increased flow through the deteriorating GWA interceptor sewer system. Potential mitigations would be the same as described for Alternative A in Section 4.1.2.2 of this SEIS.

Given stormwater runoff protection measures (i.e., implementation of LID and pollution prevention plans); implementation of water conservation measures; groundwater demand from the NGLA that would be substantially less than the sustainable yield; improved management of the NGLA through use of the numerical groundwater model; DoD assistance in identifying funding through the EAC process for an updated and expanded monitoring network; and other potential mitigation measures discussed above, operations associated with Alternative E would result in less than significant impacts to the overall NGLA; short-term, localized significant but mitigable impacts from groundwater extraction to the affected basin within the NGLA; and significant but mitigable impacts to groundwater quality from the increased flow through the deteriorating GWA interceptor sewer system.

Nearshore Waters

Under Alternative E, proposed operations would be in compliance with the stormwater protection measures identified above that would ensure that there would be no increase in off-site transport of stormwater runoff, sediment, or other pollutants to nearshore waters for up to the 25-year design storm event. In addition, the vegetative cover between the Finegayan cantonment to the cliff edge and Haputo Bay and the AAFB family housing to the cliff edge under Alternative E (approximately 0.5 mile [0.8 km]) would provide a substantially greater additional buffer and protection from stormwater runoff or sediment reaching Haputo Bay than under Alternative A, which would have a buffer of only approximately 36 feet (11 m) between the construction area and the edge of the steep cliff. Therefore, there would be no direct and indirect long-term impacts to nearshore waters from stormwater runoff associated with increased impervious areas under Alternative E.

Water resources would be impacted by the increased wastewater discharge from the Northern District WWTP for treatment and disposal of generated wastewater for the operation of Finegayan cantonment and AAFB family housing. The associated potential impacts and mitigation would be similar to those described for construction-related impact. Refer to construction impacts above for a detailed discussion of WWTP discharge impacts and mitigation.

Wetlands

No wetlands are located in or near the proposed operational areas under Alternative E. Therefore, operations associated with Alternative E would result in no impacts to wetlands.

4.5.3 Air Quality

4.5.3.1 Affected Environment

Under Alternative E, the affected environment for Air Quality is as described for Alternative A (Section 4.1.3.1) and Alternative C (Section 4.3.3.1).

The area covered by Alternative E at Finegayan and AAFB is in attainment for all criteria pollutants. Air quality conditions at Finegayan and AAFB are affected predominantly by on-road mobile sources, on-base stationary sources, and aircraft operations.

4.5.3.2 Environmental Consequences

Construction

Direct emissions for criteria pollutants and CO_2 from short-term operation of on-site equipment and vehicles during construction (2016 through 2022) were estimated based on the acreage of disturbed earth and the number and type of facilities to be constructed. Given limited preparation activities anticipated in 2016, construction emissions are considered negligible and were not quantified for that year. The short-term direct emissions would be well below the potential impact significance criterion of 250 tpy for criteria pollutants, as shown in Table 4.5.3-1. The CO_2 emissions during construction period would be less than those analyzed in the 2010 Final EIS resulting in less GHG impacts as compared to the No-Action Alternative.

Table 4.5.3-1. Finegayan Cantonment/AAFB Family Housing Annual Construction Emissions (2016-2022)

Construction	***Pollutant (tpy)***						
Year	***SO_2***	***CO***	***PM_{10}***	***$PM_{2.5}$***	***NO_x***	***VOC***	***CO_2***
2016	neg	neg	neg	neg	neg	neg	neg
2017	0.0	1.3	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.1	228.3
2018	0.3	18.6	1.1	1.0	14.4	1.9	3192.4
2019	0.6	34.6	2.1	1.9	26.8	3.6	5938.2
2020	0.2	11.0	0.7	0.6	8.5	1.1	1893.4
2021	0.7	41.3	2.5	2.2	32.0	4.3	7094.9
2022	0.3	19.0	1.2	1.0	14.7	2.0	3255.8

Legend: SO_2 = sulfur dioxide; CO = carbon monoxide; PM_{10} = particulate matter (<10 microns); $PM_{2.5}$= particulate matter (<2.5 microns); NO_x= nitrogen oxides; VOC= volatile organic compounds; CO_2 = carbon dioxide; neg = negligible.

Under Alternative E, the maximum emissions year on-site for annual PM levels predicted are slightly less than under Alternative A (Table 4.1.3-2) (i.e., 2.5 tpy as compared to 2.8 tpy for PM_{10} under Alternative A). Therefore, the short-term on-site hot-spot PM impacts around construction sites would be anticipated as less or similar to those under Alternative A that are shown in Table 4.1.3-3.

Off-Site On-Road Vehicle Hot-Spot Analysis for CO

The same hot-spot CO analysis procedures described for Alternative A were implemented in selecting the most congested and most affected intersections under this alternative for a hot spot impact analysis. Out of the 63 intersections, three worst-case intersections among those failing the screening were chosen for detailed analysis due to poor levels of service, high volumes, close proximity to sensitive receptors, and geographical representation. These three selected intersections are listed in Table 4.5.3-2.

CO concentration levels were predicted using CAL3QHC in association with the emissions factors predicted by MOVES. These predicted concentration levels were then added to the background levels to determine the total hot-spot concentration levels for construction and operation years. Table 4.5.3-2

shows the total concentrations for CO in comparison to the respective NAAQS. The predicted levels are well below the NAAQS, resulting in less than significant direct short-term CO impacts.

Table 4.5.3-2. Predicted Worst-Case CO Concentrations (ppm)

Site #	*Site Description*	*Construction*		*Operation*	
		1-hour	*8-hour*	*1-hour*	*8-hour*
1	Route 3/9/Chalan Santa Anita	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.3
2	Route 1 / Route 3	3.6	3.1	3.4	3.0
3	Route 16 / Route 27	2.9	2.7	3.0	2.7

Notes: 1-hour NAAQS = 35 ppm and 8-hour NAAQS = 9 ppm.
Source: GDPW 2013.

Off-Site On-Road Vehicle Hot-Spot Analysis for PM

As explained in Section 3.3.3, Alternative A is anticipated to have the greatest truck emissions impacts along the truck routes. Off-site on-road vehicle PM hot-spot impact concentrations for Alternative E would be similar in magnitude to those predicted for Alternative A (Section 4.1.3.2) at the analyzed intersections according to similar traffic patterns. Table 4.1.3-3 shows concentrations for PM (PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$) during the construction period in comparison to their respective NAAQS. The predicted levels of PM are well below the NAAQS resulting in less than significant hot-spot PM impacts during the construction period.

Off-Site On-Road Vehicle Hot-Spot Analysis for MSATs

MSATs concentration levels were predicted using CAL3QHC in association with the emissions factors predicted by MOVES. The screening-level MSAT dispersion modeling analysis was conducted at sensitive (actual) and sidewalk receptors for 2021 and 2030, which represent the peak construction year and the design year, respectively. The analysis was conducted for both a 30-year exposure and a longer, more conservative exposure duration of 70 years for cancer risks.

Maximum estimated increases in cancer risk at any of the receptors due to the project, as shown in Table 4.5.3-3, are all less than the threshold criterion of 10 in a million. Therefore, the direct, short-term impacts of all carcinogenic MSATs are considered acceptable and would be less than significant.

Table 4.5.3-3. Estimated Project Related Impacts Compared to Target Cancer Risk Threshold

	30-Year Estimated Cancer Risk Increase ($x10^{-6}$)		*70-Year Estimated Cancer Risk Increase ($x10^{-6}$)*		*Target Cancer Risk Threshold*
	Construction	*Operation*	*Construction*	*Operation*	
Sensitive Receptors					
Route 3/9/Chalan Santa Anita	0.155	0.142	0.362	0.332	10^1
Route 1 / Route 3	0.033	0.013	0.077	0.029	
Route 16 / Route 27	0.040	0.003	0.094	0.007	
Sidewalk Receptors					
Route 3/9/Chalan Santa Anita	0.076	0.073	0.178	0.170	10^1
Route 1 / Route 3	0.046	0.029	0.107	0.069	
Route 16 / Route 27	0.033	0.009	0.077	0.020	

Note: [1]Target threshold is 10 excess cancer cases in a million.
Source: GDPW 2013.

The maximum chronic hazard index at any of the receptors due to project emissions are well below the target limit of 1, as shown in Table 4.5.3-4. Therefore, the direct, short-term impacts of all non-carcinogenic MSATs are considered acceptable and would be less than significant.

Table 4.5.3-4. Estimated Project Related Impacts Compared to Target Hazard Index

Analysis Receptor	*30-Year Estimated Non-Cancer Chronic Hazard Index - Sensitive Receptors*		*30-Year Estimated Non-Cancer Chronic Hazard Index - Sidewalk Receptors*		*Target Hazard Index*
	Construction	*Operation*	*Construction*	*Operation*	
Route 3/9/Chalan Santa Anita	0.038	0.022	0.019	0.011	1[1]
Route 1 / Route 3	0.014	0.003	0.027	0.008	
Route 16 / Route 27	0.036	0.007	0.031	0.007	

Note: [1]Target hazard index indicates that exposure is below concentrations associated with adverse effects.
Source: GDPW 2013.

Operation

The traffic congestion conditions under Alternative E would be comparable to those discussed in Alternatives A and C. Under the Alternative E, the hot-spot impact analyses of off-site on-road vehicle CO and MSATs emissions during operational years were conducted and the analysis results are summarized in Table 4.5.3-2 for CO, and Tables 4.5.3-3 and 4.5.3-4 for carcinogenic and non-carcinogenic MSATs, respectively. Given the low levels of CO and MSATs impact concentrations predicted at hot spots under Alternative E, air quality impacts during long-term operational years are considered less than significant.

4.5.4 Noise

4.5.4.1 Affected Environment

The quantified noise impacts around AAFB from the 2013 AAFB AICUZ Study are used as the baseline noise levels for Alternative E. Figure 4.1.4-1 (see Section 4.1.4) shows the noise contours for the 65, 70, 75, 80, and 85 dB DNL contours and Table 4.1.4-1 (see Section 4.1.4) lists the corresponding amount of affected acreage.

In the vicinity of AAFB, noise contours extend off-base to the south and west, and there are populated areas currently within the noise contours up to 70 dB DNL as described in the 2013 AAFB AICUZ Study (Pacific Air Force 2013). Along the AAFB boundary, noise levels range from approximately 65 to 75 dB DNL in line with the end of the runway and dropping back down to below 65 dB DNL near both on- and off-base housing east of the Route 15 family housing gate.

4.5.4.2 Environmental Consequences

Construction

Under this alternative, noise would be generated from construction of various facilities, roadways, and infrastructure for development of the cantonment area, as well as noise from construction of off-site utilities development and DoD school expansions at AAFB. Marine Corps family housing under this alternative would be located at the area currently occupied by existing Air Force family housing.

Noise generated by construction activities for the main cantonment portion of this alternative would be similar to construction noise for Alternative A. For noise modeling purposes, it is assumed that 10 pieces of heavy equipment including multiple graders, excavators, dump trucks, and pavers would be used simultaneously at points nearest to the closest receptors for construction of the cantonment area.

Receptors that might be affected by Alternative E construction noise would comprise approximately 20 houses along Route 3 across the road from the proposed cantonment location. According to the Guam Bureau of Statistics, the average household size in the area is 3.67 people per household (GBSP 2010), thus it is estimated that about 70-75 people in these 20 houses that could be affected by implementation of Alternative E. Short- and long-term construction noise from development of the cantonment area would be the same as described for Alternative A in Section 2.4.4.1. The closest proposed construction activity for this alternative would occur approximately 500 feet (152 m) from the average receptor, with Route 3 frontage and noise levels estimated to be 65.4 dBA L_{eq}. Short-term increases in truck traffic used to transport materials on- and off-site would also produce noise disturbance of approximately 65 to 70 dBA L_{eq} within and near the construction corridors. Minimal to negligible direct impacts from construction noise are expected to result. In addition, direct short-term noise impacts would be less than significant because none of the houses along Route 3 would be close enough to experience noise exposure exceeding 75 dBA per USEPA guidelines (USEPA 1974). Long-term construction noise impacts would result from noise generated throughout the entire duration of construction. Construction activities would need to be within 525 feet (160 m) of the receptor to generate noise levels above the 65 dBA FICUN threshold. The impacted area at this distance comprises a very small percentage (<1%) of the total construction area, and would be considered short-term noise exposure because it would not remain at a consistent level for the entire 10-year period. Therefore, from this perspective, direct, long-term noise impacts from construction within the 525 feet zone (160 m) would be less than significant. Long-term construction noise impacts can also be addressed by modeling noise levels at the center of the cantonment area. The distance to the edge of the boundary is 2,500 feet (762 m), and if the amount of noise-generating construction equipment doubled in number, noise levels would be 54.5 dBA. This level is well below the FICUN level and meets the USEPA goal for an outdoor noise level of 55 dBA. Long-term direct and indirect noise impacts would be less than significant.

Housing construction noise would be similar to Alternative C and the existing (as well as proposed) housing abuts the property line and civilian housing south of the boundary abuts the property line from the south side. As a result, the proposed construction would be within 150 feet (46 m) of residences adjacent to AAFB housing. For this alternative, a construction scenario involving five pieces of heavy equipment operating at 150 feet (46 m) and five operating at 200 feet (61 m) is used since ten pieces of heavy equipment physically cannot operate at the same location 500 feet (46 m) at the same time relative to a receptor. Under this scenario, noise levels would be at 74.8 dBA L_{eq}, above the USEPA threshold guideline of 70 dBA L_{eq}. The 70 dBA L_{eq} threshold is used in this case because the construction would occur in areas with an ambient noise level greater than 60 dBA DNL. Although this represents the maximum potential adverse effect, it would be physically difficult to operate this many pieces of heavy equipment in such tight proximity to each other. As described for the other alternatives, the construction schedule for Alternative E implementation would be spread out. Approximately 20 homes housing about 75 people would be affected by noise from the family housing construction. Under this alternative, the following two different locations are analyzed: from a residential perspective and from the center of the family housing area. From the perspective of an individual receptor along the southern boundary of AAFB, noise levels above 65 dB would be considered incompatible for long-term land use noise exposure. The center of the family housing would be approximately 1,700 feet (518 m) from the southern boundary of AAFB and long-term noise levels would be about 58 dBA and well less than the FICUN criteria. Consequently, short-term and long-term construction noise impacts would be less than significant for Alternative E.

Construction activities common to all alternatives include off-site utilities and school expansions. Impacts due to these common construction projects would be as described in Section 4.1.4.2.

Consequently, potential direct and indirect short-term noise impacts under Alternative E for construction activities at Finegayan and construction activities for facilities common to all alternatives would be less than significant because increased noise levels would be short-term and would be below USEPA guidelines of 75 dBA $L_{eq.}$

Operation

Similar to Alternatives A and C, long-term noise impacts due to operation of the cantonment and family housing areas at AAFB would be considered less than significant.

After all construction has been completed, the long-term noise generating activities at Finegayan would be primarily due to traffic and aircraft noise. Traffic noise along Route 3 would increase but would be less than the levels described in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 6, Chapter 8: Noise, Section 8.2.6: Off-Base Roadways, pages 8-14 to 8-15 and Volume 9, Appendix G: Chapter 6: Noise, Guam Community Build-up Figures, pages 1 to 10). Traffic noise under this alternative was estimated by comparing the increase of traffic relative to baseline for the 2010 Final EIS qualitatively and the increase of traffic due to this alternative. Using these comparisons and knowing the modeled noise levels from the 2010 Final EIS, the long-term, operational noise levels for implementation of Alternative E can be inferred. The highest noise levels along Route 3 determined in the 2010 Final EIS were 66 dBA at the nearest residences on Route 3 south of Route 28 to the intersection of Route 1. Traffic levels along that stretch of Route 3 and portions of Route 1 would be LOS "F," and compared to traffic along the same area under this alternative, the LOS would also be "F," indicating the road is beyond full capacity. Although the overall population increase would be less than predicted under the 2010 Final EIS, traffic noise would not appreciably change from the 2010 Final EIS because the road would be at full capacity (FHWA 2013). There would be no appreciable change in noise levels because an LOS of "F" is stop-and-go traffic indicative of heavy traffic. The noise levels would not change, just the duration of the levels. There would be less of an increase of population; therefore, the time of stop-and-go traffic would be less than the full buildup described in the 2010 Final EIS. However, GDPW transportation noise standards of 67 dBA would not be exceeded. There would be no new flying or range operations (and associated noise generation) at Finegayan, and long-term operation of Alternative E would not include industrial-type activities. Noise would be similar to an office park setting.

Aircraft noise generated by aircraft operating at AAFB would continue to affect family housing on AAFB. The proposed housing areas on AAFB would be located just outside the 65 dBA DNL noise zones with approximately the same amount of area in each zone. Details regarding compatibility are provided in Section 4.3.6, Land and Submerged Land Use of this SEIS.

Noise mitigation improvement such as sound walls would be constructed under the 2010 Final EIS reducing noise impacts in areas that are reasonable and technically feasible. Consequently, direct, long-term noise impacts under Alternative C would be less than significant.

Consequently, direct and indirect long-term noise impacts at Finegayan would be less than significant.

4.5.5 Airspace

4.5.5.1 Affected Environment

Airspace that would be impacted by the proposed action would be the same as described in the 2010 Final EIS. As indicated in Section 3.1.5 of this SEIS, designated airspace is associated with Guam International Airport and AAFB. Characteristics of the airspace have not changed since the 2010 Final EIS. Operations and functions associated with the cantonment/family housing facilities would consist of support, maintenance/storage, housing, and non-live fire training functions (see Section 2.2.1). No construction or operation activities would require changes to airspace. Therefore, the affected environment for airspace is only discussed in the context of the LFTRC components of the proposed action as provided in Chapter 5 of this SEIS.

4.5.5.2 Environmental Consequences

As discussed above, there would be no construction or operation activities requiring changes to airspace. Therefore, there would be no direct or indirect short- or long-term impacts on airspace from this component of the proposed action.

4.5.6 Land and Submerged Land Use

4.5.6.1 Affected Environment

The affected environment for land use associated with Alternative E is as described for Alternatives A (Section 4.1.6.1) and C (Section 4.3.6.3). In summary, the land and submerged lands associated with Finegayan cantonment, including Potts Junction, and AAFB family housing are federally owned. Finegayan is used primarily for communications functions, but there are community support and existing rifle and pistol small arms ranges. The SDZ for the ranges does extend into submerged lands and public access is restricted during training events for safety reasons. The AAFB has a full complement of land uses associated with an operational airbase and the family housing area is located on the southeastern boundary of the base. The Air Force operational facilities are focused around the airfield that is centrally located within the Main Base. Air Force housing and community support are located in the southeast portion of the Main Base. There are land use constraints that affect the Main Base, ESQD arcs associated with the MSA, the APZs and noise contours associated with the Main Base airfield, and the training range SDZs, as shown on Figure 4.5.6-1.

Adjacent land uses to the Finegayan parcel are private land (planned land use park/open space) and AAFB to the north, Route 3 and residential to the east, vacant open space (planned land use Hotel and Resort) to the south and the Philippine Sea to the west. The planned land uses are as described for Alternative A and shown on Figure 4.5.6-1.

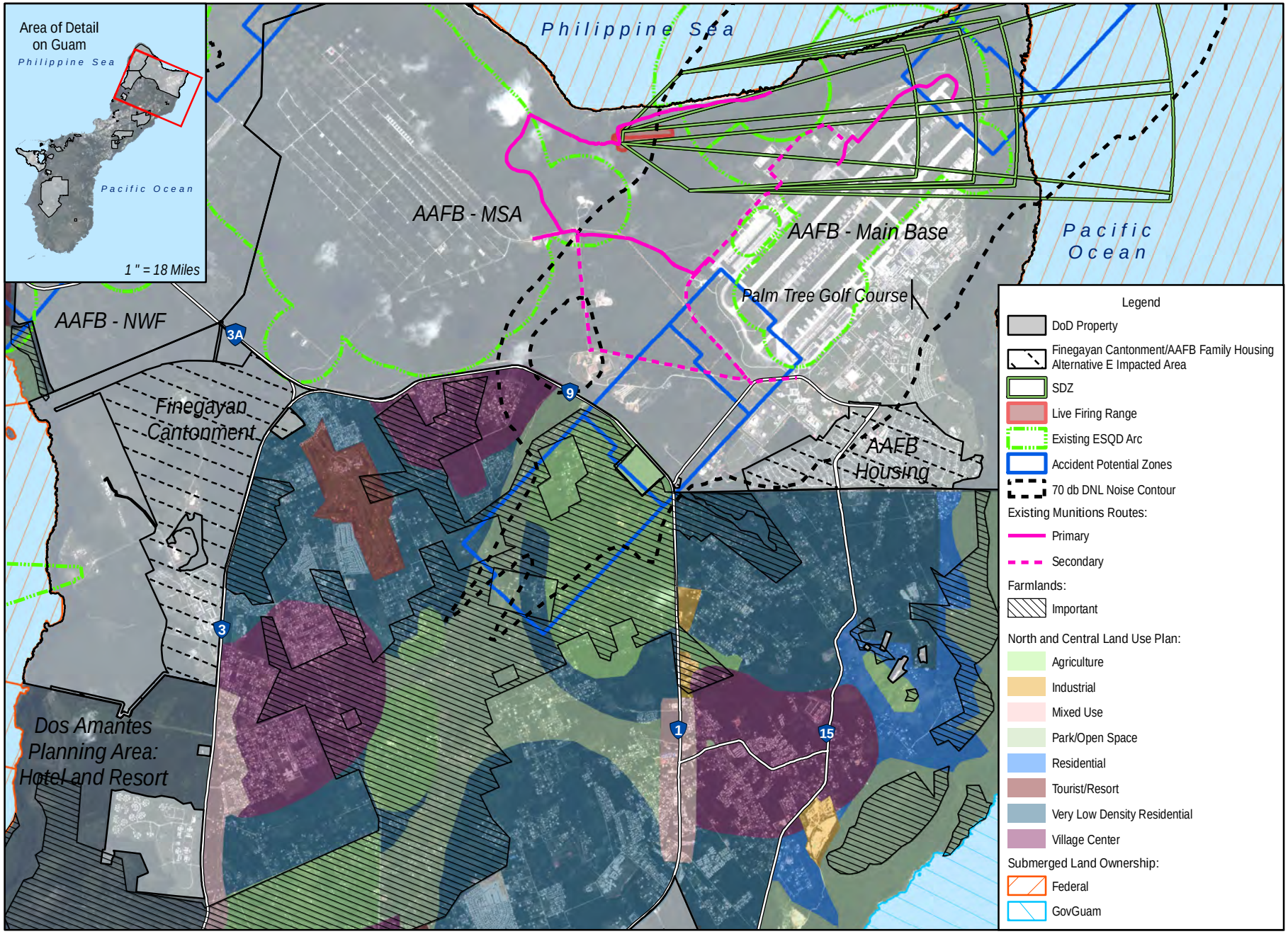
The adjacent land use to the AAFB family housing area is residential and planned for residential.

4.5.6.2 Environmental Consequences

Land use impacts are addressed in this section. Land ownership impacts are addressed in Section 4.5.15, Socioeconomics and General Services.

<u>Construction</u>

As previously discussed in Section 3.6.3.1, Methodology, all changes in land use are considered long-term operational impacts. Therefore, there is no construction-phase analysis for this resource under any of the alternatives assessed in this SEIS.



0 0.5 1 Miles
0 0.5 1 Kilometers

Figure 4.5.6-1
Land Use in the Vicinity of Finegayan Cantonment/AAFB Housing Alternative E

Sources: DON 2010, NAVFAC Pacific 2013

Operation

Alternative E would be generally restricted to Finegayan and AAFB (see Figure 4.5.6-1); however, there are off-base improvements (utilities and education facilities), some of which are specific to this alternative and some of which are common to all cantonment/family housing alternatives. Similar to Alternative A, Alternative E would require expansion of DoDEA High School and the Andersen Middle School. The schools are located on federal land and would be compatible with adjacent community support facilities on the installation and residential land uses in the surrounding communities. There would be no land use impacts on the surrounding communities.

All cantonment alternatives require water well development on AAFB. The affected environment and environmental consequences are described in Section 4.3.6 of this SEIS. The off-base utility improvements specific to this alternative (see Figure 2.4-13 in Chapter 2 of this SEIS) would be placed underground along existing roadways or within existing utility easements along Routes 3, 3A and 9. The off-base utility improvements common to all cantonment/family housing alternatives utility improvements would also be aligned along existing roadways (Routes 1, 3, and 9) (see Figure 2.4-14 in Chapter 2 of this SEIS). There would be no impact on land use resulting from the off-base utility improvements. However, additional inter-base IT/COMM connectivity would be required as described in Chapter 2. This includes the connection between AAFB and the existing Tata Cable landing facility in southern Guam, which would require new rights-of-way along some southern roads and the access road to the Tata facility.

The land use impacts associated with the Alternative E Finegayan cantonment are as described for the cantonment of Alternative A (Section 4.1.6.2). In summary, there would be no impact to the existing communications mission at Finegayan. Open space is incorporated in the design, but there would be less open space than currently exists at the parcel, resulting in less than significant direct impacts on land use in the adjacent civilian community. The proposed land uses on the Finegayan and Potts Junction parcels would be compatible with existing and planned Residential and Village Center adjacent land uses (Figure 4.5.6-1).

The land use impacts associated with the AAFB family housing are as described for Alternative C family housing (Section 4.3.6.2). The AAFB family housing would require redevelopment and expansion of existing military housing in the southeastern portion of Main Base adjacent to the installation boundary. There would be a long-term increase in development density in the housing area. The maximum height of the cantonment buildings would be six stories and the housing would be a maximum of two stories. Open space is incorporated in the design, but there would be less open space than currently exists at the parcel resulting in less than significant direct impacts on land use in the adjacent civilian community. The proposed family housing and community support facilities are consistent with existing land use planning for AAFB. However, as stated in the Noise Section, 4.3.4.2, aircraft noise generated by aircraft operating at AAFB would continue to affect family housing on AAFB.

The DoD Guidance discourages housing in areas above 65 dBA DNL and strongly discourages development in 70 dBA or greater. When these constraints are unavoidable, houses may be allowed with the incorporation of noise level reduction design features. Noise level reduction of 25 dBA would be required for 65-69 dBA DNL and 30 dBA for 70-74 dBA DNL, no noise level reduction is required for 60-64 dBA DNL (DoD 2011). Figure 4.5.6-1 shows the 70 dBA DNL noise contour generated by the AAFB airfield encumbering a portion of the family housing units. The long-term impact of the existing noise levels at AAFB on the proposed housing would be less than significant.

The proposed family housing at AAFB would be consistent and compatible with adjacent off-base existing and planned residential land use to the south. There would be no new access restrictions imposed on the public under this alternative and no impact on access was identified. Additionally, no submerged lands would be affected by implementation of Alternative E.

Alternative E would have similar impacts as Alternative A and C and less of an impact on land use resources compared to Alternative B.

4.5.7 Recreational Resources

4.5.7.1 Affected Environment

Use of the recreational resources located at Finegayan and AAFB are subject to the same access requirements as other on-base facilities; therefore, only installation personnel and guests are able to use the land-based recreational resources at Finegayan. Offshore and recreational uses in the area but outside the installation boundary are open to the public. One exception is the archery hunting area established within AAFB and north of Finegayan that is accessible to the public.

As described for Alternative A in Section 4.1.7.1, the recreational resources at Finegayan are located primarily along the coastal area of the property and centered on the Haputo ERA. Table 4.1.7-1 identifies the recreational resources near Finegayan. In summary, the recreational activities include hiking trails, fishing, swimming, snorkeling, and scuba diving.

As described for Alternative C in Section 4.3.7.1, the housing area would be constructed and/or replaced contiguous to Palm Tree Golf Course on the southeastern edge of the base. This golf course is not open to the public. AAFB existing recreational facilities include outdoor playing fields, a fitness center, a recreational center, an auditorium/theatre, and a youth center. Table 4.3.7.1 identifies other recreational activities within AAFB land or submerged land including, hiking, beaches, picnic areas, camping sites, parks, fishing, and scuba diving sites.

4.5.7.2 Environmental Consequences

<u>Construction</u>

The construction impacts would be as described for Alternatives A (Section 4.2.7.2) and C (Section 4.3.7.2). The short-term increase of construction-related vehicles on roads may cause delays to persons accessing recreational areas in both the Finegayan and AAFB areas. Staged construction equipment would not obstruct access to, or the use of, the recreational resources, but would inconvenience resource seekers (i.e., potential detours, longer waits, and other similar nuisances).

Similar to the other alternatives, a surge in construction-related population may lead to a reduction of recreational opportunities at existing facilities as more users would compete for recreational use (e.g., competing for picnic shelters). This competition for resources would likely be worse during weekends, holidays, and the months of July through March, which experience heavier tourist traffic. The general wear and tear of the available amenities would likely be accelerated due to the presence of additional users. However, the construction of Alternative E would not substantially reduce recreational opportunities, cause substantial conflicts between recreational users, or cause substantial deterioration of recreational resources. The road to Haputo and Double Reef trailheads would remain open during construction of the Finegayan cantonment. Therefore, Alternative E would result in short-term, less than significant direct impacts to recreational resources.

Operation

The operational impacts on recreational resources would be similar to those described under Alternative A (Section 4.1.7.2) and C (Section 4.3.7.2) because the same increases in on-island military population and pressure of recreational resources are proposed for all alternatives. The long-term addition of potential users could result in further congestion of recreation resources at AAFB and other sites on Guam.

The recreational resources at AAFB, including swimming at Tarague Beach and Sirena Beach, may be near carrying capacity. The construction of recreational facilities at AAFB would ensure that the addition of approximately 5,000 Marines and approximately 1,300 dependents to AAFB would not accelerate the deterioration of the existing recreational resources at AAFB and other sites on Guam. Therefore, direct and indirect long-term impacts to recreational resources would be less than significant.

The recreational resource impacts would be similar to Alternative A and C. Since Alternative E does not have significant impacts to recreational resources, the magnitude of recreational impacts would be less than Alternative D, which has potentially significant impacts. Relative to Alternative B that includes South Finegayan, the public would continue have access to the Latte Stone Park under Alternative E because the park is south of the Finegayan cantonment area.

4.5.8 Terrestrial Biological Resources

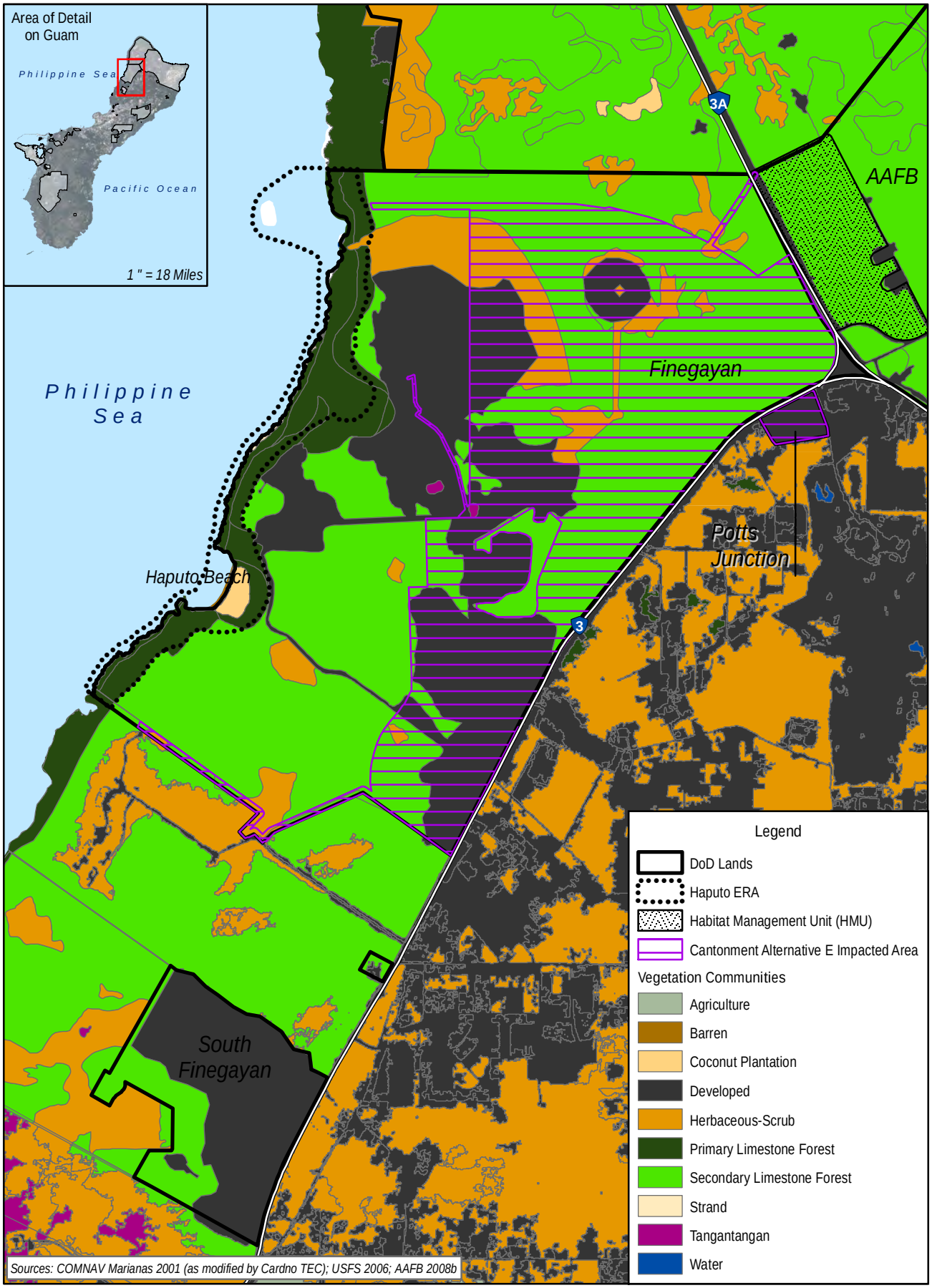
4.5.8.1 Affected Environment

The affected environment for the area associated with the proposed Finegayan cantonment component is consistent with the affected environment description in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 10: Terrestrial Biological Resources, Section 10.1.3.2: Finegayan, pages 10-34 to 10-39), and is summarized in Section 4.1.8.1 of this SEIS. The affected environment for terrestrial biological resources associated with the proposed AAFB housing component is consistent with the affected environment description in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 10: Terrestrial Biological Resources, Section 10.1.3.1: Andersen AFB, pages 10-16 to 10-31), and is summarized in Section 4.3.8.1 of this SEIS.

The description of the affected environment for each area is supplemented and updated with new information regarding biological surveys within the project areas conducted after the 2010 Final EIS. The proposed reduction in the number of relocating Marines and dependents under the 2012 Roadmap Adjustments does not alter the description of the affected environment for terrestrial biological resources, but it would reduce some potential impacts to terrestrial biological resources as described in the analysis of environmental consequences for Alternative E below. In addition, the biological resources affected environment described in this section includes areas associated with the development of infrastructure common to all alternatives (e.g., off-site utilities).

Vegetation Communities

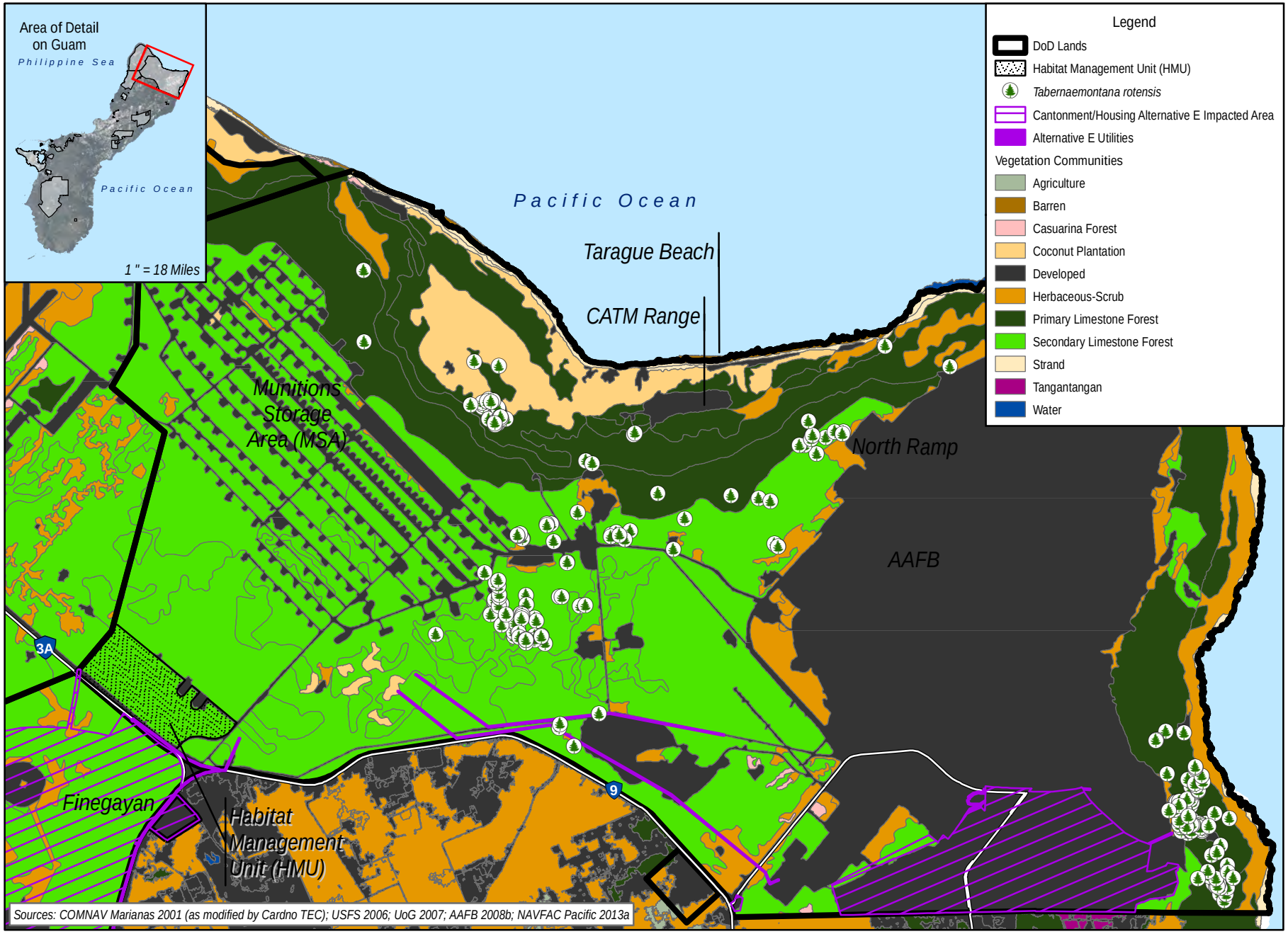
Figures 4.5.8-1 and 4.5.8-2 show the vegetation communities within the Alternative E project footprints on Finegayan and AAFB. See Sections 4.1.8.1 and 4.3.8.1 for a description of the vegetation communities for Finegayan and AAFB, respectively. Utility corridors associated with Alternative E follow roadways, are in high-use areas on developed land, or are in areas with small amounts of herbaceous-scrub vegetation (Figure 4.5.8-2).



0 1,000 2,000 Feet

0 200 400 Meters

Figure 4.5.8-1
Vegetation Communities - Finegayan Cantonment Alternative E



0 0.5 1 Mile

0 0.5 1 Kilometer

Figure 4.5.8-2
Vegetation Communities and Plant SOGCN Observations - Finegayan and AAFB Cantonment/Housing Alternative E

Terrestrial Conservation Areas

Overlay Refuge. Currently, 21,690 acres (8,778 ha) is Overlay Refuge on lands administered by the DoD on Guam. The Overlay Refuge encompasses lands identified in the initial recovery plans as essential habitat for the recovery of the Mariana fruit bat, Guam Micronesian kingfisher, Mariana crow, and Guam rail. However, only the Mariana fruit bat still occurs in the wild on Guam. Additional information on Overlay Refuge lands is provided in Section 3.8.1.2 of this SEIS and the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 10: Terrestrial Biological Resources, Section 10.1.1.3: Special-Status Species, pages 10-8 to 10-9). All of the undeveloped area of Finegayan is within the established Overlay Refuge (Figure 4.5.8-3).

The proposed Alternative E housing area on AAFB does not contain any terrestrial conservation areas (Figure 4.5.8-3).

Wildlife - Native Species

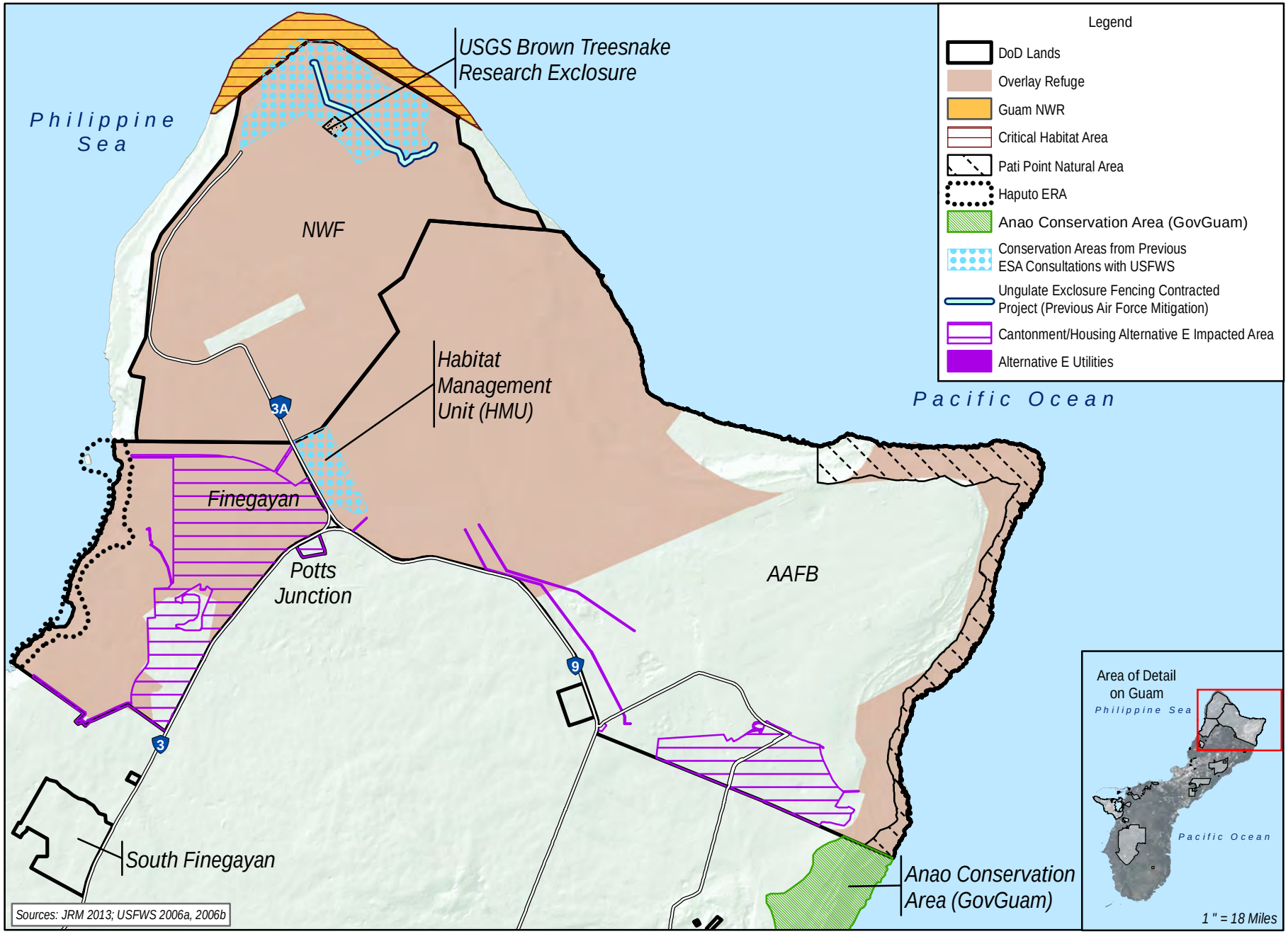
See Sections 4.1.8.1 and 4.3.8.1 for a discussion of wildlife for Finegayan and AAFB, respectively.

