

I MINA'TRENTA NA LIHESLATURAN GUÅHAN
2010 (SECOND) Regular Session

Resolution No. 444-30 (LS)

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RELATIVE TO PRESENTING TO PRESIDENT BARACK OBAMA AND TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES THE EXPRESSED SENTIMENTS OF *I LIHESLATURAN GUAHAN* AT THE FAILURE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO ADEQUATELY ADDRESS MAJOR CONCERNS WITH PLANS FOR THE MILITARY EXPANSION INTO GUAM AND TO ADDITIONALLY PRESENT *I LIHESLATURA'S* FORMAL OBJECTIONS TO THE CURRENT EXPANSION AND MITIGATION PLANS AS SET FORTH IN THE FEIS.

1 **BE IT RESOLVED BY I MINA'TRENTA NA LIHESLATURAN**
2 **GUÅHAN ON BEHALF OF THE PEOPLE OF GUAM:**

3 **WHEREAS**, the overarching purpose for the U.S. military's proposed
4 expansion in Guam and in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana
5 Islands (CNMI), as expressed by the Department of Defense (DoD), is *"to*
6 *locate United States (U.S.) military forces to meet international agreement and treaty*
7 *requirements and to fulfill U.S. national security policy requirements to provide*
8 *mutual defense, deter aggression, and dissuade coercion in the Western Pacific*
9 *Region. The need for the proposed actions is to meet the following criteria based on*
10 *U.S. policy, international agreements, and treaties: Position U.S. forces to defend the*
11 *homeland including the U.S. Pacific territories; Provide a location within a timely*
12 *response range; Maintain regional stability, peace and security; Maintain flexibility to*
13 *respond to regional threats; Provide a powerful U.S. presence in the Pacific region;*
14 *Increase aircraft carrier presence in the Western Pacific; Defend U.S., Japan and other*
15 *allies' interest; Provide capabilities that enhance global mobility to meet contingencies*
16 *around the world; Have a strong local command and control structure"; and*

17 **WHEREAS**, the military further justifies the need for the relocation and
18 the selection of Guam and the CNMI in the following manner:

19 *"Five of the seven U.S. Mutual Defense Treaties are with countries in*
20 *the Western Pacific: the Philippines, Australia/New Zealand (joint treaty),*
21 *Korea, Japan, and Thailand...*

1 U.S. treaty commitments with the other nations listed above also require
2 a timely response to incidents and a consistent U.S. presence of force as a
3 deterrent in the Pacific region. The Pacific Fleet's Area of Responsibility
4 (AOR) extends from the west coast of the contiguous U.S. to the eastern shore
5 of Africa. The AOR includes the world's five largest foreign armed forces:
6 People's Republic of China, Russia, India, North Korea and Korea. More than
7 half of the world's population lives within the AOR. In addition, more than
8 80% of the population within the Fleet's AOR lives within 500 miles of the
9 oceans and more than 70% of the world's natural disasters occur in this region.

10 When the Navy examined potential locations to support a greater carrier
11 presence in the Pacific, it was mindful of the critical precept of the Integrated
12 Global Presence and Basing Strategy to place visiting U.S. forces **only where**
13 **those U.S. forces are wanted and welcomed by the host government.**
14 Accordingly, because some countries within the region have indicated their
15 hesitance and inability to host more U.S. forces on their lands, the U.S. military
16 shifted its focus to basing on U.S. sovereign soil"; and

17 **WHEREAS, I Liheslaturan Guåhan** (the Guam Legislature), on behalf of
18 the people of Guam, was generally unopposed to the idea of the relocation
19 provided that two (2) conditions were assured: first, that the U.S. Federal
20 Government resolve important, long-standing federal-territorial issues,
21 including **self-determination, political status, war reparations, unreturned**
22 **ancestral lands, the clean-up of military generated environmental hazards,**

1 **and the investigation and treatment of serious health problems resulting**
2 **from exposure to said hazards;** and second, that the U.S. Federal Government
3 commit to funding, planning and managing this buildup in a fair and proper
4 manner, giving high regard to the concerns of the people of Guam, especially
5 as represented by the “host government,” the Government of Guam; and

6 **WHEREAS,** in consideration of DoD’s plans for the military expansion
7 in Guam, *I Liheslatura* adopted Resolution No. 15 (LS) on February 27, 2009,
8 detailing Guam’s “Agenda of Priority Concerns,” reflecting the
9 aforementioned long-standing, federal-territorial issues; and expressing the
10 need for the U.S. Federal Government to adequately address the following,
11 more recent yet still unresolved federal-territorial issues:

- 12 (a) Removal of funding caps on Medicaid and other federally
13 mandated public assistance programs;
- 14 (b) Reimbursement or payment to the Government of Guam for all
15 Earned Income Tax Credits (EITC) paid or owed to Guam tax
16 filers; and the commitment to fund all future EITC payment
17 obligations;
- 18 (c) Full reimbursement to the Government of Guam for the impact
19 costs of the Compacts of Free Association;
- 20 (d) Inclusion in the Supplemental Security Income program for the
21 disabled, which applies to all fifty (50) States and the CNMI, but
22 *not* to Guam;

1 (e) Exemption from the Jones Act, which continues to adversely
2 impact Guam's cost of living, and which applies fully *only* to
3 Guam among all U.S. insular areas; and

4 (f) Promoting growth in Guam's tourism based economy by
5 authorizing a Guam-Only Visa Waiver Program for visitors; and
6 by including visitors from the Philippines, Russia and the People's
7 Republic of China on the list of approved countries for the Guam-
8 CNMI Visa Waiver Program; and