Special-Status Species: Federal ESA-Listed and Proposed Species

One federal ESA-listed species (Mariana fruit bat), two proposed endangered species (*Dendrobium guamense* and *Tuberolabium guamense*), and one proposed threatened species (*Tabernaemontana rotensis*) may occur within Finegayan and the proposed Alternative E utility corridor at AAFB (Figures 4.5.8-4 and 4.5.8-5; Table 4.5.8-1). Although "suitable habitat" for special-status species is present within the Alternative E project areas, the brown treesnake, the primary factor in the extirpation of special-status wildlife species on Guam and one of the largest obstacles to achieving recovery of special-status species, is still considered abundant and widespread on Guam. Until brown treesnakes are suppressed or removed from at least targeted areas on Guam, the habitat is not in a suitable condition to support the survival of special-status species due to current snake abundance on Guam (e.g., Guam Micronesian kingfisher, Guam rail, Mariana crow) (USFWS 2010a). A brief summary of each species is provided in Sections 4.1.8.1 (Finegayan) and 4.3.8.1 (AAFB), including new information about each species within the project area since the completion of the 2010 Final EIS. Further detail is provided in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 10: Terrestrial Biological Resources, Section 10.1.3.1: Andersen AFB, pages 10-34 to 10-31).

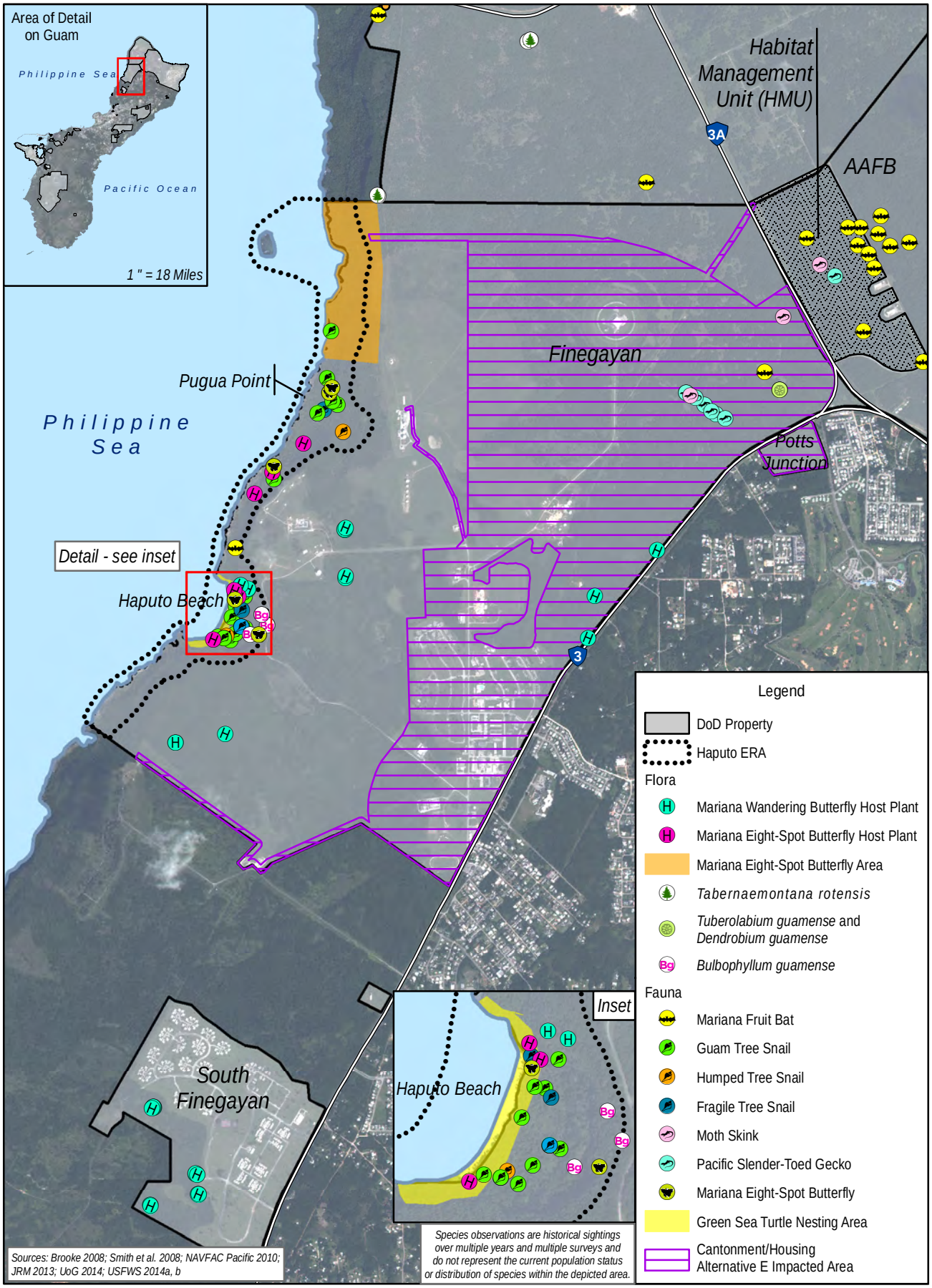
Special-Status Species: Guam-Listed and SOGCN

Three Guam-listed endangered species (Micronesian starling, moth skink, and Pacific slender-toed gecko) occur within the Alternative E project areas on Finegayan and AAFB (see Figures 4.5.8-2, 4.5.8-4, and 4.5.8-5; Table 4.5.8-1). A brief summary of each species is provided in Sections 4.1.8.1 (Finegayan) and 4.3.8.1 (AAFB), including new information about each species within the project area since the completion of the 2010 Final EIS. Further detail is provided in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 10: Terrestrial Biological Resources, Section 10.1.3.1: AAFB, pages 10-34 to 10-31).



0 0.5 1 Mile
0 0.5 1 Kilometer

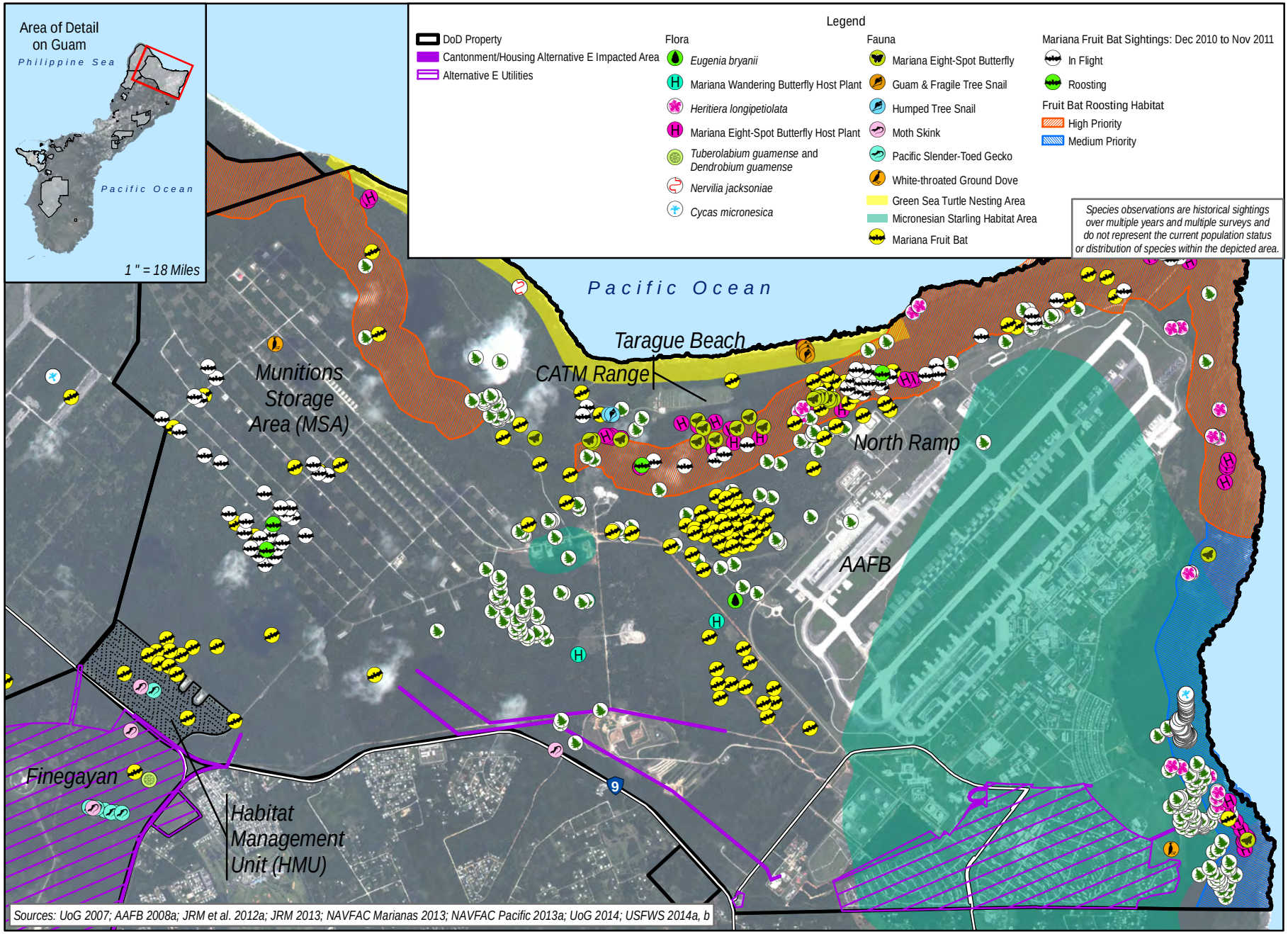
Figure 4.5.8-3
Terrestrial Conservation Areas - Finegayan and AAFB
Cantonment/Housing Alternative E



0 1,000 2,000 Feet

0 200 400 Meters

Figure 4.5.8-4
Special-Status Species Observations - Finegayan
Cantonment Alternative E



0 0.5 1 Mile
0 0.5 1 Kilometer

Figure 4.5.8-5
Special-Status Species Observations - Finegayan and AAFB
Cantonment/Housing Alternative E

Table 4.5.8-1. Distribution of Special-Status Species at Finegayan and AAFB under Alternative E

Name	*Status**		*Habitat*	*Known to Occur†*	*Comments†*
	ESA[d]	*Guam[j]*			
Mammals					
Mariana fruit bat[a, c, m, t, u, v, bb]	T	E	Limestone forest, coastal forest, and coconut plantations.	Fin: Yes	Although observed within the adjacent HMU, last observations at Finegayan were in 2008; no known colonial roost sites; recovery habitat present.
				AAFB: Yes	Few individuals occur throughout AAFB; no known colonial roost sites; recovery habitat present.
Birds					
Mariana swiftlet[a, m]	E	E	Limestone cliffs with caves for roosting & nesting; forages over forest and grasslands.	Fin: No	NR
				AAFB: No	NR; one nest/roost cave at Ritidian Point that was abandoned in late 1970s.
Mariana crow[w, bb]	E	E	All forests with a preference for native limestone forest.	Fin: No	Extirpated from Guam - last seen on Finegayan in the 1990s and on AAFB in 2012; recovery habitat present on Finegayan and AAFB.
				AAFB: No	
Guam rail[y, bb]	E	E	Secondary habitats, some use of savanna and limestone forests.	Fin: No AAFB: No	Extirpated from the wild on Guam by 1985; recovery habitat present on Finegayan and AAFB.
Guam Micronesian kingfisher[x, bb]	E	E	Forest and scrub with a preference for native limestone forest.	Fin: No AAFB: No	Extirpated from the wild on Guam by 1988; recovery habitat present on Finegayan and AAFB.
Micronesian starling[a, m, aa]	-	E	All habitats but higher density in forests.	Fin: Yes	Infrequent observations near the main gate of Finegayan.
				AAFB: Yes	Present in the AAFB family housing area and occasionally throughout AAFB.
White-throated ground dove[m, n]	-	E	Prefers native limestone and ravine forests.	Fin: No	NR
				AAFB: N	Rare observations within MSA and southeastern corner of AAFB.
Reptiles					
Moth skink[j, k, l, m]	-	E	Forest areas with large tree trunks.	Fin: Y	Detected in 2008 and 2011 in northeastern corner; reported in the early 1990s at Haputo Beach area.
				AAFB: Yes	Reported in 2009 at one location in proposed utilities area.
Pacific slender-toed gecko[j, k, l, m]	-	E	Forest edge.	Fin: Yes	Observed in 2009 in northeastern area.
				AAFB: No	Observed in the HMU.
Invertebrates					
Mariana eight-spot butterfly[k, h, m, o, s]	PE	-	Intact limestone forest with host species.	Fin: No	Host plants, eggs and larvae in Haputo ERA.
				AAFB: No	Host plants, eggs and larvae in Tarague Basin.
Mariana wandering butterfly[o, z]	PE	-	Larvae feed on one known host plant species found in native limestone forest habitat.	Fin: No AAFB: No	Has not been seen on Guam since 1979 and considered extirpated; single remaining population occurs on Rota, CNMI; host plants observed within impacted areas of Finegayan and AAFB.
Guam tree snail[a, e, i, o]	PE	E	Cool shaded forested areas with high humidity.	Fin: No	Reported in 1989, 2007, and 2013 at Haputo ERA.
				AAFB: No	NR during 2013 surveys.

Table 4.5.8-1. Distribution of Special-Status Species at Finegayan and AAFB under Alternative E

Name	*Status**		*Habitat*	*Known to Occur†*	*Comments†*
	ESA[d]	*Guam[j]*			
Humped tree snail[a, f, i, m, o]	PE	E	Cool shaded forested areas with high humidity.	Fin: No	Reported in 1989, 2007, and 2013 at Haputo ERA.
				AAFB: No	NR during 2013 surveys.
Fragile tree snail[a, g, i, m, o]	PE	E	Cool shaded forested areas with high humidity.	Fin: No	Reported in 1989, 2007, and 2013 at Haputo ERA.
Plants					
Serianthes tree[a, c, m, r, s, bb]	E	E	Limestone and ravine forests.	Fin: No	NR during 2010 and 2012 surveys; recovery habitat present.
				AAFB: No	NR during 2010 and 2012 surveys; recovery habitat present; individual trees only occur at AAFB at NWF and Tarague Basin.
Heritiera tree[a, b, m, s]	PE	E	Limestone cliffs and plateaus.	Fin: No	NR during 2010 and 2012 surveys.
				AAFB: No	NR during 2010 and 2012 surveys.
Tabernaemontana rotensis[l, m, q, s]	PT	SOGCN	Limestone forest.	Fin: No	NR during 2010 and 2012 surveys.
				AAFB: Yes	Individuals observed within or in vicinity of proposed utility line corridors.
Cycas micronesica[k, l, m, s]	PE	SOGCN	Limestone forest, ravine forest, and savanna summits.	Fin: No	NR during 2010 and 2012 surveys.
Dendrobium guamense[cc]	PE	-	Lowland/limestone forests.	Fin: Yes AAFB: No	One occurrence within northeastern area of Finegayan.
Tuberolabium guamense[cc]	PE	-	Lowland/limestone forests.	Fin: Yes AAFB: No	One occurrence within northeastern area of Finegayan.

Legend: - = not listed, E = endangered, NR = not reported within impacted areas, PE = proposed endangered, PT = proposed threatened, T = threatened. †Occurrence within Finegayan (Fin) or AAFB cantonment/family housing or utility impacted areas.

Sources: [a]Wiles *et al.* 1995; [b]GDAWR 2006; [c]USFWS 2010a; [d] USFWS 2011; [e] USFWS 2012a; [f] USFWS 2012b; [g] USFWS 2012c; [h] USFWS 2012d; [i]Smith *et al.* 2008; [j]GovGuam 2009; [k]NAVFAC Pacific 2010, [l]NAVFAC Pacific 2010; [m]JRM 2013; [n]NAVFAC Marianas 2013b; [o]UoG 2014; [p]Grimm and Farley 2008; [q]UoG 2007; [r]USFWS 1994; [s]NAVFAC Pacific 2013a, 2013b; [t]AAFB 2008b; [u]JRM *et al.* 2012a; [v]JRM *et al.* 2012b; [w]USFWS 2005; [x]USFWS 2008; [y]USFWS 2009b, BirdLife International 2013; [z]USFWS 2012e; [aa]Personal communication from J. Farley, NAVFAC Marianas, to R. Spaulding, Cardno TEC, regarding Micronesian starling observations at NCTS Finegayan during December 2010 Christmas Bird Count, 26 February 2014; [bb]USFWS 2010b; [cc]USFWS 2014a, 2014b.

4.5.8.2 Environmental Consequences

Construction

Vegetation. The vegetation communities that would be impacted during proposed facility and infrastructure construction activities under Alternative E are shown within the outlined impact footprint in Figure 4.5.8-1 for the proposed Finegayan cantonment area and Figure 4.5.8-2 for the proposed AAFB housing and utility areas. Under Alternative E, approximately 2 acres (0.8 ha) of primary limestone forest and 778 acres (315 ha) of secondary limestone forest would be removed during proposed construction activities (Table 4.5.8-2). Approximately 132 acres (54 ha) of other plant communities, primarily herbaceous scrub, and 1,037 acres (420 ha) of developed areas would also be impacted.

Native limestone forest, both primary and secondary, has been significantly reduced on Guam due to past and ongoing actions including extensive disturbance during and after WWII, widespread planting of non-native species; and impacts from non-native ungulates; development; fire; and deforestation. As stated in Section 3.8.1.1, limestone forests provide important since they retain the functional ecological components of native forest that provide habitat for the majority of Guam's native species, including ESA-listed, ESA-proposed, and Guam-listed species and Guam SOGCN, as well as maintaining water

quality and reducing fire risk. Non-native forest communities (e.g., tangantangan, *Vitex*) significantly alter the forest structure, composition, and resilience to other disturbance processes and do not provide the conditions suitable for native flora and fauna species to persist (Morton *et al*. 2000; GDAWR 2006; Guam Department of Agriculture 2010; JRM 2013).

Table 4.5.8-2. Direct Construction-Related Impacts to Vegetation Communities with Implementation of Cantonment/Family Housing Alternative E (acres [ha])

Project Component	***Vegetation Community (acres [ha])***						
	PLF	***SLF***	***HS***	***TT***	***CP***	***Dev***	***Total***
Finegayan cantonment	0.4 (0.2)	687.6 (278.3)	114.0 (46.1)	1.0 (0.4)	0	418.3 (169.3)	**1,221.3 (494.3)**
AAFB family housing	<0.1 (<0.1)	12.6 (5.1)	0.3 (0.1)	0	0	488.8 (197.8)	**501.8 (203.1)**
Utility corridor specific to Alternative E	<0.1 (<0.1)	20.8 (8.4)	2.5 (1.0)	0	<0.1 (<0.1)	24.8 (10.0)	**48.1 (19.5)**
Utility corridors and water well areas common to Alternatives A-E	1.5 (0.6)	56.6 (22.9)	9.6 (3.9)	4.5 (1.8)	0	77.6 (31.4)	**149.8 (60.6)**
High School/Middle School Expansions	0	0	0	0.3 (0.1)	0	27.7 (11.2)	**28.0 (11.3)**
Total	**1.9 (0.8)**	**777.6 (314.7)**	**126.4 (51.2)**	**5.8 (2.3)**	**<0.1 (<0.1)**	**1,037.2 (419.7)**	**1,949.0 (788.7)**

Legend: PLF = primary limestone forest; SLF = secondary limestone forest; HS = herbaceous scrub; TT = tangantangan; CP = coconut plantation; Dev = developed.

Of the 18,538 acres (7,502 ha) of primary and secondary limestone forest found on Guam, approximately 13,110 acres (5,305 ha) (or 71%) are found on federal lands, primarily within AAFB, Finegayan and the NAVMAG (USFS 2006). Under Alternative E, a total of approximately 2 acres (1 ha) of primary limestone forest and 778 acres (315 ha) of secondary limestone forest would be removed, primarily associated with the cantonment housing component (see Table 4.5.8-2). Therefore, given the importance of limestone forest habitat for native species and the continuing loss of native limestone forest across Guam, the conversion of 780 acres (316 ha) of limestone forest to developed area would be a significant but mitigable impact to the regional vegetation community and its function.

The following BMPs and potential mitigation measures may be implemented to avoid, reduce, and mitigate potential direct, long-term impacts of proposed construction activities on vegetation communities with implementation of Alternative E. Final mitigation measures will be identified in the ROD after resource agency consultations are completed.

Best Management Practices

- *HACCP Plan*. See Section 4.1.8.2 under Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of HACCP planning.
- *Biosecurity Outreach and Education*. See Section 4.1.8.2 under Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of biosecurity outreach and education.
- *Contractor Education Program*. See Section 4.1.8.2 under Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of the contractor education program.
- *Onsite Vegetation Waste Management Procedures.* See Section 4.1.8.2 under Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of the vegetation waste management procedures.
- *DON Guam Landscaping Guidelines*. See Section 4.1.8.2 under Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of landscaping guidelines.

- *Contractor Plans and Specifications*. All construction would occur within the limits of construction shown in the project figures.

Potential Mitigation Measures

To mitigate for significant impacts to limestone forest, the DON proposes to implement forest enhancement on a minimum of 780 acres (316 ha) of limestone forest. Forest enhancement would include but is not limited to the following actions:

- Ungulate management consisting of exclusion fencing and active control (i.e. trapping, snaring, shooting) with the goal of eradication within the fenced areas.
- Non-native, invasive vegetation removal.
- Propagation, planting, and establishment of native species that are characteristic of native limestone forest habitats (e.g., *A. mariannensis, G. mariannae, F. prolixa, M. citrifolia, W. elliptica*).

The degradation and loss of primary limestone and other forest habitats resulting from ungulate damage and invasion by alien plant species has substantially diminished the extent of habitat for native species in the Mariana archipelago. The anticipated benefit of implementing these mitigation measures is improved habitat quality for native flora and fauna, including special-status species. Forest enhancement would also support natural regeneration and seed propagation, reduce erosion, and increase water retention (i.e., reduces fire risk).

Terrestrial Conservation Areas. All cantonment components would be constructed on the upper plateau area of Finegayan. Construction personnel are issued base passes for official business only within proposed construction areas; these restrictions are specified in construction contracts. Use of Haputo ERA is not expected to increase as a result of construction activities under Alternative E, therefore there would be no impact associated with construction personnel. In addition, locating the proposed housing component of the proposed action at AAFB and not at Finegayan as is proposed under Alternatives A and B, would further reduce potential impacts on the Haputo ERA. The Haputo ERA would not be directly impacted and would continue to serve as a migration corridor for species moving or dispersing from AAFB and Finegayan to suitable habitat further south or from these areas to the north.

The only terrestrial conservation area within the impacted areas of Alternative E is Overlay Refuge (see Figure 4.5.8-3). Overlay Refuge lands were established for the purpose of conserving and protecting ESA-listed species and other native flora and fauna, maintaining native ecosystems, and conserving native biological diversity, recognizing that the primary purpose of lands within the Overlay Refuge is to support the national defense missions of the Navy and Air Force.

Under Alternative E, approximately 1,065 acres (431 ha) of Overlay Refuge lands (Table 4.5.8-3), or 4.9% of the total Overlay Refuge lands on Guam, would be directly impacted. This area overlaps with the vegetation communities discussed above. The majority of the impacted Overlay Refuge lands are associated with the cantonment component within Finegayan and is comprised primarily of secondary limestone forest (Table 4.5.8-3 and Figure 4.5.8-3). Therefore, because proposed construction activities would convert 1,065 acres (431 ha) of Overlay Refuge lands to developed areas, this would be a significant loss to the conservation function of these lands and implementation of Alternative E would result in significant but mitigable impacts to terrestrial conservation areas.

Table 4.5.8-3. Direct Construction-Related Impacts to Overlay Refuge with Implementation of Cantonment/Family Housing Alternative E

Project Component	*Overlay Refuge (acres [ha])*						
	PLF	*SLF*	*HS*	*TT*	*CP*	*Dev*	*Total*
Finegayan cantonment	0.4 (0.2)	633.2 (256.2)	110.1 (44.6)	1.0 (0.4)	0	163.8 (66.3)	**908.5 (367.7)**
AAFB housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Utility corridor specific to Alternative E	<0.1 (<0.1)	12.0 (4.9)	<0.1 (<0.1)	0	<0.1 (<0.1)	4.0 (1.6)	**16.2 (6.6)**
Utility corridors and water well areas common to Alternatives A-E	1.5 (0.6)	47.1 (19.1)	9.6 (<0.1)	4.5 (1.8)	0	77.4 (31.3)	**140.1 (56.7)**
Total Overlay Refuge Impacted	**1.9 (0.8)**	**692.3 (280.2)**	**119.7 (48.4)**	**5.5 (2.2)**	**<0.1 (<0.1)**	**245.2 (99.2)**	**1,064.6 (430.8)**

Legend: PLF = primary limestone forest; SLF = secondary limestone forest; HS = herbaceous scrub; TT = tangantangan; CF = *Casuarina* forest; CP = coconut plantation; Dev = developed.

The following BMPs and potential mitigation measures may be implemented to avoid, reduce, and mitigate potential direct, long-term impacts of proposed construction activities on terrestrial conservation areas with implementation of Alternative E. Final mitigation measures will be identified in the ROD after resource agency consultations are completed.

Best Management Practices

The same BMPs discussed previously under *Vegetation* would be implemented for terrestrial conservation areas.

Potential Mitigation Measures

To mitigate for significant impacts to terrestrial conservation areas, the DON would submit a proposal to CNO Energy and Environmental Readiness Division to designate an ERA on the NAVMAG to conserve native limestone forest in southern Guam which provides habitat for special-status species. The DON has defined an ERA as a physical area or biological unit in which current natural conditions are maintained insofar as possible. These conditions are ordinarily achieved by allowing natural, physical, and biological processes to prevail without human intervention. However, under unusual circumstances, deliberate manipulation (e.g., removal or control of invasive species) may be utilized to maintain the unique feature that the ERA was established to protect (NAVFAC 1996). The proposed NAVMAG ERA would encompass approximately 553 acres (234 ha). Although the proposed NAVMAG ERA is currently part of the Overlay Refuge, implementation of these potential mitigation measures would provide an increased level of protection by further ensuring this area is maintained in natural and near natural conditions and to have available such areas for research and scientific manipulation (NAVFAC 1996; NAVFAC Marianas 2010).

In addition, the DON proposes to submit a proposal to CNO Energy and Environmental Readiness Division to expand the existing Orote ERA by approximately 32 acres (13 ha) of terrestrial habitat. The Final Orote ERA Expansion proposal was completed FY 2013 and will be submitted for approval in 2014.

Wildlife - Native Species. No additional impacts to native wildlife species from construction of the cantonment area at Finegayan beyond those described for Alternative A would occur under Alternative E. Impacts to native wildlife species for construction of the family housing components at AAFB would be as described for Alternative C. Implementation of Alternative E would not have a significant adverse effect on a population of any migratory bird species or other native wildlife species. Non-listed native

reptiles are abundant throughout Guam and impacts to vegetation communities under Alternative E would result in less than significant impacts to non-listed native reptile populations. Therefore, as presented above, long-term, direct impacts to populations of native wildlife species would not result because these species are abundant in surrounding areas and could repopulate portions of suitable habitat within the affected area after construction. Therefore, direct impacts to native wildlife would be less than significant with implementation of proposed construction activities associated with Alternative E.

Proposed construction activities and associated movement of materials onto and off of Guam could increase the potential for the spread of existing or introduction of new non-native invasive species. To prevent the inadvertent spread of non-native species on Guam or to other locations off of Guam, the DON would implement standard biosecurity measures (e.g., HACCP, brown treesnake interdiction measures, coconut rhinoceros beetle vegetation management procedures, outreach/education, and monitoring to evaluate effectiveness of HACCP) into construction protocols, procedures, and activities.

The following BMPs would be implemented to avoid and minimize potential direct, long-term impacts of proposed construction activities on native wildlife with implementation of Alternative E.

Best Management Practices

- *HACCP Plan*. See Section 4.1.8.2 under Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of HACCP planning.
- *Biosecurity Outreach and Education*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of biosecurity outreach and education.
- *Contractor Education Program*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of the contractor education program.
- *Brown Treesnake Interdiction*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Wildlife - Native Species* for a detailed description of the brown treesnake interdiction program.

With implementation of these BMPs, including development of HACCP plans and ongoing implementation of standard DON biosecurity protocols regarding detection and management of non-native species (e.g., coconut rhinoceros beetle), the potential for the introduction of new or spread of existing non-native species on Guam is substantially reduced. Therefore, there would be less than significant impacts to native wildlife species related to the potential introduction and establishment of non-native species with implementation of proposed construction activities associated with Alternative E.

Damage of forested areas, particularly primary and secondary limestone forests, by non-native ungulates (i.e., deer and pigs) is a serious concern on Guam. Under Alternative E, removal of large amounts of secondary limestone forest currently used by ungulates would displace and concentrate ungulates into adjacent areas, resulting in even higher densities and potentially greater habitat damage. Potential impacts from changes in ungulate densities from construction projects within the same or similar habitat areas as proposed in this SEIS were addressed in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 10: Terrestrial Biological Resources, Section 10.2.2.1: North, page 10-115).

The implementation of the potential mitigation measures under the *Vegetation* section above would also benefit native wildlife species. In particular, the objectives of ungulate management, control/suppression of invasive plants, and outplanting of native species proposed under the forest enhancement mitigation measures.

Special-Status Species: Federal ESA-Listed and Proposed Species

MARIANA FRUIT BAT. Approximately 719 acres (291 ha) of Mariana fruit bat recovery habitat would be removed due to proposed construction activities at Finegayan and AAFB under Alternative E (Table 4.5.8-4). This area is included in the impacts to vegetation and Overlay Refuge lands discussed above. See Section 3.8.3.2 for a discussion of recovery habitat and its use as a criterion for assessing impacts to ESA-listed species.

Table 4.5.8-4. Summary of Permanent Construction-Related Impacts to Mariana Fruit Bat Recovery Habitat with Implementation of Cantonment/Family Housing Alternative E

Project Component	*Recovery Habitat (acres [ha])*
Finegayan cantonment	650.4 (263.2)
AAFB housing	8.2 (3.3)
Utility corridor specific to Alternative E	12.6 (5.1)
Utility corridors and water well areas common to Alternatives A-E	47.3 (19.1)
Total Recovery Habitat Impacted	**718.5 (290.8)**

Additional potential direct temporary impacts to the Mariana fruit bat from construction activities are based on the distances from those activities that are likely to cause disturbance to this species (e.g., noise, human activity, lighting). The evaluation of fruit bat disturbance is based on the approach used by USFWS in previous ESA section 7 formal consultations and associated BOs (e.g., USFWS 2006b, 2010). These distances are: roosting habitat within 492 feet (150 m) and foraging habitat within 328 feet (100 m) from the activity (Wiles, personal communication 2006 and Janeke, personal communication 2006, respectively, as cited in USFWS 2006b).

The Mariana fruit bat is currently limited to the few areas on Guam away from human activities and with suitable habitat, primarily on federal lands on NAVMAG and AAFB (JRM *et al.* 2012a, 2012b; JRM 2013; A. Brooke, NAVFAC Marianas, personal communication). There are no historical fruit bat roost sites at Finegayan and there have been only two observations of fruit bats on or adjacent to Finegayan since the 1990s (Wiles *et al.* 1995; Brooke 2008). However, there is recovery habitat within the Alternative E impacted areas. Although it appears that fruit bats are frequently observed at AAFB north of the proposed Alternative E impacted area (see Figure 4.5.8-5), the clusters of fruit bat detections are an artifact of the number of station count surveys conducted in that particular location. No more than two fruit bats have been observed in flight during each detection during recent surveys at AAFB (JRM *et al.* 2012b, 2012c, 2012d).

Illegal hunting, loss and degradation of native forest, predation by the brown treesnake, and the increased extirpation risk owing to the high vulnerability of very small populations continue to limit the potential recovery of the species on Guam (USFWS 2010; JRM 2013). Based on the equilibrium/carrying capacity of snakes on Guam (Rodda and Savidge 2007), implementation of the proposed action is not expected to increase the likelihood of predation by the brown treesnake on Mariana fruit bats.

Although the loss of 719 acres (291 ha) of fruit bat recovery habitat on Guam would not preclude the recovery or survival of the fruit bat, it would reduce the total number of bats that the island can support. Given this loss of recovery habitat and the critically low numbers of bats on Guam, there would be significant but mitigable impacts to the Mariana fruit bat.

The following BMPs and potential mitigation measures may be implemented to avoid, reduce, and mitigate potential direct long-term impacts of proposed construction activities on Mariana fruit bats with

implementation of Alternative E. Final mitigation measures will be identified in the ROD after resource agency consultations are completed.

Best Management Practices

- *HACCP Plan*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of HACCP planning.
- *Biosecurity Outreach and Education*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of biosecurity outreach and education.
- *Contractor Education Program*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of the contractor education program.
- *Pre-Construction Surveys*. Surveys would be completed within suitable fruit bat habitat 1 week prior to onset of construction activities following the USFWS-approved JRM protocol. If a fruit bat is present within 492 feet (150 m) of the project site, the work must be postponed until the bat has left the area.
- *Lighting Installation*. Lighting would be designed to meet minimum safety and AT/FP requirements. Hooded lights would be used to the maximum extent practicable at all new roads and facilities adjacent to fruit bat habitat. Illumination of forest would be kept to an absolute minimum.

Potential Mitigation Measures

The same potential mitigation measures discussed previously under *Vegetation* (i.e., forest enhancement of 780 acres [316 ha] of limestone forest) would be applicable for the Mariana fruit bat and its recovery habitat. The anticipated benefit of implementing these mitigation measures is improved habitat quality for native flora and fauna, including the Mariana fruit bat. Forest enhancement would also support natural regeneration and seed propagation, reduce erosion, and increase water retention (i.e., reduces fire risk).

MARIANA CROW. The Mariana crow is extirpated and no longer present on Guam, due primarily to predation by the brown treesnake. The USFWS, however, has advised the DON that it is reasonably certain that the effects of the proposed action are likely to persist during the lifespan of the proposed action and overlap the period when reintroduction of the crow is reasonably certain to occur and it is likely to be exposed to the effects of the action. There are currently neither projected dates for re-introduction of the crow, nor successful suppression of the brown treesnake to a level which would support re-introduction. Until the crow is successfully re-introduced and then has the potential to be exposed to construction activities under Alternative E, impacts to the crow would be limited to recovery prospects. If crows are reintroduced and exposed to construction activities under Alternative E, they may be disturbed (DON 2014).

Although the crow no longer occurs on Guam, approximately 719 acres (291 ha) of crow recovery habitat would be removed due to proposed construction activities at Finegayan and AAFB under Alternative E (Table 4.5.8-5). This area is included in the impacts to vegetation and Overlay Refuge lands discussed above. See Section 3.8.3.2 for a discussion of recovery habitat and its use as a criterion for assessing impacts to ESA-listed species.

Table 4.5.8-5. Summary of Permanent Construction-Related Impacts to Mariana Crow Recovery Habitat with Implementation of Cantonment/Family Housing Alternative E

Project Component	*Recovery Habitat (acres [ha])*
Finegayan cantonment	650.4 (263.2)
AAFB housing	8.2 (3.3)
Utility corridor specific to Alternative E	12.6 (5.1)
Utility corridors and water well areas common to Alternatives A-E	47.3 (19.1)
Total Recovery Habitat Impacted	**718.5 (290.8)**

Although this loss of recovery habitat on Guam would not preclude the recovery of the crow should it be reintroduced to Guam in the future, it would reduce the total number of crows that the island can support. If and when the crow is reintroduced to Guam, the best available information indicates project-related noise would not further reduce the amount of recovery habitat suitable for this species' breeding, feeding and sheltering (USFWS 2010). Given this loss of recovery habitat, there would be significant but mitigable impacts to the recovery of the Mariana crow.

The following BMPs and potential mitigation measures may be implemented to avoid, reduce, and mitigate potential direct long-term impacts of proposed construction activities on the recovery of the Mariana crow with implementation of Alternative E. Final mitigation measures will be identified in the ROD after resource agency consultations are completed.

Best Management Practices

- *HACCP Plan*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of HACCP planning.
- *Biosecurity Outreach and Education*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of biosecurity outreach and education.
- *Contractor Education Program*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of the contractor education program.
- *Brown Treesnake Interdiction*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Wildlife - Native Species* for a detailed description of the brown treesnake interdiction program.

Potential Mitigation Measures

- *Brown Treesnake Suppression or Eradication*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Special-Status Species*, MARIANA CROW for a detailed description of the brown treesnake suppression or eradication program.
- The same potential mitigation measures discussed above under Vegetation (i.e., forest enhancement of 780 acres [316 ha] of limestone forest) would be applicable for the Mariana crow and its recovery habitat. In particular, the objectives of ungulate management, control/suppression of invasive plants, and outplanting of native species proposed under the forest enhancement mitigation measures. Forest enhancement would also support natural regeneration and seed propagation, reduce erosion, and increase water retention (i.e., reduces fire risk). The anticipated benefit of implementing these mitigation measures is improved habitat quality for native flora and fauna, including the Mariana crow, should it be reintroduced to Guam in the future.

GUAM RAIL. The Guam rail is extirpated and no longer present on Guam, due primarily to predation by the brown treesnake. The USFWS, however, has advised the DON that it is reasonably certain that the effects of the proposed action are likely to persist during the lifespan of the proposed action and overlap the period when reintroduction of the rail is reasonably certain to occur and it is likely to be exposed to

the effects of the action. There are currently neither projected dates for re-introduction of the rail, nor successful suppression of the brown treesnake to a level which would support re-introduction. Until the rail is successfully re-introduced and then has the potential to be exposed to construction activities under Alternative E, impacts to the rail would be limited to recovery prospects. If rails are reintroduced and exposed to construction activities under Alternative E, they may be disturbed (DON 2014).

Although the rail no longer occurs on Guam, approximately 507 acres (205 ha) of rail recovery habitat would be removed due to proposed construction activities at Finegayan and AAFB under Alternative E (Table 4.5.8-6). This area is included in the impacts to vegetation and Overlay Refuge lands discussed above. See Section 3.8.3.2 for a discussion of recovery habitat and its use as a criterion for assessing impacts to ESA-listed species.

Table 4.5.8-6. Summary of Permanent Construction-Related Impacts to Guam Rail Recovery Habitat with Implementation of Cantonment/Family Housing Alternative E

Project Component	***Recovery Habitat (acres [ha])***
Finegayan cantonment	408.8 (165.4)
AAFB housing	39.7 (16.1)
Utility corridor specific to Alternative E	17.1 (6.9)
Utility corridors and water well areas common to Alternatives A-E	41.5 (16.8)
Total Recovery Habitat Impacted	**507.1 (205.2)**

Although this loss of recovery habitat on Guam would not preclude the recovery of the rail should it be reintroduced to Guam in the future, it would reduce the total number of rails that the island can support. Given this loss of recovery habitat, there would be significant but mitigable impacts to the recovery of the Guam rail.

The following BMPs and potential mitigation measures may be implemented to avoid, reduce, and mitigate potential direct and indirect long-term impacts of proposed construction activities on the recovery of the Guam rail with implementation of Alternative E. Final mitigation measures will be identified in the ROD after resource agency consultations are completed.

Best Management Practices

- *HACCP Plan*. See Section 4.1.8.2 under Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of HACCP planning.
- *Biosecurity Outreach and Education*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of biosecurity outreach and education.
- *Contractor Education Program*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of the contractor education program.

Potential Mitigation Measures

- *Brown Treesnake Suppression or Eradication*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Special-Status Species*, MARIANA CROW for a detailed description of the brown treesnake suppression or eradication program.
- The same potential mitigation measures discussed above under *Vegetation* (i.e., forest enhancement of 780 acres [316 ha] of limestone forest) would be applicable for the Guam rail and its recovery habitat. In particular, the objectives of ungulate management, control/suppression of invasive plants, and outplanting of native species proposed under the forest enhancement mitigation measures. Forest enhancement would also support natural regeneration and seed propagation, reduce erosion, and increase water retention (i.e., reduces fire risk). The anticipated

benefit of implementing these mitigation measures is improved habitat quality for native flora and fauna, including the Guam rail, should it be reintroduced to Guam in the future.

GUAM MICRONESIAN KINGFISHER. The kingfisher is extirpated and no longer present on Guam, due primarily to predation by the brown treesnake. The USFWS, however, has advised the DON that it is reasonably certain that the effects of the proposed action are likely to persist during the lifespan of the proposed action and overlap the period when reintroduction of the kingfisher is reasonably certain to occur and it is likely to be exposed to the effects of the action. There are currently neither projected dates for re-introduction of the kingfisher, nor successful suppression of the brown treesnake to a level which would support re-introduction. Until the kingfisher is successfully re-introduced and then has the potential to be exposed to construction activities under Alternative E, impacts to the kingfisher would be limited to recovery prospects. If kingfishers are reintroduced and exposed to construction activities under Alternative E, they may be disturbed (DON 2014).

Although the kingfisher no longer occurs on Guam, approximately 719 acres (291 ha) of kingfisher recovery habitat would be removed due to proposed construction activities at Finegayan and AAFB under Alternative E (Table 4.5.8-7). This area is included in the impacts to vegetation and Overlay Refuge lands discussed above. See Section 3.8.3.2 for a discussion of recovery habitat and its use as a criterion for assessing impacts to ESA-listed species.

Table 4.5.8-7. Summary of Permanent Construction-Related Impacts to Guam Micronesian Kingfisher Recovery Habitat with Implementation of Cantonment/Family Housing Alternative E

Project Component	*Recovery Habitat (acres [ha])*
Finegayan cantonment	650.4 (263.2)
AAFB housing	8.2 (3.3)
Utility corridor specific to Alternative E	12.6 (5.1)
Utility corridors and water well areas common to Alternatives A-E	47.3 (19.1)
Total Recovery Habitat Impacted	**718.5 (290.8)**

Proposed construction activities would result in the loss of 795 acres (322 ha) of kingfisher recovery habitat on Guam. Although this loss of recovery habitat on Guam would not preclude the recovery of the kingfisher should it be reintroduced to Guam in the future, it would reduce the total number of kingfishers that the island can support. Given this loss of recovery habitat, there would be significant but mitigable impacts to the recovery of the Guam Micronesian kingfisher.

The following BMPs and potential mitigation measures may be implemented to avoid, minimize, and mitigate potential direct and indirect long-term impacts of proposed construction activities on the recovery of the Guam Micronesian kingfisher with implementation of Alternative E. Final mitigation measures will be identified in the ROD after resource agency consultations are completed.

Best Management Practices

- *HACCP Plan*. See Section 4.1.8.2 under Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of HACCP planning.
- *Biosecurity Outreach and Education*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of biosecurity outreach and education.
- *Contractor Education Program*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of the contractor education program.

Potential Mitigation Measures

- *Brown Treesnake Suppression or Eradication*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Special-Status Species*, MARIANA CROW for a detailed description of the brown treesnake suppression or eradication program.
- The same potential mitigation measures discussed above under *Vegetation* (i.e., forest enhancement of 780 acres [316 ha] of limestone forest) would be applicable for the kingfisher and its recovery habitat. In particular, the objectives of ungulate management, rodent control, control/suppression of invasive plants, and outplanting of native species proposed under the forest enhancement mitigation measures. Forest enhancement would also support natural regeneration and seed propagation, reduce erosion, and increase water retention (i.e., reduces fire risk). The anticipated benefit of implementing these mitigation measures is improved habitat quality for native flora and fauna, including the Guam Micronesian kingfisher, should it be reintroduced to Guam in the future.

As part of the ESA section 7 consultation process, the DON and the USFWS entered into a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) which would, if the preferred alternative is chosen, facilitate kingfisher conservation goals. In the MOA, the DON agreed to designate approximately 5,234 acres (2,118 ha) under the custody and control of the DoD in northern Guam to a status that will provide durable habitat protection needed to support native habitat restoration and land management for the survival and recovery of the kingfisher. Consistent with the JRM INRMP developed in accordance with Section 101 of the Sikes Act, the DON agreed to actively restore native habitat and manage, in collaboration with the USFWS, the 5,234 acres (2,118 ha) consistent with the DoD's obligations under ESA section 7(a) and the Sikes Act to benefit the survival and recovery of the kingfisher. The DON would work cooperatively with the USFWS to identify, develop and implement specific management activities and projects on these 5,234 acres (2,118 ha) to support the reintroduction and recovery of the kingfisher.

These 5,234 acres (2,118 ha) have been identified by the USFWS as habitat for the kingfisher and needed to offset impacts of the proposed action. The DON and USFWS recognize that the designation of the 5,234 acres (2,118 ha) may also provide a conservation benefit to other ESA-listed species with similar habitat requirements (e.g., Mariana crow, Mariana fruit bat).

SEA TURTLES. The green and hawksbill sea turtles potentially nest along the Haputo ERA beach and along Tarague Beach to the west and north of the project areas, respectively (Figures 4.5.8-4 and 4.5.8-5). All cantonment and housing components would be constructed on the upper plateau area of Finegayan and AAFB and would not occur in the vicinity of any potential sea turtle nesting beaches. Construction personnel are issued base passes for official business only within proposed construction areas; these restrictions are specified in construction contracts. Use of Haputo ERA and Tarague Beach are not expected to increase as a result of construction activities; therefore, there would be no impacts from construction personnel to sea turtles that may occur on the Haputo ERA and Tarague Beach.

To avoid and minimize any potential impacts to nesting sea turtles from proposed facility lighting associated with the construction of the cantonment at Finegayan and family housing areas at AAFB, hooded lights would be used to the maximum extent practicable at all new roads and facilities near coastline areas. Illumination of coastline areas would be kept to an absolute minimum. The implementation of the potential mitigation measures described above under *Vegetation* (i.e., forest enhancement of 780 acres [316 ha] of limestone forest) would also benefit the survival of sea turtles. In particular, the objectives of ungulate management, control/suppression of invasive plants, outplanting of native species, and rodent control. Therefore, there would be no impacts to potential nesting sea turtles

within the Haputo ERA or Tarague Beach with implementation of the proposed construction activities associated with Alternative E.

TREE SNAILS. The three proposed endangered species of tree snails only occur within the Haputo ERA at Finegayan. All cantonment components would be constructed on the upper plateau area of Finegayan and would not occur in the Haputo ERA. Construction personnel are issued base passes for official business only within proposed construction areas; these restrictions are specified in construction contracts. Use of Haputo ERA is not expected to increase as a result of construction activities; therefore, there would be no impacts from construction personnel to tree snails that occur within the Haputo ERA. Therefore, there would be no impacts to tree snails occurring within the Haputo ERA with implementation of the proposed construction activities associated with Alternative E.

The implementation of the potential forest enhancement mitigation measures described above for the Mariana crow would also benefit the survival of tree snails. In particular, the objectives of ungulate management, rodent control, control/suppression of invasive plants, and outplanting of native species.

MARIANA EIGHT-SPOT BUTTERFLY. The Mariana eight-spot butterfly or its two known host plant species have not been reported within the proposed project areas at Finegayan and AAFB. However, given the proximity of the eight-spot butterfly area to Finegayan (see Figure 4.5.8-4) and the high mobility of the species, the species is likely to occur within the larger Finegayan and AAFB areas.

Some species of tropical butterflies have well-developed ears on their wings and can detect sounds at the same frequencies that humans can hear. It is hypothesized that the butterflies are listening to the flight sounds or foraging calls of predatory birds (Lane *et al.* 2008; Yack 2012). Given the low numbers of forest birds currently on Guam due to the brown treesnake, masking of the flight sounds or foraging calls of predatory birds due to noise from proposed construction activities would not make eight-spot butterflies more susceptible to predation.

With implementation of appropriate BMPs to avoid and minimize potential impacts to eight-spot butterflies (e.g., pre-construction butterfly and host plant surveys within the proposed construction footprint and salvage/relocation of host plants, larvae or eggs; see Section 2.8), there would be less than significant impacts to the Mariana eight-spot butterfly with implementation of proposed construction activities associated with Alternative E. In addition, implementation of the potential mitigation measures described above under *Vegetation* (i.e., forest enhancement of 780 acres [316 ha] of limestone forest) would also benefit the survival the eight-spot butterfly. In particular, the objectives of ungulate management, control/suppression of invasive plants, and outplanting of native species, including eight-spot butterfly host plants.

SERIANTHES TREE. Although individual *Serianthes* trees do not occur within the impacted areas of Alternative E, approximately 648 acres (262 ha) of *Serianthes* recovery habitat would be removed due to proposed construction activities at Finegayan and AAFB under Alternative E (Table 4.5.8-8). This area is included in the impacts to vegetation and Overlay Refuge lands discussed above. See Section 3.8.3.2 for a discussion of recovery habitat and its use as a criterion for assessing impacts to ESA-listed species.

Table 4.5.8-8. Summary of Permanent Construction-Related Impacts to *Serianthes* Recovery Habitat with Implementation of Cantonment/Family Housing Alternative E

Project Component	*Recovery Habitat (acres [ha])*
Finegayan cantonment	587.0 (237.6)
AAFB housing	10.8 (4.4)
Utility corridor specific to Alternative E	11.0 (4.4)
Utility corridors and water well areas common to Alternatives A-E	39.2 (15.9)
Total Recovery Habitat Impacted	**648.0 (262.2)**

Although this loss of recovery habitat would not preclude the recovery of *Serianthes* on Guam, given the loss of *Serianthes* recovery habitat, there would be significant but mitigable impacts to the recovery of *Serianthes* on Guam.

The following BMPs and potential mitigation measures may be implemented to avoid, minimize, and mitigate potential direct long-term impacts of proposed construction activities on the recovery of *Serianthes* with implementation of Alternative E. Final mitigation measures would be identified in the ROD after resource agency consultations are completed.

Best Management Practices

- *HACCP Plan*. See Section 4.1.8.2 under Construction, Vegetation for a detailed description of HACCP planning.
- *Biosecurity Outreach and Education*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of biosecurity outreach and education.
- *Contractor Education Program*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of the contractor education program.

Potential Mitigation Measures

The same potential mitigation measures discussed above under *Vegetation* (i.e., forest enhancement of 780 acres [316 ha] of limestone forest) would be applicable for *Serianthes* recovery habitat. In particular, the objectives of ungulate management, rodent control, control/suppression of invasive plants, and outplanting of native species proposed under the forest enhancement mitigation measures. Forest enhancement would also support natural regeneration and seed propagation, reduce erosion, and increase water retention (i.e., reduces fire risk). The anticipated benefit of implementing these mitigation measures is improved habitat quality for *Serianthes*. Forest enhancement would also support natural regeneration and seed propagation, reduce erosion, and increase water retention (i.e., reduces fire risk).

TABERNAEMONTANA ROTENSIS. Approximately four clusters of the SOGCN T. rotensis are located within the Alternative E impacted areas, primarily within or adjacent to the proposed utility corridors on AAFB (see Figure 4.5.8-2). Under Alternative E, all *T. rotensis* would be avoided to the maximum extent practicable during proposed construction activities. In addition, high-value (both biologically and culturally) plant species such as *T. rotensis* seedlings and saplings could be salvaged during construction activities and translocated to suitable habitat on AAFB (see Section 2.8). Therefore, with implementation of these BMPs (e.g., avoidance, or salvage and translocation), there would be less than significant impacts to *T. rotensis* with implementation of the proposed construction activities associated with Alternative E.

CYCAS MICRONESICA. There are no known *C. micronesica* within the proposed impacted areas associated with Alternative E. With implementation of appropriate BMPs to avoid and minimize potential impacts to cycads (e.g., pre-construction surveys within the proposed construction footprint and salvage/relocation of

plants), there would be less than significant impacts to *C. micronesica* with implementation of proposed construction activities associated with Alternative E.

DENDROBIUM GUAMENSE AND *TUBEROLABIUM GUAMENSE*. There is a known single occurrence of each species within the northeastern portion of Finegayan. Both species would be salvaged to the maximum extent practicable and translocated to suitable habitat (see Section 2.8). With the implementation of BMPs, such as potential translocation of *D. guamense* and *T. guamense* to suitable habitat, there would be less than significant impacts to both species with implementation of the construction activities associated with Alternative E. In addition, the implementation of the potential mitigation measures under the *Vegetation* section above would also benefit the survival of these orchid species. In particular ungulate management, control/suppression of invasive plants, and outplanting of native species proposed under the forest enhancement mitigation measures.

Special-Status Species: Guam-Listed and SOGCN

MICRONESIAN STARLING. The Micronesian starling is present in an existing housing area (see Figure 4.5.8-5) that would be redeveloped to accommodate the new housing area on AAFB. During proposed construction and demolition activities, some Micronesian starlings would relocate to other suitable areas on AAFB, particularly to the north and south of the proposed family housing area. To the maximum extent practicable, the mature palm trees that starlings use for nesting and roosting within the existing housing area would not be removed during the proposed construction activities. Construction and demolition would also occur in phases, thereby not impacting the entire starling population within the existing housing area at one time. After construction, starlings could return to the new cantonment/family housing area. It is also expected that the new cantonment/family housing area may potentially increase the area of suitable habitat on AAFB by increasing potential nesting habitat (i.e., man-made structures, palm trees, areas with brown treesnake control). Therefore, as the loss of a portion of existing Micronesian starling habitat on AAFB would be temporary and there would be an increase in starling habitat during and after construction, there would be less than significant impacts to the Micronesian starling with implementation of proposed construction activities associated with Alternative E.

WHITE-THROATED GROUND DOVE. Although considered extirpated from Guam since the 1980s, the white-throated ground dove has been observed on AAFB on rare occasions (JRM *et al.* 2012a, 2012b; NAVFAC Marianas 2013b). The primary cause of its extirpation and lack of reestablishment on Guam is due to predation by the brown treesnake (GDAWR 2006). It has not been reported in the proposed impacted areas associated with Alternative E, only in other areas on AAFB including the MSA and the southeastern corner of AAFB. Therefore, there would be no impacts to the white-throated ground dove with implementation of the construction activities associated with Alternative E.

MOTH SKINK AND PACIFIC SLENDER-TOED GECKO. The moth skink and Pacific slender-toed gecko were detected in northeastern corner of Finegayan and within a proposed utility corridor along the south-central area of AAFB within secondary limestone forest that would be directly impacted under Alternative E (see Figures 4.5.8-4 and 4.5.8-5). Construction activities associated with Alternative E would result in the loss of approximately 857 acres (347 ha) of occupied limestone forest habitat for both the skink and gecko. This loss of occupied limestone forest habitat for both the skink and gecko would be a significant but mitigable impact.

The following BMPs and potential mitigation measures may be implemented to avoid, minimize, and mitigate potential direct long-term impacts of proposed construction activities on the moth skink and

slender-toed gecko with implementation of Alternative E. Final mitigation measures will be identified in the ROD after resource agency consultations are completed.

Best Management Practices

- *HACCP Plan*. See Section 4.1.8.2 under Construction, Vegetation for a detailed description of HACCP planning.
- *Biosecurity Outreach and Education*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of biosecurity outreach and education.
- *Contractor Education Program*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of the contractor education program.
- *Brown Treesnake Interdiction*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Wildlife - Native Species* for a detailed description of the brown treesnake interdiction program.

Potential Mitigation Measures

The potential forest enhancement mitigation measures described above in the *Vegetation* section would also result in a conservation benefit to the moth skink and slender-toed gecko. The proposed brown treesnake research and suppression measures discussed above under the Mariana crow may also benefit the skink and gecko. See the potential mitigation discussions for the Mariana crow, Micronesian kingfisher, and the Guam rail for more information. No additional impacts to other Guam-listed species and SOGCN from construction beyond those previously described for Alternative A (see Section 4.1.8.2) would occur under Alternative E. Therefore, there would be less than significant impacts to Guam-listed species and SOGCN with implementation of proposed construction activities associated with Alternative E.

Operation

Operational impacts would only occur for the proposed cantonment at Finegayan and housing at AAFB. Operational requirements for the proposed utilities would require only periodic, limited maintenance activities along established utility corridors and impacts to biological resources would be less than significant. Consequently, only the potential operational impacts at the proposed Finegayan cantonment and AAFB housing area are evaluated below.

Vegetation. With implementation of BMPs and potential mitigation measures (see Section 2.8), including invasive species outreach and education, ongoing implementation of standard DON biosecurity protocols regarding detection and management of non-native species, and applicable elements of the SIP, the potential for the introduction of new or spread of existing non-native species on Guam during the operation of the cantonment and housing area under Alternative E is considered unlikely. Therefore, there would be less than significant impacts to vegetation with operation of the proposed cantonment at Finegayan and housing area at AAFB under Alternative E.

Terrestrial Conservation Areas. After construction of the cantonment and housing areas under Alternative E, approximately half of the remaining designated Overlay Refuge area on Finegayan would be developed, while the majority of remaining designated Overlay Refuge lands on AAFB would remain undeveloped. Therefore, operational activities of the cantonment under Alternative E are expected to result in less than significant impacts to the remaining Overlay Refuge lands on Finegayan and there would be no impact to Overlay Refuge lands with operation of the proposed housing area at AAFB.

All cantonment components would be located on the upper plateau area of Finegayan and not within the Haputo ERA. However, potential increased usage of the Haputo ERA by military and civilian personnel

associated with the proposed cantonment and housing facilities at Finegayan would result in significant but mitigable impacts to the Haputo ERA. The following potential mitigation measures may be implemented to mitigate potential direct, long-term impacts of proposed operational activities on the Haputo ERA with implementation of Alternative E.

Potential Mitigation Measures

The following measures may be implemented to mitigate potential direct, long-term impacts of proposed operational activities on the Haputo ERA with implementation of Alternative E.

- Fencing of the Haputo ERA access trail to control and manage access.
- Development and installation of informational and educational signage.
- Development of educational materials for military and civilian personnel on the sensitive biological resources within the Haputo ERA.
- Monitoring of visitor use.

An ERA is established to conserve and protect characteristic or outstanding botanical, ecological, geological, and scenic features or processes and where current natural conditions are maintained. These conditions are ordinarily achieved by allowing natural, physical, and biological processes to prevail without human intervention. Fencing to manage access would assist in maintaining the characteristics and integrity of the Haputo ERA and would prevent overuse and potential damage to terrestrial biological resources. These measures are consistent with the goals and objectives of the Haputo ERA Management Plan (NAVFAC Marianas 2010).

Wildlife - Native Species. Potential impacts to wildlife were evaluated in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 10: Terrestrial Biological Resources, Section 10.2.2.1: North, page 10-101) for a similar proposed action but impacting a larger area, and were found to be less than significant.

No additional impacts to native wildlife species from operations at Finegayan beyond those previously described for Alternative A (see Section 4.1.8.2) would occur under Alternative E. Lighting along the perimeter of the cantonment and housing areas would be hooded or shielded to the maximum extent practicable to prevent unnecessary light beyond operational areas. Proposed operational activities and associated movement of materials onto and off of Guam could increase the potential for the spread of existing or introduction of new non-native invasive species. To prevent the inadvertent spread of non-native species on Guam or to other locations off of Guam, the DON would implement standard biosecurity measures (e.g., brown treesnake interdiction measures, outreach/education, and 1-year post-construction monitoring to evaluate effectiveness of HACCP) into operational procedures and activities. Therefore, there would be less than significant impacts to wildlife due to proposed operation of the cantonment and housing areas under Alternative E.

However, the following BMPs would be implemented to avoid and minimize potential indirect, long-term impacts of proposed operational activities on native wildlife with implementation of Alternative E.

Best Management Practices

- *Biosecurity Outreach and Education*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Vegetation* for a detailed description of biosecurity outreach and education.
- *Brown Treesnake Interdiction*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Wildlife - Native Species* for a detailed description of the brown treesnake interdiction program.
- *Prevention of Free-Roaming Cats and Dogs*. See Section 4.1.8.2, Construction, *Wildlife - Native Species* for a detailed description of DON policies regarding free-roaming cats and dogs.

With implementation of these BMPs, including ongoing implementation of standard DON biosecurity protocols regarding detection and management of non-native species and 1-year post-construction monitoring to evaluate effectiveness of HACCP, the risk of the introduction and establishment of new or spread of existing non-native species on Guam is substantially reduced.

Continued implementation of the potential mitigation measures under the Construction, *Vegetation* and *Special-status Species* sections above would also benefit native wildlife species and habitat. In particular, the objectives of ungulate management, control/suppression of invasive plants, and outplanting of native species. The implementation of the potential mitigation measures under the *Terrestrial Conservation Areas* section above would also benefit native wildlife species. Fencing to manage access would assist in maintaining the characteristics and integrity of the Haputo ERA and would prevent potential disturbance to native wildlife species within the Haputo ERA. Therefore, there would be less than significant impacts to native wildlife species related to the introduction and establishment of non-native species due to operational activities associated with Alternative E.

Special-Status Species: Federal ESA-Listed and Proposed Species

MARIANA FRUIT BAT. Potential impacts to the Mariana fruit bat from operational activities are based on the distances from operations that are likely to cause disturbance to this species (e.g., noise, lighting, and general human disturbance). These are the same distances that were previously discussed for construction impacts. This area of fruit bat recovery habitat would continue to be impacted from operational activities of the cantonment area at Finegayan and housing area at AAFB after construction activities have ceased.

Operation of the proposed cantonment and housing areas under Alternative E would result in significant but mitigable impacts to fruit bats due to potential direct disturbance (e.g., noise, lighting, and general human disturbance) to fruit bats within 150-m of the cantonment/family housing area. The following BMPs and potential mitigation measures may be implemented to avoid, reduce, and mitigate potential long-term impacts of proposed operational activities on the Mariana fruit bat with implementation of Alternative E.

Best Management Practices

- *Lighting Installation*. Lighting would be designed to meet minimum safety and AT/FP requirements. Hooded lights would be used to the maximum extent practicable at all roads and facilities adjacent to fruit bat habitat. Illumination of forest would be kept to an absolute minimum.
- With implementation of BMPs (see previous discussion of construction impacts under *Vegetation*), including ongoing implementation of standard DON and commercial biosecurity protocols (e.g., Port of Guam, A.B. Won Pat International Airport) regarding detection and management of non-native species, invasive species outreach and education, 1-year post construction monitoring to evaluate effectiveness of HACCP, and applicable elements of the SIP, the potential for the introduction of new or spread of existing non-native species on Guam during the operation of the proposed cantonment/family housing under Alternative E is considered unlikely.

Potential Mitigation Measures

- Continued implementation of the potential mitigation measures under the Construction, *Vegetation* and *Special-status Species* sections above would also benefit the Mariana fruit bat and recovery habitat. In particular, the objectives of ungulate management, control/suppression of invasive plants, and outplanting of native species. The implementation of the potential mitigation measures

under the Terrestrial Conservation Areas section above would also benefit the fruit bat and recovery habitat. Fencing to manage access would assist in maintaining the characteristics and integrity of the Haputo ERA and would prevent potential disturbance to fruit bats within the Haputo ERA.

MARIANA CROW, GUAM RAIL, AND GUAM MICRONESIAN KINGFISHER. These species are extirpated and no longer present on Guam, due primarily to predation by the brown treesnake. The USFWS, however, has advised the DON that it is reasonably certain that the effects of the proposed action are likely to persist during the lifespan of the proposed action and overlap the period when reintroduction of these species is reasonably certain to occur and the species are likely to be exposed to the effects of the action. There are currently neither projected dates for re-introduction of these species, nor successful suppression of the brown treesnake to a level which would support re-introduction. Until the crow, rail, and kingfisher are successfully re-introduced and then have the potential to be exposed to cantonment and housing operational activities under Alternative B, there would be no impact to these species. If the species are reintroduced and exposed to cantonment and housing operational activities under Alternative E, they may be disturbed.

SEA TURTLES. Potential impacts to sea turtles were evaluated for a similar, but larger, proposed action in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 10: Terrestrial Biological Resources, Section 10.2.2.1: North, NCTS and South Finegayan; page 10-118), and were found to be less than significant and would continue to be less than significant with implementation of Alternative E.

As discussed previously under construction impacts, to avoid and minimize any potential impacts to nesting and potential hatchling sea turtles from proposed facility lighting at Finegayan and AAFB, hooded lights would be used to the maximum extent practicable at all new roads and facilities near coastline areas. Illumination of coastline areas would be kept to an absolute minimum.

Increased recreational use of Tarague Beach by military and civilian personnel associated with the proposed housing facilities at AAFB could potentially impact sea turtles using the beach and nearshore waters. The implementation of the potential mitigation measures under the Construction, Vegetation and Terrestrial Conservation Areas sections above would benefit the survival of sea turtles (e.g., reducing erosion, reducing nest predation by rodents). In particular, the objectives of ungulate management, control/suppression of invasive plants, and outplanting of native species proposed under the forest enhancement mitigation measures. Free-roaming pets are not permitted on DON installations. All pets must be either kept indoors or, when outside, on a leash and collar or within a cage or fenced yard. This policy would prevent potential impacts to nesting sea turtles from harassment, injury or mortality from free-roaming pets. Pets are not permitted in the Haputo ERA. Fencing to manage access would assist in maintaining the characteristics and integrity of the Haputo ERA and would prevent potential disturbance to nesting sea turtles that may potentially use Haputo Beach.

Given the low probability of sea turtle nesting at Haputo Beach combined with implementation of potential mitigation measures for Vegetation, Terrestrial Conservation Areas and Wildlife-Native Species, impacts resulting from the proposed action would be less than significant to nesting sea turtles at Haputo Beach within the Haputo ERA and Tarague Beach with implementation of the operational activities associated with Alternative E.

MARIANA EIGHT-SPOT BUTTERFLY. The Mariana eight-spot butterfly and its host plants are known to occur within the Haputo ERA, but not within the impacted areas of Finegayan or the housing area on AAFB (see Figure 4.5.8-4). With the exception of periodic fence maintenance in the northern portion of

Haputo ERA near the known butterfly area, there would be no operational impacts to butterflies or host plants with implementation of Alternative E.

TREE SNAILS. Three species of proposed endangered tree snails are present along the coast in the Haputo ERA. Potential impacts to tree snails at Haputo ERA were evaluated for a similar, but larger proposed action in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 10: Terrestrial Biological Resources, Section 10.2.2.1: North, page 10-118). Potential impacts to tree snails at the Haputo ERA due to operations associated with Alternative E would be less than significant. Implementation of the potential mitigation measures discussed below would provide additional benefits to tree snails.

The implementation of the potential mitigation measures under the *Vegetation* and *Terrestrial Conservation Areas* sections above would also benefit tree snails. In particular, the objectives of ungulate management, rodent control, control/suppression of invasive plants, and outplanting of native species proposed under the potential forest enhancement mitigation measures. There is the potential for impacts to tree snails within the Haputo ERA from disturbance of vegetation and collecting and handling of tree snails due to increased usage of the ERA by military and civilian personnel associated with the proposed cantonment and housing facilities at Finegayan. Fencing to manage access would assist in maintaining the characteristics and integrity of the Haputo ERA and would prevent potential disturbance to tree snail species and their habitat within the Haputo ERA.

TABERNAEMONTANA ROTENSIS AND CYCAS MICRONESICA. There would be no impacts to *T. rotensis* and *C. micronesica* due to operations associated with Alternative E. The implementation of the potential mitigation measures under the *Terrestrial Conservation Areas* section above would also benefit special-status plant species. Fencing to manage access would assist in maintaining the characteristics and integrity of the Haputo ERA and would prevent potential disturbance to special-status plant species within the Haputo ERA.

DENDROBIUM GUAMENSE AND *TUBEROLABIUM GUAMENSE*. After proposed construction of Alternative E facilities and infrastructure, there would be no known occurrences of either species within Finegayan or AAFB support areas associated with Alternative E. Therefore, there would be no impacts to both species with implementation of Alternative E operations.

Special-Status Species: Guam-Listed and SOGCN

No additional impacts to Guam-listed species and SOGCN from operations beyond those described for Alternatives A and C would occur under Alternative E. There would be no impacts to the moth skink or slender-toed gecko due to operations associated with Alternative E. The implementation of the potential mitigation measures under the *Terrestrial Conservation Areas* section above would also benefit the skink and gecko. Fencing to manage access would assist in maintaining the characteristics and integrity of the Haputo ERA and would prevent potential disturbance to these species and their habitat within the Haputo ERA.

Micronesian starlings are adapted to human presence and associated activities based on their ability to nest and forage in housing areas. Therefore, there would be no operational impacts to starlings under Alternative E.

Although considered extirpated from Guam, the white-throated ground dove is observed on AAFB on rare occasions (JRM *et al.* 2012a, 2012b; NAVFAC Marianas 2013b). The white-throated ground dove has not been reported in the Alternative E impacted areas. Therefore, there would be no impacts to the white-throated ground dove due to operations associated with Alternative E.

Therefore, there would be less than significant impacts to Guam-listed species and SOGCN with the operation of the cantonment area at Finegayan and family housing area at AAFB under Alternative E.

4.5.9 Marine Biological Resources

4.5.9.1 Affected Environment

Under Alternative E, the affected environment for marine biological resources is as described for Alternative A (Section 4.1.9) and Alternative C (Section 4.3.9). In addition, an extensive discussion of the affected environment for marine biological resources surrounding Guam is provided in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 11: Marine Biological Resources, Section 11.1: Affected Environment, pages 11-1 to 11-68). Under Alternative E, the family housing would be constructed at AAFB in existing disturbed areas and would be further away from the coast than the family housing location under Alternative A. The cantonment at Finegayan would be located at the same location as for Alternative A.

4.5.9.2 Environmental Consequences

The environmental consequences for marine biological resources in the vicinity of Alternative E would be similar to those previously described for Alternatives A and C in Sections 4.1.9.2 and 4.3.9.2, respectively. Because the family housing under Alternative E would be located inland at AAFB and not in proximity to any recreational beaches (e.g., Haputo Beach) compared to Alternative A, the potential for any impact to marine biological resources would be reduced during construction and operation. The only anticipated indirect impact to all marine biological resources from project operations is associated with temporary increased wastewater discharge from the Northern District WWTP. Mitigation to address this impact would be the same for Alternative E as described for Alternative A in Section 4.1.9.2. With such mitigation, the impact to marine biological resources via water quality could be beneficial in the long-term because wastewater discharge from the Northern District WWTP would improve over existing conditions with treatment system upgrades. However, during the interim period of change when the effluent discharged from the Northern District WWTP would continue to not meet Guam Water Quality Standards, the proposed action may indirectly impact marine biological resources via water quality, but effects would be temporary and less than significant as described for Alternatives A and C in Sections 4.1.9.2 and 4.3.9.2, respectively.

In accordance with the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, the DON initiated informal consultation with the NOAA's NMFS Pacific Islands Regional Office, Habitat Conservation Division in May 2014 to determine the potential effects of construction and operations of DON's preferred alternatives (Alternatives E and 5) on EFH. NMFS reviewed the 2014 Draft SEIS on Guam and CNMI Military Relocation (2012 Roadmap Adjustments) and supplementary information provided by the DON during the course of the EFH consultation.

NMFS determined that adverse effects to EFH would occur unless recommended conservation measures were implemented. NMFS identified seven conservation recommendations to avoid and minimize impacts to EFH. The NMFS EFH effects determination letter of April 27, 2015 containing the complete list of recommendations and the DON's response to the determination letter are located in Vol. 2 Appendix F.5. NMFS' recommended conservation measures are summarized below.

- The DON should commit to ensure that the Northern District WWTP is upgraded to meet Guam Water Quality Standards (GWQS) with an emphasis on orthophosphate, nitrate-nitrogen, and ammonia concentrations. The DON should encourage GWA to reduce nutrient levels even further as the GWQS are still above recommended levels of nitrate and orthophosphate discharges for coral reef habitats.

- The DON should, to the greatest extent practicable, minimize stormwater runoff and prevent increases in the amount of water discharged through freshwater seeps into nearshore coastal waters for each project component.
- The DON should further examine the fate of stormwater for these project components, particularly the Finegayan Cantonment and NWF LFTRC, to determine whether stormwater practices affect sensitive nearshore reefs such as the HAPCs at Haputo ERA and the Ritidian Unit of the Guam NWR through seeps.
- The ROD should clearly identify funding and provide minimal guidelines for programs to minimize impacts from training, recreation, and fishing activities for Marine Corps personnel.
- Ensure that each Marine Corps unit assigned to Guam irrespective of duration and deployment status will institute a physical training awareness and operational guidance that identifies appropriate physical training areas as well as identify sensitive areas that are off-limits for such activities in coordination with installation and regional resource management plans.
- Develop methods to minimize fishing impacts by reducing take of fish species from key functional groups and rare species. This could include a ban for DoD personnel on use of destructive methods of fishing including for species of local concern such as humphead wrasse and green humphead parrotfish.
- The DON should provide a commitment to develop and implement a detailed and comprehensive Adaptive Management Plan that defines watershed management and erosion control mechanisms that will be adopted based on current best available information and involve a protocol articulating the framework to include assessing and mitigating cumulative impacts.

On December 10, 2014, pursuant to section 7(a)(2) of the ESA, the DON requested informal consultation with NMFS Pacific Islands Regional Office regarding the effects of the proposed action on ESA-listed marine species: the threatened scalloped hammerhead shark and four species of threatened coral (*Acropora globiceps*, *Acropora retusa*, *Pavona diffluens*, and *Seriatopora aculeata*). Based on further consultation with NMFS, the DON determined that only three of these recently listed coral species could occur in the vicinity of the proposed action (*Acropora globiceps*, *Acropora retusa*, and *Seriatopora aculeata*) and accordingly, the DON requested informal consultation to address potential effects to these three recently listed species.

The DON requested informal consultation for two separate proposed action elements, which may have the potential to affect the scalloped hammerhead shark and the three species of threatened coral identified above:

- The effects of the projected increase of effluent from the Northern District WWTP outfall, a GWA facility.
- The effects of constructing the Amphibious Vehicle Laydown Area (AVLA) in Inner Apra Harbor.

The DON determined that the projected increase of effluent from the Northern District WWTP outfall may affect, but is not likely to adversely affect *Acropora globiceps*, *Acropora retusa*, and *Seriatopora aculeata*, and the scalloped hammerhead shark because the effects are insignificant.

The AVLA includes a vehicle ramp which is the only in-water project not completed from the original 2010 EIS and associated ESA section 7 consultation with NMFS. The DON determined that the AVLA project may affect, but is not likely to adversely affect the scalloped hammerhead shark, because the effects are discountable. At the request of NMFS, on April 13, 2015 the DON provided additional detailed information about the proposed action and potential conservation and mitigation measures (see

Appendix F.5). Consultation with NMFS concluded with a letter of concurrence on May 18, 2015 (see Appendix F.5). NMFS considered the information in the DON's EIS/OEIS (2010), the Draft SEIS (2014), and consultation requests, as well as the best scientific information available about the biology and expected behaviors of the ESA-listed marine species and agreed with the DON conclusion that the proposed action is not likely to adversely affect the scalloped hammerhead shark or the ESA-listed corals.

NMFS also agreed that the proposed action would have no effect on critical habitat. NMFS provided in their letter of concurrence five conservation recommendations that they deemed prudent. The DON will consider adoption of one or more of these conservation recommendations and will address them in the ROD for this proposed action.

4.5.10 Cultural Resources

4.5.10.1 Affected Environment

The following discussion summarizes previous cultural resources studies and known historic properties and other cultural resources within the area of potential cultural resource impacts associated with Alternative E. The discussion below addresses historic properties, as defined in the NHPA, and resources of cultural importance as defined under NEPA. The discussion refers to the terms direct effects and indirect effects to historic properties as defined under the NHPA, and impacts to other cultural resources as defined under NEPA (see Section 3.10.3.2). The section is organized to address cultural resources for the cantonment/family housing, followed by discussion of the same resource types for off-site utilities and school expansions associated with this alternative. If this alternative is selected for implementation, the information presented here would be augmented by reviews consistent with the 2011 PA, which provides overall NHPA Section 106 compliance and addresses other cultural resource issues. Refer to Section 3.10 for a detailed description of the 2011 PA. Additionally, some built properties in this section are covered by Program Comments executed by the ACHP, which resolve Section 106 responsibilities for certain DoD facilities. See Chapter 3, Section 3.10 for more information on definitions and procedures.

Alternative E is located in two locations on the northern portion of Guam: Finegayan and AAFB. The cantonment area of Alternative E includes the same area as the proposed cantonment for Alternative A. The housing area for Alternative E would be located at the current AAFB family housing area as discussed under Alternative C.

Located on the northwestern side of Guam, Finegayan is a telecommunications installation that was first established during the 1950s. The installation includes radio frequency systems and terrestrial-based fiber optic cables. Alternative E would construct and operate administrative facilities and associated utilities (see Figure 2.4-13 in Chapter 2 of this SEIS) for the cantonment.

AAFB is located on the northern plateau area of Guam. It includes the main active airfield and an array of operations, maintenance, and community support facilities. The central third of the installation is a MSA. The western third is NWF, a WWII-era airfield used for fixed-wing aircraft and helicopter training and various field exercises and bivouacs. Alternative E would construct and operate administrative and housing areas, community support facilities (e.g., schools, child development center, community center), and associated utilities (see Figure 2.4-13 in Chapter 2 of this SEIS).

The affected environment for cultural resources associated with Alternative E is consistent with the affected environment description in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 12: Cultural Resources, Section 12.1.2.2: Finegayan, pages 12-16 to 12-19 and Volume 2, Chapter 12: Cultural Resources, Section 12.1.2.1: Andersen AFB, pages 12-9 to 12-16), which were based on surveys of the PDIAs completed at that time. The description of the affected environment provided here has been updated with new information from recent archaeological and architectural investigations supporting other projects. To determine whether information is from an existing reference (such as the 2010 Final EIS or other cultural resource studies) or collected during in-fill studies conducted in support of this SEIS, refer to dates in the reference column in each table for the archaeological sites. Information for the architectural resources was derived from the internet Navy Facilities Asset Data Store (iNFADS).

Surveys conducted to support the 2010 Final EIS included the PDIA for Alternative E. Those previous investigations included intensive archaeological surveys (Athens 2009; Welch 2010), architectural inventories (Welch 2010; SEARCH 2013), potential TCP studies (Griffin *et al.* 2010), and oral histories (Welch 2010). In addition to these surveys and other past surveys (Grant *et al.* 2007), an intensive archaeological survey of 993 acres (402 ha) and an architectural inventory was conducted for this SEIS (Dixon *et al.* 2014). The previous investigations provide a comprehensive inventory of cultural resources and TCPs occurring within the Alternative E PDIA.

On-site utility corridors associated with Alternative E would be located along the southern boundary of AAFB adjacent to Route 9 (see Figure 2.4-13) and along Route 3 east of Finegayan. Intensive archaeological surveys of the proposed utility line impacted area on AAFB were conducted in 2004 (Yee *et al.* 2004), 2008 (Athens 2009) and 2010 (Dixon and Walker 2011).

All cantonment/housing alternatives would include construction of off-site utilities along Routes 1, 3, and 9, a water well field at AAFB, and expansion or construction of two schools at Naval Base Guam and AAFB (see Figure 2.4-14). Assessments of potential impacts to cultural resources from construction of utilities along road right-of-ways are based on a reconnaissance survey of portions of the area in 2010 (Dixon *et al.* 2011b) and a literature review of previous surveys and historic development in the area. Assessments of impacts to cultural resources from the development of a water well field and from the two school expansions are based on in-fill surveys conducted in support of this SEIS (Dixon *et al.* 2014).

Based on data from previous surveys of the proposed cantonment/family housing area, and utility corridor impacted areas, Table 4.5.10-1 lists 16 known archaeological sites located within PDIA for Alternative E. Of the 16 sites, 7 are considered eligible for listing in the NRHP and include 4 Pre-Contact/Latte Period artifact/ceramic scatters, 1 Pre-Contact/Latte Period habitation site, and 2 historic/First and Second American Administration sites. Nine sites ineligible for listing are comprised of disturbed WWII encampments and Pre-Contact/Latte Period pottery scatter.

Table 4.5.10-1. Archaeological Sites within the Finegayan Cantonment/AAFB Family Housing Alternative

GHPI Number	*Temporary Site Number/ Map Number**	*Site Type*	*Period***	*Reference*	*NRHP Eligible?*	*NRHP Criteria*
66-08-1350***	1029*	Water catchment structure	First American Territorial	Welch 2010	Yes	D
66-08-2293	NF1	Concrete foundations, concrete curbed pit, artifact scatters	Post-WWII/Second American Territorial	Athens 2009	No	NA
66-08-2294	NF2	Concrete pads and slabs	Post-WWII/Second American Territorial	Athens 2009	No	NA
66-08-2295	NF3	Artifact scatter	Pre-Contact/Latte	Athens 2009	No	NA
66-08-2296	NF4	Artifact scatter	Pre-Contact/Latte	Athens 2009	No	NA
66-08-2297	NF5	Artifact scatter	Pre-Contact/Latte	Athens 2009	No	NA
66-08-2298	NF6	Artifact scatter	Pre-Contact/Latte	Welch 2010	No	NA
66-08-2302***	ANT-2/1025*	Encampment	Post-WWII/Second American Territorial	Welch 2010	No	NA
66-08-2303***	ANT-3/1026*	Habitation site, artifact scatter	Pre-Contact/Latte	Welch 2010	Yes	NA
66-08-2304***	ANT-5/1027*	Encampment	Post-WWII/Second American Territorial	Welch 2010	No	NA
66-08-2305	ANT-6/1028*	Encampment	Post-WWII/Second American Territorial	Welch 2010	Yes	D
66-08-2306***	ANT-8/1030*	Artifact scatter	Pre-Contact/Latte	Welch 2010	Yes	D
66-08-2307***	ANT-9/1033*	Artifact scatter	Pre-Contact/Latte	Welch 2010	Yes	D
66-08-2308***	ANT-10/1034*	Artifact scatter	Pre-Contact/Latte	Welch 2010	Yes	D
66-08-2309***	ANT-11/1035*	Artifact scatter	Pre-Contact/Latte	Welch 2010	No	D
66-08-2701	T-1/378*	Ceramic scatter	Pre-Contact/Latte	Haun 1988	Yes	D

Legend: GHPI = Guam Historic Properties Inventory; NRHP = National Register of Historic Places; NA=not applicable. NRHP criterion D = eligible for potential to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Notes:*Map numbers are from Welch *et al.* (2009) and Welch (2010).

** Revised to match Guam GHPI forms dated May 28, 2014.

***The Guam SHPO concurs with this recommendation (Guam SHPO correspondence dated July 2, 2014 [RC2013-0853]).

Two NRHP-eligible archaeological sites, located on AAFB, have been identified within the PDIA for Alternative E on-site utility corridors (see Figure 2.4-5; Table 4.5.10-2). However, data recovery for both sites has been performed as mitigation for a previous project (Eakin *et al.* 2012). No TCPs have been identified in the PDIA for this alternative.

Table 4.5.10-2. Archaeological Sites within the Finegayan Cantonment/AAFB Family Housing Alternative Onsite Utilities PDIA

GHPI Number	*Temporary Site Number/ Map Number*	*Site Type*	*Period*	*Reference*	*NRHP Eligible?*	*NRHP Criteria*
66-08-2551***	T-W-4	Historic farmstead	Post-WWII/ Second American Territorial	Dixon and Walker 2011	Yes*	D
66-08-2552***	T-W-7	Artifact scatter	Pre-Contact/Latte	Dixon and Walker 2011	Yes*	D

Legend: NRHP criterion D = eligible for potential to yield information important in prehistory or history.
Note: *Data recovery excavations were conducted at both sites (Eakin *et al.* 2012), which determined that neither site had an intact subsurface cultural deposit.
** Revised to match Guam GHPI forms dated May 28, 2014.
***The Guam SHPO concurs with this recommendation (Guam SHPO correspondence dated July 2, 2014 [RC2013-0853]).

There are 974 architectural properties, constructed between 1953 and 2008, within the PDIA for Alternative E (Table 4.5.10-3). These buildings and structures include barracks, administrative facilities, and recreational facilities. Thirty-nine buildings are bachelor housing covered under the Program Comment for Cold War Era Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (ACHP 2006; see Chapter 3.10.3 for more information on the Program Comments). A total of 766 buildings are family housing and are covered under the Program Comment for Wherry and Capehart Era Family Housing at Air Force and Navy Bases (ACHP 2004). Seventeen buildings are housing support facilities, including garages and other facilities, all of which are covered under the Program Comment for Wherry and Capehart Era Family Housing at Air Force and Navy Bases (ACHP 2004). Four buildings and structures are support facilities (recreational and hydrologic facilities) that are greater than 50 years in age that have not been evaluated. Five wells and three buildings of unknown age have also not been evaluated for NRHP-eligibility. If Alternative E were selected, any unevaluated properties would be evaluated under the procedures identified in the 2011 PA. One-hundred and thirty-eight buildings have been determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP, including 74 buildings that are less than 50 years old and do not meet the exceptional significance threshold required under NRHP Criteria Consideration G. The 2011 PA includes procedures for the identification of historic properties, as specific projects are developed, through consultation with the Guam SHPO and the public.

Certain off-site utility improvements are common to all of the cantonment/family housing alternatives. In addition to the cantonment/family housing and utility corridor areas, Alternative E would include construction of off-site utilities, a water well field, and expansion or construction of two schools. One site, T-H-1, is within the off-site utility corridor. This site is not eligible for listing in the NRHP. No architectural properties or TCPs have been identified within the off-site utilities PDIA.

In addition to the cantonment/family housing and utility corridor areas, Alternative E would include construction of off-site utilities, a water well field, and expansion or construction of two schools. Nine NRHP-eligible archaeological sites and 15 sites not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP have been identified in these areas (see Alternative A, Table 4.1.10-4 and 4.1.10-5). As under Alternative A, one structure within the well development area on AAFB is eligible for listing in the NRHP, four structures are not eligible, and six structures are unevaluated. (No architectural properties or TCPs have been identified within the off-site utilities potential impacted area).

Table 4.5.10-3. Summary of Architectural Properties Located within the Finegayan Cantonment/AAFB Family Housing Alternative PDIA

Building/Structure Type	*Location*	*Number of Buildings/ Structures of this Type in Potentially Impacted Area*	*Date of Construction*	*NRHP Eligible?*
Housing Facilities for Unaccompanied Personnel (barracks)	Finegayan	37	1954 to 1968	Covered under Program Comment
Ancillary Housing Facilities (garages)	Finegayan	13	1954 to 1962	Covered under Program Comment
Housing Support Facilities	Finegayan	4	1954 to 1955	Covered under Program Comment
Family Housing	AAFB	766	1956 to 1963	Covered under Program Comment
Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (barracks)	AAFB	2	1956	Covered under Program Comment
Support Facilities				
Recreational Facilities	Finegayan	1	1963	Not Evaluated
Hydrologic Support Facilities	Finegayan	2	1954 to 1965	Not Evaluated
Wells	Finegayan	5	Unknown	Not Evaluated
Pavilions/Bus Stop/Shelters	Finegayan	33	1961 (n=1); Unknown (n=32)	No
Unknown	Finegayan	1	Unknown	Not Evaluated
Administrative, utilities, recreation, training, and support facilities	Finegayan	26	1953 to 1965	No
Administrative, utilities, recreation, and support facilities	Finegayan	24	1966 to 1994	No
Sewer Lift Station	AAFB	1	1960	Not Evaluated
Well AF-1	AAFB	1	Unknown	Not Evaluated
Gatehouse	AAFB	1	1964	Yes
Firehouse	AAFB	1	1955	Yes
Maintenance, support, recreation, and supply facilities	AAFB	37	1963 to 2008	No
Pavilions/Bus Shelters	AAFB	13	1987 to 1993	No
Billboards, Signs, Marquees	AAFB	5	2006 to 2009	No
Overwatch	AAFB	1	Unknown	Not Evaluated

Note: Information on type, number, and date of construction from iNFADS.

Under Alternative E, the Andersen Middle School facility would be repurposed as an elementary school and expanded at its current site, and a new middle school would be constructed. This area is within the AAFB cantonment/family housing potential direct impacted area. The expansion of the DoDEA High School would involve construction at the Naval Hospital site in central Guam. No NRHP-eligible sites, architectural properties, or TCPs have been recorded in this area.

4.5.10.2 Environmental Consequences

Construction

Construction activities associated with Alternative E may adversely affect historic properties. Final determinations of effect would occur under the 2011 PA. Following is a discussion of potential adverse effects for purposes of this analysis. Excavation and soil removal associated with buildings and on-site utility construction could adversely affect seven known NRHP-eligible archaeological sites, including Pre-Contact/Latte Period artifact scatters and other sites (see Table 4.5.10-1 and Table 4.5.10-2). In addition, two of sites (GHPI Numbers 66-08-2551 and 66-08-2552) have been previously mitigated via archaeological data recovery conducted in consultation with SHPO (Eakin *et al.* 2012).

Construction at Finegayan would also require the demolition of 24 buildings (see Table 4.1.10-7). Of these 24 buildings in the PDIA, 16 are covered under the *Program Comment for Cold War Era Unaccompanied Personnel Housing* (ACHP 2006), 7 are not eligible, and 1 (facility number 209) is not evaluated. Consistent with the 2011 PA, final determinations of eligibility, including the one unevaluated property, and assessment of effect would be completed in conjunction with project-specific reviews, if this alternative is selected.

Construction at AAFB would also require the demolition of 832 buildings (Table 4.5.10-4). Of these 832 buildings and structures, two buildings are covered under the *Program Comment for Cold War Era Unaccompanied Personnel Housing* (ACHP 2006), and 766 are covered under the *Program Comment for Wherry and Capehart Era Family Housing at Air Force and Navy Bases* (ACHP 2004). Fifty-eight buildings and structures are not eligible, and seven are unevaluated.

Table 4.5.10-4. Architectural Properties to be Demolished within the Finegayan Cantonment/AAFB Family Housing Alternative PDIA

Building Name or Type	*Location*	*Facility Number(s)*	*Date of Construction*	*NRHP Eligible?*
Andersen Softball Field	Finegayan	159	1965	No
Public Quarters Junior Officer	Finegayan	173, 175, 185, 187, 188, 189, 191, 192, 193, 194, C190	1955	Covered under Program Comment
Public Quarters Enlisted	Finegayan	C202, C203, C204, C205	1963	Covered under Program Comment
Public Quarters - CO	Finegayan	197	1966	Covered under Program Comment
CDAA Building/Standby Generator 350 KW	Finegayan	200	1964	No
CDAA Building/Standby Generator 350 KW	Finegayan	204	1972	No
Swimming Pool Bathhouse	Finegayan	209	1963	Not Evaluated
NEX Storage Warehouse	Finegayan	305	1973	No
CDAA Chill Water Plant	Finegayan	335	1978	No
Bus Stop Shelter	Finegayan	387	Unknown	No
Swimming Pool Pavilion	Finegayan	498	1987	No
Administration or Support	AAFB	2403,9000, 9002	1954 to 1964	Not Evaluated

Table 4.5.10-4. Architectural Properties to be Demolished within the Finegayan Cantonment/AAFB Family Housing Alternative PDIA

Building Name or Type	*Location*	*Facility Number(s)*	*Date of Construction*	*NRHP Eligible?*
Family Housing	AAFB	1000-1050, 1052, 1054-1085, 1100-1151, 1153-1187, 1200-1292, 1300-1368, 1400-1483, 1500-1571, 1700-1765, 1800-1872, 1900-1974, 2000-2062	1956 to 1963	Covered under Program Comment
Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (barracks)	AAFB	1051, 1053	1956	Covered under Program Comment
Support Facilities				
Sewer Lift Station	AAFB	1295	1960	Not Evaluated
Well AF-1	AAFB	1	Unknown	Not Evaluated
Gatehouse	AAFB	1	1964	Yes
Firehouse	AAFB	1	1955	Yes
Maintenance, support, recreation, and supply facilities	AAFB	1294, 1599, 1605, 1621, 1622, 1623, 1624, 1625, 1627, 1637, 1638, 1639, 1640, 1641, 1655, 1656, 1782, 1786, 1879, 1881, 1882, 2401, 2508, 2544, 2550, 9003, 9004, 9006, 9100, 9101, 9103, 22029, 26101	1963 to 2008	No
Pavilions/Bus Shelter	AAFB	1087, 1383, 1630, 1660*, 80140*, 80141, 80142, 80143, 81955, 81956, 81957, 81958, 81959	1987 to 1993	No
Billboards, Signs, Marquees	AAFB	1598*, 1626, 26108, 26999, 24020	2006 to 2009	No
Overwatch	AAFB	Unknown	Unknown	Not Evaluated

Legend: KW = kilowatt
Note: *Facilities that would be demolished for the Andersen Middle School expansion.

The Program Comments resolve NHPA Section 106 requirements for demolition of 784 buildings. As 65 buildings and structures are not eligible for listing in the NRHP, the demolition of these buildings under Alternative E would be consistent with a finding of no historic properties affected. Consistent with the 2011 PA, final determinations of eligibility, including the seven unevaluated properties, an assessment of effect would be completed in conjunction with project-specific reviews, if this alternative is selected.

Excavation and soil removal associated with the construction of off-site utilities and expansion of two schools could adversely affect 9 known NRHP-eligible archaeological sites (see Alternative A, Tables 4.1.10-4 and 4.1.10-5) and 1 NRHP-eligible structure. Six structures that are unevaluated could also be adversely affected by construction.

In addition, construction at Finegayan and AAFB has the potential to directly impact culturally important resources that are not historic properties, but may be considered under NEPA. The project would require the removal of limestone forest where culturally important natural resources may be present. The 2011 PA contains measures for coordinating with the SHPO and concurring parties to contact traditional natural healers, herbal practitioners, and traditional artisans regarding identification and disposition of these important resources (see 2010 Final EIS, Volume 2: page 2-10; Volume 9, Appendix G, Chapter 4).

Operation

Operations associated with Alternative E would not directly affect any historic properties or impact other resources of cultural importance. Indirect adverse effects to known NRHP-eligible archaeological sites due to an increase in population would be minimal as these sites are not adjacent to the cantonment area.

Summary of Impacts and Potential Mitigation Measures

Implementation of Alternative E could cause direct, adverse effects to 16 known NRHP-eligible sites and 1 historic structure, which is less than Alternatives A, B, and C, but more than Alternative D. Refer to Section 4.7, Table 4.7-1 for a comparison of cultural resources impacts and potential mitigation measures for each cantonment/family housing alternative. Demolition could also affect 14 buildings and structures that have not been evaluated for listing in the NRHP (see Tables 4.5.10-3 and 4.5.10-4).

Direct impacts could occur to natural resources of cultural importance as a result of limestone forest removal. The 2011 PA includes measures to coordinate with SHPO and concurring parties to address appropriate treatment of these resources.

The 2011 PA, as discussed in Section 3.10.2., establishes a program alternative for complying with NHPA Section 106 requirements for the overall relocation action. Broadly, the 2011 PA includes processes to share information, consider views of the public, and develop mitigation measures when historic properties may be adversely affected. The 2011 PA provides measures for mitigating adverse effects to NRHP-eligible or listed archaeological sites, consulting on new projects and initiating additional identification efforts, and resolving impacts due to loss of access to culturally important natural resources. To the degree possible, direct and indirect impacts to historic properties and other resources of cultural importance would be avoided or minimized during the planning process. Consultation under the 2011 PA will address potential adverse effects and alternatives to avoid adverse effects. If avoidance is not possible, Table 4.5.10-5 presents potential mitigation measures to resolve adverse effects to historic properties and reduce impacts to cultural resources resulting from the implementation of Alternative E. With the implementation of these measures and processes as outlined in the 2011 PA, it is expected that significant direct and indirect impacts due to construction, as defined under NEPA, would be reduced to a level below significance.

Table 4.5.10-5. Potential Mitigation Measures for Alternative E for Adverse Effects (NHPA) and Impacts to Other Cultural Resources (NEPA)

NHPA Effects	*Mitigation*
Potential direct adverse effects to 17 historic properties - 16 NRHP-eligible archaeological sites and 1 NRHP-eligible structure)	Consistent with the 2011 PA, data recovery is the standard mitigation for historic properties that are strictly archaeological in nature. Accordingly, the DON will submit a mitigation plan to the SHPO, consult with other PA Signatories and Concurring Parties if requested, and submit data recovery reports for SHPO review prior to finalizing mitigation reports. Mitigation also includes preparation of public education and interpretation materials in English and Chamorro using the information developed or data recovered to create a summary of the work completed and a statement regarding the mitigated site's significance to the regional culture. Additional mitigation would include enforcement of construction contract stipulations and GHPI data form updates as required by the 2011 PA.
Undetermined effects to 14 unevaluated buildings	If this alternative is selected in the ROD, unevaluated properties that may be affected would be evaluated consistent with the 2011 PA. If determined eligible for listing in the NRHP, appropriate mitigation measures would be developed to resolve any adverse effects.
Potential direct impacts to culturally important natural resources	Through the 2011 PA process, coordinate with the SHPO and concurring parties to contact traditional natural healers, herbal practitioners, and traditional artisans to provide an opportunity to collect these resources consistent with installation security instructions and safety guidelines.

4.5.11 Visual Resources

4.5.11.1 Affected Environment

A list and description of visual resources at Finegayan and AAFB is contained in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 13: Visual Resources, Section 13.1.1.2: Affected Environment, pages 13-9 to 13-13 and pages 13-1 to 13-8, respectively). The Finegayan area includes DON communication facilities surrounded by low grasslands, shrubs, and densely forested areas. Wide open vistas from, and into, this area are limited due to the terrain and vegetative canopy. Nevertheless, there are some areas with breaks in the canopy, providing panoramic vistas of natural and man-made features along Route 3.

AAFB is composed of runways, buildings, facilities, and housing areas all surrounded by moderately to heavily vegetated forest. Due to the relatively flat topography and moderate to heavy vegetation, the surrounding communities of Dededo and Yigo have limited views into AAFB. One exception to this is the views afforded from Mount Santa Rosa (Photos 4.3.11-1 and 4.3-11-2). From this point, sweeping 360-degree views can be seen of the entire north area, including distant views of AAFB facilities and surrounding landscape.

4.5.11.2 Environmental Consequences

<u>Construction</u>

Short-term direct impacts to existing public views would result from the presence of construction equipment, then would cease to continue after construction. Therefore, there would be less than significant impacts on visual resources at both the Finegayan cantonment site and the AAFB family housing site.

<u>Operation</u>

The operational impacts for the Finegayan cantonment under Alternative E would be less than significant, as described for Alternative A, Section 4.1.11.2. In summary, the proposed facilities would not be visible

from recognized viewpoints, vistas, or overlooks. While some features would be publicly visible from roadways, no recognized view corridors or sensitive receptors would be impacted. The new base features would be designed to be consistent with the 2011 Installation Appearance Plan so that the visible elements are consistent in design. In addition, the Haputo ERA Management Plan requires a no construction buffer zone of 100 feet (30.5 m) from the ERA boundary. There would also be an additional buffer of approximately 440 feet (134 m) from the cliffline to the Haputo Bay shoreline (total of 0.1 mile [0.2 km]).

The visual impacts related to the AAFB family housing would be as described for Alternative C, Section 4.3.11.2. In summary, the operational impacts on visual resources would be less than significant. The existing family housing area would be redeveloped at a greater density than the existing housing but the panoramic views from Mount Santa Rosa would retain the dominant presence of vegetation throughout the region.

All alternatives would have a less than significant impact on visual resources. The visual resource impacts of Alternative E would be as described for Alternatives A and C. Most of the differences in layout would be interior of the installation and not perceived from public roadways.

4.5.12 Ground Transportation

4.5.12.1 Affected Environment

The affected environment for ground transportation resources associated with Alternative E includes transportation facilities internal to the site (on-base roadways and intersections) and entry control facilities. This section addresses existing conditions and assesses how the construction and operation of Alternative E would potentially affect transportation conditions for roadways, transit facilities, and pedestrian and bicycle facilities on-base. Potential ground transportation impacts to off-base (external) roadways are addressed in Section 6.1 of this SEIS.

<u>Roadway Network</u>

As described in Section 4.1.12.1, Ground Transportation, for Alternative A, Finegayan is currently accessible via the existing gate located on Route 3 near Bullard Avenue. Currently, all of the on-base roadways are two lanes (one lane in each direction). Traffic counts at this military access point were conducted in December 2012. Based on the relatively low traffic demand observed at this location, the internal roadways and intersections are expected to operate at acceptable LOS (LOS A, B, C, D, or E) during the weekday a.m. and weekday p.m. peak hours.

As described in Section 4.3.12.1, Ground Transportation, for Alternative C, AAFB has two existing access gates. The Main Gate provides access between Route 1 and Arc Light Boulevard. Arc Light Boulevard is the main roadway on-base and provides an east/west route across the base. The Santa Rosa Gate is located approximately 1.1 mile (1.8 km) southeast of the Main Gate and provides access between Route 15 and Santa Rosa Boulevard. Santa Rosa Boulevard passes through housing areas on-base. All of the base roadways are two lanes (one lane in each direction), with additional separate turning lanes at major intersections. All of the on-base intersections are currently controlled by two- or all-way stop signs. The AAFB Traffic and Safety Engineering Study (AAFB 2009) concluded that most of the on-base intersections were operating at acceptable LOS (LOS A, B, C, D, or E), with the exception of several intersections along Arc Light Boulevard. The study recommended improvements for those intersections.

Transit Network

As described in Section 4.1.12.1, Ground Transportation, for Alternative A and Section 4.3.12.1, Ground Transportation for Alternative C, there is no existing transit service on Finegayan or AAFB. The GRTA operates fixed route and paratransit service. The Blueline 1, servicing Hagåtña, Tamuning, Micronesia Mall, and Tumon, is the nearest fixed route bus line, a distance of approximately 5.6 miles (9.0 km) from Finegayan and approximately 10.5 miles (16.9 km) from AAFB. Paratransit service is provided to all ADA-eligible certified passengers. Paratransit service provides transportation to the nearest fixed route.

Pedestrian and Bicycle Network

As described in Section 4.1.12.1, Ground Transportation, for Alternative A, there are no dedicated pedestrian or bicycle facilities on or near Finegayan. However, shoulders exist along Route 1 and on Route 3, south of Route 28. Typically, the outside lane or shoulder, which is generally unpaved, functions as the pedestrian/bicycle space. As described in Section 4.3.12.1, Ground Transportation, for Alternative C, there is a dedicated pedestrian jogging trail provided along Arc Light Park and Bonins Avenue. No other dedicated pedestrian or bicycle facilities exist on or near AAFB.

4.5.12.2 Environmental Consequences

Potential ground transportation impacts addressed in this section are limited to elements of the proposed action that could affect on-base (internal) roadways. Potential ground transportation impacts to off-base (external) roadways are addressed in Section 6.1 of this SEIS.

Construction

Potential short-term, direct construction impacts generated by the proposed action at Alternative E would be similar to Alternative A (Section 4.1.12.2) and Alternative C (Section 4.1.12.2). Potential impacts to ground transportation resources from construction would be reduced to less than significant levels with implementation of appropriate work zone traffic management strategies and BMPs. Therefore, Alternative E would result in less than significant short-term, direct impacts to on-base (internal) roadways.

Operation

Roadway Network

The Alternative E Finegayan cantonment would be directly accessible from Route 3 and Route 3A. The existing gate would be closed, removed, and replaced. The cantonment area would be located at the north end of the site and would be accessible via a new Main Gate. The new Main Gate would be aligned with the westbound approach of the second roadway south of Potts Junction (i.e., the roadway immediately south of the access road to the Starts Golf Resort). At the north end of the site, a new Commercial/Tactical Vehicle Gate would be constructed on Route 3A. Within Finegayan, a four-lane arterial roadway would extend from the proposed new Main Gate to the Marine Expeditionary Brigade Headquarters. This road would be designed and expected to carry the heaviest traffic volumes, including civilian employee trips from off-base to/from work locations within the cantonment area, as well as trips by military personnel to/from the cantonment and other off-base locations.

The Alternative E AAFB family housing area would be accessed by the existing family housing gate (the Santa Rosa Gate) at the northern end of Route 15, and could also be accessed from the AAFB Main Gate off Route 9. Within AAFB, existing roadways would be utilized to the extent possible. Santa Rosa Boulevard would extend from the Santa Rosa Gate to Carolines Avenue at the north end of the family

housing area. Santa Rosa Boulevard would be upgraded and would be designed and expected to carry the heaviest traffic volumes; including civilian employee trips from off-base to/from work locations within the family housing area, as well as trips by military personnel to/from the family housing area and other off-base locations. Marianas Boulevard would provide access to residences and facilities to the east and west of Santa Rosa Boulevard. Two existing internal roadways on AAFB, Marianas Boulevard and Carolines Avenue, would connect the family housing area with AAFB.

Traffic between the Alternative E Finegayan cantonment and AAFB family housing would be off-base (external) and is addressed in Section 6.1 of this SEIS.

The proposed on-base (internal) roadway network hierarchy for Alternative E was determined based on the conceptual development plan and layout of the main cantonment and family housing area, and the capacity required to accommodate the expected travel demand on the facilities. The proposed on-base (internal) roadway network hierarchy diagram for Alternative E cantonment is included in Appendix F of this SEIS

Entry Control Facilities

Under any of the proposed cantonment/family housing alternatives, construction of new on-base (internal) roadway facilities and entry control facilities would be required. The proposed action includes construction of on-base (internal) roadways and entry control facilities that would be implemented by the DoD. On-base (internal) roadways and entry control facilities for Alternative E, include, but are not limited to, the following:

- The existing gate would be closed and a new Finegayan Main Gate would be constructed. The new Finegayan Main Gate would form the fourth leg (eastbound approach) of the existing Route 3/Chalan Kareta intersection.
- A new Commercial/Tactical Vehicle Gate (unattended) would be constructed at the north end of the cantonment on Route 3A.
- The existing AAFB Main Gate on Route 9, and the existing Santa Rosa Gate on Route 15, would provide direct access to the family housing area. The AAFB Santa Rosa Gate would be improved as part of the proposed action.

All on-base (internal) roadway segments and intersections have been designed with the capacity required to accommodate the expected travel demand. Specifically, on-base (internal) roadway segments and intersections are designed to operate at acceptable LOS (LOS A, B, C, D, or E) under future year (Year 2030) conditions with the proposed action. Alternative E would not result in significant long-term, direct impact to on-base (internal) roadways or intersections, because Alternative E would not:

- For roadway segments and intersections - cause a roadway segment or intersection operating at acceptable LOS (LOS A, B, C, D, or E) to degrade to unacceptable LOS F.
- For roadway segments - add 5% or more to the total directional peak hour volume (measured in passenger car equivalents) and result in unacceptable LOS F.
- For intersections - add 50 or more peak hour trips (measured in passenger car equivalents) and result in unacceptable LOS F.

Transit Conditions

Implementation of Alternative E would not result in significant long-term, direct impact to transit, because Alternative E would not:

- Substantially increase traffic hazards to transit due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) that does not comply with applicable design standards.
- Fundamentally conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit, or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of transit facilities.

Pedestrian and Bicycle Conditions

Bicycle and pedestrian facilities would be included in the construction of new on-base (internal) roadway facilities. Bicycle and pedestrian paths and facilities are integrated into the on-base transportation network as a means to improve mobility and safety of non-motorized traffic. The proposed bicycle and pedestrian network diagram for Alternative E is provided in Appendix F of this SEIS.

The proposed bicycle and pedestrian network at Finegayan includes an extensive multi-purpose trail network along most major roadways that would provide access to most facilities within the cantonment. Additionally, a jogging/biking trail would circumnavigate the periphery of the cantonment. The proposed bicycle and pedestrian network at AAFB includes a multi-purpose trail along the main corridor of the family housing area. Additionally, all residential streets would be constructed with sidewalks on both sides and a jogging/biking trail would circumnavigate the periphery of the family housing area.

Implementation of Alternative E would not result in significant long-term, direct impact to pedestrians or bicycles because Alternative E would not:

- Substantially increase traffic hazards to pedestrians or bicycles due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) that does not comply with applicable design standards.
- Fundamentally conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding bicycle or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities.

4.5.13 Marine Transportation

4.5.13.1 Affected Environment

The level of use of marine transportation facilities is predicted to be the same regardless of the selected alternative. Therefore, the affected environment for marine transportation under Alternative E is the same as described in Section 3.1.13.1 for Alternative A.

4.5.13.2 Environmental Consequences

The environmental consequences for marine transportation under Alternative E would be the same as described in Section 4.1.13.2 for Alternative A. Short-term and long-term impacts would be less than significant.

4.5.14 Utilities

4.5.14.1 Affected Environment

<u>Electrical Power</u>

Electrical distribution for the cantonment of Alternative E at Finegayan is the same as Alternative A. This includes the existing federally owned power distribution system solely for critical Naval Computer and Telecommunications Station operations. The general power being supplied to this area comes from the

GPA generation system via a 34.5 kV transmission line (owned by the DoD and leased to the GPA). The situation and condition of these utility systems is unchanged from the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 6, Chapter 3: Utilities, Section 3.1: Affected Environment, pages 3-5).

There is existing power infrastructure for the existing Family Housing at AAFB. The electrical power is provided by GPA 34.5 kV transmission lines along Routes 3, 9, and 1 that feed the recently replaced main substation at AAFB.

Potable Water

The affected environment for the potable water utility under Alternative E is the same as under Alternatives A and C.

Wastewater

The GWA compliance background presented in Section 4.1.14.1 for Alternative A is the same for Alternative E.

The affected environment for the cantonment at Finegayan in Alternative E is the same as Alternative A. The affected environment for the family housing in Alternative E is the same as Alternative C. Both existing DoD wastewater collection systems at Finegayan and AAFB convey flow to a GWA interceptor sewer along Route 9 and Route 3 to the Northern District WWTP for treatment and disposal.

Solid Waste

The affected environment for the cantonment at Finegayan in Alternative E is the same as Alternative A. The affected environment for the family housing in Alternative E is the same as Alternative C.

Information Technology and Communications

The existing IT/COMM utility for the cantonment at Finegayan in Alternative E is the same as Alternative A. The existing IT/COMM utility includes existing DoD and commercial telecommunication duct banks, manholes/handholes, and connection buildings. The existing DoD IT/COMM infrastructure has extensive high bandwidth fiber optic distribution systems present throughout the Finegayan site. This infrastructure includes a system of duct banks and manholes/handholes that feed from existing Building 112 on Finegayan where the existing telecommunication node is located.

Existing commercial phone and television services at Finegayan are provided through a combination of overhead and underground distribution lines from local service providers. Telephone services at the Finegayan site are currently provided by GTA TeleGuam via the existing Astumbo telephone switching station along Route 3. Television services at Finegayan are currently provided by MCV from an overhead distribution line along Route 3. The existing IT/COMM at the family housing area at AAFB in Alternative E is the same as Alternative C and includes existing and underground DoD and commercial communication lines.

4.5.14.2 Environmental Consequences

Electrical Power

The environmental consequences of Alternative E are the same as Alternative A. The reduction in the projected load as a result of moving the housing load to AAFB does not impact the environmental consequences as discussed in Alternative A. Also the existing AAFB main substation has adequate capacity to support the proposed new housing at AAFB.

Therefore, the environmental impact to the electrical power resource for Alternative E is less than significant for both construction and operations at both the cantonment and family housing areas.

Potable Water

The existing DoD water system at Finegayan does not have the additional capacity to handle the increased demand from the cantonment portion of the proposed action. The proposed potable water distribution system for the Marine Corps cantonment under Alternative E has been developed to handle the system demands of the proposed action. The current water system serving existing facilities would remain in service, with interconnections to the proposed water system to provide for redundancy and operational efficiency. There are seven active water production wells currently producing water on Finegayan and one operational well on standby being used as an aquifer monitoring well. There are also some GWA water production wells in the area along Route 3. Continued use of some of these wells would need to be negotiated with the GEPA due to the proximity of proposed cantonment facilities that are within the wellhead protection zone and could cause groundwater contamination. Through the use of best management practices and protective design features, it appears that it may be feasible to keep the DON Finegayan wells in service. Initial discussions regarding this approach have been held with GEPA on May 16, 2014. Agreement in principle on this approach has been obtained. All construction and operation activities within the wellhead protection zone of DoD wells would be done in accordance with GEPA regulations, as described above.

There would be no significant direct, short-term impact to current DoD water customers as the proposed system would supplement any lost water production. During construction, the proposed system would have excess capacity until the Marine Corps fully occupies the proposed cantonment installation. It should also be noted that the water production from the existing Finegayan wells is used to meet demands from both existing facilities and operations at Finegayan, Barrigada and other DON users as needed. It is also anticipated that the proposed water supply wells at AAFB would be installed during the early phases of construction. The short- and long-term direct impact to the Finegayan DoD potable water system from Alternative E is therefore considered less than significant during both construction and final operational conditions.

At AAFB there is an existing potable water distribution system serving the area proposed for family housing that would need to be restructured during the redevelopment proposed under Alternative E. As part of the DoD water system improvements to support the proposed action, approximately 11 new water supply wells are proposed to be installed at AAFB. This new water supply system would also be tied into the existing AAFB water system. The proposed potable water distribution system for Alternative E has been developed to handle all system demands currently in existence for areas served by the current DoD water distribution system, in addition to the increased demand from the family housing portion of the proposed action. During construction, service would be maintained to current DoD customers via construction phasing, temporary lines, or other actions. Thus, there would be no adverse impacts for the current DoD water customers aside from potentially brief water outages during construction of the expanded and modified systems. With careful planning, these potential outages would be minimized.

DoD Potable Water System

The short- and long-term direct impacts to the DoD potable water system with the implementation of Alternative E would be the same as under Alternative A, as described in Section 4.1.14.2. These impacts would be less than significant during both construction and during final operational conditions because the improvements would provide adequate potable water to meet current needs, and the proposed Marine Corps facilities would be in compliance with regulatory requirements.

GWA Potable Water System

Potential impacts to the GWA system would be the same for Alternative E as for Alternative A, as described in Section 4.1.14.2. Thus, the short- and long-term impact to the GWA's distribution system from the proposed action is expected to be less than significant due to the small increase in demand from the indirect impacts of the proposed action.

NGLA Water Extraction

Potential short- and long-term impacts to the NGLA and proposed mitigation measures for impacts would be the same for Alternative E as for Alternative A, as described in Section 4.1.14.2. Thus, the localized direct impact to the NGLA is considered significant, but the impact to the overall NGLA is less than significant.

Wastewater

The proposed wastewater infrastructure for Alternative E, as described in Section 2.4.4.5, has been developed to meet the needs of the proposed action. As described below, the potential impacts and mitigations for wastewater utilities for Alternative E would be the same as for Alternative A.

In 2010, the DON conducted a sewer capacity study (DON 2010) using a hydraulic model developed for the GWA WRMP that was modified and calibrated with 2010 flow monitoring data. Based on the flow scenario in the sewer capacity study (which was similar to the 2010 Final EIS proposed action estimated flows), the GWA interceptor sewer along Route 3 and Route 9 can adequately convey dry- and wet-weather flows. The GWA interceptor sewer ranges in size from 30 inches (76 cm) to 42 inches (107 cm) in diameter along Routes 3 and 9. There is one segment of each sewer size where the maximum flow depth could be three quarters of the pipe diameter at peak flows. Updated sewer collection system model runs were completed and the results show that the existing sewers have adequate capacity to handle the projected flow in year 2028. However, in late 2014 the DON obtained closed circuit television footage from GWA of the main sewer lines from AAFB to the Northern District WWTP, mostly routed along Routes 3 and 9. Based on available information from closed-circuit television footage of the Northern District WWTP collection system, the concrete reinforced pipe sewer line from AAFB to the Northern District WWTP along Routes 3 and 9 is in a state of deteriorated condition that requires rehabilitation or replacement. Therefore, this operations impact is significant but mitigable.

GovGuam received funding from USEPA to conduct the sewer system evaluation survey in northern Guam. GWA awarded a sewer system evaluation survey of the northern collection system in late 2014, but those results were not available at the time of publication of the Final SEIS.

The Northern District WWTP currently treats wastewater to primary treatment standards. The 2013 NPDES permit for the plant requires discharge to meet secondary treatment standards and Guam Water Quality Standards, including those for nutrients. The Northern District WWTP requires treatment system upgrades to meet the NPDES permit standards. Until the required upgrades are operational, additional projected wastewater flows from the proposed action and all other sources would be treated to primary treatment standards. Increasing the wastewater flow to a non-compliant treatment plant would be a significant direct impact during the period of non-compliance with the permit. Because some of the proposed construction would occur during this period of non-compliance, there would be direct and unmitigable significant impacts to the wastewater system until the Northern District WWTP upgrades are completed.

Upgrading the Northern District WWTP treatment systems (as required by the 2013 NPDES permit) would mitigate significant impacts to the wastewater system on Guam. The FY 2014 NDAA directed the Secretary of Defense to convene the EAC in part to develop an implementation plan that will address public infrastructure requirements necessary to support the preferred alternative. The implementation plan will detail descriptions of work, costs, and schedules for completion of construction, improvements, and repairs to Guam public infrastructure affected by the realignment, including improvements and upgrades to the Guam wastewater system. The water and wastewater assessment that DoD prepared to support the implementation plan recommends upgrades to the Northern District WWTP and refurbishment of the GWA interceptor sewer from AAFB to the Northern District WWTP. Section 8102 of the FY 2014 Consolidated Appropriations Act (Public Law No. 113-76) appropriated $106.4 million to the Secretary of Defense, acting through the OEA, for civilian water and wastewater improvements on Guam. These funds will remain available until expended. The indirect impacts to the Agaña WWTP from Alternative E are the same as from Alternative A, as described in Section 4.1.14.2. Under Alternative E, the increased wastewater flows from the proposed action would be considered negligible (less than 1% of the total projected flow [see Table 4.1.14-2]). Therefore, consistent with impact assessment criteria in the SEIS, the impact from the proposed action to Agaña WWTP would be less than significant.

The indirect impacts to the central wastewater collection system conveying flow to the Agaña WWTP are deemed less than significant due to the negligible increase in flow from the proposed action for both construction and operations.

The indirect impacts to GWA's southern WWTPs and collection systems from Alternative E are the same as from Alternative A, as described in Section 4.1.14.2. With the negligible flows anticipated to these southern wastewater systems and the planned capital improvements projects, the indirect impacts of the proposed action would be less than significant, for both construction and operations.

Mitigation measures for significant impacts in Alternative E would be the same as in Alternative A as described in Section 4.1.14.2.

Solid Waste

The environmental consequences for the solid waste infrastructure associated with the cantonment at Finegayan are similar to Alternative A. The differences with Alternative A are that the family housing area would be located at AAFB and not Finegayan and would also require increased C&D waste generation from the additional housing units being demolished and constructed. The handling of this additional C&D waste would be the same as for Alternative A. The family housing area located at AAFB would be served by the existing local solid waste infrastructure at AAFB that currently services the existing family housing area. The impacts to the existing solid waste infrastructure would be an approximate 11% increase to the solid waste generation based on the increased number of housing units planned for the AAFB family housing area. The environmental consequences to the solid waste infrastructure serving the AAFB family housing area would be the same as described for Alternative C.

Therefore, the potential long-term direct impact on the Guam solid waste infrastructure support systems for Alternative E would be less than significant.

Information Technology and Communications

As in Alternative A, the current DoD IT/COMM infrastructure for the cantonment at Finegayan in Alternative E would remain in place during and after the proposed new facilities are constructed and in operation. Any existing lines for areas that would be under new roads, parking lots, or other areas subject to loads at ground surface would have to be encased in concrete, and several existing communication

lines would require rerouting. During this rerouting construction, close coordination with Naval Computer and Telecommunications Station operations would be required to ensure any critical communication lines impacted would be kept in operation via alternate signal routing. Existing Building 112 currently has adequate connection capacity to handle additional IT/COMM connectivity that would be required by the proposed alternative at Finegayan, but additional distribution of conduit and lines would need to be installed to properly interconnect the DoD communications requirements. New duct banks required for Alternative A as described in Chapter 2 of this SEIS include a duct bank of up to twelve 4-inch (10-cm) conduits looped between the main IT/COMM distribution facilities, as well as a system of duct banks and various conduits distributed in and around the site connecting the main distribution facilities to each building or end user. Various cables types would be required within this system of conduits, including 144 and 288 strand fiber optic cables, copper cables with 600 pair telephone lines, and smaller cables to individual buildings.

Additional inter-base IT/COMM connectivity would be required as described in Chapter 2. This includes the connection between AAFB and the existing Tata cable landing facility in southern Guam, which would require new rights of way along some southern roads and the access road to the Tata facility.

Current DoD IT/COMM underground communication lines within the family housing area at AAFB would remain in place during and after the proposed new facilities are constructed and in operation. Any existing lines for areas that would be under new roads, parking lots, or other areas subject to loads at ground surface would have to be encased in concrete, and several existing communication lines would require rerouting. During this rerouting construction, close coordination with the Department of the Air Force operations would be required to ensure any critical communication lines impacted would be kept in operation via alternate signal routing.

The current commercial IT/COMM facilities have adequate capacity within nearby infrastructure at Finegayan for the cantonment and at AAFB for the family housing. The existing commercial cables within the proposed remodeled family housing area at AAFB could be rerouted or demolished as required. New duct banks would be required to provide commercial service to the proposed cantonment area at Finegayan and the family housing at AAFB. There could be short-term lack of commercial service during the construction phase, but no permanent or long-term environmental consequences to the commercial IT/COMM infrastructure. The direct impact to IT/COMM is deemed less than significant both during construction and in operation.

4.5.15 Socioeconomics and General Services

4.5.15.1 Affected Environment

The affected environment for socioeconomics and general services on Guam is presented for the entire island of Guam and does not vary by alternative. Because the affected environment does not vary by alternative, it is only presented one time, under Alternative A. A full description of the affected environment for socioeconomic and general services is presented in Section 4.1.15.

4.5.15.2 Environmental Consequences

The socioeconomics and general services impacts under Alternative E would be island-wide, direct and indirect, short- and long-term, and would be the same as described under Alternative A in Section 4.1.15. The population change associated with Alternative E would not likely put excessive strain on Guam's public services and permitting agencies, and the estimated increases in GovGuam tax revenues would likely compensate for any increased demand that would occur. The economic impacts would be beneficial, leading to increased employment and standards of living, and impacts to Guam's housing

stock and availability would not bring about reactionary development, which could have otherwise lead to dislocations in the housing market. There is a potential for sociocultural impacts to occur, but the magnitude of the impacts could vary substantially based on policy and program choices yet to be made on how to address them.

4.5.16 Hazardous Materials and Waste

4.5.16.1 Affected Environment

Under Alternative E, the affected environment for hazardous materials and waste is as described for Alternative A (Section 4.1.16.1) and Alternative C (Section 4.3.16.1). The affected environment for hazardous materials and waste management is summarized briefly below under the following two subheadings: Finegayan (cantonment), and AAFB (housing).

Finegayan (Cantonment)

NAVFAC is responsible for overseeing the management of hazardous materials on all DON facilities on Guam. Hazardous materials at Naval Base Guam are stored at a warehouse operated by Joint Environmental Material Management Service. Joint Environmental Material Management Service consolidates hazardous materials for reuse and tracks it through an inventory management program. Unused hazardous materials are returned to Joint Environmental Material Management Service for redistribution or disposal.

Operations at DoD installations on Guam generate a variety of hazardous waste, including, but not limited to waste of: medical and dental supplies, adhesives, solvents, contaminated absorbents, corrosive liquids, aerosols, pesticides, used POLs, and sludges. In accordance with DoD policies, all facilities must seek to reduce or eliminate hazardous waste generation by implementing BMPs, SOPs, and best available technologies. DRMO maintains all hazardous waste documentation and ensures that all disposal actions are performed in accordance with pertinent federal, state, and local laws and regulations.

There are two IRP sites located on Finegayan; however, these sites are not located within the proposed footprint of the main cantonment. The sites are summarized in Table 4.1.16-1 and depicted in Figure 4.1.16-1.

AAFB (Housing)

Hazardous materials at AAFB are managed by the installation's Hazardous Materials Pharmacy, under the Logistics Readiness Squadron. The Air Force has requirements for readily accessible fuel and related storage facilities on Guam. Numerous fueling operations to support aircraft, vehicle operation, and emergency power generation are performed at AAFB. The majority of fuel is aviation fuel.

DRMO arranges for all hazardous waste collection, transportation, and disposal via licensed contractors who ultimately dispose of the hazardous waste at permitted off-island disposal facilities (AAFB 2007).

There are six IRP and potentially contaminated sites located in the AAFB ROI (see Table 4.3.16-1), however, only 1 is located within the proposed family housing foot print. The remaining sites are at such a distance from the proposed family housing footprint that they are unlikely to affect site conditions. Additionally, the majority of the sites have been remediated or determined to not present a risk to human health or ecological receptors. Those sites that are currently active or have land use restrictions are depicted in Figure 4.3.16-1.

4.5.16.2 Environmental Consequences

Short-term construction impacts and long-term operational impacts to hazardous materials and waste under Alternative E would be similar to those described under Alternative A (Section 4.1.16.2) and Alternative C (Section 4.3.16.2) of this SEIS.

In summary, adherence to applicable BMPs and SOPs during construction and operations would reduce the likelihood and volume of accidental releases, allow for accelerated spill response times and enable timely implementation of cleanup measures, thereby minimizing potential impacts to the environment. Construction and demolition activities associated with this alternative would have no long-term direct or indirect impact on the management of hazardous materials at DoD facilities on Guam. Hazardous materials would continue to be managed under established hazardous material SOPs. Indirect Long-term beneficial impacts would occur to fuel storage and conveyance infrastructure as it would need to be brought into compliance before planned increases in capacity could be implemented.

The overall reduction in long-term increased use of hazardous materials from operations under the SEIS alternatives, as compared to the 2010 Final EIS, would be dependent on a variety of factors and cannot be quantified based on available information. Although reduced relative to the 2010 Final EIS volumes of hazardous materials, operations under Alternative E would still represent a substantial long-term increase in the volumes of hazardous materials relative to baseline conditions.

Should suspected environmental contamination be encountered during construction or operational activities, work would stop and the appropriate authorities would be notified. If appropriate, soil and groundwater samples would be collected to determine the nature and the extent of the contamination and whether remedial action would be required.

Under Alternative E, direct or indirect impacts to contaminated sites from construction or operations would be less than significant. Any potentially contaminated sites would be assessed and remediated, as appropriate, for the proposed reuse of the site. Construction or operational activities would not disturb any remediation sites or controls or interfere with monitoring areas, if present.

Should there be a need to import off-island earthen materials, all GEPA, Department of Agriculture, and local rules and regulations would be followed.

Therefore, implementation of Alternative E would result in less than significant direct and indirect impacts to hazardous materials and waste.

4.5.17 Public Health and Safety

4.5.17.1 Affected Environment

Under Alternative E, the affected environment for public health and safety is as described for Alternative A and Alternative C in Section 4.1.17.1 and Section 4.3.17.1, respectively. In addition, an extensive discussion of the affected environment for public health and safety matters on Guam is provided in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 18: Public Health and Safety, Section 18.1: Affected Environment, pages 18-1 to 18-12).

In summary, to protect the general public from intentional or accidental entry onto Finegayan or AAFB, locked or manned gates are used where vehicle access is provided and a series of signs warning unauthorized personnel not to enter the area are posted along the perimeter of the installation. Unauthorized personnel are not allowed on the installation at any time.

Activities on existing small arms range at both Finegayan and AAFB are conducted in accordance with SOPs to ensure the safety of both range participants as well as the public. While these existing small arms ranges are not part of the proposed action, they would remain active at both locations. Additionally, the areas proposed for housing at AAFB under Alternative E are situated outside of the APZs. Off-base lands within the APZ were addressed in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 8: Land and Submerged Land Use, Section 8.1.2.1: Andersen AFB, page 8-24).

Aircraft take-off/departure from AAFB flies over Finegayan, generating noise in the range of 60-65 dBA. Current noise levels are within the acceptable range for cantonment/residential facilities. At AAFB, the areas proposed for housing that are south of the airfield are situated within the 60-70 dB noise contours. Areas north and west of the airfield are within the 65-80 dB noise contours (see Figure 4.1.4-1). Details regarding current noise conditions at AAFB are provided in Section 4.3.4.1.

4.5.17.2 Environmental Consequences

Potential direct and indirect impacts on public health and safety from implementation of Alternative E would be similar to those discussed under Alternative A (Section 4.1.17.2) and Alternative C (Section 4.3.17.2).

<u>Notifiable Diseases</u>

Potential increases in notifiable diseases for Alternative E would be the same as discussed in Section 4.1.17.2 for Alternative A.

<u>Mental Illness</u>

Potential increases in mental illness for Alternative E would be the same as discussed in Section 4.1.17.2 for Alternative A.

<u>Operational Safety</u>

To protect the general public from intentional or accidental entry onto Finegayan and AAFB, locked or manned gates would continue to be used where vehicle access is provided and a series of signs warning unauthorized personnel not to enter the area would remain posted along the perimeter of the installation. Unauthorized personnel would not be allowed on the installation at any time.

The areas proposed for housing at AAFB are situated outside of the APZs. Specific and documented procedures would be in place to ensure the public is not endangered by operations and training activities. Therefore, Alternative E would result in no direct or indirect impacts on public health and safety (resulting from operations and training activities).

Construction and infrastructure improvements related to the proposed military relocation to Finegayan and AAFB would be consistent with established ESQD areas on the installations. SOPs would ensure the safe transportation of munitions, and incident response procedures are in place in the event of a munitions transport incident.

In addition, no direct or indirect impact on public health and safety related to electromagnetic emissions is anticipated.

Because a health and safety program would be implemented for construction activities and the public would be excluded from entering construction areas, potential short-term construction impacts on public health and safety would not result in any greater safety risk.

Therefore, no significant impacts associated with operational safety would occur.

Environmental Health Effects

Potential short-term construction and long-term operational noise emissions associated with Alternative E would be similar to those discussed under Alternative A and Alternative C. Enforcement of OSHA guidelines for hearing protection for workers would be the responsibility of the construction contractor. The public would be excluded from entering construction areas. Therefore, short-term construction noise impacts on public health and safety would be less than significant. Long-term operational noise from activities occurring on Finegayan and AAFB would be similar to current noise levels. The area proposed for housing that is south of the airfield is situated within the 60 to 70 dB noise range and is compatible with residential development. Areas north and west of the airfield are within the 65 to 80 dB noise range. These areas would mostly be incompatible for residential development but would allow for operations activities. Construction of buildings in these areas should implement noise level reduction measures to reduce interior noise levels to allow normal conversation. Existing aircraft noise is not at a level that would result in the loss of hearing of housing area occupants. Therefore, the overall direct or indirect impacts associated with noise to human health and safety would be less than significant.

Potential water quality impacts associated with Alternative E would be similar to those discussed under Alternative A and Alternative C. Groundwater withdrawal would likely increase. However, sustainability practices would be implemented to reduce the amount of groundwater needed. Proposed development and operational activities would be conducted in accordance with GEPA guidance and BMPs to minimize the potential for contaminants to be introduced in these areas. Therefore, direct and indirect public health and safety impacts from long-term increased demand on potable water and potential water-related illnesses would be less than significant.

Hazardous Substances

Potential direct impacts from hazardous substances for Alternative E would be similar to those discussed under Alternative A and Alternative C. The use, handling, storage, transportation, and disposition of hazardous substances would be conducted in accordance with applicable hazardous material and waste regulations, and established BMPs and SOPs to ensure that the health and safety of workers and the general public is maintained.

IRP investigations and/or remediation activities, as necessary, would continue in an effort to clean up past releases of hazardous substances and receive regulator concurrence that necessary actions have been completed to ensure the safety of the public. No off-site population is near the IRP sites. Building construction is not proposed within the footprint of IRP sites. Based on investigations of the contaminants associated with sites on Finegayan and AAFB (within proposed cantonment and housing development areas), no health hazards have been identified. Because hazardous substance management and IRP investigative/cleanup activities would be conducted in accordance with applicable regulations and established BMPs and SOPs, no direct or indirect impacts on public health and safety are anticipated.

Unexploded Ordnance

Potential direct impacts from UXO under Alternative E would be similar to those discussed under Alternative A and Alternative C. The general public would be excluded from entering construction zones and training areas. BMPs would be implemented to identify and remove potential MEC items prior to the initiation of ground-disturbing activities. UXO personnel supervision would occur during earth-moving activities and MEC awareness training would be provided to construction personnel involved in grading and excavations prior to and during ground-disturbing activities. Because UXO would be identified and removed prior to initiating construction activities and construction personnel would be trained as to the

hazards associated with UXO, potential direct impacts from encounters with UXO would be minimized and less than significant.

Traffic Incidents

As a result of the long-term increase in military personnel and their dependents, there would be more vehicles on the roadways potentially resulting in more heavily congested roadways and, thus, more potential for accidents and traffic fatalities. As illustrated in Table 4.1.17-4, the annual number of traffic accidents could increase. Although implementing Alternative E could mean more military personnel on the roads, the actual potential for increased traffic incidents is small (5% increase/358 traffic incidents annually). Because no high crash frequency intersections are located near Finegayan or AAFB and the overall long-term potential increase in the number of traffic accidents as a result of the increase in personnel would be minimal, there would be a less than significant impact on the health and safety of the citizens of Guam (from traffic incidents).

4.5.18 Environmental Justice and the Protection of Children

4.5.18.1 Affected Environment

As described in Alternative A, the affected environment for environmental justice and the protection of children analysis is the entire island of Guam. Therefore, the affected environment for Alternative E is the same as for Alternative A. In addition, both Alternative E locations are in the northern area of the island, the same region as Alternative A. The villages of Dededo and Yigo are within this region.

4.5.18.2 Environmental Consequences

Potential impacts to environmental justice populations under Alternative E would be to noise, recreation, socioeconomic and general services (including health services), and public health and safety.

Noise

The potential impacts would be the same as Alternative A.

Recreation

Impacts are generally island-wide and would be the same as described for Alternative A.

Socioeconomics and General Services

Impacts are generally island-wide and would be the same as described for Alternative A, as would the identified measures to mitigate impacts.

Public Health and Safety

Impacts are generally island-wide and would be the same as described for Alternative A, as would the identified measures to mitigate impacts.

4.6 NO-ACTION ALTERNATIVE FOR CANTONMENT/HOUSING

Under the No-Action Alternative for this SEIS, the DON would continue to implement the September 2010 ROD, including construction and operation of a cantonment area for approximately 8,600 Marines and approximately 9,000 dependents on DoD-controlled lands at Finegayan and South Finegayan and by acquiring land known as the former FAA parcel.

4.6.1 Geological and Soil Resources

For the No-Action Alternative, the impacts to geological and soil resources would be the same as those described for the preferred alternative (Alternative 2) in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 3: Geological and Soil Resources, Section 3.2.3, page 3-49). Under the No-Action Alternative, there would be adverse, but less than significant, direct long-term impacts to topography due to permanent alteration of the landscape. The construction footprint for the No-Action Alternative would be 78% larger than the footprint for Alternative A and would involve a proportionately larger amount of excavation than Alternative A. Approximately 62 features have been preliminarily identified as sinkholes or depressions that may contain sinkholes within or on the perimeter of the No-Action Alternative footprint but there would be less than significant direct, short- and long-term impacts to sinkholes with implementation of sinkhole protection measures. By comparison, 43 similar features have been identified for Alternative A (the most for any of the action alternatives) which would also have less than significant direct, short- and long-term impacts to sinkholes with implementation of sinkhole protection measures.

4.6.2 Water Resources

For the No-Action Alternative, impacts to water resources would be generally as described for the preferred alternative (Alternative 2) in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 4: Water Resources, Section 4.2.3: Alternative 2 (Preferred Alternative), pages 4-118 to 4-123), except as updated below with new information or analysis.

No buildings/structures would be constructed in the 100-year or 500-year flood zones and no surface waters are located within or near the proposed construction areas under the No-Action Alternative. Given compliance with the Construction General Permit and BMPs, off-site transport of stormwater runoff, sediment, or other pollutants would be unlikely. Therefore, construction activities associated with the No-Action Alternative would result in no impacts to surface waters.

While it is expected that the GWA could meet the increased potable water demand during construction and that there would only be a minimal increase in pumping from the NGLA due to construction, the number of spills from GWA's sewage collection system continues to greatly exceed spill rate norms for similar wastewater systems. Increased wastewater flows associated with the additional construction/DoD workforce would potentially increase the rate of sewage spills, potentially resulting in significant indirect impacts to groundwater quality during construction.

The No-Action Alternative would add substantially more impervious surface area to Guam (883 acres [357 ha]), as compared to the action alternatives discussed in Chapter 4, with Alternative D having the greatest increase in impervious area (319 acres [129 ha]) of the five action alternatives.

After construction, the large increase in island-wide demand on the existing Guam sewer collection systems, due to the large amount of induced growth projected (as compared to the five SEIS action alternatives), would result in significant adverse indirect impacts from increased potential for sewage spills anywhere on the central sewer collection system. Such spills could affect all categories of water resources (e.g., surface waters, groundwater, nearshore waters) anywhere on Guam. These impacts would

be mitigated by improvements and upgrades to the Guam wastewater system and expansion/ rehabilitation of the NGLA monitoring well network, as described for the wastewater impacts of the SEIS action alternatives (see Section 4.1.2.2).

The No-Action Alternative and the five action alternatives would have similar short-term significant direct impacts to nearshore waters. Upgrades of the Agaña WWTP and Northern District WWTP treatment systems in the long-term would be beneficial to the water quality of nearshore waters. However, until the WWTP upgrades were completed there would be an indirect and unmitigable significant impact to nearshore waters during construction and operation. The No-Action Alternative would have no direct impacts on wetlands similar to Alternatives A, B, C, and E.

Under the No-Action Alternative the estimated daily average groundwater withdrawals from the NGLA to meet potable water demand would be 5.8 MGd (22.0 MLd), as compared to 1.7 MGd (6.4 MLd) for the five action alternatives in this SEIS. The 2010 Final EIS concluded that groundwater withdrawals from the NGLA would result in less than significant impacts. However, results from the new USGS study, which was completed in 2013 (USGS 2013c), indicate that the five action alternatives would result in localized significant impacts to the NGLA, and less than significant impacts to the overall NGLA. Therefore, it is assumed that the significantly larger groundwater withdrawals under the No-Action Alternative would have similar, but greater localized significant impacts to the NGLA that would be mitigated as described for the action alternatives.

4.6.3 Air Quality

For the No-Action Alternative, air quality impacts would be the same as those described for the preferred alternative (Alternative 2) in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 5: Air Quality, Section 5.2.3: Preferred Alternative (Alternative 2), pages 5-27 to 5-29 and 5-35 and Volume 6, Chapter 7: pages 7-37 to 7-46 and 7-72). Air quality impacts under the No-Action Alternative and the action alternatives discussed in Chapter 4 would be less than significant. However, impacts under the No-Action Alternative would be slightly greater than the action alternatives, given the greater scale of construction and operational activities.

4.6.4 Noise

Under the No-Action Alternative, noise impacts would be the same as those described for the preferred alternative (Alternative 2) in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 6: Noise, Section 6.2.3: Preferred Alternative (Alternative 2), pages 6-21 to 6-59 and Volume 6, Chapter 8: Noise, Section 8.2: Environmental Consequences, pages 8-11 to 8-50). Noise impacts under the No-Action Alternative would be less than significant or significant but mitigable, depending on the location of construction activities. By comparison, the construction period for the action alternatives discussed in Chapter 4 would be extended, which would allow for the construction schedule to sequence work tasks and only one or two pieces of heavy equipment to operate in areas close to the nearest receptors, resulting in a reduction of noise impacts. As a result, all of the action alternatives would result in less than significant noise impacts with the implementation of BMPs.

4.6.5 Airspace

For the No-Action Alternative, impacts to airspace would be the same as those described for the preferred alternative (Alternative 2) in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 7: Airspace, Section 7.2.3: Alternative 2 (Preferred Alternative), page 7-15). There would be no impacts to airspace for both the No-Action Alternative and action alternatives discussed in Chapter 4.

4.6.6 Land and Submerged Land Use

For the No-Action Alternative, impacts to land and submerged land use would be the same as those described for the preferred alternative (Alternative 2) in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 8: Land and Submerged Land Use, Section 8.2.4: Alternative 2 (Preferred Alternative), pages 8-75 to 8-76). The No-Action Alternative would be developed on federally owned land (Finegayan and South Finegayan) but would also require land acquisition of the former FAA parcel (680 acres [275 ha]). By comparison, the action alternatives discussed in Chapter 4 would not require land acquisition. Significant but mitigable impacts to land use under the No-Action Alternative would result from the new public access restrictions to the Latte Stone Park at South Finegayan. To mitigate this impact to a less than significant level, the DoD would work with the community to provide access to Latte Stone Park to the extent practicable. Similar significant impacts under the proposed action (2012 Roadmap Adjustments) would only occur under Alternative B due to similar public access restrictions to the Latte Stone Park. Additional significant public access impacts would occur under the No-Action Alternative due to loss of public access to the jogging trail at the former FAA parcel but this impact would be unmitigable.

4.6.7 Recreational Resources

For the No-Action Alternative, impacts to recreational resources would be the same as those described for the preferred alternative (Alternative 2) in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 9: Recreational Resources, Section 9.2.3: Alternative 2 (Preferred Alternative), pages 9-27 to 9-29). There would be significant impacts to recreational resources (i.e., increased user demand, accelerated deterioration, diminished user satisfaction due to reduced recreational opportunities, and conflicts between users and uses) under the No-Action Alternative, while there would be would less than significant impacts to recreational resources under the action alternatives discussed in Chapter 4 due to the substantially smaller number of Marines and dependents that would arrive on Guam.

4.6.8 Terrestrial Biological Resources

Table 4.6.8-1 provides a brief summary of terrestrial biological resource impacts that would result with implementation of the No-Action Alternative as described in the 2010 ROD and as the preferred alternative in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 10: Terrestrial Biological Resources, Section 10.2.3: Alternative 2, pages 10-169 to 10-177).

Table 4.6.8-1. Potential Impacts from the Proposed Cantonment/Family Housing Area under the No-Action Alternative

Impact Component	*Vegetation*	*Special Management Areas*	*Wildlife*	*SS Species (significant impacts only)*
Cantonment/Family Housing at Finegayan, South Finegayan, and the Former FAA Parcel				
Construction	Direct - SI	Direct - SI (Loss of 1,106 acres (448 ha) of Overlay Refuge)	Direct - LSI Indirect - LSI	**ESA-Listed Fruit Bat:** Direct - SI-M (loss of habitat) Indirect - SI-M (invasive species) **All other SS species currently present:** Indirect - SI-M (invasive species)
Operation	Indirect - LSI	Indirect - LSI	Direct - LSI Indirect - LSI	**ESA-Listed Fruit Bat:** Direct - SI-M (loss of habitat) Indirect - SI-M (invasive species) **All other SS species currently present:** Indirect - SI-M (invasive species)

Legend: LSI = less than significant impact, SI = significant impact, and SI-M = significant impact that is mitigable.

Of the approximate 21,690 acres (8,778 ha) of Overlay Refuge, 1,106 acres (448 ha) would be removed with construction of the cantonment area as proposed under the preferred alternative in the 2010 ROD. This area represents 5.1% of Overlay Refuge lands on Guam. Overlay Refuge lands contain habitat that would be suitable for recovery efforts of special-status species, including those that do not presently occur within the action area.

The 2010 Final EIS concluded that implementation of the preferred alternative would result in significant impacts to the Mariana crow and Guam Micronesian kingfisher. However, the Mariana crow is now considered extirpated from Guam (Personal communication via letter from USFWS, Pacific Islands Fish and Wildlife Office, Honolulu, HI regarding the DON NOI for Proposed Placement of LFTRC on Guam NWR, December 7, 2012). As both the crow and the kingfisher are extirpated from Guam, there would be no impacts to these species from the construction and operation of the proposed cantonment/family housing complex under the No-Action Alternative.

There would be a direct, significant impact on the Mariana fruit bat due to the removal of 816 acres (330 ha) of suitable habitat during construction and indirectly due to disturbance of habitat adjacent to the proposed facilities. This would be mitigated with the conservation actions proposed in the 2010 Final EIS to less than significant.

Indirectly, movement of construction personnel, equipment, and supplies could result in the spread of invasive plant and animal species to Guam, within Guam, or to other locations from Guam. Invasive species could affect special-status species or degrade habitat and therefore would result in potential indirect impacts. Although impacts to special-status species would be significant under the No-Action Alternative, implementation of mitigation and conservation measures, such as the preparation of the Micronesia Biosecurity Plan and Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points planning will reduce the potential impacts from invasive species to less than significant. Even though the potential impacts under the No-Action Alternative would be less than significant, those impacts would be relatively greater than those identified in the materially smaller current proposed action.

4.6.9 Marine Biological Resources

For the No-Action Alternative, the impacts to marine biological resources would be the same as those described for Alternative 2 in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 11: Marine Biological Resources, Section 11.2.7: Summary of Impacts, page 118 and Section 11.2.8: Summary of Essential Fish Habitat Assessment, pages 11-123 to 11-124). While less than significant impacts to marine biological resources would occur for both the No-Action Alternative and the action alternatives discussed in Chapter 4, impacts under the No-Action Alternative would be of greater intensity than those for the proposed action in this SEIS due to the larger proposed footprint and number of the Marines and dependents that would arrive on Guam.

4.6.10 Cultural Resources

For the No-Action Alternative, impacts to cultural resources would be the same as those described for the preferred alternative (Alternative 2) in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 12: Cultural Resources, Section 12.2.3: Preferred Alternative (Alternative 2), pages 12-57 to 12-62). The No-Action Alternative would adversely affect 12 historic properties, while the action alternatives discussed in Chapter 4 would adversely affect historic properties as follows:

- Alternative A: 21 historic properties. Seven unevaluated buildings could also be affected.
- Alternative B: 18 historic properties. Seven unevaluated building could also be affected.
- Alternative C: 17 historic properties. Twelve unevaluated buildings could also be affected.

- Alternative D: 10 historic properties. Thirteen unevaluated archaeological locations, and 8 unevaluated buildings could also be affected.
- Alternative E: 17 historic properties. Fourteen unevaluated buildings could also be affected.

The historic properties affected under the No-Action Alternative do not include utility-related construction such as the well development area, which is analyzed under the current proposed action and would affect an additional 10 historic properties and 6 unevaluated structures. The No-Action Alternative and the five action alternatives also have the potential to result in significant long-term, direct impacts to culturally important resources that are not historic properties. These significant impacts would be mitigated through measures identified in the 2011 PA, regardless of which alternative was selected for implementation. In addition, the substantially greater number of Marines and their dependents under the No-Action Alternative, as compared to the proposed action in this SEIS, would potentially result in increased accidental or inadvertent damage to historic properties, especially Latte Stone Park (GHPI Number 66-08-0141). The resulting significant long-term, direct impacts to cultural resources would be mitigated through the 2011 PA stipulation on Cultural Resources Awareness orientation.

4.6.11 Visual Resources

For the No-Action Alternative, impacts for visual resources would be the same as those described for the preferred alternative (Alternative 2) in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 13: Visual Resources, Section 13.2.3: Preferred Alternative (Alternative 2), pages 13-69 to 13-72). There would be significant impacts to visual resources under the No-Action Alternative that may be reduced to less than significant through the implementation of potential mitigation measures. By comparison, there would be less than significant impacts on visual resources under the action alternatives discussed in Chapter 4, as a result of less development associated with the reduced number of Marines and dependents that would arrive on Guam.

4.6.12 Ground Transportation

For the No-Action Alternative, impacts to ground transportation would be the same as those described for the preferred alternative (Alternative 2) in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 6, Chapter 4: Roadways, Section 4.2.2.2: Preferred Alternative (Alternative 2), pages 4-88 to 4-89). Impacts to ground transportation may become less than significant through the implementation of potential mitigation measures, specifically, the required roadway improvements. By comparison, action alternatives would also result in less than significant impacts to ground transportation.

4.6.13 Marine Transportation

For the No-Action Alternative, impacts to marine transportation would be the same as those described for the preferred alternative (Alternative 2) in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 14: Marine Transport, Section 14.2.2.3: Apra Harbor, pages 14-11 to 14-14), but altered only by the start date of construction. The predicted level of use under the No-Action Alternative would be well below capacity of existing marine transportation resources, resulting in less than significant impacts. By comparison, the action alternatives discussed in Chapter 4 would result in a smaller increase in use due to the reduced magnitude of the proposed action.

4.6.14 Utilities

Electrical Power

For the No-Action Alternative, impacts to electrical power would be the same as described in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 6, Chapter 3: Utilities, Section 3.2.2: Power, pages 3-47 to 3-51). Less than significant impacts to power would occur for both the No-Action Alternative and the action alternatives discussed in Chapter 4. However, upgrades to off-base electrical transmission and generation systems would be required to support the No-Action Alternative, while no upgrades to existing generating facilities would be required as a result of implementing the proposed action alternatives; and the total estimated increase in electrical demand would be three times greater under the No-Action Alternative.

Potable Water

For the No-Action Alternative, impacts for potable water would be similar to those described in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 6, Chapter 3: Utilities, Section 3.2.3: Potable Water, pages 3-51 to 3-67). However, since the 2010 Final EIS was issued, there have been several improvement projects (completed, in-progress, or planned) for the Air Force water system. These improvements include refurbishing the Tumon-Maui well and five Marbo wells, slip lining some of the water mains to reduce leaks, and repairs to the Mount Santa Rosa Water Storage Tank to eliminate leaks. These initiatives have reportedly reduced water demand through leak elimination. The refurbished wells improve the reliability of the water supply with the Marbo wells by adding an estimated 0.23 MGd (0.87 MLd), and the Tumon-Maui well by adding up to 1.3 MGd (4.9 MLd) to the water supply when put in service. In addition, five new wells, in progress during the 2010 Final EIS preparation, have been completed at AAFB and are now in production. The 2010 Final EIS assessment included the five new planned wells at AAFB in the impacts analysis, but not the other improvements. Those other improvements should reduce the impact of the No-Action Alternative from what was in the 2010 Final EIS for the DoD water system.

The GWA water system remains much the same as presented in the 2010 Final EIS. There have been some improvements made, mostly in leak detection and repair, well maintenance, and the installation of several new wells. The general water system, however, remains similar to that analyzed in the 2010 Final EIS. The DoD system reportedly would have increased excess water production capability, and could therefore offer excess water to the GWA should the need arise. The No-Action Alternative indirect impacts to the GWA water system would be the same as presented in the 2010 Final EIS for all subcategories (supply, transmission, and distribution).

Since completion of the 2010 Final EIS, the NGLA has been the subject of a major study by the USGS with support from WERI and others. Under the No-Action Alternative the estimated daily average groundwater withdrawals from the NGLA to meet potable water demand would be 5.8 MGd (22.0 MLd), as compared to 1.7 MGd (6.4 MLd) for the five action alternatives. The 2010 Final EIS concluded that groundwater withdrawals from the NGLA would result in less than significant impacts. However, results from the new USGS study, which was completed in 2013 (USGS 2013a), indicate that the five action alternatives would result in localized significant impacts to the NGLA but would be a less than significant impact to the NGLA overall. Therefore, it is assumed that the greater groundwater withdrawals under the No-Action Alternative would have similar, but greater localized significant impacts to the NGLA that would be mitigated as described for the action alternatives. The ramifications of this new information on the No-Action Alternative would be that the impacts assessment contained in the 2010 Final EIS would be similar but that the potable water solution would likely require an increased number of new wells above that proposed for the preferred alternative.

Wastewater

For the No-Action Alternative, impacts to wastewater would be similar to those described in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 6, Chapter 3: Utilities, Section 3.2.4: Wastewater, pages 3-69 to 3-81), with the additional significant but mitigable impact to the collection system from AAFB to the Northern District WWTP. There have been some improvements in the operation of the Northern District WWTP since the 2010 Final EIS assessment was prepared. In 2013, the primary treatment system at the Northern District WWTP was repaired and upgraded in accordance with a 2011 Court Order. A capacity evaluation following the completion of the primary treatment upgrades has shown the Northern District WWTP has an operational capacity to treat wastewater to primary treatment standards of up to 9 MGd (34 MLd). It should be noted this limit is imposed by the 2011 Court Order, and is not a hydraulic limitation as the plant has a design capacity of 12 MGd (45 MLd). Issuance of the 2013 NPDES permits established effluent quality requirements consistent with secondary treatment and Guam Water Quality Standards, including those for nutrients. The Northern District WWTP and the Agaña WWTP currently cannot meet the permitted discharge limits, and are in non-compliance with the NPDES permit. Connection to a WWTP that does not meet NPDES permit conditions is a significant impact. As a result, the No-Action Alternative and the five proposed action alternatives would have similar significant impacts. The potential mitigation measure for the No-Action Alternative would be to seek other funding to upgrade these wastewater treatment plants in total capacity, treatment systems, and other wastewater infrastructure improvements.

Solid Waste

For the No-Action Alternative, impacts to solid waste would be similar to those described in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 6, Chapter 3: Utilities, Section 3.2.5: Solid Waste, pages 3-81 to 3-83). However, the solid waste existing condition on Guam has changed significantly since the 2010 Final EIS was issued. This change is due to the opening of the new GovGuam Layon Landfill at Dandan. Now that this landfill is open, all acceptable MSW from existing DoD facilities on Guam is disposed at Layon Landfill. Required transfer stations and road improvements have also been completed and are operational. Less than significant impacts to solid waste would occur for both the No-Action Alternative and the action alternatives discussed in Chapter 4. Although impacts would be similar, the estimated increase in solid waste generation under the proposed action alternatives would be roughly 1/3 that of the No-Action Alternative. This would extend the life of the Layon Landfill over that under the No-Action Alternative.

Information Technology and Communications

The IT/COMM requirements for the No-Action Alternative would be similar to that for the action alternatives discussed in Chapter 4, with a less than significant impact, with the potential for brief outages during construction. The No-Action Alternative intra-base (cantonment area and family housing areas) would require a somewhat larger communication network because these areas would be larger than the action alternatives. However, the intra-base and off-base connectivity requirements would be the same in order to meet the Marine Corps IT/COMM criteria.

4.6.15 Socioeconomics and General Services

For the No-Action Alternative, the potential population, economic, public service, sociocultural, and land acquisition impacts would be the same as those described in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 16: Socioeconomics and General Services, Section 16.2.2: Proposed Action, pages 16-73 to 16-156). The action alternatives discussed in Chapter 4 would be substantially different from the No-Action Alternative. The population projections for the action alternatives are of a substantially lesser magnitude

than those presented in the No-Action Alternative due to a change in the proposed action being analyzed, including:

- Fewer active duty Marines - compared to the No-Action Alternative, the number of active duty Marines would be 42% lower for the action alternatives (from 8,552 to 5,000).
- Fewer military dependents of active duty Marines - military dependents are lower by 86% (from approximate 9,000 to approximately 1,300). The disproportionate decline in the number of dependents is due to a change in composition of active duty Marines. Under the action alternatives, two-thirds of active duty Marines would be rotational - spending 6 months per deployment to Guam - and would not be accompanied by dependents.
- Singular focus on the Marine Corps relocation - compared to the No-Action Alternative, the action alternatives do not assess impacts related to a potential DON nuclear-powered aircraft carrier berthing or a potential AAMDTF, or any connected actions such as roadways or utilities construction that are not directly associated with cantonment or LFTRC operations.
- An extended construction period - construction work resulting from implementation of the proposed action is expected to begin in 2015; construction would ramp up for a couple of years and then an extended period of construction activity would occur from 2017 through 2023, and then begin to taper off from 2024 until the final year of construction in 2027.

The action alternatives analyzed in Chapter 4 would avoid such a population peak and many of the social problems that can result from sharp population increases and subsequent sharp declines in population (a "Boomtown" economy, Appendix D).

4.6.16 Hazardous Materials and Waste

For the No-Action Alternative, the environmental impacts associated with hazardous materials and waste would be the same as those described for the preferred alternative (Alternative 2) in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 17: Hazardous Materials and Waste, Section 17.2.3: Preferred Alternative (Alternative 2), page 17-55). The No-Action Alternative would result in less than significant impacts from hazardous materials and waste but the amount of hazardous materials and waste used and generated would be 64% greater than the levels described for the action alternatives discussed in Chapter 4 due to the increased personnel and operations under the No-Action Alternative.

4.6.17 Public Health and Safety

For the No-Action Alternative, impacts to public health and safety would be the same as those described for the preferred alternative (Alternative 2) in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 18: Public Health and Safety, Section 18.2.3: Alternative 2 (Preferred Alternative), page 18-23). The No-Action Alternative and the action alternatives discussed in Chapter 4 would result in similar impacts to public health and safety with less than significant impacts during construction and no impacts during operations, except for Alternative C and Alternative E, which would have a significant, unmitigable impact associated with operational safety (explosives safety).

4.6.18 Environmental Justice and the Protection of Children

For the No-Action Alternative, the potential environmental justice and the protection of children impacts would be the same as those described for the preferred alternative (Alternative 2) in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 2, Chapter 19: Environmental Justice and Protection of Children, Section 19.2.3: Preferred Alternative (Alternative 2), pages 19-18 to 19-19). There would be no significant noise impacts, and no land acquisition impacts disproportionately affecting minority and low-income populations. The

magnitude of potential impacts to environmental justice under the No-Action Alternative would be larger than the potential impacts under the action alternatives discussed in Chapter 4, due to the increased scope and size of the No-Action Alternative. The action alternatives would avoid or significantly reduce environmental justice issues that can result from a substantial and rapid influx of people to a single island location, as proposed in the No-Action Alternative. There would be no significant noise impacts under the action alternatives. In addition, impacts to the economy, public health services, and social services relating to environmental justice would be reduced. The "boom and bust" cycle of population growth and decline proposed in the No-Action Alternative would be substantially alleviated under the action alternatives, reducing potential adverse impacts to the economy (and thus to low-income residents). Access to public health and social services would continue to be problematic under the action alternatives due to the increase in population accessing these services, but the level of strain to public health and social services would be lessened.

4.7 SUMMARY OF IMPACTS AND POTENTIAL MITIGATION MEASURES FOR THE MAIN CANTONMENT/HOUSING ALTERNATIVES

Table 4.7-1 summarizes the impacts and potential mitigation measures of each cantonment/family housing alternative, including the No-Action Alternative. BMPs to minimize impacts would be employed during construction (see Section 2.8). Significant impacts are highlighted in yellow in Table 4.7-1 and any potential mitigation measures are identified immediately following the associated impact.

Table 4.7-1. Summary of Impacts and Potential Mitigation Measures for the Cantonment/Family Housing Alternatives

Finegayan (Alternative A)	***Finegayan/South Finegayan (Alternative B)***	***Andersen Air Force Base (Alternative C)***	***Barrigada (Alternative D)***	***Finegayan/Andersen Air Force Base (Alternative E)***	***No-Action Alternative***
GEOLOGICAL AND SOIL RESOURCES					
Construction Impacts	**Construction Impacts**	**Construction Impacts**	**Construction Impacts**	**Construction Impacts**	**Construction Impacts**
Topography ***LSI*** Less than significant direct, long-term impacts to topography and slope stability from minor changes in surface elevations due to excavation and filling. Earthwork would include an estimated 3,159,000 yd^3 (2,415,230 m^3) of cut and 2,483,000 yd^3 (1,898,391 m^3) of fill. Alternative A would involve less excavation than all other alternatives except Alternative C and the No-Action Alternative. Construction BMPs would reduce impacts to a less than significant level.	Topography ***LSI*** Direct, long-term impacts to topography and slope stability similar to Alternative A. Earthwork would include 3,245,000 yd^3 (2,480,980 m^3) of cut and 2,731,000 yd^3 (2,087,999 m^3) of fill, more than Alternatives A and C but less than Alternative D and the No-Action Alternative. Construction BMPs would reduce impacts to a less than significant level.	Topography ***LSI*** Direct, long-term impacts to topography and slope stability similar to Alternative A. Earthwork would include 3,088,000 yd^3 (2,360,945 m^3) of cut and 2,485,700 yd^3 (1,900,454 m^3) of fill, less than all other alternatives. Construction BMPs would reduce impacts to a less than significant level.	Topography ***LSI*** Direct, long-term impacts to topography and slope stability similar to Alternative A. Earthwork would include 3,510,000 yd^3 (2,683,589 m^3) of cut and 2,618,000 yd^3 (2,001,606 m^3) of fill, resulting in a net cut of 892,000 yd^3 (681,983 m^3) and including grading a steep slope for a water tank. Alternative D would involve the second largest excavation volume of all five action alternatives, but substantially less than the No-Action Alternative. Construction BMPs would reduce impacts to a less than significant level.	Topography ***LSI*** Direct, long-term impacts to topography and slope stability similar to Alternative A. Earthwork would include 3,732,871 yd^3 (2,853,984 m^3) of cut (excavation) and 2,958,469 yd^3 (2,261,911 m^3) of fill, resulting in a net of 774,402 yd^3 (92,072 m^3) the largest amount of excavation of any of the action alternatives but substantially less than the No-Action Alternative. Construction BMPs would reduce impacts to a less than significant level.	Topography ***LSI*** Direct, long-term impacts to topography and slope stability from minor changes in surface elevations due to excavation and filling. Specific cut/fill estimates are not available but the construction footprint would be 78% larger than for Alternative A and would involve a substantially larger amount of excavation. Construction BMPs would reduce impacts to a less than significant level.
Soils ***LSI*** Less than significant direct, short-term impacts to soils from erosion. No indirect short-term impacts expected. Potential increase in construction-related erosion minimized with engineering controls per 22 GAR, Chapter 10 Guam Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Regulations and construction stormwater BMPs as per the Construction General Permit. ***NI*** No prime farmland is identified in the development footprint. No direct or indirect impacts to agricultural soils.	Soils ***LSI*** Direct, short-term impacts to soils similar to Alternative A. No indirect short-term impacts expected. Less construction/ development (approximately 320 acres [130 ha]) would occur in a previously undeveloped area as compared with Alternative A. ***NI*** No prime farmland is identified in the development footprint. No direct or indirect impacts to agricultural soils.	Soils ***LSI*** Direct, short-term impacts to soils similar to Alternative A. No indirect short-term impacts expected. ***NI*** No prime farmland is identified in the development footprint. No direct or indirect impacts to agricultural soils.	Soils ***LSI*** Direct, short-term impacts to soils similar to Alternative A. No indirect short-term impacts expected. ***NI*** No prime farmland is identified in the development footprint. No direct or indirect impacts to agricultural soils.	Soils ***LSI*** Direct, short-term impacts to soils similar to Alternative A. No indirect short-term impacts expected. ***NI*** No prime farmland is identified in the development footprint. No direct or indirect impacts to agricultural soils.	Soils ***LSI*** The No-Action Alternative's larger construction footprint would result in higher potential for direct and indirect impacts to soils from erosion, though still less than significant with implementation of BMPs to reduce and control runoff. More runoff potential over the longer term due to substantially larger impervious surface area (883 acres [357 ha]) compared to the action alternatives. ***NI*** No prime farmland is identified in the development footprint. No direct or indirect impacts to agricultural soils.
Sinkholes ***LSI*** There are 43 topographic features that may contain sinkholes in the Alternative A footprint. For any sinkholes discovered before or during construction, BMPs would include compliance with 22 GAR Chapter 10 § 10106F, including an environmental and hydrogeologic assessment to ensure adverse effects will not result. With these BMPs, and since no sinkholes would be filled that would adversely affect site drainage, no adverse impacts to sinkholes would occur. Construction of Alternative A would have less than significant direct, short-term impacts to sinkholes.	Sinkholes ***LSI*** Under Alternative B, 41 features were preliminarily identified as topographic features that may contain sinkholes. Impacts and BMPs would be as described for Alternative A. No adverse impact given compliance with 22 GAR Chapter 10 § 10106F.	Sinkholes ***LSI*** Under Alternative C, 28 features were preliminarily identified as topographic features that may contain sinkholes. Impacts and BMPs would be as described for Alternative A. No adverse impact given compliance with 22 GAR Chapter 10 § 10106F.	Sinkholes ***LSI*** Under Alternative D, 15 features were preliminarily identified as topographic features that may contain sinkholes. Impacts and BMPs would be as described for Alternative A. No adverse impact given compliance with 22 GAR Chapter 10 § 10106F.	Sinkholes ***LSI*** Under Alternative E, 34 features were preliminarily identified as topographic features that may contain sinkholes. Impacts and BMPs would be as described for Alternative A. No adverse impact given compliance with 22 GAR Chapter 10 § 10106F.	Sinkholes ***LSI*** Approximately 62 features were preliminarily identified as sinkholes or depressions that may contain sinkholes within or on the perimeter of the No-Action Alternative footprint. By comparison, 43 similar features have been identified for Alternative A (the most of all action alternatives). The No-Action Alternative BMPs would include compliance with 22 GAR Chapter 10 § 10106F for protection of sinkholes, so there would be no adverse impacts to sinkholes.

Legend: ***SI*** = significant impact; ***SI-M*** = significant impact-mitigable; ***LSI*** = less than significant impact; ***NI*** = no impact; ***BI*** = beneficial impact.

Table 4.7-1. Summary of Impacts and Potential Mitigation Measures for the Cantonment/Family Housing Alternatives

Finegayan (Alternative A)	***Finegayan/South Finegayan (Alternative B)***	***Andersen Air Force Base (Alternative C)***	***Barrigada (Alternative D)***	***Finegayan/Andersen Air Force Base (Alternative E)***	***No-Action Alternative***
Geologic Hazards ***LSI*** Potential direct and indirect short-term impacts associated with geologic hazards during construction of cantonment and family housing facilities, schools and utilities. Facilities would be on level areas not subject to slope instability. Structural hazards associated with earthquake-generated fault rupture/ground shaking (there are 3 minor bedrock faults mapped in the Alternative A footprint) would be minimized with application of UFC 3-310-04 Seismic Design of Buildings dated June 1, 2013 (USACE 2013) during design and construction. Compliance with 22 GAR Chapter 10 § 10106F would minimize potential geologic hazards associated with sinkholes.	Geologic Hazards ***LSI*** Direct and indirect short-term impacts associated with geologic hazards and the application of BMPs would be similar to Alternative A.	Geologic Hazards ***LSI*** Direct and indirect short-term impacts associated with geologic hazards and the application of BMPs would be similar to Alternative A, except there are 2 minor bedrock faults mapped within the Alternative C footprint.	Geologic Hazards ***LSI*** Direct and indirect short-term impacts associated with geologic hazards and the application of BMPs would be similar to Alternative A, except there are no known bedrock faults mapped within the Alternative D footprint.	Geologic Hazards ***LSI*** Direct and indirect short-term impacts associated with geologic hazards and the application of BMPs would be similar to Alternative A.	Geologic Hazards ***LSI*** Direct and indirect short-term impacts associated with geologic hazards and the application of BMPs would be similar to Alternative A (there are 3 minor bedrock faults mapped within the development footprint for the No-Action Alternative).
Operation Impacts	**Operation Impacts**	**Operation Impacts**	**Operation Impacts**	**Operation Impacts**	**Operation Impacts**
Topography ***NI*** No direct or indirect impacts to topography because no large scale grading or changes to elevation would occur during operations.	Topography ***NI*** No direct or indirect impacts to topography because no large scale grading or changes to elevation would occur during operations.	Topography ***NI*** No direct or indirect impacts to topography because no large scale grading or changes to elevation would occur during operations.	Topography ***NI*** No direct or indirect impacts to topography because no large scale grading or changes to elevation would occur during operations.	Topography ***NI*** No direct or indirect impacts to topography because no large scale grading or changes to elevation would occur during operations.	Topography ***NI*** No direct or indirect impacts to topography because no large scale grading or changes to elevation would occur during operations.
Soils ***LSI*** Potential direct long-term impacts to soils from erosion associated with minimal surface disturbance during maintenance activities. Impacts would be reduced by implementation of construction stormwater BMPs.	Soils ***LSI*** Potential for erosion impacts during maintenance activities as described for Alternative A. BMPs would be applied to keep impacts less than significant.	Soils ***LSI*** Potential for erosion impacts during maintenance activities as described for Alternative A. BMPs would be applied to keep impacts less than significant.	Soils ***LSI*** Potential for erosion impacts during maintenance activities as described for Alternative A. BMPs would be applied to keep impacts less than significant.	Soils ***LSI*** Potential for erosion impacts during maintenance activities as described for Alternative A. BMPs would be applied to keep impacts less than significant.	Soils ***LSI*** Potential for erosion impacts during maintenance activities as described for Alternative A. BMPs would be applied to keep impacts less than significant.
Sinkholes ***LSI*** BMPs and compliance with 22 GAR Chapter 10 § 10106F would reduce potential impacts if maintenance activities would occur near topographic features that may contain sinkholes (43 such features have been identified in the Alternative A footprint).	Sinkholes ***LSI*** Potential impacts and application of BMPs would be as described for Alternative A (except that 41 features that may contain sinkholes have been identified in the Alternative B footprint).	Sinkholes ***LSI*** Potential impacts and application of BMPs would be as described for Alternative A (except that 28 features that may contain sinkholes have been identified in the Alternative C footprint).	Sinkholes ***LSI*** Potential impacts and application of BMPs would be as described for Alternative A (except that 15 features that may contain sinkholes have been identified in the Alternative D footprint).	Sinkholes ***LSI*** Potential impacts and application of BMPs would be as described for Alternative A (except that 34 features that may contain sinkholes have been identified in the Alternative E footprint).	Sinkholes ***LSI*** Potential impacts and application of BMPs would be as described for Alternative A (except that 62 features that may contain sinkholes have been identified in the No-Action Alternative footprint).
Geologic Hazards ***LSI*** Operations would result in less than significant direct and indirect long term impacts associated with geologic hazards. Minimal hazards would be associated with slope instability and liquefaction. Potential structural damage or injuries during operations from seismic ground-shaking and fault rupture would be minimized by adherence to UFC 3-310-04 Seismic Design of Buildings dated June 1, 2013 (USACE 2013) during design and construction. Sinkhole BMPs during maintenance operations would minimize potential geologic hazards associated with sinkholes.	Geologic Hazards ***LSI*** Due to consistency in operations and application of BMPs regardless of alternative, and relatively small differences in site conditions, impacts associated with geologic hazards during operations would be similar to the description for Alternative A.	Geologic Hazards ***LSI*** Due to consistency in operations and application of BMPs regardless of alternative, and relatively small differences in site conditions, impacts associated with geologic hazards during operations would be similar to the description for Alternative A.	Geologic Hazards ***LSI*** Due to consistency in operations and application of BMPs regardless of alternative, and relatively small differences in site conditions, impacts associated with geologic hazards during operations would be similar to the description for Alternative A.	Geologic Hazards ***LSI*** Due to consistency in operations and application of BMPs regardless of alternative, and relatively small differences in site conditions, impacts associated with geologic hazards during operations would be similar to the description for Alternative A.	Geologic Hazards ***LSI*** Due to consistency in operations and application of BMPs regardless of alternative, and relatively small differences in site conditions, impacts associated with geologic hazards during operations would be similar to the description for Alternative A.

Legend: ***SI*** = significant impact; ***SI-M*** = significant impact-mitigable; ***LSI*** = less than significant impact; ***NI*** = no impact; ***BI*** = beneficial impact.

Table 4.7-1. Summary of Impacts and Potential Mitigation Measures for the Cantonment/Family Housing Alternatives

Finegayan (Alternative A)	***Finegayan/South Finegayan (Alternative B)***	***Andersen Air Force Base (Alternative C)***	***Barrigada (Alternative D)***	***Finegayan/Andersen Air Force Base (Alternative E)***	***No-Action Alternative***
WATER RESOURCES					
Construction Impacts	**Construction Impacts**	**Construction Impacts**	**Construction Impacts**	**Construction Impacts**	**Construction Impacts**
Surface Water ***NI*** No surface waters are located within or near the construction area. No structures would be constructed within a flood zone.	Surface Water ***NI*** No surface waters are located within or near the construction area. No structures would be constructed within a flood zone.	Surface Water ***NI*** No surface waters are located within or near the construction area. No structures would be constructed within a flood zone.	Surface Water ***LSI*** Potential short-term increase in stormwater runoff, erosion, and sedimentation could have indirect effects on wetlands. Impacts would be minimized with SWPPPs and BMPs. No facilities would be constructed in flood zones, but some stormwater detention basins may be constructed.	Surface Water ***NI*** No surface waters are located within or near the construction area. No structures would be constructed within a flood zone.	Surface Water ***NI*** No surface waters are located within or near the construction area. No structures would be constructed within a flood zone.
Groundwater ***SI-M*** Potential increases in the rate of sewage spills associated with the induced civilian growth and construction/DoD workforce would result in significant indirect impacts to groundwater quality. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Refurbishment of the GWA sewage system would mitigate significant impacts to groundwater resources during construction. The FY 2014 NDAA requires the EAC to develop an implementation plan that addresses public infrastructure requirements necessary to support the preferred alternative. To support this implementation plan, DoD assessed GWA's water and wastewater systems that may be affected by the preferred alternative. The water and wastewater assessment recommended the refurbishment of the GWA interceptor sewer from AAFB to the Northern District WWTP. Also, Section 8102 of the FY 2014 Consolidated Appropriations Act (Public Law No. 113-76) appropriated $106.4 million to the Secretary of Defense, acting through the OEA, for civilian water and wastewater improvements on Guam. These funds will remain available until expended.**	Groundwater ***SI-M*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Mitigation would be the same as Alternative A.**	Groundwater ***SI-M*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Mitigation would be the same as Alternative A.**	Groundwater ***SI-M*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Mitigation would be the same as Alternative A.**	Groundwater ***SI-M*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Mitigation would be the same as Alternative A.**	Groundwater ***SI-M*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A but even more severe because of the substantially larger workforce population required during construction for the No-Action Alternative. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Mitigation would be the same as Alternative A.**
LSI Short-term, direct impacts from potential for stormwater to reach NGLA. Stormwater runoff and sinkhole protection measures would serve to protect groundwater quality. Siting and construction of wells would be implemented according to GEPA regulations.	***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.

Legend: ***SI*** = significant impact; ***SI-M*** = significant impact-mitigable; ***LSI*** = less than significant impact; ***NI*** = no impact; ***BI*** = beneficial impact.

Table 4.7-1. Summary of Impacts and Potential Mitigation Measures for the Cantonment/Family Housing Alternatives

Finegayan (Alternative A)	***Finegayan/South Finegayan (Alternative B)***	***Andersen Air Force Base (Alternative C)***	***Barrigada (Alternative D)***	***Finegayan/Andersen Air Force Base (Alternative E)***	***No-Action Alternative***
Nearshore Waters ***SI*** Increased wastewater flow associated with induced civilian and construction/DoD workforce growth under Alternative A would result in a significant and unmitigable indirect impact to nearshore waters from increased wastewater discharge from the Northern District WWTP outfall. The Northern District WWTP is non-compliant with the current NPDES permit and increasing the wastewater discharge from a non-compliant treatment plant would be a significant indirect impact during the period of non-compliance. Until the WWTP upgrades are completed (see Operation Impacts below) there would be an indirect and unmitigable significant impact to nearshore waters during construction.	Nearshore Waters ***SI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Nearshore Waters ***SI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Nearshore Waters ***SI*** Induced civilian and construction/DoD workforce growth under Alternative D would result in a significant unmitigable indirect impact to nearshore waters from increased wastewater discharge from the Northern District and Agaña WWTPs that are non-compliant with the current NPDES permits. Increasing the wastewater discharge from a non-compliant treatment plant would be a significant indirect impact during the period of non-compliance. Until the WWTP upgrades are completed there would be an indirect and unmitigable significant impact to nearshore waters during construction.	Nearshore Waters ***SI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Nearshore Waters ***SI*** Impacts would be similar to those described under Alternative A, except that with the longer duration of construction and larger construction workforce projection as compared to the 2012 Roadmap Adjustments, the related increase in wastewater discharge from the Northern District WWTP would be substantially larger under the No-Action Alternative.
NI Short-term increase in Stormwater runoff would not discharge to nearshore waters with adherence to the Construction General Permit, BMPs, and SWPPPs.	***NI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	***NI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	***NI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	***NI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.
Wetlands ***NI*** No wetlands are located within or near the construction areas.	Wetlands ***NI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Wetlands ***NI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Wetlands ***SI-M*** Direct impact (fill) of approximately 0.1 acre of potentially jurisdictional wetland area. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **If LEDPA, a Section 404 permit would be obtained for unavoidable impacts to jurisdictional wetlands and direct impacts would be mitigated by creating new wetlands, restoring or enhancing existing wetlands, or preserving existing wetland areas on Guam to, at a minimum, replace the area filled.** ***LSI*** Short-term, indirect impact from potential increase in construction-related runoff and sedimentation to down gradient wetlands.	Wetlands ***NI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Wetlands ***NI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.
Operation Impacts	**Operation Impacts**	**Operation Impacts**	**Operation Impacts**	**Operation Impacts**	**Operation Impacts**
Surface Water ***NI*** No surface waters are located within or near the project area. Implementation of BMPs and LID measures to ensure no off-site transport of excess runoff, sediment, or pollutants.	Surface Water ***NI*** Impacts and application of BMPs and LID measures would be as described for Alternative A.	Surface Water ***NI*** Impacts and application of BMPs and LID measures would be as described for Alternative A.	Surface Water ***LSI*** Indirect impacts on wetlands from potential increase in stormwater runoff and associated pollutants.	Surface Water ***NI*** Impacts and application of BMPs and LID measures would be as described for Alternative A.	Surface Water ***SI-M*** Although no surface waters are located on or near the cantonment/housing site for the No-Action Alternative, the large increase in island-wide demand on the existing Guam sewer collection systems, due to the large amount of induced growth projected (as compared to the five SEIS action alternatives), would result in significant adverse indirect impacts from increased potential for sewage spills anywhere on the central sewer collection system. Such spills could affect nearby surface waters anywhere they occurred.

Legend: ***SI*** = significant impact; ***SI-M*** = significant impact-mitigable; ***LSI*** = less than significant impact; ***NI*** = no impact; ***BI*** = beneficial impact.

Table 4.7-1. Summary of Impacts and Potential Mitigation Measures for the Cantonment/Family Housing Alternatives

Finegayan (Alternative A)	*Finegayan/South Finegayan (Alternative B)*	*Andersen Air Force Base (Alternative C)*	*Barrigada (Alternative D)*	*Finegayan/Andersen Air Force Base (Alternative E)*	*No-Action Alternative*
					Potential Mitigation Measures **Mitigation would be the same as defined in the 2010 ROD.** ***LSI*** Total amount of impervious area would increase by 883 acres (357 ha), resulting in potential increase in stormwater runoff, erosion, and sedimentation.
Groundwater ***SI-M*** Long-term increase in annual groundwater production of 1.7 MGd could result in a localized significant impact to the NGLA. Also, further deterioration to the existing GWA interceptor sewer system from AAFB to the Northern District WWTP could result in failure and significant impacts to groundwater quality from wastewater leaks. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **The DoD would, as appropriate, implement enhanced water conservation measures for the proposed action, improve existing DoD water systems to reduce system leaks, adjust pumping rates at DoD wells, use existing wells, and/or increase the use of surface water from Fena Reservoir, in order to reduce withdrawals from the NGLA.** **The DoD would continue to support the GWRDG and would support USGS's recommendation to rehabilitate and expand the hydrologic data collection network and monitoring necessary to ensure sustainable management of NGLA.** **As required in the FY 2014 NDAA, the EAC implementation plan will address public infrastructure requirements necessary to support the preferred alternative, as well as address groundwater-related issues including technical and financial assistance for an updated and expanded NGLA monitoring well network and the refurbishment of the GWA interceptor sewer from AAFB to the Northern District WWTP. The implementation plan will detail descriptions of work, costs, and schedules for completion of construction, improvements, and repairs to Guam public infrastructure affected by the realignment, including improvements and upgrades to the NGLA monitoring well network. To support this implementation plan, DoD assessed GWA's water and wastewater	Groundwater ***SI-M*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A. However, less area converted to impervious area than under Alternative A. The increased groundwater withdrawal rate would be the same. Potential impacts to groundwater from increased flow through the GWA interceptor sewer system would be the same as Alternative A ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Mitigation would be the same as under Alternative A.**	Groundwater ***SI-M*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A. However, less area converted to impervious area than under Alternative A. The increased groundwater withdrawal rate would be the same. Potential impacts to groundwater from increased flow through the GWA interceptor sewer system would be the same as Alternative A ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Mitigation would be the same as under Alternative A.**	Groundwater ***SI-M*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A. However, more area converted to impervious area than under Alternative A. The increased groundwater withdrawal rate would be the same. Potential impacts to groundwater from increased flow through the GWA interceptor sewer system would be the same as Alternative A ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Mitigation would be the same as under Alternative A, but would include recommended upgrades of both the Agaña WWTP and Northern District WWTPs.**	Groundwater ***SI-M*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A. However, less area converted to impervious area than under Alternative A. The increased groundwater withdrawal rate would be the same. Potential impacts to groundwater from increased flow through the GWA interceptor sewer system would be the same as Alternative A ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Mitigation would be the same as under Alternative A.**	Groundwater ***SI-M*** Long-term increase in annual groundwater production of 5.8 MGd would result in a localized significant impact to the NGLA ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Mitigation would be the same as Alternative A.** ***SI-M*** The large increase in island-wide demand on the existing Guam sewer collection systems, due to the large amount of induced growth projected (as compared to the five SEIS action alternatives), would result in significant adverse indirect impacts from increased potential for sewage spills anywhere on the central sewer collection system. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Mitigation would be the same as under Alternative A.**

Legend: ***SI*** = significant impact; ***SI-M*** = significant impact-mitigable; ***LSI*** = less than significant impact; ***NI*** = no impact; ***BI*** = beneficial impact.

Table 4.7-1. Summary of Impacts and Potential Mitigation Measures for the Cantonment/Family Housing Alternatives

Finegayan (Alternative A)	*Finegayan/South Finegayan (Alternative B)*	*Andersen Air Force Base (Alternative C)*	*Barrigada (Alternative D)*	*Finegayan/Andersen Air Force Base (Alternative E)*	*No-Action Alternative*
systems that may be affected by the preferred alternative. The water and wastewater assessment recommended an updated and expanded NGLA monitoring well network and the refurbishment of the GWA interceptor sewer from AAFB to the Northern District WWTP. Section 8102 of the FY 2014 Consolidated Appropriations Act (Public Law No. 113-76) appropriated $106.4 million to the Secretary of Defense, acting through the OEA, for civilian water and wastewater improvements on Guam. These funds will remain available until expended.					
LSI Minor long-term increase in aquifer recharge rates with an additional 273 acres (110 ha) of impervious area; direct impact from increase in pollutant loading potential.	***LSI*** Minor long-term increase in aquifer recharge rates with an additional 176 acres (71 ha) of impervious area; direct impact from increase in pollutant loading potential.	***LSI*** Minor long-term increase in aquifer recharge rates with an additional 126 acres (51 ha) of impervious area; direct impact from increase in pollutant loading potential.	***LSI*** Minor long-term increase in aquifer recharge rates with an additional 319 acres (129 ha) of impervious area; direct impact from increase in pollutant loading potential.	***LSI*** Minor long-term increase in aquifer recharge rates with an additional 280 acres (113 ha) of impervious area at Finegayan; direct impact from increase in pollutant loading potential.	***LSI*** Minor long-term increase in aquifer recharge rates with an additional 883 acres (357 ha) of impervious area; direct impact from increase in pollutant loading potential.
Nearshore Waters ***SI-M*** Operation of the cantonment and family housing facilities under Alternative A would result in a significant but mitigable impact to nearshore waters from increased wastewater discharge from the Northern District WWTP outfall. The Northern District WWTP is non-compliant with the treatment standards required by the current NPDES permit and increasing the wastewater discharge from a non-compliant treatment plant would be a significant indirect impact during the period of non-compliance. However, upgrades to bring the Northern District WWTP into compliance with the permit are expected to be completed early in the operational phase of the proposed action and such upgrades would mitigate the impact to a less than significant level. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Upgrading the Northern District WWTP treatment systems (as required by the 2013 NPDES permit) would mitigate significant impacts to the wastewater system on Guam once the upgrades are completed. In addition, refurbishing the main GWA sewer lines from AAFB to the Northern District WWTP along Routes 3 and 9 would mitigate potential failure of the concrete reinforced sewer lines that are in a state of deterioration. The FY 2014 NDAA directed the Secretary of Defense to convene the EAC in part to develop an implementation plan that will address public infrastructure requirements necessary to support the**	Nearshore Waters ***SI-M*** Impacts associated with WWTP discharge to nearshore waters would be similar to those described under Alternative A. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Mitigation would be the same as described under Alternative A.**	Nearshore Waters ***SI-M*** Impacts associated with WWTP discharge to nearshore waters would be similar to those described under Alternative A. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Mitigation would be the same as described under Alternative A.**	Nearshore Waters ***SI-M*** Impacts associated with WWTP discharge to nearshore waters would be similar to those described under Alternative A but would involve discharge from both the Northern District and the Agaña WWTPs. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Mitigation would be the same as under Alternative A, but would include recommended upgrades of both the Agaña WWTP and Northern District WWTPs.**	Nearshore Waters ***SI-M*** Impacts associated with WWTP discharge to nearshore waters would be similar to those described under Alternative A. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Mitigation would be the same as described under Alternative A.**	Nearshore Waters ***SI-M*** Impacts associated with WWTP discharge to nearshore waters would be similar to those described under Alternative A but would be more intensive because of the larger projected population increase under the No-Action Alternative. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Mitigation would be the same as described under Alternative A.** ***SI-M*** The large increase in island-wide demand on the existing Guam sewer collection systems, due to the large amount of induced growth projected (as compared to the five SEIS action alternatives), would result in significant adverse indirect impacts from increased potential for sewage spills anywhere on the central sewer collection system. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Mitigation would be the same as defined in the 2010 ROD.**

Legend: ***SI*** = significant impact; ***SI-M*** = significant impact-mitigable; ***LSI*** = less than significant impact; ***NI*** = no impact; ***BI*** = beneficial impact.

Table 4.7-1. Summary of Impacts and Potential Mitigation Measures for the Cantonment/Family Housing Alternatives

Finegayan (Alternative A)	*Finegayan/South Finegayan (Alternative B)*	*Andersen Air Force Base (Alternative C)*	*Barrigada (Alternative D)*	*Finegayan/Andersen Air Force Base (Alternative E)*	*No-Action Alternative*
preferred alternative. The implementation plan will detail descriptions of work, costs, and schedules for completion of construction, improvements, and repairs to Guam public infrastructure affected by the realignment, including improvements and upgrades to the Guam wastewater system. The water and wastewater assessment that DoD prepared to support the Implementation Plan recommended upgrades to the Northern District WWTP and the refurbishment of the GWA interceptor sewer from AAFB to the Northern District WWTP. Section 8102 of the FY 2014 Consolidated Appropriations Act (Public Law No. 113-76) appropriated $106.4 million to the Secretary of Defense, acting through the OEA, for civilian water and wastewater improvements on Guam. These funds will remain available until expended.					
NI No direct or indirect impact from stormwater runoff discharge from the project area to nearshore waters.	***NI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A, except that there would be greater vegetative cover than under Alternative A.	***NI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	***NI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	***NI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	***LSI*** Minor increase in runoff volume and pollutant loading potential.
Wetlands ***NI*** No wetlands are located within or near the project area.	Wetlands ***NI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Wetlands ***NI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Wetlands ***LSI*** Indirect, long-term impact on wetlands from potential minor increase in stormwater runoff and associated pollutants.	Wetlands ***NI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Wetlands ***SI-M*** Although no wetlands are located on or near the cantonment/housing site for the No-Action Alternative, the large increase in island-wide demand on the existing Guam sewer collection systems, due to the large amount of induced growth projected (as compared to the five SEIS action alternatives), would result in significant adverse indirect impacts from increased potential for sewage spills anywhere on the central sewer collection system. Such spills could affect nearby wetlands anywhere they occurred. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Mitigation would be the same as defined in the 2010 ROD.**

Legend: ***SI*** = significant impact; ***SI-M*** = significant impact-mitigable; ***LSI*** = less than significant impact; ***NI*** = no impact; ***BI*** = beneficial impact.

Table 4.7-1. Summary of Impacts and Potential Mitigation Measures for the Cantonment/Family Housing Alternatives

Finegayan (Alternative A)	*Finegayan/South Finegayan (Alternative B)*	*Andersen Air Force Base (Alternative C)*	*Barrigada (Alternative D)*	*Finegayan/Andersen Air Force Base (Alternative E)*	*No-Action Alternative*
AIR QUALITY					
Construction Impacts	**Construction Impacts**	**Construction Impacts**	**Construction Impacts**	**Construction Impacts**	**Construction Impacts**
LSI The construction phase direct short-term increase in emissions would be below the impact significance threshold. On-base construction site hot-spot particulate matter impact analysis estimated the total PM levels would be well below respective NAAQS, resulting in less than significant direct, short-term PM impacts during construction years. Construction phase off-base roadway hot-spot particulate matter, carbon monoxide, and mobile source air toxics impact conclusion found predicted levels would be well below the NAAQS, resulting in less than significant direct, short-term CO, PM, and MSAT impacts.	***LSI*** The construction phase direct short-term increase in emissions would be below the impact significance threshold. Construction phase increase in sulfur dioxide emissions within the Tanguisson nonattainment area (South Finegayan housing area) would be below the general conformity *de minimis level* and no formal conformity rule determination is required. On-base construction site hot-spot particulate matter impact analysis found the total PM levels predicted would be below respective NAAQS resulting in less than significant direct, short-term PM and MSAT impacts during construction years. Construction phase off-base roadway hot-spot particulate matter, carbon monoxide, and mobile source air toxics impact conclusion found predicted levels would be well below the NAAQS, resulting in less than significant direct, short-term CO, PM, MSAT impacts.	***LSI*** The construction phase direct short-term increase in emissions would be below the impact significance threshold. Short-term on-site hot spot PM impacts around construction sites would be less or similar to those under Alternative A. Project impacts of all carcinogenic and non-carcinogenic MSATs are considered acceptable. Off-site on road vehicle CO, PM, and MSATs hot-spot impact concentrations for Alternative C would be similar in magnitude to those predicted for Alternative A; predicted levels of PM and CO would be below the NAAQS.	***LSI*** The construction phase direct short-term increase in emissions would be below the impact significance threshold. Short-term on-site hot-spot PM impacts around construction sites would be anticipated as less or similar to those under Alternative A. Off-site on road vehicle CO, PM, and MSATs hot-spot impact concentrations for Alternative D would be similar to those predicted for Alternative A; predicted levels of PM and CO would be below the NAAQS. Project impacts of all non-carcinogenic MSATs are considered acceptable.	***LSI*** The construction phase direct short-term increase in emissions would be below the impact significance threshold. Under Alternative E, the short-term on-site hot-spot PM impacts near construction sites would be less than or similar to those under Alternative A, which is anticipated to have the greatest truck emissions impacts along the truck routes. Off-site on-road vehicle CO, PM, and MSATs hot-spot impact concentrations for Alternative E would be similar in magnitude to those predicted for Alternative A at the analyzed intersections according to similar traffic patterns. Predicted levels of PM and CO are well below the NAAQS resulting in less than significant hot-spot PM and CO impacts during the construction period. Similarly, the project impacts of all carcinogenic MSATs and all non-carcinogenic MSATs are also considered acceptable.	***LSI*** Impacts would be greater than each proposed alternative given the greater scale of construction activities. The construction phase increase in sulfur dioxide emissions within both Piti and Tanguisson nonattainment areas would be below the general conformity *de minimis level* and no formal conformity rule determination would be required. Impact conclusions would remain the same as described in the 2010 Final EIS.
Operation Impacts	**Operation Impacts**	**Operation Impacts**	**Operation Impacts**	**Operation Impacts**	**Operation Impacts**
LSI Direct and indirect impacts associated with long-term operational phase off-base roadway hot-spot particulate matter, carbon monoxide, and mobile source air toxics from increased traffic congestion.	***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A	***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A. In addition, because AAFB is a Prevention of Significant Deterioration source, a permit modification could be required as a result of the proposed project. This determination would be made during the final design stage to ensure that the development on AAFB would be in compliance with applicable regulatory requirements.	***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A	***LSI*** The estimated traffic congestion conditions under Alternative E would be comparable to those for Alternatives A and C. Given the low levels of CO and MSATs impact concentrations predicted under Alternative A and the comparable traffic congestion conditions at analyzed intersections under Alternative C as compared to Alternative A, the hot-spot impact of off-site on-road vehicle CO and MSATs emissions under Alternative E during operational years would be similar to Alternative A. Based on these findings, long-term operational phase air quality impacts under Alternative E are considered less than significant.	***LSI*** Impacts would be slightly greater than each proposed alternative given the greater scale of operational activities. Impact conclusions would remain the same as described in the 2010 Final EIS.

Legend: ***SI*** = significant impact; ***SI-M*** = significant impact-mitigable; ***LSI*** = less than significant impact; ***NI*** = no impact; ***BI*** = beneficial impact.

Table 4.7-1. Summary of Impacts and Potential Mitigation Measures for the Cantonment/Family Housing Alternatives

Finegayan (Alternative A)	*Finegayan/South Finegayan (Alternative B)*	*Andersen Air Force Base (Alternative C)*	*Barrigada (Alternative D)*	*Finegayan/Andersen Air Force Base (Alternative E)*	*No-Action Alternative*
NOISE					
Construction Impacts	**Construction Impacts**	**Construction Impacts**	**Construction Impacts**	**Construction Impacts**	**Construction Impacts**
LSI Direct and indirect impacts from construction noise. Short-term construction noise affecting the nearest receptors at Finegayan would be 65.4 dB L_{eq}, which is below USEPA threshold guideline of 75 dBA L_{eq}. Receptors include 20 houses (70-75 people) along Route 3. Long-term noise emanating from the center of the cantonment/family housing area would be 54.5 and 51.5 dBA L_{eq}, respectively, and be well below FICUN guidelines.	***LSI*** Direct and indirect impacts from construction noise. Short-term construction noise affecting the nearest receptors at Finegayan would be 65.4 dB L_{eq}, which is below USEPA threshold guideline of 75 dBA L_{eq}. This alternative impacts 10 more houses (36 people) than under Alternative A. Long-term noise emanating from the center of the cantonment/family housing area would be 54.5 and 57.8 dBA L_{eq}, respectively, and be well below FICUN guidelines.	***LSI*** Direct and indirect impacts from construction noise. Short-term construction noise affecting the nearest receptors at Andersen AAFB would be 74.8 dB L_{eq} for family housing and 59 dB L_{eq} for cantonment. Similar to Alternative 1, 20 houses (75 people) would be impacted. Long-term noise emanating from the center of the cantonment/family housing area would be 50.4 and 57.8 dBA L_{eq}, respectively, and be well below FICUN guidelines.	***LSI*** Direct and indirect impacts from construction noise. Short-term construction noise affecting the nearest receptors at Barrigada would be 74.8 dB L_{eq} and within acceptable limits. 25 homes (92 people) would be impacted, which is the greatest and only slightly more than Alternative A. The extended construction period would further lessen impacts. Long-term noise emanating from the center of the cantonment/family housing area would be 62.4 and 56.4 dBA L_{eq}, respectively, and be well below FICUN guidelines.	***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A and C. Direct and indirect impacts from construction noise. Short-term construction noise affecting the nearest receptors at Finegayan would be 65.4 dB Leq and within acceptable limits. 20 homes (70-75 people) would be impacted, which is similar to Alternative A. The proposed housing areas on AAFB would be located just outside the 65 dBA DNL Andersen AAFB airfield noise zones with approximately the same amount of area in each zone. Long-term noise emanating from the center of the cantonment area at Finegayan and the center of the housing area at AAFB would be well below FICUN guidelines.	***SI-M*** Construction noise would impact residences along Route 3. Impacts would be less than significant or significant but mitigable, depending on the location of construction activities. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Construction sequencing, sound barriers, installation and periodic inspection of sound reducing devices on construction machinery, and shutting off idling equipment to reduce impacts to less than significant.**
Operation Impacts	**Operation Impacts**	**Operation Impacts**	**Operation Impacts**	**Operation Impacts**	**Operation Impacts**
LSI Long-term direct impact. Traffic noise would be below 66 dB and comply with Guam Department of Public Works standards. Long-term operations would be similar to an office park/residential setting.	***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A. However, there would be slightly more traffic in a 1 mile (1.6 km) stretch.	***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A. However, steady state noise would be primarily due to ongoing aircraft noise. Traffic noise would be less than other alternatives.	***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A. However, steady state noise would primarily be from traffic noise near gates.	***LSI*** Finegayan cantonment would have similar impacts as Alternative A. AAFB family housing would have similar impacts as Alternative C. Steady state noise would be primarily due to ongoing aircraft noise.	***SI-M*** Significant operational impacts under No-Action Alternative would occur as a result of traffic noise. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Traffic noise would be reduced using sound walls at selected locations where the impacts are greatest and would reduce noise impacts to less than significant levels.**
AIRSPACE					
Construction Impacts	**Construction Impacts**	**Construction Impacts**	**Construction Impacts**	**Construction Impacts**	**Construction Impacts**
NI Construction associated with the cantonment/family housing facilities consist of support, maintenance/storage, housing, and non-live fire training functions; there would be no changes to airspace.	***NI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	***NI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	***NI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	***NI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	***NI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.
Operation Impacts	**Operation Impacts**	**Operation Impacts**	**Operation Impacts**	**Operation Impacts**	**Operation Impacts**
NI Operation and functions associated with the cantonment/family housing facilities consist of support, maintenance/storage, housing, and non-live fire training functions; there would be no changes to airspace.	***NI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	***NI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	***NI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	***NI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	***NI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.

Legend: ***SI*** = significant impact; ***SI-M*** = significant impact-mitigable; ***LSI*** = less than significant impact; ***NI*** = no impact; ***BI*** = beneficial impact.

Table 4.7-1. Summary of Impacts and Potential Mitigation Measures for the Cantonment/Family Housing Alternatives

Finegayan (Alternative A)	***Finegayan/South Finegayan (Alternative B)***	***Andersen Air Force Base (Alternative C)***	***Barrigada (Alternative D)***	***Finegayan/Andersen Air Force Base (Alternative E)***	***No-Action Alternative***
LAND AND SUBMERGED LAND USE					
Construction Impacts	**Construction Impacts**	**Construction Impacts**	**Construction Impacts**	**Construction Impacts**	**Construction Impacts**
NI There would be changes to land use initiated during construction; however, all changes in land use are considered long-term operational impacts. Therefore, there is no construction-phase analysis for this resource. See operational impacts.	***NI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	***NI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	***NI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	***NI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	***NI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.
Operation Impacts	**Operation Impacts**	**Operation Impacts**	**Operation Impacts**	**Operation Impacts**	**Operation Impacts**
Loss of Valued Use ***NI*** No change to a land use valued by the community.	Loss of Valued Use ***NI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Loss of Valued Use ***NI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Loss of Valued Use ***NI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Loss of Valued Use ***NI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Loss of Valued Use ***NI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.
Public Access ***NI*** There would be no new access restrictions imposed on the public.	Public Access ***SI-M*** Short- and long-term direct impact from restriction of public access to Latte Stone Park. This alternative would have a greater impact than Alternatives A, C, D, or E. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **The DoD would work with the community to provide access to Latte Stone Park to the extent practicable.**	Public Access ***NI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Public Access ***NI*** Public access to the ballfield in the southern portion of the site would be restricted; however, The new access restriction is not considered an impact because the ballfield is not unique and there are other ballfields in proximity.	Public Access ***NI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Public Access ***SI*** Direct long-term unmitigable impact due to public access restrictions to the jogging trail at Former FAA parcel. ***SI-M*** New public access restrictions to the Latte Stone Park at South Finegayan. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **The DoD would work with the community to provide access to Latte Stone Park to the extent practicable.**
Compatibility with Current and Future Use ***LSI*** Long-term impact from increase in land use density and decrease in open space on-base. ***NI*** Compatible with existing and proposed land uses in the vicinity.	Compatibility with Current and Future Use ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A, except more open space would remain at Finegayan. ***NI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Compatibility with Current and Future Use ***LSI*** The land use density would increase on-base with a decrease in open space. There would be more of an impact within the installation boundary than other alternatives but there would be a less than significant impact on the adjacent community, similar to Alternative A. ***LSI*** The long-term impact of the existing noise levels at AAFB on the proposed housing would be less than significant.	Compatibility with Current and Future Use ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A. ***NI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Compatibility with Current and Future Use ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A. ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative C.	Compatibility with Current and Future Use ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A. ***NI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.
RECREATIONAL RESOURCES					
Construction Impacts	**Construction Impacts**	**Construction Impacts**	**Construction Impacts**	**Construction Impacts**	**Construction Impacts**
LSI Short-term slowed access to recreational resources during the construction phase with use of public roads by construction vehicles.	***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.

Legend: ***SI*** = significant impact; ***SI-M*** = significant impact-mitigable; ***LSI*** = less than significant impact; ***NI*** = no impact; ***BI*** = beneficial impact.

Table 4.7-1. Summary of Impacts and Potential Mitigation Measures for the Cantonment/Family Housing Alternatives

Finegayan (Alternative A)	***Finegayan/South Finegayan (Alternative B)***	***Andersen Air Force Base (Alternative C)***	***Barrigada (Alternative D)***	***Finegayan/Andersen Air Force Base (Alternative E)***	***No-Action Alternative***
Operation Impacts	**Operation Impacts**	**Operation Impacts**	**Operation Impacts**	**Operation Impacts**	**Operation Impacts**
LSI Considerably smaller number of Marines and dependents representing recreational users. Direct impacts from long-term increase in user demand of recreational resources and accelerated deterioration of resources. Impacts would be less than Alternative D (which has the greatest impact).	***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A, except there would also be impacts to Latte Stone Park. Impacts would be less than Alternative D (which has the greatest impact).	***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	***SI*** Direct impacts from removal of Eagle Field from public use could result in a long-term significant impact to recreational resources in central Guam. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Mitigation measures have not been identified at this time.**	***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	***SI-M*** Reduction of recreational opportunities off-base due to the increase in the number of users. Accelerated deterioration of resources. Diminished user satisfaction due to reduced recreational opportunities. Conflicts between users and uses. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **GovGuam to update Guam Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan that addresses recreational user use, demand, preference, conflicts, and conditions. (This measure would fall within GovGuam authority to implement).** **Collaborate with the GDAWR to establish outreach programs and docent (person who leads guided tours) programs for the five marine preserves and other environmentally sensitive areas on Guam.** **Provide for improvements and maintenance of federally owned portions of Tanguisson Beach, along with the management of the coastline to the north of Hilaan that contains significant natural, cultural, scenic, and recreational resources.**
TERRESTRIAL BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES					
Construction Impacts	**Construction Impacts**	**Construction Impacts**	**Construction Impacts**	**Construction Impacts**	**Construction Impacts**
Vegetation ***SI-M*** Conversion of 1,007 acres (408 ha) of limestone forest to developed area. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Forest enhancement on a minimum of 1,007 acres (408 ha) of limestone forest.**	Vegetation ***SI-M*** Conversion of 815 acres (330 ha) of limestone forest to developed area. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Forest enhancement on a minimum of 815 acres (330 ha) of limestone forest.**	Vegetation ***SI-M*** Conversion of 1,177 acres (476 ha) of limestone forest to developed area. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Forest enhancement on a minimum of 1,177 acres (476 ha) of limestone forest.**	Vegetation ***SI-M*** Conversion of 231 acres (94 ha) of limestone forest to developed area. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Forest enhancement on a minimum of 231 acres (94 ha) of limestone forest.**	Vegetation ***SI-M*** Conversion of 780 acres (316 ha) of limestone forest to developed area. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Forest enhancement on a minimum of 780 acres (316 ha) of limestone forest.**	Vegetation ***SI-M*** Conversion of 1,336 acres (541 ha) of limestone forest to developed area. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **See the 2010 Final EIS, Volume 7, Chapter 2: Overview of Best Management Practices and Proposed Mitigation Measures, Table 2.2-1: Summary of Proposed Mitigation Measures (mitigations specific to Volume 2), Pages 2-25-2-45.**

Legend: ***SI*** = significant impact; ***SI-M*** = significant impact-mitigable; ***LSI*** = less than significant impact; ***NI*** = no impact; ***BI*** = beneficial impact.

Table 4.7-1. Summary of Impacts and Potential Mitigation Measures for the Cantonment/Family Housing Alternatives

Finegayan (Alternative A)	***Finegayan/South Finegayan (Alternative B)***	***Andersen Air Force Base (Alternative C)***	***Barrigada (Alternative D)***	***Finegayan/Andersen Air Force Base (Alternative E)***	***No-Action Alternative***
Terrestrial Conservation Areas ***SI-M*** Conversion of 1,243 acres (503 ha) of Overlay Refuge lands to developed area. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** • **Submit a proposal to designate an ERA on NAVMAG.** • **Submit a proposal for the expansion of Orote Peninsula ERA.** ***NI*** Haputo ERA - Haputo ERA would not be directly impacted; use of Haputo ERA would not increase as a result of construction activities.	Terrestrial Conservation Areas ***SI-M*** Conversion of 947 acres (383 ha) of Overlay Refuge lands to developed area. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Mitigation would be the same as under Alternative A.** ***NI*** Haputo ERA - Haputo ERA would not be directly impacted; use of Haputo ERA would not increase as a result of construction activities.	Terrestrial Conservation Areas ***SI-M*** Conversion of 894 acres (362 ha) of Overlay Refuge lands to developed area. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Mitigation would be the same as under Alternative A.**	Terrestrial Conservation Areas ***LSI*** Conversion of 48 acres (19 ha) of Overlay Refuge lands to developed area within the support areas.	Terrestrial Conservation Areas ***SI-M*** Conversion of 1,065 acres (431 ha) of Overlay Refuge lands to developed area. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Mitigation would be the same as under Alternative A.** ***NI*** Haputo ERA - Haputo ERA would not be directly impacted; use of Haputo ERA would not increase as a result of construction activities.	Terrestrial Conservation Areas ***SI-M*** Conversion of 1,129 acres (453 ha) of Overlay Refuge lands to developed area. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **See the 2010 Final EIS, Volume 7, Chapter 2: Overview of Best Management Practices and Proposed Mitigation Measures, Table 2.2-1: Summary of Proposed Mitigation Measures (mitigations specific to Volume 2), Pages 2-25-2-45.**
Native Wildlife ***LSI*** Direct impacts to 1,160 acres (469 ha) of potential wildlife habitat. Wildlife currently present is either widespread on Guam or prefers open spaces, which would not be reduced. With implementation of BMPs, potential introduction of new or spread of existing non-native species on Guam during proposed construction activities is considered unlikely.	Native Wildlife ***LSI*** No additional impacts to native wildlife species from construction beyond those described for Alternative A would occur under Alternative B. Wildlife currently present is either widespread on Guam or prefers open spaces, which would not be reduced. With implementation of BMPs, potential introduction of new or spread of existing non-native species on Guam during the proposed construction activities is considered unlikely.	Native Wildlife ***LSI*** Direct impacts to 1,266 acres (512 ha) of potential wildlife habitat. Wildlife currently present is either widespread on Guam or prefers open spaces, which would not be reduced. With implementation of BMPs, potential introduction of new or spread of existing non-native species on Guam during the proposed short-term construction activities is considered unlikely.	Native Wildlife ***LSI*** Direct impacts to 991 acres (401 ha) of potential wildlife habitat. Wildlife currently present is either widespread on Guam or prefers open spaces, which would not be reduced. With implementation of BMPs, potential introduction of new or spread of existing non-native species on Guam during the proposed short-term construction activities is considered unlikely.	Native Wildlife ***LSI*** Direct impacts to 912 acres (369 ha) of potential wildlife habitat. Wildlife currently present is either widespread on Guam or prefers open spaces, which would not be reduced. With implementation of BMPs, potential introduction of new or spread of existing non-native species on Guam during proposed construction activities is considered unlikely.	Native Wildlife ***LSI*** Direct impacts to 1,611 acres (652 ha) of potential wildlife habitat. Wildlife currently present is either widespread on Guam or prefers open spaces, which would not be reduced. With implementation of BMPs, potential introduction of new or spread of existing non-native species on Guam during the proposed short-term construction activities is considered unlikely.
Special-Status Species – Federal ESA-Listed and Proposed Species ***SI-M*** Mariana fruit bat - impacts to 957 acres (387 ha) of fruit bat recovery habitat. Mariana crow - impacts to 957 acres (387 ha) of crow recovery habitat. Guam rail - impacts to 500 acres (202 ha) of rail recovery habitat. Guam Micronesian kingfisher - impacts to 957 acres (387 ha) of kingfisher recovery habitat. *Serianthes* tree - impacts to 634 acres (257 ha) of *Serianthes* recovery habitat. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** • **Implementation of the potential mitigation measures under Construction Impacts, Vegetation would also benefit these species.** • **Brown treesnake research and suppression.**	Special-Status Species – Federal ESA-Listed and Proposed Species ***SI-M*** Mariana fruit bat - impacts to 754 acres (305 ha) of fruit bat recovery habitat. Mariana crow - impacts to 754 acres (305 ha) of crow recovery habitat. Guam rail - impacts to 571 acres (231 ha) of rail recovery habitat. Guam Micronesian kingfisher - impacts to 754 acres (305 ha) of kingfisher recovery habitat. *Serianthes* tree - impacts to 619 acres (250 ha) of *Serianthes* recovery habitat. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** • **Implementation of the potential mitigation measures under Construction Impacts, Vegetation would also benefit these species.** • **Brown treesnake research and suppression.**	Special-Status Species – Federal ESA-Listed and Proposed Species ***SI-M*** Mariana fruit bat - impacts to 1,159 acres (469 ha) of fruit bat recovery habitat. Mariana crow - impacts to 1,162 acres (470 ha) of crow recovery habitat. Guam rail - impacts to 228 acres (92 ha) of rail recovery habitat. Guam Micronesian kingfisher - impacts to 1,159 acres (469 ha) of kingfisher recovery habitat. *Serianthes* tree - impacts to 1,093 acres (442 ha) of *Serianthes* recovery habitat. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** • **Implementation of the potential mitigation measures under Construction Impacts, Vegetation would also benefit these species.** • **Brown treesnake research and suppression.**	Special-Status Species – Federal ESA-Listed and Proposed Species ***SI-M*** Guam rail - impacts to 864 acres (350 ha) of rail recovery habitat. Guam tree snail - impacts to 266 acres (107 ha) of limestone forest. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** • **Implementation of the potential mitigation measures under Construction Impacts, Vegetation would also benefit these species.** • **Brown treesnake research and suppression.**	Special-Status Species – Federal ESA-Listed and Proposed Species ***SI-M*** Mariana fruit bat - impacts to 719 acres (291 ha) of fruit bat recovery habitat. Mariana crow - impacts to 719 acres (291 ha) of crow recovery habitat. Guam rail - impacts to 507 acres (205 ha) of rail recovery habitat. Guam Micronesian kingfisher - impacts to 719 acres (291 ha) of kingfisher recovery habitat. *Serianthes* tree - impacts to 648 acres (262 ha) of *Serianthes* recovery habitat. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** • **Implementation of the potential mitigation measures under Construction Impacts, Vegetation would also benefit these species.** • **Brown treesnake research and suppression.**	Special-Status Species – Federal ESA-Listed and Proposed Species ***SI-M*** Mariana fruit bat - impacts to 1,248 acres (505 ha) of fruit bat recovery habitat. Mariana crow - impacts to 1,248 acres (505 ha) of crow recovery habitat. Guam rail - impacts to 654 acres (265 ha) of rail recovery habitat. Guam Micronesian kingfisher - impacts to 1,248 acres (505 ha) of kingfisher recovery habitat. *Serianthes* tree - impacts to 358 acres (144 ha) of *Serianthes* recovery habitat. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **See the 2010 Final EIS, Volume 7, Chapter 2: Overview of Best Management Practices and Proposed Mitigation Measures, Table 2.2-1: Summary of Proposed Mitigation Measures (mitigations specific to Volume 2), Pages 2-25-2-45.**

Legend: ***SI*** = significant impact; ***SI-M*** = significant impact-mitigable; ***LSI*** = less than significant impact; ***NI*** = no impact; ***BI*** = beneficial impact.

Table 4.7-1. Summary of Impacts and Potential Mitigation Measures for the Cantonment/Family Housing Alternatives

Finegayan (Alternative A)	***Finegayan/South Finegayan (Alternative B)***	***Andersen Air Force Base (Alternative C)***	***Barrigada (Alternative D)***	***Finegayan/Andersen Air Force Base (Alternative E)***	***No-Action Alternative***
LSI Sea turtles and ESA proposed species - implementation of BMPs would avoid and minimize impacts to ESA proposed species; implementation of BMPs (e.g., shielded lights) would avoid and minimize impacts to coastal areas and sea turtles. ***NI*** Tree snails -located only within Haputo ERA which would not be impacted.	***LSI*** Sea turtles and ESA proposed species - implementation of BMPs would avoid and minimize impacts to ESA proposed species; implementation of BMPs (e.g., shielded lights) would avoid and minimize impacts to coastal areas and sea turtles. ***NI*** Tree snails - located only within Haputo ERA which would not be impacted.	***LSI*** Sea turtles and ESA proposed species - implementation of BMPs would avoid and minimize impacts to ESA proposed species; implementation of BMPs (e.g., shielded lights) would avoid and minimize impacts to coastal areas and sea turtles.	***LSI*** Mariana fruit bat - impacts to 48 acres (19 ha) of fruit bat recovery habitat. Mariana crow - impacts to 48 acres (19 ha) of crow recovery habitat. Guam Micronesian kingfisher - impacts to 48 acres (19 ha) of kingfisher recovery habitat. *Serianthes* tree - impacts to 41 acres (17 ha) of *Serianthes* recovery habitat. Mariana common moorhen - loss of golf course pond previously used by moorhen would be less than significant impact. ESA proposed species - implementation of BMPs would avoid and minimize impacts to ESA proposed species.	***LSI*** Sea turtles and ESA proposed species - implementation of BMPs would avoid and minimize impacts to ESA proposed species; implementation of BMPs (e.g., shielded lights) would avoid and minimize impacts to coastal areas and sea turtles. ***NI*** Tree snails - located only within Haputo ERA which would not be impacted.	***LSI*** Mariana eight-spot butterfly - butterflies or host plants not found in impacted areas; implementation of BMPs would avoid and minimize impacts to butterflies, host plants, and sea turtles. ***NI*** Tree snails -located only within Haputo ERA which would not be impacted.
Special-Status Species - Guam-Listed and SOGCN	Special-Status Species - Guam-Listed and SOGCN	Special-Status Species - Guam-Listed and SOGCN	Special-Status Species - Guam-Listed and SOGCN	Special-Status Species - Guam-Listed and SOGCN	Special-Status Species - Guam-Listed and SOGCN
SI-M Impacts and mitigations associated with Guam-listed species that are also federally listed would be the same as described above for those species. Impacts to other Guam-listed species are described below. ***SI-M*** Moth skink and Pacific slender-toed gecko – loss of 1,007 acres (408 ha) of occupied habitat. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Implementation of the potential mitigation measures under Construction Impacts, Vegetation would also benefit these species.**	***SI-M*** Impacts and mitigations associated with Guam-listed species that are also federally listed would be the same as described above for those species. Impacts to other Guam-listed species are described below. ***SI-M*** Moth skink and Pacific slender-toed gecko – loss of 815 acres (330 ha) of occupied habitat. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Implementation of the potential mitigation measures under Construction Impacts, Vegetation would also benefit these species.**	***SI-M*** Impacts and mitigations associated with Guam-listed species that are also federally listed would be the same as described above for those species. Impacts to other Guam-listed species are described below. ***LSI*** Micronesian starling - temporary loss of a portion of existing urban habitat. Moth skink - known occurrence only within proposed AAFB utility corridor.	***SI-M*** Impacts and mitigations associated with Guam-listed species that are also federally listed would be the same as described above for those species. Impacts to other Guam-listed species are described below. ***LSI*** Moth skink - species does not occur within Barrigada; known occurrence only within proposed AAFB utility corridor.	***SI-M*** Impacts and mitigations associated with Guam-listed species that are also federally listed would be the same as described above for those species. Impacts to other Guam-listed species are described below. ***SI-M*** Moth skink and Pacific slender-toed gecko – loss of 780 acres (316 ha) of occupied habitat. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Implementation of the potential mitigation measures under Construction Impacts, Vegetation would also benefit these species.**	***SI-M*** Impacts and mitigations associated with Guam-listed species that are also federally listed would be the same as described above for those species. Impacts to other Guam-listed species are described below. ***SI-M*** Moth skink and Pacific slender-toed gecko – loss of 1,336 acres (541 ha) of occupied habitat. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **See the 2010 Final EIS, Volume 7, Chapter 2: Overview of Best Management Practices and Proposed Mitigation Measures, Table 2.2-1: Summary of Proposed Mitigation Measures (mitigations specific to Volume 2), Pages 2-25-2-45.**
NI Micronesian starling, white-throated ground dove - species are very rarely recorded within project areas.	***NI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	***NI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	***NI*** Micronesian starling - species does not occur in project areas.	***LSI*** Micronesian starling - temporary loss of portion of existing urban habitat. Moth skink - known occurrence only within proposed AAFB utility corridor. ***NI*** White-throated ground dove - species does not occur within project areas.	***NI*** Micronesian starling, white-throated ground dove - species do not occur within project areas.

Legend: ***SI*** = significant impact; ***SI-M*** = significant impact-mitigable; ***LSI*** = less than significant impact; ***NI*** = no impact; ***BI*** = beneficial impact.

Table 4.7-1. Summary of Impacts and Potential Mitigation Measures for the Cantonment/Family Housing Alternatives

Finegayan (Alternative A)	***Finegayan/South Finegayan (Alternative B)***	***Andersen Air Force Base (Alternative C)***	***Barrigada (Alternative D)***	***Finegayan/Andersen Air Force Base (Alternative E)***	***No-Action Alternative***
Operation Impacts	**Operation Impacts**	**Operation Impacts**	**Operation Impacts**	**Operation Impacts**	**Operation Impacts**
Vegetation ***LSI*** With implementation of BMPs, potential introduction of new or spread of existing non-native species on Guam during operations of cantonment/ housing area is considered unlikely.	Vegetation ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Vegetation ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Vegetation ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Vegetation ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Vegetation ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.
Terrestrial Conservation Areas ***SI-M*** Haputo ERA - potential increased usage by military and civilian personnel. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** • **Fencing.** • **Info/educational signage.** • **Educational materials regarding sensitive biological resources.** • **Monitoring of visitor use.** ***NI*** Overlay Refuge - with implementation of BMPs, there would be no impacts to Overlay Refuge from operations.	Terrestrial Conservation Areas ***SI-M*** Haputo ERA - potential increased usage by military and civilian personnel. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Mitigation would be the same as under Alternative A.** ***NI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Terrestrial Conservation Areas ***NI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Terrestrial Conservation Areas ***NI*** No terrestrial conservation areas within Barrigada.	Terrestrial Conservation Areas ***SI-M*** Haputo ERA - potential increased usage by military and civilian personnel. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Mitigation would be the same as under Alternative A.** ***NI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Terrestrial Conservation Areas ***LSI*** Although Overlay Refuge-specific BMPs were not identified within the 2010 Final EIS, BMPs proposed for other terrestrial biological resources would be applicable and relevant to avoid and minimize impacts to Overlay Refuge lands.
Native Wildlife ***LSI*** With implementation of BMPs, potential impacts to wildlife from operations would be reduced to less than significant.	Native Wildlife ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Native Wildlife ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Native Wildlife ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Native Wildlife ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Native Wildlife ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.
Special-Status Species – Federal ESA-Listed and Proposed Species ***SI-M*** Mariana fruit bat - impacts to fruit bat habitat due to operations (e.g., lights, noise, human activity). ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** • **Haputo ERA - fencing, info/educational signage, educational materials regarding sensitive biological resources, and monitoring of visitor use.** • **Continued implementation of the potential mitigation measures under Construction Impacts, Vegetation would also benefit the Mariana fruit bat.** ***NI*** Mariana Crow, Guam Rail, and Guam Micronesian Kingfisher - no impacts as these species no longer occur in the wild on Guam. ***LSI*** Sea turtles - implementation of BMPs (e.g., shielded lights) would avoid and minimize impacts to coastal areas; implementation of potential mitigation measures for Vegetation and Terrestrial Conservation Areas would also benefit sea turtles.	Special-Status Species – Federal ESA-Listed and Proposed Species ***SI-M*** Mariana fruit bat - impacts to fruit bat habitat due to operations (e.g., lights, noise, human activity). ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** • **Haputo ERA - fencing, info/educational signage, educational materials regarding sensitive biological resources, and monitoring of visitor use.** • **Continued implementation of the potential mitigation measures under Construction Impacts, Vegetation would also benefit the Mariana fruit bat.** ***NI*** Mariana Crow, Guam Rail, and Guam Micronesian Kingfisher - no impacts as these species no longer occur in the wild on Guam. ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Special-Status Species – Federal ESA-Listed and Proposed Species ***SI-M*** Mariana fruit bat - impacts to fruit bat habitat due to operations (e.g., lights, noise, human activity). ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Continued implementation of the potential mitigation measures under Construction Impacts, Vegetation would also benefit the Mariana fruit bat.** ***NI*** Mariana Crow, Guam Rail, and Guam Micronesian Kingfisher - no impacts as these species no longer occur in the wild on Guam. ***LSI*** Sea turtles - suitable beach habitat not within impacted areas; implementation of BMPs (e.g., shielded lights) would avoid and minimize impacts to coastal areas.	Special-Status Species – Federal ESA-Listed and Proposed Species ***NI*** Mariana Crow, Guam Rail, and Guam Micronesian Kingfisher - no impacts as these species no longer occur in the wild on Guam.	Special-Status Species – Federal ESA-Listed and Proposed Species ***SI-M*** Mariana fruit bat - impacts to fruit bat habitat due to operations (e.g., lights, noise, human activity). ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** • **Haputo ERA - fencing, info/educational signage, educational materials regarding sensitive biological resources, and monitoring of visitor use.** • **Continued implementation of the potential mitigation measures under Construction Impacts, Vegetation would also benefit the Mariana fruit bat.** ***NI*** Mariana Crow, Guam Rail, and Guam Micronesian Kingfisher - no impacts as these species no longer occur in the wild on Guam. ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Special-Status Species – Federal ESA-Listed and Proposed Species ***SI-M*** Mariana fruit bat. Mariana crow, Guam Micronesian kingfisher, Guam rail - impacts to habitat due to operations (e.g., lights, noise, human activity). ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **See the 2010 Final EIS, Volume 7, Chapter 2: Overview of Best Management Practices and Proposed Mitigation Measures, Table 2.2-1: Summary of Proposed Mitigation Measures (mitigations specific to Volume 2), Pages 2-25-2-45.** ***LSI*** Sea turtles, tree snails - species only found within Haputo ERA; implementation of potential mitigation measures for fruit bat would benefit sea turtles and tree snails.

Legend: ***SI*** = significant impact; ***SI-M*** = significant impact-mitigable; ***LSI*** = less than significant impact; ***NI*** = no impact; ***BI*** = beneficial impact.

Table 4.7-1. Summary of Impacts and Potential Mitigation Measures for the Cantonment/Family Housing Alternatives

Finegayan (Alternative A)	***Finegayan/South Finegayan (Alternative B)***	***Andersen Air Force Base (Alternative C)***	***Barrigada (Alternative D)***	***Finegayan/Andersen Air Force Base (Alternative E)***	***No-Action Alternative***
NI ESA-proposed species - cantonment/housing operations would not impact ESA-proposed species. *Serianthes* tree - no operational impacts to Serianthes or recovery habitat due to cantonment/housing operations.	***NI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	***NI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	***NI*** Mariana common moorhen, Guam tree snail -, no suitable habitat would occur within Barrigada after construction.	***NI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	***NI*** Mariana eight-spot butterfly - cantonment/housing operations would not impact butterflies or host plants. *Serianthes* tree - no operational impacts to Serianthes or recovery habitat due to cantonment/housing operations.
Special-Status Species - Guam-Listed and SOGCN Impacts to Guam-listed species that are also federally listed would be the same as described above for those species. Impacts to other Guam-listed species are described below. ***NI*** Micronesian starling, white-throated ground dove - species do not occur within project area. Moth skink, Pacific slender-toed gecko - cantonment/housing operations would not impact these species.	Special-Status Species - Guam-Listed and SOGCN Impacts to Guam-listed species that are also federally listed would be the same as described above for those species. Impacts to other Guam-listed species are described below. ***NI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Special-Status Species - Guam-Listed and SOGCN Impacts to Guam-listed species that are also federally listed would be the same as described above for those species. Impacts to other Guam-listed species are described below. ***NI*** Micronesian starling, moth skink - cantonment/housing operations would not impact these species. White-throated ground dove - species does not occur within project area.	Special-Status Species - Guam-Listed and SOGCN Impacts to Guam-listed species that are also federally listed would be the same as described above for those species. Impacts to other Guam-listed species are described below. ***NI*** Micronesian starling, moth skink - cantonment/housing operations would not impact these species.	Special-Status Species - Guam-Listed and SOGCN Impacts to Guam-listed species that are also federally listed would be the same as described above for those species. Impacts to other Guam-listed species are described below. ***NI*** Micronesian starling, moth skink - cantonment/housing operations would not impact these species. White-throated ground dove - species does not occur within project area.	Special-Status Species - Guam-Listed and SOGCN Impacts to Guam-listed species that are also federally listed would be the same as described above for those species. Impacts to other Guam-listed species are described below. ***NI*** Moth skink, Pacific slender-toed gecko, - cantonment/housing operations would not impact these species.
MARINE BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES					
Construction Impacts	**Construction Impacts**	**Construction Impacts**	**Construction Impacts**	**Construction Impacts**	**Construction Impacts**
Marine Flora and Invertebrates ***SI*** Increasing wastewater discharge from a non-compliant treatment plant would result in significant and unmitigable indirect impacts to marine flora and invertebrates during the period of non-compliance. Upgrading the Northern District WWTP treatment systems (as required by the 2013 NPDES permit) would mitigate the significant indirect impacts once the upgrades are completed. Until the WWTP upgrades are completed (anticipated to be early in the operational phase of the proposed action) there would be an indirect and unmitigable significant impact to nearshore waters during construction.	Marine Flora and Invertebrates ***SI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Marine Flora and Invertebrates ***SI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Marine Flora and Invertebrates ***SI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A	Marine Flora and Invertebrates ***SI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Marine Flora and Invertebrates ***SI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.
LSI Potential indirect impacts on marine flora and invertebrates may occur from increased recreational use (damage to reefs typically caused by anchors, reef-walkers, or reckless scuba diving, snorkeling, and fishing activities) by the construction workforce, but are avoided or minimized to less than significant impacts with the implementation of BMPs.	***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A, except slightly reduced since housing would be developed further from the coast, thus minimizing impact.	***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A, except slightly reduced since housing would be developed further from the coast, thus minimizing impact.	***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A, except slightly reduced since the Finegayan cantonment would be developed further from the coast, thus minimizing impacts.	***LSI*** While less than significant impacts to marine flora and invertebrates would occur for both the No-Action Alternative and the action alternatives discussed in Chapter 4, due to the larger proposed footprint and number of the Marines and dependents that would arrive on Guam under the No-Action Alternative, impacts would be of greater intensity than those for the proposed action in this SEIS.

Legend: ***SI*** = significant impact; ***SI-M*** = significant impact-mitigable; ***LSI*** = less than significant impact; ***NI*** = no impact; ***BI*** = beneficial impact.

Table 4.7-1. Summary of Impacts and Potential Mitigation Measures for the Cantonment/Family Housing Alternatives

Finegayan (Alternative A)	***Finegayan/South Finegayan (Alternative B)***	***Andersen Air Force Base (Alternative C)***	***Barrigada (Alternative D)***	***Finegayan/Andersen Air Force Base (Alternative E)***	***No-Action Alternative***
Fish ***SI*** Increasing wastewater discharge from a non-compliant treatment plant would result in significant and unmitigable indirect impacts to fish during the period of non-compliance. Upgrading the Northern District WWTP treatment systems (as required by the 2013 NPDES permit) would mitigate the significant indirect impacts once the upgrades are completed. Until the WWTP upgrades are completed (anticipated to be early in the operational phase of the proposed action) there would be an indirect and unmitigable significant impact to nearshore waters during construction.	Fish ***SI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Fish ***SI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Fish ***SI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A	Fish ***SI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Fish ***SI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.
LSI Potential indirect impacts on fish may occur from increased recreational use as mentioned above, but are avoided or minimized to less than significant impacts with the implementation of BMPs.	***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A, except slightly reduced since housing would be developed further from the coast, thus minimizing impact.	***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A. In addition, AAFB permits hook and line fishing and swimming at designated locations, which reduce potential impact.	***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A, except slightly reduced since housing would be developed further from the coast, thus minimizing impact.	***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A, except slightly reduced since the Finegayan cantonment would be developed further from the coast, thus minimizing impact. In addition, AAFB permits hook and line fishing and swimming at designated locations, which reduce potential impacts.	***LSI*** While less than significant impacts to fish would occur for both the No-Action Alternative and the action alternatives discussed in Chapter 4, due to the larger proposed footprint and number of the Marines and dependents that would arrive on Guam under the No-Action Alternative, impacts would be of greater intensity than those for the proposed action in this SEIS.
Essential Fish Habitat ***SI*** Increasing wastewater discharge from a non-compliant treatment plant could result in significant and unmitigable indirect impacts to essential fish habitat during the period of non-compliance. Upgrading the Northern District WWTP treatment systems (as required by the 2013 NPDES permit) would mitigate the significant indirect impacts once the upgrades are completed. Until the WWTP upgrades are completed (anticipated to be early in the operational phase of the proposed action) there would be an indirect and unmitigable significant impact to nearshore waters during construction.	Essential Fish Habitat ***SI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Essential Fish Habitat ***SI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Essential Fish Habitat ***SI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A	Essential Fish Habitat ***SI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Essential Fish Habitat ***SI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.
LSI Potential indirect impacts on essential fish habitat may occur from increased recreational use as mentioned above, but are avoided or minimized to less than significant impacts with the implementation of BMPs.	***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A, except slightly reduced since housing would be developed further from the coast, thus minimizing impact.	***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A, except slightly reduced since housing would be developed further from the coast, thus minimizing impact.	***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A, except slightly reduced since the Finegayan cantonment would be developed further from the coast, thus minimizing impacts.	***LSI*** While less than significant impacts to EFH would occur for both the No-Action Alternative and the action alternatives discussed in Chapter 4, due to the larger proposed footprint and number of the Marines and dependents that would arrive on Guam under the No-Action Alternative, impacts would be of greater intensity than those for the proposed action in this SEIS.

Legend: ***SI*** = significant impact; ***SI-M*** = significant impact-mitigable; ***LSI*** = less than significant impact; ***NI*** = no impact; ***BI*** = beneficial impact.

Table 4.7-1. Summary of Impacts and Potential Mitigation Measures for the Cantonment/Family Housing Alternatives

Finegayan (Alternative A)	***Finegayan/South Finegayan (Alternative B)***	***Andersen Air Force Base (Alternative C)***	***Barrigada (Alternative D)***	***Finegayan/Andersen Air Force Base (Alternative E)***	***No-Action Alternative***
Special-Status Species – Federal ESA-Listed and Proposed Species ***LSI*** Potential short-term impact to the green sea turtle from disturbance resulting from increased activity in the area. Potential indirect impact on special-status species from increased recreational use as mentioned above, but are avoided or minimized to less than significant impacts with the implementation of BMPs.	Special-Status Species – Federal ESA-Listed and Proposed Species ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A, except slightly reduced since housing would be developed further from the coast, thus minimizing impact.	Special-Status Species – Federal ESA-Listed and Proposed Species ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Special-Status Species – Federal ESA-Listed and Proposed Species ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A, except reduced since housing would be developed further from the coast where special-status species would not be expected to be affected by construction activities, only increased recreational use of marine biological resources.	Special-Status Species – Federal ESA-Listed and Proposed Species ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A, except slightly reduced since the Finegayan cantonment would be developed further from the coast, thus minimizing impacts.	Special-Status Species – Federal ESA-Listed and Proposed Species ***LSI*** While less than significant impacts to special-status species would occur for both the No-Action Alternative and the action alternatives discussed in Chapter 4, due to the larger proposed footprint and number of the Marines and dependents that would arrive on Guam under the No-Action Alternative, impacts would be of greater intensity than those for the proposed action in this SEIS.
Marine Conservation Areas ***NI*** With implementation of access restrictions for construction personnel, use of Haputo ERA is not expected to increase as a result of the construction workforce. Therefore, no direct or indirect impacts to marine conservation areas are expected.	Marine Conservation Areas ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A, except slightly reduced since housing would be developed further from the coast, thus minimizing impact.	Marine Conservation Areas ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A, except slightly reduced since housing would be developed further from the coast, thus minimizing impact.	Marine Conservation Areas ***NI*** There are no anticipated impacts to marine conservation areas as a result of the construction of Alternative D.	Marine Conservation Areas ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A, except slightly reduced since the Finegayan cantonment would be developed further from the coast, thus minimizing impacts.	Marine Conservation Areas ***LSI*** While less than significant impacts to Marine Conservation Areas would occur for both the No-Action Alternative and the action alternatives discussed in Chapter 4, due to the larger proposed footprint and number of the Marines and dependents that would arrive on Guam under the No-Action Alternative, impacts would be of greater intensity than those for the proposed action in this SEIS.
Operation Impacts	**Operation Impacts**	**Operation Impacts**	**Operation Impacts**	**Operation Impacts**	**Operation Impacts**
Marine Flora and Invertebrates ***SI-M*** Increasing wastewater discharge from a non-compliant treatment plant could result in significant indirect impacts to marine flora and invertebrates during the period of non-compliance. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Upgrading the Northern District WWTP to secondary treatment standards and Guam Water Quality Standards, including those for nutrients (as required by the 2013 NPDES permit), would mitigate significant impacts to marine biological resources. The FY 2014 NDAA requires the EAC to develop an implementation plan that addresses assistance to public infrastructure requirements necessary to support the preferred alternative. The implementation plan will detail descriptions of work, costs, and schedules for completion of construction, improvements, and repairs to Guam public infrastructure affected by the realignment, including improvements and upgrades to the Guam wastewater system. The water and wastewater assessment that DoD prepared to support the Implementation Plan recommends upgrades to the Northern District WWTP and the refurbishment of the GWA interceptor sewer from AAFB to the Northern District WWTP. Section 8102 of the FY 2014 Consolidated Appropriations Act (Public**	Marine Flora and Invertebrates ***SI-M*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Mitigation would be the same as under Alternative A.**	Marine Flora and Invertebrates ***SI-M*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Mitigation would be the same as under Alternative A.**	Marine Flora and Invertebrates ***SI-M*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Mitigation would be the same as under Alternative A but would include recommended upgrades of both the Agaña WWTP and Northern District WWTPs.**	Marine Flora and Invertebrates ***SI-M*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Mitigation would be the same as under Alternative A.**	Marine Flora and Invertebrates ***SI-M*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Mitigation would be the same as Alternative A.**

Legend: ***SI*** = significant impact; ***SI-M*** = significant impact-mitigable; ***LSI*** = less than significant impact; ***NI*** = no impact; ***BI*** = beneficial impact.

Table 4.7-1. Summary of Impacts and Potential Mitigation Measures for the Cantonment/Family Housing Alternatives

Finegayan (Alternative A)	*Finegayan/South Finegayan (Alternative B)*	*Andersen Air Force Base (Alternative C)*	*Barrigada (Alternative D)*	*Finegayan/Andersen Air Force Base (Alternative E)*	*No-Action Alternative*
Law No. 113-76) appropriated $106.4 million to the Secretary of Defense, acting through the OEA, for civilian water and wastewater improvements on Guam. These funds will remain available until expended.					
LSI Potential indirect impacts to marine flora and invertebrates may occur from increased recreational use, as described above for construction impacts, but are avoided or minimized to less than significant impacts with the implementation of BMPs. ***NI*** No impact from stormwater, sedimentation, or non-point source pollution.	***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A, except slightly reduced since housing would be developed further from the coast, thus minimizing impact.	***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A; however, potential increased recreational use of marine biological resources would likely be lower in intensity but more widespread given this alternative's location is further from the coast.	***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A, except slightly reduced since the Finegayan cantonment would be developed further from the coast, thus minimizing impacts.	***LSI*** While less than significant impacts to marine flora and invertebrates would occur for both the No-Action Alternative and the action alternatives discussed in Chapter 4, due to the larger proposed footprint and number of the Marines and dependents that would arrive on Guam under the No-Action Alternative, impacts would be of greater intensity than those for the proposed action in this SEIS.
Fish ***SI-M*** Increasing wastewater discharge from a non-compliant treatment plant could result in significant indirect impacts to fish during the period of non-compliance. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Upgrading the Northern District WWTP to secondary treatment standards (as required by the 2013 NPDES permit) would mitigate significant impacts to marine biological resources. The FY 2014 NDAA requires the EAC to develop an implementation plan that addresses assistance to public infrastructure requirements necessary to support the preferred alternative. The implementation plan will detail descriptions of work, costs, and schedules for completion of construction, improvements, and repairs to Guam public infrastructure affected by the realignment, including improvements and upgrades to the Guam wastewater system. The water and wastewater assessment that DoD prepared to support the Implementation Plan recommends upgrades to the Northern District WWTP and the refurbishment of the GWA interceptor sewer from AAFB to the Northern District WWTP. Section 8102 of the FY 2014 Consolidated Appropriations Act (Public Law No. 113-76) appropriated $106.4 million to the Secretary of Defense, acting through the OEA, for civilian water and wastewater improvements on Guam. These funds will remain available until expended.**	Fish ***SI-M*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Mitigation would be the same as under Alternative A.**	Fish ***SI-M*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Mitigation would be the same as under Alternative A.**	Fish ***SI-M*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Mitigation would be the same as under Alternative A but would include recommended upgrades of both the Agaña WWTP and Northern District WWTPs.**	Fish ***SI-M*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Mitigation would be the same as under Alternative A.**	Fish ***SI-M*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Mitigation would be the same as Alternative A.**

Legend: ***SI*** = significant impact; ***SI-M*** = significant impact-mitigable; ***LSI*** = less than significant impact; ***NI*** = no impact; ***BI*** = beneficial impact.

Table 4.7-1. Summary of Impacts and Potential Mitigation Measures for the Cantonment/Family Housing Alternatives

Finegayan (Alternative A)	***Finegayan/South Finegayan (Alternative B)***	***Andersen Air Force Base (Alternative C)***	***Barrigada (Alternative D)***	***Finegayan/Andersen Air Force Base (Alternative E)***	***No-Action Alternative***
LSI Potential indirect impacts to fish may occur from increased recreational use as mentioned above, but are avoided or minimized to less than significant impacts with the implementation of BMPs. ***NI*** No impact from stormwater, sedimentation, or non-point source pollution.	***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A, except slightly reduced since housing would be developed further from the coast, thus minimizing impacts.	***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A. In addition, AAFB fishing and swimming regulations would minimize impacts.	***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A, except lower in intensity but more widespread given this alternative's location is further from the coast.	***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A, except slightly reduced since the Finegayan cantonment would be developed further from the coast, thus minimizing impacts.	***LSI*** While less than significant impacts to fish would occur for both the No-Action Alternative and the action alternatives discussed in Chapter 4, due to the larger proposed footprint and number of Marines and dependents that would arrive on Guam under the No-Action Alternative, impacts would be of greater intensity than those for the proposed action in this SEIS.
Essential Fish Habitat ***SI-M*** Increasing wastewater discharge from a non-compliant treatment plant could result in significant indirect impacts to essential fish habitat during the period of non-compliance. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Upgrading the Northern District WWTP to secondary treatment standards (as required by the 2013 NPDES permit) would mitigate significant impacts to marine biological resources. The FY 2014 NDAA requires the EAC to develop an implementation plan that addresses assistance to public infrastructure requirements necessary to support the preferred alternative. The implementation plan will detail descriptions of work, costs, and schedules for completion of construction, improvements, and repairs to Guam public infrastructure affected by the realignment, including improvements and upgrades to the Guam wastewater system. The water and wastewater assessment that DoD prepared to support the Implementation Plan recommends upgrades to the Northern District WWTP and the refurbishment of the GWA interceptor sewer from AAFB to the Northern District WWTP. Section 8102 of the FY 2014 Consolidated Appropriations Act (Public Law No. 113-76) appropriated $106.4 million to the Secretary of Defense, acting through the OEA, for civilian water and wastewater improvements on Guam. These funds will remain available until expended.**	Essential Fish Habitat ***SI-M*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Mitigation would be the same as under Alternative A.**	Essential Fish Habitat ***SI-M*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Mitigation would be the same as under Alternative A.**	Essential Fish Habitat ***SI-M*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Mitigation would be the same as under Alternative A but would include recommended upgrades of both the Agaña WWTP and Northern District WWTPs.**	Essential Fish Habitat ***SI-M*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Mitigation would be the same as under Alternative A.**	Essential Fish Habitat ***SI-M*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Mitigation would be the same as Alternative A.**

Legend: ***SI*** = significant impact; ***SI-M*** = significant impact-mitigable; ***LSI*** = less than significant impact; ***NI*** = no impact; ***BI*** = beneficial impact.

Table 4.7-1. Summary of Impacts and Potential Mitigation Measures for the Cantonment/Family Housing Alternatives

Finegayan (Alternative A)	***Finegayan/South Finegayan (Alternative B)***	***Andersen Air Force Base (Alternative C)***	***Barrigada (Alternative D)***	***Finegayan/Andersen Air Force Base (Alternative E)***	***No-Action Alternative***
LSI During the interim period of change when the effluent discharged from the Northern District WWTP would not meet Guam Water Quality Standards, the proposed action may adversely affect EFH, but effects would be temporary and less than significant. Potential indirect impacts to EFH may occur from increased recreational use, as described above for construction impacts, but would be avoided or minimized to less than significant impacts with the implementation of BMPs. ***NI*** No impact from stormwater, sedimentation, or non-point source pollution.	***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A, except slightly reduced since housing would be developed further from the coast, thus minimizing impact.	***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A, except lower in intensity but more widespread given this alternative's location is further from the coast	***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A, except slightly reduced since the Finegayan cantonment would be developed further from the coast, thus minimizing impacts.	***LSI*** While less than significant impacts to EFH would occur for both the No-Action Alternative and the action alternatives discussed in Chapter 4, due to the larger proposed footprint and number of the Marines and dependents that would arrive on Guam under the No-Action Alternative, impacts would be of greater intensity than those for the proposed action in this SEIS.
Special-Status Species – Federal ESA-Listed and Proposed Species ***LSI*** Potential indirect impacts to the green sea turtle and hawksbill sea turtle may occur from increased recreational use, as described above for construction impacts, but are avoided or minimized to less than significant impacts with the implementation of BMPs. ***NI*** No impact from stormwater, sedimentation, or non-point source pollution.	Special-Status Species – Federal ESA-Listed and Proposed Species ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A, except slightly reduced since housing would be developed further from the coast, thus minimizing impacts.	Special-Status Species – Federal ESA-Listed and Proposed Species ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A, except slightly reduced since housing would be developed further from the coast, thus minimizing impacts.	Special-Status Species – Federal ESA-Listed and Proposed Species ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A, except slightly reduced since housing would be developed further from the coast, thus minimizing impacts.	Special-Status Species – Federal ESA-Listed and Proposed Species ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A, except slightly reduced since housing would be developed further from the coast, thus minimizing impacts.	Special-Status Species – Federal ESA-Listed and Proposed Species ***LSI*** While less than significant impacts to special-status species would occur for both the No-Action Alternative and the action alternatives discussed in Chapter 4, due to the larger proposed footprint and number of the Marines and dependents that would arrive on Guam under the No-Action Alternative, impacts would be of greater intensity than those for the proposed action in this SEIS.
Marine Conservation Areas ***LSI*** With the implementation of BMPs, direct and indirect impacts associated with operational activities for the proposed action are expected to result in less than significant direct and indirect impacts to conservation efforts and management activities at the Haputo ERA, AAFB Marine Resource Preserve, the Pati Point Marine Preserve, and the submerged lands bordering the Guam NWR at Ritidian Point.	Marine Conservation Areas ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A, except slightly reduced since housing would be developed further from the coast, thus minimizing impacts.	Marine Conservation Areas ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A, except slightly reduced since housing would be developed further from the coast, thus minimizing impacts.	Marine Conservation Areas ***NI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A, except slightly reduced since housing would be developed further from the coast, thus minimizing impacts.	Marine Conservation Areas ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A, except slightly reduced since housing would be developed further from the coast, thus minimizing impacts.	Marine Conservation Areas ***LSI*** While less than significant impacts to Marine Conservation Areas would occur for both the No-Action Alternative and the action alternatives discussed in Chapter 4, due to the larger proposed footprint and number of the Marines and dependents that would arrive on Guam under the No-Action Alternative, impacts would be of greater intensity than those for the proposed action in this SEIS.

Legend: ***SI*** = significant impact; ***SI-M*** = significant impact-mitigable; ***LSI*** = less than significant impact; ***NI*** = no impact; ***BI*** = beneficial impact.

Table 4.7-1. Summary of Impacts and Potential Mitigation Measures for the Cantonment/Family Housing Alternatives

Finegayan (Alternative A)	*Finegayan/South Finegayan (Alternative B)*	*Andersen Air Force Base (Alternative C)*	*Barrigada (Alternative D)*	*Finegayan/Andersen Air Force Base (Alternative E)*	*No-Action Alternative*
CULTURAL RESOURCES					
Construction Impacts	**Construction Impacts**	**Construction Impacts**	**Construction Impacts**	**Construction Impacts**	**Construction Impacts**
SI-M Potential direct adverse effects to 21 historic properties, including 11 historic properties within the cantonment and housing area and undetermined effects to 7 unevaluated buildings. Potential impacts to culturally important natural resources from vegetation removal. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Proposed mitigation through 2011 PA processes, including data recovery and contractor measures, and coordination with SHPO, concurring parties, and knowledgeable traditional practitioners.**	***SI-M*** Potential direct adverse effects to 18 historic properties including 8 historic properties within the cantonment and housing area. and undetermined effects to 7 unevaluated buildings. Potential impacts to culturally important natural resources from vegetation removal. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Proposed mitigation through 2011 PA processes, including data recovery and contractor measures, and coordination with SHPO, concurring parties, and knowledgeable traditional practitioners.**	***SI-M*** Potential direct adverse effects to 17 historic properties including 7 historic properties within the cantonment and housing area and undetermined effects to 12 unevaluated buildings. Potential impacts to culturally important natural resources from vegetation removal. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Proposed mitigation through 2011 PA processes, including data recovery and contractor measures, and coordination with SHPO, concurring parties, and knowledgeable traditional practitioners.**	***SI-M*** Potential direct adverse effects to 10 historic properties (none within the cantonment and housing area) and undetermined effects to 13 unevaluated archaeological locations and 8 unevaluated buildings. Potential impacts to culturally important natural resources from vegetation removal. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Proposed mitigation through 2011 PA processes, including data recovery and contractor measures, and coordination with SHPO, concurring parties, and knowledgeable traditional practitioners.**	***SI-M*** Potential direct adverse effects to 17 historic properties, including 7 historic properties within the cantonment and housing areas. Undetermined effects to 14 unevaluated buildings. Potential impacts to culturally important natural resources from vegetation removal. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Proposed mitigation through 2011 PA processes, including data recovery and contractor measures, and coordination with SHPO, concurring parties, and knowledgeable traditional practitioners.**	***SI-M*** Direct adverse effects to 12 historic properties within the cantonment and housing areas. The total number of historic properties affected does not include off-site utilities such as the well development area. Potential impacts to culturally important natural resources from vegetation removal. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Mitigation through the 2011 PA with data recovery and public interpretation, and coordination with SHPO, concurring parties, and knowledgeable traditional practitioners.**
Operation Impacts	**Operation Impacts**	**Operation Impacts**	**Operation Impacts**	**Operation Impacts**	**Operation Impacts**
SI-M Potential indirect adverse effects to one NRHP-eligible archaeological site/potential traditional cultural property due to increased recreation use. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Proposed mitigation through the 2011 PA stipulation on Cultural Resources Awareness orientation**.	***SI-M*** Potential indirect adverse effects to two NRHP-eligible archaeological sites/potential traditional cultural properties due to increase in recreation use. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Proposed mitigation through the 2011 PA stipulation on Cultural Resources Awareness orientation and educational signage.**	***NI*** No effects to historic properties from operations.	***NI*** No effects to historic properties from operations.	***NI*** No effects to historic properties from operations.	***SI-M*** Potential indirect adverse effects to two NRHP-eligible archaeological sites/potential Traditional Cultural Properties due to increased recreation use. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Proposed mitigation through the 2011 PA stipulation on Cultural Resources Awareness orientation.**
VISUAL RESOURCES					
Construction Impacts	**Construction Impacts**	**Construction Impacts**	**Construction Impacts**	**Construction Impacts**	**Construction Impacts**
LSI Short-term direct impacts from presence of construction equipment.	***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.
Operation Impacts	**Operation Impacts**	**Operation Impacts**	**Operation Impacts**	**Operation Impacts**	**Operation Impacts**
LSI The Finegayan site is already partially developed and the reduced number of Marines and dependents coming to Guam would result in less development than that proposed in the 2010 Final EIS. Long-term direct impacts from features being publicly visible from roadways, however, no recognized view corridors or sensitive receptors would be impacted.	***LSI*** Long-term, direct impacts from some features being visible to public (e.g., gates, fencing, landscaping). New base features would be consistent with 2011 IAP.	***LSI*** The proposed development at AAFB differs substantially from that proposed and approved under the 2010 Final EIS. Long-term direct impact from more urban development related to the cantonment/family housing. Impacts would be less than significant due to the dominant presence of vegetation throughout the region.	***LSI*** Direct impacts to the visual element in the long-term, but less than significant, since the visual character of the base would not be drastically altered. Usual characteristics would be altered to a more urban appearance.	***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternatives A and C.	***SI-M*** The mostly vegetated former FAA parcel and relatively open characteristic of the southern half of Finegayan and South Finegayan would be completely developed. This would represent a major change over the existing visual conditions. However, most of the property is already under DoD ownership, and there are few, if any, sensitive views or receptors that currently exist. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Prepare Installation Appearance Plan and implement design guidelines for all buildings.** **Minimize impact by using native flora to create a natural-appearing "screen" around the cleared range areas, outside of the firebreaks/perimeter roads.** **Develop and implement a landscape plan focused on retention of mature specimen trees during construction (where possible)**

Legend: ***SI*** = significant impact; ***SI-M*** = significant impact-mitigable; ***LSI*** = less than significant impact; ***NI*** = no impact; ***BI*** = beneficial impact.

Table 4.7-1. Summary of Impacts and Potential Mitigation Measures for the Cantonment/Family Housing Alternatives

Finegayan (Alternative A)	*Finegayan/South Finegayan (Alternative B)*	*Andersen Air Force Base (Alternative C)*	*Barrigada (Alternative D)*	*Finegayan/Andersen Air Force Base (Alternative E)*	*No-Action Alternative*
					and the establishment of a full suite of vegetation representing Guam's native flora.
GROUND TRANSPORTATION					
Construction Impacts	**Construction Impacts**	**Construction Impacts**	**Construction Impacts**	**Construction Impacts**	**Construction Impacts**
LSI Short-term, direct impacts from construction workers and construction-related vehicle trips resulting in congestion on on-base roadways. Implementation of appropriate work zone traffic management strategies and BMPs would minimize impacts.	***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A. Under this alternative, there would be two separate contiguous development areas unlike Alternative A.	***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A. Under this alternative, there would be two separate contiguous development areas unlike Alternative A.	***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A. Under this alternative, there would be two separate contiguous development areas unlike Alternative A.	***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.
Operation Impacts	**Operation Impacts**	**Operation Impacts**	**Operation Impacts**		**Operation Impacts**
NI There would be no long-term direct impacts to on-base (internal) roadways or intersections, transit conditions, pedestrian and bicycle conditions, All on-base (internal) roadway segments and intersections have been designed with the capacity required to accommodate the expected travel demand.	***NI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	***NI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	***NI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	***NI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	***LSI*** The impacts to ground transportation remain the same as those described in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 6, Chapter 4: Roadways, Section 2.5.3.2: Alternative 2, page 2-151). Identified impacts would be less than significant through implementation of potential mitigation measures, specifically, the roadway improvements identified in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 6, Chapter 4: Roadways, Section 2.5.1.7: Table 2.5-3. Guam Road Network Projects by Island Region, pages 2-140 through 2-144).
MARINE TRANSPORTATION					
Construction Impacts	**Construction Impacts**	**Construction Impacts**	**Construction Impacts**	**Construction Impacts**	**Construction Impacts**
LSI Construction would result in an increase in vessel traffic that would cause a less than significant short-term, direct impact to port traffic and processing times.	***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.
Operation Impacts	**Operation Impacts**	**Operation Impacts**	**Operation Impacts**	**Operation Impacts**	**Operation Impacts**
LSI Operation would result in an increase in vessel traffic that would cause a less than significant long-term, direct impact to port traffic and processing times.	***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.
UTILITIES					
Construction Impacts	**Construction Impacts**	**Construction Impacts**	**Construction Impacts**	**Construction Impacts**	**Construction Impacts**
Electrical Power ***LSI*** Potentially short-term power outages during construction of the expanded system could occur. Advance notice and other measures would minimize impacts.	Electrical Power ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A, except for the addition of an underground distribution cable from Finegayan to South Finegayan along Route 3 to provide power to the South Finegayan family housing area.	Electrical Power ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A. There could be short-term power outages during construction of the expanded system. Advance notice and other measures would minimize impacts.	Electrical Power ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A. There could be short-term power outages during construction of the expanded system. Advance notice and other measures would minimize impacts.	Electrical Power ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A. There could be short-term power outages during construction of the expanded system. Advance notice and other measures would minimize impacts.	Electrical Power ***LSI*** Reconditioning of existing combustion turbine generators would be required to support the construction phase and operations phase. Upgrades to off-base electrical transmission systems would also be required to support the No-Action Alternative, while no upgrades to existing generating facilities would be required under the proposed action alternatives where the total estimated increase in electrical demand would be about one-third that under the No-Action Alternative**.**

Legend: ***SI*** = significant impact; ***SI-M*** = significant impact-mitigable; ***LSI*** = less than significant impact; ***NI*** = no impact; ***BI*** = beneficial impact.

Table 4.7-1. Summary of Impacts and Potential Mitigation Measures for the Cantonment/Family Housing Alternatives

Finegayan (Alternative A)	***Finegayan/South Finegayan (Alternative B)***	***Andersen Air Force Base (Alternative C)***	***Barrigada (Alternative D)***	***Finegayan/Andersen Air Force Base (Alternative E)***	***No-Action Alternative***
Potable Water ***LSI*** Short-term impacts to DoD potable water system during water main replacement and/or system modifications. The replacement main would be installed adjacent to the existing mains and switched over in phases to minimize water service interruptions to current customers and existing storage tanks around Guam should be adequate to provide sufficient water to current customers during modifications. The proposed system would supplement any lost water production.	Potable Water ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A. Potentially short water outages during construction of the expanded and modified system could occur. Construction phasing, temporary water lines, customer notifications, off-hours construction work, or other potential mitigations would be utilized to mitigate outages.	Potable Water ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A. Potentially short water outages during construction of the expanded and modified system could occur. Construction phasing, temporary water lines, customer notifications, off-hours construction work, or other potential mitigations would be utilized to mitigate outages.	Potable Water ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A. Potentially short water outages during construction of the expanded and modified system could occur. Construction phasing, temporary water lines, customer notifications, off-hours construction work, or other potential mitigations would be utilized to mitigate outages.	Potable Water ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A. Potentially short water outages during construction of the expanded and modified system could occur. Construction phasing, temporary water lines, customer notifications, off-hours construction work, or other potential mitigations would be utilized to mitigate outages.	Potable Water ***SI - GWA Distribution*** The GWA distribution system is plagued by high, unaccounted-for water, low pressure areas, leaks, and frequent outages and boil water notices. The construction force and induced population influx will put greater strain on this system's ability to deliver water to its customers. ***SI-M - GWA Supply and Transmission*** Impact to existing overburdened utilities infrastructure on Guam would be exacerbated by workforce and induced population. Projected potable water demand would not exceed sustainable yield of the NGLA. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Mitigation would be the same as defined in the 2010 ROD.** ***LSI - NGLA*** The sustainable yield of the NGLA is adequate to provide required water during the construction period should adequate number of properly spaced wells be provided.
Wastewater ***SI*** Construction of the cantonment/family housing facilities under Alternative A would result in significant and unmitigable direct impacts during the period of non-compliance with the 2013 NPDES permit at the Northern District WWTP. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Potential mitigation measures during construction would include constructing sewers during low flow periods, by-pass pumping, and having pump trucks on stand-by.**	Wastewater ***SI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Mitigation would be the same as under Alternative A.**	Wastewater ***SI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Mitigation would be the same as under Alternative A.**	Wastewater ***SI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A, except that impacts would affect both the Northern District WWTP and Agaña WWTP during the period of non-compliance with the NPDES permit. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Mitigation would be the same as under Alternative A.**	Wastewater ***SI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Mitigation would be the same as under Alternative A.**	Wastewater ***SI*** Impacts would be similar to the action alternatives long-term direct impact because the Northern District WWTP currently would not be able to meet current treatment discharge limits. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Mitigation would be the same as defined in the 2010 ROD.**
LSI Short-term, direct impact from potential service outages to current customers and sewage spills. Impacts minimized with BMPs.	***LSI*** Short-term, direct impact from potential service outages to current customers and sewage spills. Impacts minimized with BMPs.	***LSI*** Short-term, direct impact from potential service outages to current customers and sewage spills. Impacts minimized with BMPs.	***LSI*** Short-term, direct impact from potential service outages to current customers and sewage spills. Impacts minimized with BMPs.	***LSI*** Short-term, direct impact from potential service outages to current customers and sewage spills. Impacts minimized with BMPs.	***LSI*** Wastewater (direct) DoD Apra Harbor WWTP treatment capacity. Wastewater (indirect) GWA Agaña WWTP treatment capacity. Wastewater (indirect) GWA Agaña WWTP effluent quality. Wastewater (indirect) GWA southern Guam WWTPs.

Legend: ***SI*** = significant impact; ***SI-M*** = significant impact-mitigable; ***LSI*** = less than significant impact; ***NI*** = no impact; ***BI*** = beneficial impact.

Table 4.7-1. Summary of Impacts and Potential Mitigation Measures for the Cantonment/Family Housing Alternatives

Finegayan (Alternative A)	***Finegayan/South Finegayan (Alternative B)***	***Andersen Air Force Base (Alternative C)***	***Barrigada (Alternative D)***	***Finegayan/Andersen Air Force Base (Alternative E)***	***No-Action Alternative***
Solid Waste ***LSI*** The new Layon Landfill has the capacity to accommodate the projected MSW for the reduced levels of the current proposed action. The C&D debris that cannot be recycled or reused, and wastes that are prohibited at Layon Landfill would be disposed at the Naval Base Guam Landfill and permitted private hardfill facilities. All green waste would be processed for reuse. The DON is currently coordinating with the GEPA regarding the status of the permit for the Naval Base Guam Landfill. The proposed action would be consistent with solid waste permit terms and conditions.	Solid Waste ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Solid Waste ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A, except that Alternative C would generate greater quantities of C&D waste due to the increased demolition of existing housing units at AAFB and the increased number of new units to be constructed.	Solid Waste ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A, except that Alternative D would generate greater quantities of C&D debris during construction	Solid Waste ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A, except that Alternative E would generate greater quantities of C&D waste due to the increased demolition of existing housing units at AAFB and the increased number of new units to be constructed.	Solid Waste ***LSI*** The quantities of solid wastes generated by the No-Action Alternative would be similar to that described in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 6, Chapter 3) and would be substantially greater than that of the current proposed action.
IT/COMM ***LSI*** Short-term interruption to commercial service during rerouting of duct banks during construction. Commercial IT/COMM would need to be expanded into the proposed new development and would add users, presenting a minimal short-term, direct impact to current users.	IT/COMM ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	IT/COMM ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A. Minimal potential for short- or long-term adverse environmental consequences to the existing DoD IT/COMM facilities at AAFB. Direct impact from short-term lack of commercial service during the construction phase.	IT/COMM ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A. For the proposed housing area at Barrigada, there are several existing DoD IT/COMM lines, but no commercial lines. The proposed housing area has been designed around those existing lines using the best available information on their locations. It is possible that these lines could be impacted during construction. Should the locations of these existing lines be different from available information, the lines might require relocation or the proposed development might require revisions to avoid the existing lines.	IT/COMM ***LSI*** Short-term interruption to commercial service during rerouting of duct banks during construction. Commercial IT/COMM would need to be expanded into the proposed new development areas at both Finegayan (main cantonment) and AAFB (housing) and would add users, presenting a minimal short-term, direct impact to current users.	IT/COMM ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A. IT/COMM would have slightly more on base routings for the No-Action Alternative due to the increased size of the proposed cantonment/family housing.
Operation Impacts	**Operation Impacts**	**Operation Impacts**	**Operation Impacts**	**Operation Impacts**	**Operation Impacts**
Electrical Power ***LSI*** No long-term, directs impacts as electrical power distribution system has been developed to handle the increased demand from the proposed action and proposed improvements to electrical transmission systems would accommodate future demand. The island-wide electrical power generating system owned and operated by the GPA has adequate capacity to provide for the additional demands from the proposed action. With the proposed improvements to electrical transmission systems and measures to minimize outages during construction, long- and short-term direct impacts to the electrical systems would be less than significant.	Electrical Power ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Electrical Power ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Electrical Power ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Electrical Power ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Electrical Power ***LSI*** Off-base electrical transmission and generation systems would be upgraded to support the No-Action Alternative.

Legend: ***SI*** = significant impact; ***SI-M*** = significant impact-mitigable; ***LSI*** = less than significant impact; ***NI*** = no impact; ***BI*** = beneficial impact.

Table 4.7-1. Summary of Impacts and Potential Mitigation Measures for the Cantonment/Family Housing Alternatives

Finegayan (Alternative A)	*Finegayan/South Finegayan (Alternative B)*	*Andersen Air Force Base (Alternative C)*	*Barrigada (Alternative D)*	*Finegayan/Andersen Air Force Base (Alternative E)*	*No-Action Alternative*
Potable Water ***SI-M (local) LSI (overall)*** ***NGLA Impact*** Short-term, localized significant impacts to the affected basin within the NGLA but less than significant impacts to the overall NGLA. Increased withdrawal from the NGLA may result in higher levels of chloride concentrations. The chloride concentration spikes could be a localized phenomenon, based on USGS modeling of NGLA. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **The DoD would, as appropriate, implement enhanced water conservation measures for the proposed action, improve existing DoD water systems to reduce system leaks, adjust pumping rates at DoD wells, use existing wells, and/or increase the use of surface water from Fena Reservoir to reduce withdrawals from the NGLA. The DoD would continue to support the GWRDG and would support USGS's recommendation to rehabilitate and expand the hydrologic data collection network and monitoring necessary to ensure sustainable management of NGLA. Expansion/rehabilitation of the NGLA monitoring well network would mitigate significant impacts. The FY 2014 NDAA directed the Secretary of Defense to convene the EAC in part to develop an implementation plan that will address public infrastructure requirements necessary to support the preferred alternative. The implementation plan will detail descriptions of work, costs, and schedules for completion of construction, improvements, and repairs to Guam public infrastructure affected by the realignment, including rehabilitation and expansion of the NGLA monitoring well network. The water and wastewater assessment that DoD prepared to support the Implementation Plan recommended an updated and expanded NGLA monitoring well network. Section 8102 of the FY 2014 Consolidated Appropriations Act (Public Law No. 113-76) appropriated $106.4 million to the Secretary of Defense, acting through the OEA, for civilian water and wastewater improvements on Guam. These funds will remain available until expended.**	Potable Water ***SI-M (local) LSI (overall)*** ***NGLA Impact*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Mitigation would be the same as under Alternative A.**	Potable Water ***SI-M (local) LSI (overall)*** ***NGLA Impact*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Mitigation would be the same as under Alternative A.**	Potable Water ***SI-M (local) LSI (overall)*** ***NGLA Impact*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Mitigation would be the same as under Alternative A.**	Potable Water ***SI-M (local) LSI (overall)*** ***NGLA Impact*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Mitigation would be the same as under Alternative A.**	Potable Water ***SI*** ***GWA Water System*** Significant indirect impact from increased water demand beyond system capacity. GWA has limited resources to provide water system supply improvements needed to meet indirect demand increases. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Mitigation would be the same as defined in the 2010 ROD.**

Legend: ***SI*** = significant impact; ***SI-M*** = significant impact-mitigable; ***LSI*** = less than significant impact; ***NI*** = no impact; ***BI*** = beneficial impact.

Table 4.7-1. Summary of Impacts and Potential Mitigation Measures for the Cantonment/Family Housing Alternatives

Finegayan (Alternative A)	***Finegayan/South Finegayan (Alternative B)***	***Andersen Air Force Base (Alternative C)***	***Barrigada (Alternative D)***	***Finegayan/Andersen Air Force Base (Alternative E)***	***No-Action Alternative***
LSI Long-term increased demand to DoD and GWA systems. The DoD would have excess capacity until the Marine Corps fully occupies the proposed installation. Long-term operation of approximately 11 new wells would not impact the NGLA overall and localized short term impacts of SI-M are discussed above. Indirect impacts to GWA water system would occur due to the small increase in demand from the proposed action.	***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A. The proposed water infrastructure has been designed to meet the needs of the proposed action.	***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A. The proposed water infrastructure has been designed to meet the needs of the proposed action.	***LSI*** The current water system for existing facilities would remain in service but be integrated with the proposed expanded water system for operational efficiency. Similar to Alternative A, the proposed water infrastructure has been designed to meet the needs of the proposed action.	***LSI*** Long-term increased demand to DoD and GWA systems. The DoD would have excess capacity until the Marine Corps fully occupies the proposed installation. Long-term operation of approximately 11 new wells would not impact the NGLA overall and localized short term impacts of SI-M are discussed above. Indirect impacts to GWA water system would occur due to the small increase in demand from the proposed action.	***SI-M (local) LSI (overall)*** ***NGLA Impact*** Localized Impacts to NGLA Recent results from the aquifer study indicate that localized increased salinity could result during drought years from this increased extraction rate, which can be limited by shifting water extraction among available wells. For the overall NGLA, total forecast water extraction demands from the NGLA are within estimated sustainable yields with proper aquifer management. The aquifer study would need to be updated for the higher estimated extraction rate under the no action alternative, which could result in a potentially greater impact to the NGLA. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Mitigation would be the same as defined in the 2010 ROD.** ***LSI*** ***DoD Water System (direct impact)*** For DoD water systems, direct impact would be LSI since the DoD water systems would be upgraded to serve the increased needs.
Wastewater ***SI-M*** Operation of the cantonment/family housing facilities under Alternative A would result in significant direct impacts during the period of non-compliance with the 2013 NPDES permit at the Northern District WWTP. However, upgrades to bring the Northern District WWTP into compliance with the permit are expected to be completed early in the operational phase of the proposed action so operation impacts would therefore be significant but mitigable. The existing GWA interceptor sewer system is in a state of deterioration and needs to be refurbished. Increased flow from the proposed action would accelerate this deterioration and could lead to failure of the sewer system. This would represent a significant but mitigable impact. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Improvements and upgrades to the Guam wastewater system would mitigate significant impacts. The FY 2014 NDAA requires the EAC to develop an implementation plan that addresses assistance to public infrastructure requirements necessary to support the preferred alternative. Section 8102 of the FY 2014 Consolidated Appropriations Act (Public Law No. 113-76) appropriated $106.4 million to the Secretary of Defense, acting through the OEA, for civilian water**	Wastewater ***SI-M*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Mitigation would be the same as under Alternative A.**	Wastewater ***SI-M*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Mitigation would be the same as under Alternative A.**	Wastewater ***SI-M*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A. However, impacts would result from permit noncompliance and increased wastewater flows from both Northern District WWTP and Agaña WWTP. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Mitigation would be the same as under Alternative A but would include recommended upgrades of both the Agaña WWTP and Northern District WWTP.**	Wastewater ***SI-M*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Mitigation would be the same as under Alternative A.**	Wastewater ***SI-M*** For the No-Action Alternative, impacts to wastewater would be similar to those described in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 6, Chapter 3: Utilities, Section 3.2.4: Wastewater, pages 3-69 to 3-81), with the additional significant but mitigable impact to the collection system from AAFB to the Northern District WWTP. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Mitigation would be the same as described in the 2010 ROD with the addition of refurbishment of the existing collection system from AAFB to the Northern District WWTP.**

Legend: ***SI*** = significant impact; ***SI-M*** = significant impact-mitigable; ***LSI*** = less than significant impact; ***NI*** = no impact; ***BI*** = beneficial impact.

Table 4.7-1. Summary of Impacts and Potential Mitigation Measures for the Cantonment/Family Housing Alternatives

Finegayan (Alternative A)	*Finegayan/South Finegayan (Alternative B)*	*Andersen Air Force Base (Alternative C)*	*Barrigada (Alternative D)*	*Finegayan/Andersen Air Force Base (Alternative E)*	*No-Action Alternative*
and wastewater improvements on Guam. These funds will remain available until expended.					
LSI Agaña WWTP and GWA southern WWTPs would be indirectly impacted by wastewater flows from the induced civilian growth. The minor additional flows from indirect impacts, the long-term, direct impact to each would be less than significant.	***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A, there would be less than significant long-term impacts for the collection system and for other wastewater treatment plants and collection systems during operations.	***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A, there would be less than significant long-term impacts for the collection system and for other wastewater treatment plants and collection systems during operations.	***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A, there would be less than significant long-term impacts for the collection system and for other wastewater treatment plants and collection systems during operations.	***LSI*** Agaña WWTP and GWA southern WWTPs would be indirectly impacted by wastewater flows from the induced civilian growth. The minor additional flows from indirect impacts, the long-term, direct impact to each would be less than significant.	
Solid Waste ***LSI*** The new Layon Landfill has the capacity to accommodate the projected MSW from Alternative A. The long-term increase in solid waste generated by the additional DoD population would be managed by the new transfer station, recycling center, and planned additional solid waste handling trucks/equipment. The proposed action would be consistent with solid waste permit terms and conditions.	Solid Waste ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A, except there would be a small increase in transport of MSW from family housing at South Finegayan to the transfer facility at Finegayan cantonment.	Solid Waste ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A. The existing solid waste resources at AAFB would be able to handle the increased family housing solid waste generation since the number of total housing units is being increased by only approximately 11%. The proposed cantonment at AAFB would have its own new solid waste handling facilities and not impact the existing solid waste facilities at AAFB.	Solid Waste ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Solid Waste ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A. The existing solid waste resources at AAFB would be able to handle the increased family housing solid waste generation since the number of total housing units is being increased by only approximately 11%. The proposed cantonment at Finegayan would have its own solid waste handling facilities and not impact the existing solid waste facilities at AAFB.	Solid Waste ***LSI*** The quantities of solid wastes generated by the No-Action Alternative would be similar to that described in the 2010 Final EIS (Volume 6, Chapter 3) and would be substantially greater than that of the current proposed action. The solid waste disposal capacity on Guam has changed since the 2010 Final EIS due to the opening of the new GovGuam Layon Landfill.
IT/COMM ***LSI*** Long-term, direct impacts to current DoD operations would be less than significant by designing the additional expanded system in an integrated way. Current commercial IT/COMM facilities have adequate capacity within nearby infrastructure.	IT/COMM ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A. IT/COMM infrastructure has been designed to meet project needs.	IT/COMM ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A. There would be minimal potential for short- or long-term adverse environmental consequences to the existing DoD IT/COMM facilities at AAFB. Existing Building 112 at Finegayan has adequate current capacity to handle additional connections for IT/COMM required. The current commercial IT/COMM facilities have adequate capacity within nearby infrastructure. No permanent or long-term environmental consequences to the commercial IT/COMM infrastructure.	IT/COMM ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A. The proposed IT/COMM infrastructure has been developed to meet the requirements for the proposed action. However, for the proposed cantonment/housing area at Barrigada, there is no existing IT/COMM infrastructure so there would be no environmental impacts to users of that resource.	IT/COMM ***LSI*** Long-term, direct impacts to current DoD operations would be less than significant by designing the additional expanded system in an integrated way. Current commercial IT/COMM facilities have adequate capacity within nearby infrastructure for both Finegayan (main cantonment) and AAFB (housing).	IT/COMM ***LSI*** IT/COMM would have slightly more on base routings for the No-Action Alternative due to the increased size of the proposed cantonment/family housing.
SOCIOECONOMICS AND GENERAL SERVICES					
Construction and Operation Impacts	**Construction and Operation Impacts**	**Construction and Operation Impacts**	**Construction and Operation Impacts**	**Construction and Operation Impacts**	**Construction and Operation Impacts**
Population Change ***SI*** The population change associated with the proposed Marine Corps relocation would be considered significant during both the construction and operations phases (given that population change would exceed 2%). Between the years 2021 and 2023 the population with the proposed action is 5.6% higher than it otherwise would have been without the proposed action. At a steady-state the difference would be 4.1%. However, the significant change would not be considered entirely negative. Impacts related to population change would be mixed, with some adverse and some beneficial outcomes, as noted in the following subsections.	Population Change ***SI*** The impacts would be island-wide and would be the same as described under Alternative A. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Mitigation would be the same as under Alternative A.**	Population Change ***SI*** The impacts would be island-wide and would be the same as described under Alternative A. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Mitigation would be the same as under Alternative A.**	Population Change ***SI*** The impacts would be island-wide and would be the same as described under Alternative A. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Mitigation would be the same as under Alternative A.**	Population Change ***SI*** The impacts would be island-wide and would be the same as described under Alternative A. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Mitigation would be the same as under Alternative A.**	Population Change ***SI*** Population increase during construction would be both beneficial and adverse; population growth fuels economic expansion but sudden population growth would strain government services and the social fabric. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **See the 2010 Final EIS, Volume 7, Chapter 2: Overview of Best Management Practices and Proposed Mitigation Measures, Table 2.2-1: Summary of Proposed Mitigation Measures (mitigations specific to Volume 2), Pages 2-25-2-45.**

Legend: ***SI*** = significant impact; ***SI-M*** = significant impact-mitigable; ***LSI*** = less than significant impact; ***NI*** = no impact; ***BI*** = beneficial impact.

Table 4.7-1. Summary of Impacts and Potential Mitigation Measures for the Cantonment/Family Housing Alternatives

Finegayan (Alternative A)	*Finegayan/South Finegayan (Alternative B)*	*Andersen Air Force Base (Alternative C)*	*Barrigada (Alternative D)*	*Finegayan/Andersen Air Force Base (Alternative E)*	*No-Action Alternative*
Potential Mitigation Measures **No mitigation is proposed as the population increase would not likely result in a sustained increase in demand on Guam's public services and permitting agencies, and the estimated increases in GovGuam tax revenues would likely compensate for any increased demand on public services that would occur.**					
Economic Activity ***LSI*** There would not be a significant impact related to civilian housing demand because there would not be a substantial change to baseline conditions. Effect on rate payers for utilities would be minimal since the estimated increase in power demand could be handled by existing generating capacity. Impacts to tourism would be considered mixed (partially beneficial and partially adverse) and, overall, less than significant. Compared to the overall number of annual visitor arrivals to Guam, the number of construction-related business visitor arrivals would be expected to be small and thus impacts would be considered less than significant. Impacts to Guam's tourism industry from loss of workforce and/or wage increases would be considered less than significant. ***BI*** Economic impacts would be beneficial, leading to increased employment and standards of living. In 2021, civilian labor force demand with the proposed action would be 11.9% higher than it otherwise would have been, without the project. At 2028, the difference would decline to 2.4% - both representing a beneficial impact. Civilian labor force income would also be higher than it otherwise would have been, during the construction and operations phases. During the operations phase, it is likely that the increase in military personnel would generate more visits from friends and family, as well as more business travel, beneficially impacting the tourism industry. There would be a beneficial impact from increase in civilian labor force income, increase in GIP, and tax revenues during the construction and operations phases.	Economic Activity ***LSI*** The impacts would be island-wide and would be the same as described under Alternative A. ***BI*** The impacts would be island-wide and would be the same as described under Alternative A.	Economic Activity ***LSI*** The impacts would be island-wide and would be the same as described under Alternative A. ***BI*** The impacts would be island-wide and would be the same as described under Alternative A	Economic Activity ***LSI*** The impacts would be island-wide and would be the same as described under Alternative A. ***BI*** The impacts would be island-wide and would be the same as described under Alternative A	Economic Activity ***LSI*** The impacts would be island-wide and would be the same as described under Alternative A. ***BI*** The impacts would be island-wide and would be the same as described under Alternative A	Economic Activity ***SI*** Substantial stresses related to rapid population influx, potential housing shortage associated with the construction boom. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **See the 2010 Final EIS, Volume 7, Chapter 2: Overview of Best Management Practices and Proposed Mitigation Measures, Table 2.2-1: Summary of Proposed Mitigation Measures (mitigations specific to Volume 2), Pages 2-25- 2-45.** ***BI*** Most long-term economic impacts would be beneficial including growth in employment, income, and gross island product.

Legend: ***SI*** = significant impact; ***SI-M*** = significant impact-mitigable; ***LSI*** = less than significant impact; ***NI*** = no impact; ***BI*** = beneficial impact.

Table 4.7-1. Summary of Impacts and Potential Mitigation Measures for the Cantonment/Family Housing Alternatives

Finegayan (Alternative A)	*Finegayan/South Finegayan (Alternative B)*	*Andersen Air Force Base (Alternative C)*	*Barrigada (Alternative D)*	*Finegayan/Andersen Air Force Base (Alternative E)*	*No-Action Alternative*
Public Services ***SI-M*** During construction, all categories of public services agencies combined would require an estimated 185 additional employees, an increase of 3.6% over baseline staffing levels. This maximum increase in staffing levels would be temporary, lasting from approximately 2021 through 2023. Staffing requirements for many public service agencies would increase by more than 2%, and given existing deficiencies at many agencies, significant impacts were identified. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **The DoD would continue to support the efforts of the CMCC to develop recommendations, as appropriate, regarding adjustment of construction tempo and sequencing to directly influence workforce population levels and indirectly influence induced population growth before infrastructure capabilities are exceeded. Such support may include providing project-related employment and population forecasts, participating in the identification of shortfalls in Guam public services, and assisting in the identification of federal programs and funding sources that may help GovGuam to address shortfalls.** **The DoD would continue to support existing programs that contribute and/or donate excess equipment to local agencies.** ***LSI*** At steady-state (operations phase), GovGuam public services agencies would require an additional 66 staff, an increase of 1.3% over baseline levels, resulting in a less than significant impact.	Public Services ***SI-M*** The impacts would be island-wide and would be the same as described under Alternative A. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Mitigation would be the same as under Alternative A.** ***LSI*** At steady-state (operations phase), the impacts would be island-wide and would be the same as described under Alternative A.	Public Services ***SI-M*** The impacts would be island-wide and would be the same as described under Alternative A. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Mitigation would be the same as under Alternative A.** ***LSI*** At steady-state (operations phase), the impacts would be island-wide and would be the same as described under Alternative A.	Public Services ***SI-M*** The impacts would be island-wide and would be the same as described under Alternative A. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Mitigation would be the same as under Alternative A.** ***LSI*** At steady-state (operations phase), the impacts would be island-wide and would be the same as described under Alternative A.	Public Services ***SI-M*** The impacts would be island-wide and would be the same as described under Alternative A. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Mitigation would be the same as under Alternative A.** ***LSI*** At steady-state (operations phase), the impacts would be island-wide and would be the same as described under Alternative A.	Public Services ***SI*** Significant adverse impacts to public services during construction and at steady state (operations phase) due to increased requirements for staffing and services. Because of the larger scale of the construction activities and the projected direct, indirect, and induced population growth under the No-Action Alternative, the impacts to public services would be more intensive than any of the alternatives evaluated in this SEIS. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **See the 2010 Final EIS, Volume 7, Chapter 2: Overview of Best Management Practices and Proposed Mitigation Measures, Table 2.2-1: Summary of Proposed Mitigation Measures (mitigations specific to Volume 2), Pages 2-25-2-45.**
Sociocultural Issues ***SI-M*** There is a potential for sociocultural impact to occur, but the magnitude of the impacts are difficult to predict and could vary substantially based on policy and program choices yet to be made as how to address them. For these reasons, and for the purposes of this SEIS, impacts to sociocultural issues are conservatively classified as significant but mitigable. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **In accordance with the 2011 PA, the DoD will conduct orientation briefs for all incoming DoD personnel, their families, and contractors regarding cultural sensitivity in the area. All DoD personnel and contractors working on Guam will receive annual**	Sociocultural Issues ***SI-M*** The impacts would be island-wide and would be the same as described under Alternative A. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Mitigation would be the same as under Alternative A.**	Sociocultural Issues ***SI-M*** The impacts would be island-wide and would be the same as described under Alternative A. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Mitigation would be the same as under Alternative A.**	Sociocultural Issues ***SI-M*** The impacts would be island-wide and would be the same as described under Alternative A. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Mitigation would be the same as under Alternative A.**	Sociocultural Issues ***SI-M*** The impacts would be island-wide and would be the same as described under Alternative A. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Mitigation would be the same as under Alternative A.**	Sociocultural Issues ***SI*** There would be adverse sociocultural impacts. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **See the 2010 Final EIS, Volume 7, Chapter 2: Overview of Best Management Practices and Proposed Mitigation Measures, Table 2.2-1: Summary of Proposed Mitigation Measures (mitigations specific to Volume 2), Pages 2-25-2-45.**

Legend: ***SI*** = significant impact; ***SI-M*** = significant impact-mitigable; ***LSI*** = less than significant impact; ***NI*** = no impact; ***BI*** = beneficial impact.

Table 4.7-1. Summary of Impacts and Potential Mitigation Measures for the Cantonment/Family Housing Alternatives

Finegayan (Alternative A)	*Finegayan/South Finegayan (Alternative B)*	*Andersen Air Force Base (Alternative C)*	*Barrigada (Alternative D)*	*Finegayan/Andersen Air Force Base (Alternative E)*	*No-Action Alternative*
briefings. The DoD will develop the briefing in consultation with the appropriate SHPO and will provide SHPO with a copy of the final briefing materials. **The DoD would continue to support the efforts of the CMCC to develop recommendations, as appropriate, regarding adjustment of construction tempo and sequencing to directly influence workforce population levels and indirectly influence induced population growth to address sociocultural issues. See Section 2.9 for further discussion on the CMCC.** **The $12,000,000 appropriated under the FY 2012 Consolidated Appropriations Act (Public Law 112-74) for a Guam Cultural Repository facility remains in place. The appropriation provides funding for a repository for curation of archaeological collections on Guam and to serve as a source of information on Guam history and culture. As directed by the FY 2014 NDAA, the DoD would convene the EAC to consider necessary technical and financial assistance and develop an implementation plan coordinated with EAC federal agencies. This plan must be submitted to the congressional defense committees as part of a reporting requirement that is due no later than the date of issuance of the ROD.**					
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AND WASTE					
Construction Impacts	**Construction Impacts**	**Construction Impacts**	**Construction Impacts**	**Construction Impacts**	**Construction Impacts**
Hazardous Materials Management ***LSI*** Short-term increased hazardous waste generation, storage, handling, and disposal would have short-term direct impacts to human health and the environment. Direct impacts to two existing Installation Restoration Program sites. Indirect, long-term beneficial impact to fuel storage and conveyance infrastructure from being brought into compliance.	Hazardous Materials Management ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A, with the exception that there would be potential direct impacts to one existing Installation Restoration Program site.	Hazardous Materials Management ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A, with the exception that there would be potential direct impacts to six existing Installation Restoration Program sites and one MMRP site.	Hazardous Materials Management ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative B.	Hazardous Materials Management ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternatives A and C.	Hazardous Materials Management ***LSI*** Short-term increased hazardous waste generation, storage, handling, and disposal would have the potential to result in direct impacts to human health and the environment. Although, considered less than significant, the potential direct impacts would be considerably more for the No-Action Alternative when compared to the SEIS alternatives.
Hazardous Waste Management ***LSI*** Short-term increase in generation, transport, storage and handling of hazardous waste. Direct adverse impacts to human health and the environment from short-term increase in hazardous waste. Adherence to applicable BMPs and SOPs would minimize potential direct impact. No long-term direct or in-direct impact on the management of hazardous waste at DoD facilities on Guam.	Hazardous Waste Management ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Hazardous Waste Management ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Hazardous Waste Management ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Hazardous Waste Management ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Hazardous Waste Management ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A. Although, considered less than significant, the potential direct impacts would be considerably more for the No-Action Alternative when compared to the SEIS alternatives.

Legend: ***SI*** = significant impact; ***SI-M*** = significant impact-mitigable; ***LSI*** = less than significant impact; ***NI*** = no impact; ***BI*** = beneficial impact.

Table 4.7-1. Summary of Impacts and Potential Mitigation Measures for the Cantonment/Family Housing Alternatives

Finegayan (Alternative A)	***Finegayan/South Finegayan (Alternative B)***	***Andersen Air Force Base (Alternative C)***	***Barrigada (Alternative D)***	***Finegayan/Andersen Air Force Base (Alternative E)***	***No-Action Alternative***
Contaminated Sites ***LSI*** Project design would avoid overlap with contaminated sites. Various BMPs and construction operational protocol would be followed if relocation of construction projects is not possible. Special design techniques and methodology would be required to ensure the long-term structural integrity of proposed construction projects.	Contaminated Sites ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A, except No MMRP sites were identified in the area of South Finegayan proposed for development for family housing under Alternative B.	Contaminated Sites ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Contaminated Sites ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Contaminated Sites ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Contaminated Sites ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.
Toxic Substances ***LSI*** Demolition of older buildings and/or utilities may result in encountering PCBs, ACM and LBP that were used in the older building materials. Toxic substances would not be utilized for new construction. Because the proposed construction areas are located in a USEPA Radon Zone 1, it is possible that new buildings, facilities, and structures could encounter radon intrusion. To minimize this impact, radon resistant construction techniques and potential mitigation systems would be incorporated into the building/facility designs. In addition, DoD would periodically test facilities constructed in known radon zones to verify that no unacceptable radon gas buildup occurs and install radon mitigation systems as appropriate.	Toxic Substances ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Toxic Substances ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Toxic Substances ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Toxic Substances ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Toxic Substances ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.
Operation Impacts	**Operation Impacts**	**Operation Impacts**	**Operation Impacts**	**Operation Impacts**	**Operation Impacts**
Hazardous Materials Management ***LSI*** Long-term, direct impact from increase in transport/transfer of hazardous materials, primarily from use of POL. Current hazardous materials handling, storage, and disposal capacity is sufficient. BMPs and SOPs would minimize potential direct or indirect impacts. Training use would be in compliance with MCO P5090.2A. Existing hazardous waste accumulation sites would be maintained to support the proposed cantonment/family housing area and a 90-day accumulation area would be provided. In addition, an undetermined number of satellite accumulation sites would be created, as needed, in proximity to hazardous materials use and hazardous waste generation to support cantonment activities.	Hazardous Materials Management ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Hazardous Materials Management ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Hazardous Materials Management ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Hazardous Materials Management ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Hazardous Materials Management ***LSI*** Long-term increased hazardous materials storage, handling, and disposal. Increase potential for minor spill, leak, or release direct impacts from long-term increased vehicular traffic.
Hazardous Waste Management ***LSI*** Increase in transport/transfer of hazardous waste on Guam from increased population. New satellite hazardous waste storage areas would be created in proximity to hazardous materials use and hazardous waste generation, and would be managed with applicable regulations.	Hazardous Waste Management ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Hazardous Waste Management ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Hazardous Waste Management ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Hazardous Waste Management ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Hazardous Waste Management ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A. Long-term increased requirement for off-island hazardous waste disposal. Long-term increases to DRMO's hazardous waste storage, handling, and disposal capacity. New hazardous waste accumulation areas established.

Legend: ***SI*** = significant impact; ***SI-M*** = significant impact-mitigable; ***LSI*** = less than significant impact; ***NI*** = no impact; ***BI*** = beneficial impact.

Table 4.7-1. Summary of Impacts and Potential Mitigation Measures for the Cantonment/Family Housing Alternatives

Finegayan (Alternative A)	***Finegayan/South Finegayan (Alternative B)***	***Andersen Air Force Base (Alternative C)***	***Barrigada (Alternative D)***	***Finegayan/Andersen Air Force Base (Alternative E)***	***No-Action Alternative***
Contaminated Sites ***LSI*** Direct or indirect impacts to contaminated sites from operations would be less than significant. Any potentially contaminated sites would be assessed and remediated, as appropriate, for the proposed reuse of the site. Operational activities would not disturb any remediation sites or controls or interfere with monitoring areas.	Contaminated Sites ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Contaminated Sites ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Contaminated Sites ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Contaminated Sites ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Contaminated Sites ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A. Potential impacts to existing IRP/MMRP sites.
Toxic Substances ***LSI*** No significant environmental consequences from ACM, LBP, and PCBs are anticipated. ACM and gases would not be transported or transferred as a result of these activities. Existing BMPs and SOPs would be followed minimizing the potential for releases to the environment. Cantonment operations would have no direct or indirect impact on ACM, LBP, and PCBs. ACM, LBP, and PCBs would not be used in new facilities on Guam. Because the proposed construction areas are located in a USEPA Radon Zone 1, it is possible that new buildings, facilities, and structures could encounter radon intrusion. To minimize this impact, radon resistant construction techniques and mitigation systems would be incorporated into the building/facility designs. In addition, DoD would periodically test facilities constructed in known radon zones to verify that no unacceptable radon gas buildup occurs and install radon mitigation systems as appropriate.	Toxic Substances ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Toxic Substances ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Toxic Substances ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Toxic Substances ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Toxic Substances ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.
PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY					
Construction Impacts	**Construction Impacts**	**Construction Impacts**	**Construction Impacts**	**Construction Impacts**	**Construction Impacts**
Notifiable Diseases ***LSI*** Potential increase in STDs, notifiable diseases, and mental illness due to increase in population. No adverse impact to health care centers. Implementation of BMPs would reduce potential water-related disease outbreak.	Notifiable Diseases ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Notifiable Diseases ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Notifiable Diseases ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Notifiable Diseases ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Notifiable Diseases ***LSI*** Less than significant impacts to health care services from increases in notifiable diseases and mental illness.
Mental Illness ***LSI*** A potential increase in mental illness occurrences due to the addition of military personnel and dependents, construction workforce, as well as the natural and induced population increase.	Mental Illness ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Mental Illness ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Mental Illness ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Mental Illness ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Mental Illness ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.

Legend: ***SI*** = significant impact; ***SI-M*** = significant impact-mitigable; ***LSI*** = less than significant impact; ***NI*** = no impact; ***BI*** = beneficial impact.

Table 4.7-1. Summary of Impacts and Potential Mitigation Measures for the Cantonment/Family Housing Alternatives

Finegayan (Alternative A)	***Finegayan/South Finegayan (Alternative B)***	***Andersen Air Force Base (Alternative C)***	***Barrigada (Alternative D)***	***Finegayan/Andersen Air Force Base (Alternative E)***	***No-Action Alternative***
Operational Safety ***NI*** No direct or indirect impacts to public, military personnel, or worker safety are expected from potential construction hazards because a health and safety program would be implemented for construction contractors and the public would be excluded from construction areas.	Operational Safety ***NI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Operational Safety ***NI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A. The areas proposed for the cantonment and housing at AAFB are situated outside of the APZs.	Operational Safety ***NI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Operational Safety ***NI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternatives A and C.	Operational Safety ***NI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.
Environmental Health Effects ***LSI*** Direct and indirect impacts from a short-term increase in construction noise would be less than significant. Wellhead protection zones and construction BMPs would minimize risk of potential groundwater contamination during construction.	Environmental Health Effects ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A. Long-term operational noise from activities occurring within the cantonment and housing areas would be similar to current noise levels.	Environmental Health Effects ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A. Long-term operational noise at AAFB would be similar to current noise levels. The area proposed for the cantonment and housing are within the 60 to 70 dB noise range and are compatible with residential development.	Environmental Health Effects ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A. Long-term operational noise from activities occurring within the cantonment and housing areas would be similar to current noise levels.	Environmental Health Effects ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A and C.	Environmental Health Effects ***LSI*** Less than significant direct impacts due to short-term construction noise.
Hazardous Substances ***NI*** Short and long-term increase in the use, handling, storage, transportation, and disposition of hazardous substances. Existing IRP sites would not affect the proposed development and is not near an off-site population.	Hazardous Substances ***NI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Hazardous Substances ***NI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Hazardous Substances ***NI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Hazardous Substances ***NI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Hazardous Substances ***NI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.
Unexploded Ordnance ***LSI*** Because UXO would be identified and removed prior to initiating construction activities and construction personnel would be trained as to the hazards associated with unexploded military munitions, potential direct impacts from encounters with UXO would be minimized and less than significant.	Unexploded Ordnance ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Unexploded Ordnance ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Unexploded Ordnance ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Unexploded Ordnance ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Unexploded Ordnance ***LSI*** Less than significant direct impacts due to potential contact with UXO.
Traffic Incidents ***LSI*** Potential for a small increase in the number of traffic accidents, primarily during operation because of the increase in population, but potentially also during construction activities.	Traffic Incidents ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Traffic Incidents ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Traffic Incidents ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Traffic Incidents ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Traffic Incidents ***LSI*** Less than significant impacts due to potential increase in traffic incidents.
Operation Impacts	**Operation Impacts**	**Operation Impacts**	**Operation Impacts**	**Operation Impacts**	**Operation Impacts**
Notifiable Diseases ***LSI*** Similar to the construction impacts, operations would result in less than significant impacts to health care services from increases in illnesses related to notifiable diseases and mental illness.	Notifiable Diseases ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Notifiable Diseases ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Notifiable Diseases ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Notifiable Diseases ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Notifiable Diseases ***LSI*** Less than significant impacts to health care services from increases in notifiable diseases.
Mental Illness ***LSI*** Similar to the construction impacts, operations would result in increase in mental illness occurrences due to the addition of military personnel and dependents, construction workforce, as well as the natural and induced population increase.	Mental Illness ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Mental Illness ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Mental Illness ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Mental Illness ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Mental Illness ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.

Legend: ***SI*** = significant impact; ***SI-M*** = significant impact-mitigable; ***LSI*** = less than significant impact; ***NI*** = no impact; ***BI*** = beneficial impact.

Table 4.7-1. Summary of Impacts and Potential Mitigation Measures for the Cantonment/Family Housing Alternatives

Finegayan (Alternative A)	***Finegayan/South Finegayan (Alternative B)***	***Andersen Air Force Base (Alternative C)***	***Barrigada (Alternative D)***	***Finegayan/Andersen Air Force Base (Alternative E)***	***No-Action Alternative***
Operational Safety ***NI*** Similar to construction impacts, operations would result in no impacts to operational safety.	Operational Safety ***NI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Operational Safety ***SI*** In the event of a munitions transport incident or explosives incident at the North Gate, a significant direct impact related to explosive safety could occur. ***Potential Mitigation*** **No Mitigation. Siting the proposed cantonment/family housing in another location would be required to eliminate the potential need for evacuations in the event of a munitions transportation mishap.**	Operational Safety ***NI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Operational Safety ***NI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Operational Safety ***NI*** Similar to construction impacts, operations would result in no impacts to operational safety.
Environmental Health Effects ***LSI*** Similar to the construction impacts, operations would result in less than significant direct impacts due to long-term operations noise. Operations would result in less than significant direct impacts to water quality as a result of increased long-term demand and potential water related illness.	Environmental Health Effects ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Environmental Health Effects ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Environmental Health Effects ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Environmental Health Effects ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Environmental Health Effects ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A, there would be less than significant long-term direct impacts to water quality and noise.
Hazardous Substances ***NI*** Similar to construction impacts, operations would result in no impacts to hazardous substances use.	Hazardous Substances ***NI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Hazardous Substances ***NI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Hazardous Substances ***NI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Hazardous Substances ***NI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Hazardous Substances ***NI*** Similar to construction impacts, operations would result in no impacts to hazardous substances use.
Unexploded Ordnance ***LSI*** Similar to the construction impacts, operations would result in less than significant direct impacts relative to potential contact with UXO.	Unexploded Ordnance ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Unexploded Ordnance ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Unexploded Ordnance ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Unexploded Ordnance ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Unexploded Ordnance ***LSI*** Less than significant direct impacts due to potential contact with UXO.
Traffic Incidents ***LSI*** Similar to the construction impacts, operations would result in less than significant long-term impacts due to potential increase in traffic incidents.	Traffic Incidents ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Traffic Incidents ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Traffic Incidents ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Traffic Incidents ***LSI*** Impacts would be similar to Alternative A.	Traffic Incidents ***LSI*** Less than significant long-term impacts due to potential increase in traffic incidents.

Legend: ***SI*** = significant impact; ***SI-M*** = significant impact-mitigable; ***LSI*** = less than significant impact; ***NI*** = no impact; ***BI*** = beneficial impact.

Table 4.7-1. Summary of Impacts and Potential Mitigation Measures for the Cantonment/Family Housing Alternatives

Finegayan (Alternative A)	***Finegayan/South Finegayan (Alternative B)***	***Andersen Air Force Base (Alternative C)***	***Barrigada (Alternative D)***	***Finegayan/Andersen Air Force Base (Alternative E)***	***No-Action Alternative***
ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE AND THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN					
Construction and Operation Impacts	**Construction and Operation Impacts**	**Construction and Operation Impacts**	**Construction and Operation Impacts**	**Construction and Operation Impacts**	**Construction and Operation Impacts**
Noise ***LSI*** Construction activities would result in short-term, direct noise impacts to surrounding communities, but minority, low-income, or children populations would not be disproportionately affected. Operational noise would not be significant and would not disproportionately affect minority, low-income, or children populations.	Noise ***LSI*** Impacts are generally island-wide and would be the same as described for Alternative A.	Noise ***LSI*** Impacts are generally island-wide and would be the same as described for Alternative A.	Noise ***LSI*** Impacts are generally island-wide and would be the same as described for Alternative A.	Noise ***LSI*** Impacts are generally island-wide and would be the same as described for Alternative A.	Noise ***LSI*** Environmental justice impacts from noise impacts would be less than significant.
Recreation ***LSI*** Increased construction traffic would decrease access to recreational sites, but minority, low-income, or children populations would not be disproportionately affected. Operationally, all people of Guam would be affected by impacts to recreational resources, so there would not be a disproportionate effect on minority, low-income, or children populations.	Recreation ***LSI*** Impacts are generally island-wide and would be the same as described for Alternative A.	Recreation ***LSI*** Impacts are generally island-wide and would be the same as described for Alternative A.	Recreation ***LSI*** Impacts are generally island-wide and would be the same as described for Alternative A.	Recreation ***LSI*** Impacts are generally island-wide and would be the same as described for Alternative A.	Recreation ***LSI*** Environmental justice impacts from impacts to recreational resources would be less than significant.
Socioeconomics and General Services ***SI-M*** Temporary population growth may stress some sectors of the Guam economy (e.g., housing, costs of goods and services). In the short-term (during construction), direct and indirect impacts to health services would be significant; during the steady-state period (operational phase), impacts to public health and human service agencies would be less than significant. This would be felt more severely by low-income people, who often do not have resources to buffer hard economic times. However, there would also be some economic benefits due to increased employment opportunities. There would be adverse and disproportionate socioeconomic impacts in terms of environmental justice on low-income populations; however, some of the socioeconomic impacts would be beneficial (e.g., economic impacts). ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **The DoD would continue to support the efforts of the CMCC to develop recommendations, as appropriate, regarding adjustment of construction tempo and sequencing to directly influence workforce population levels and indirectly influence induced population growth before infrastructure capabilities are exceeded. Such support would include providing**	Socioeconomics and General Services ***SI-M*** Impacts are generally island-wide and would be the same as described for Alternative A. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Mitigation would be the same as under Alternative A.**	Socioeconomics and General Services ***SI-M*** Impacts are generally island-wide and would be the same as described for Alternative A. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Mitigation would be the same as under Alternative A.**	Socioeconomics and General Services ***SI-M*** Impacts are generally island-wide and would be the same as described for Alternative A. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Mitigation would be the same as under Alternative A.**	Socioeconomics and General Services ***SI-M*** Impacts are generally island-wide and would be the same as described for Alternative A. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Mitigation would be the same as under Alternative A.**	Socioeconomics and General Services ***SI*** The "boom and then bust" cycle of population growth and decline may stress the Guam economy and public services. This would be felt more severely by low-income people, who often do not have resources to buffer hard economic times. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **See the 2010 Final EIS, Volume 7, Chapter 2: Overview of Best Management Practices and Proposed Mitigation Measures, Table 2.2-1: Summary of Proposed Mitigation Measures (mitigations specific to Volume 2), Pages 2-25-2-45.**

Legend: ***SI*** = significant impact; ***SI-M*** = significant impact-mitigable; ***LSI*** = less than significant impact; ***NI*** = no impact; ***BI*** = beneficial impact.

Table 4.7-1. Summary of Impacts and Potential Mitigation Measures for the Cantonment/Family Housing Alternatives

Finegayan (Alternative A)	*Finegayan/South Finegayan (Alternative B)*	*Andersen Air Force Base (Alternative C)*	*Barrigada (Alternative D)*	*Finegayan/Andersen Air Force Base (Alternative E)*	*No-Action Alternative*
project-related employment and population forecasts, participating in the identification of shortfalls in Guam public services, and assisting in the identification of federal programs and funding sources that would help GovGuam to address shortfalls. **As directed by the FY 2014 NDAA, the DoD would convene the EAC to consider necessary technical and financial assistance and develop an implementation plan coordinated with EAC federal agencies. This plan must be submitted to the congressional defense committees as part of a reporting requirement that is due no later than the date of issuance of the ROD.**					
Public Health and Safety ***SI-M*** Since the number of public health and safety professionals required to maintain current levels of service at public health and safety agencies would increase by more than 2%, and due to existing deficiencies in facilities and equipment at these agencies, there would be short-term, direct and indirect significant impacts to public health agencies and significant direct and indirect impacts on public safety agencies, both short-term (during construction) and during the steady-state period (during operation). Given that public health agencies that serve low-income and uninsured populations already have insufficient staffing levels, population increase would further strain these resources, causing a significant environmental justice impact. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **The DoD would continue to support the efforts of the CMCC to develop recommendations, as appropriate, regarding adjustment of construction tempo and sequencing to directly influence workforce population levels and indirectly influence induced population growth before infrastructure capabilities are exceeded. Such support may include providing project-related employment and population forecasts, participating in the identification of shortfalls in Guam public services, and assisting in the identification of federal programs and funding sources that may help GovGuam to address shortfalls.** **The FY 2014 Consolidated Appropriations Act (Public Law No. 113-76) appropriated $13,000,000 for the construction of a regional public health laboratory on Guam;**	Public Health and Safety ***SI-M*** Impacts are generally island-wide and would be the same as described for Alternative A. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Mitigation would be the same as under Alternative A.**	Public Health and Safety ***SI-M*** Impacts are generally island-wide and would be the same as described for Alternative A. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Mitigation would be the same as under Alternative A.**	Public Health and Safety ***SI-M*** Impacts are generally island-wide and would be the same as described for Alternative A. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Mitigation would be the same as under Alternative A.**	Public Health and Safety ***SI-M*** Impacts are generally island-wide and would be the same as described for Alternative A. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **Mitigation would be the same as under Alternative A.**	Public Health and Safety ***SI*** Guam's public health care services would not be able to handle potential increases in illnesses of the medically underserved and low income populations. In addition access to public health and social services would be strained by an increase in uninsured and underinsured workers coming to Guam. Construction-related impacts are considered short-term but significant and would have a corresponding significant impact on low-income people. ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** **See the 2010 Final EIS, Volume 7, Chapter 2: Overview of Best Management Practices and Proposed Mitigation Measures, Table 2.2-1: Summary of Proposed Mitigation Measures (mitigations specific to Volume 2), Pages 2-25-2-45.**

Legend: ***SI*** = significant impact; ***SI-M*** = significant impact-mitigable; ***LSI*** = less than significant impact; ***NI*** = no impact; ***BI*** = beneficial impact.

Table 4.7-1. Summary of Impacts and Potential Mitigation Measures for the Cantonment/Family Housing Alternatives

Finegayan (Alternative A)	*Finegayan/South Finegayan (Alternative B)*	*Andersen Air Force Base (Alternative C)*	*Barrigada (Alternative D)*	*Finegayan/Andersen Air Force Base (Alternative E)*	*No-Action Alternative*
these funds remain in place. The public health laboratory would alleviate some existing deficiencies in Guam's public health infrastructure, and bolster Guam's capability to meet public health demands brought about by project-related population, by providing a facility that would help identify, treat, and control diseases of public health concern. As directed by the FY 2014 NDAA, the DoD would convene the EAC to consider necessary technical and financial assistance and develop an implementation plan coordinated with EAC federal agencies. This plan must be submitted to the congressional defense committees as part of a reporting requirement that is due no later than the date of issuance of the ROD.					
LSI There would be less than significant impacts to health care services. Less than significant impacts are anticipated from noise, water quality, UXO, and traffic incidents due to the increase in military personnel and natural population increase. There would be a less than significant environmental justice impacts from impacts to these resources.	***LSI*** Impacts are generally island-wide and would be the same as described for Alternative A.	***LSI*** Impacts are generally island-wide and would be the same as described for Alternative A.	***LSI*** Impacts are generally island-wide and would be the same as described for Alternative A.	***LSI*** Impacts are generally island-wide and would be the same as described for Alternative A.	

Legend: ***SI*** = significant impact; ***SI-M*** = significant impact-mitigable; ***LSI*** = less than significant impact; ***NI*** = no impact; ***BI*** = beneficial impact.

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