9 **WHEREAS**, in preparation for this relocation of U.S. troops and the
10 massive expansion in Guam and in the CNMI, the United States Department
11 of Defense (DoD) released on November 20, 2009, a "Draft Environmental
12 Impact Statement/Overseas Environmental Impact Statement on the Guam
13 and CNMI Military Relocation" (DEIS), which reflects the aforementioned
14 policies on U.S. national security and military alignment strategy; and

15 **WHEREAS**, in response to the proposals contained in the DEIS, over ten
16 thousand (10,000) comments were submitted to the military's Joint Guam
17 Program Office (JGPO) reflecting strong criticisms, grave concerns, alternate
18 proposals for planned actions, and in some instances, arguments for a "NO
19 ACTION" alternative. The comments clearly conveyed expectations that the
20 buildup would be modified so that all the people who live in Guam, both
21 inside and outside the military base fences, will benefit equally from this
22 massive military expansion; in particular, the people of Guam expressed

1 overwhelming opposition to land condemnation; the destruction of
2 culturally/historically significant sites; the prohibition/restriction of civilian
3 access to culturally/historically significant sites; the destruction of marine
4 ecosystems; the spread of existing radioactive contamination the adverse
5 impacts to our environment; further strains on our resources; and the lack of
6 commitment of mitigation funds for capital improvement, social
7 infrastructure, human resource development, and combating invasive
8 species; and

9 **WHEREAS**, in response to the proposals contained in the DEIS, *I*
10 *Liheslatura* unanimously adopted Resolution No. 275-30 (LS) on February 11,
11 2010, which concluded that the DEIS was “grossly flawed”; re-stated Guam’s
12 unsettled federal-territorial issues pending resolution by the U.S. Federal
13 Government; detailed the aforementioned buildup issues that received
14 overwhelming opposition from the people of Guam; and further expressed six
15 (6) essential elements of compliance relative to the buildup, namely:

- 16 **(1) Land;**
- 17 **(2) Dredging;**
- 18 **(3) Physical and Mental Healthcare;**
- 19 **(4) Sociocultural Impacts of the Buildup;**
- 20 **(5) Infrastructure Upgrades; and**
- 21 **(6) Pollution Control; and**

1 **WHEREAS**, in response to the proposals contained in the DEIS, the
2 United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) found the DEIS to
3 be “environmentally unsatisfactory” and rated the DEIS “EU-3”, the worst
4 rating possible; and

5 **WHEREAS**, after a mere ninety (90) days, DoD closed the comment
6 period on the eleven-thousand (11,000)-paged DEIS, and began their review of
7 all the feedback provided. On July 23, 2010, DoD released the “Final
8 Environmental Impact Statement” (FEIS), which failed miserably in
9 addressing the concerns of the people in Guam; and

10 **WHEREAS**, *I Liheslatura* strongly urges DoD to address Guam’s
11 concerns, which include the following findings:

- 12 • **Finding No. 1: The FEIS fails to assure that DoD will respect and**
13 **comply with local laws and regulations.** Out of respect for local laws
14 and regulations, DoD must limit the use of the federal sovereign
15 immunity clause to “Mission Critical” activities.

16 In compliance with local laws and regulations, all projects must
17 conform to locally established review and permitting processes,
18 including the granting of access by the necessary Government of Guam
19 officials to military installations and vessels (air and maritime) for the
20 purposes of performing necessary inspections and clearances;

- 21 • **Finding No. 2: The FEIS fails to provide for proper protection of**
22 **endangered species, native species and natural habitats.** The FEIS

1 reflects that the placement of activities and structures is focused on
2 convenience and comfort when a small detour could reduce impacts to
3 the native forest and the ability to recover native species.

4 The direct actions of the military's actions on DoD property, in
5 addition to the development outside base property due to the military
6 buildup, will most likely impact too much of northern Guam to allow
7 for the recovery of Guam's native species. It is unclear as to whether or
8 not any amount of mitigation will provide replacement value or restore
9 ecological function of the affected species and habitats. DoD must
10 minimize the destruction of natural habitat by adjusting alternative
11 actions to avoid forested areas, as well as mitigate by preserving other
12 areas for habitat and species recovery;

- 13 • **Finding No. 3: The FEIS fails to provide an adequate assessment of**
14 **the centerpiece of DoD's marketing of this military expansion:**
15 **economic growth and prosperity.** Without a thorough and complete
16 analysis of the cost and benefits to Guam from this buildup, the little
17 research and information on the socio-economic factors remain
18 inadequate.
 - 19 ○ **The FEIS fails to use adequate economic models to forecast the**
20 **buildup's effects on Guam's economy.** Hawaii models are
21 inappropriate for this type of determination.

- 1 ○ **The FEIS fails to provide an adequate assessment of the effects this**
2 **military expansion will have on tourism, Guam’s primary industry.**
3 For instance, a favorable non-immigrant visa could bring a
4 conservative forecast of 80,000 visitors from China within three years,
5 which may equate to \$132.3M in annual income for Guam and a
6 substantial expansion of Guam’s economy. However, JGPO and
7 DoD have done nothing to ensure a favorable Chinese visa waiver.
8 The FEIS dedicated an entire volume (approximately 700 pages) to
9 Guam’s economy without a substantial analysis on tourism.
10 Virtually nothing was included discussing the specific needs of the
11 tourism industry on Guam’s roadways, particularly that of tour bus
12 and taxi operators. Nothing was presented to acknowledge, plan for,
13 or mitigate the effects of the buildup on tourism.
- 14 ○ **The FEIS fails to provide an adequate assessment of the effects**
15 **“Section 30” funds will have on Guam’s tax base.** Although DoD
16 can determine the amount of “Section 30” funds to be generated by
17 the buildup based on the current group of Marines that will relocate
18 to Guam from Okinawa, this information has not been provided.
19 Additionally, it is unknown if DoD will be willing to lobby Congress
20 to change the US Tax Code for Guam as it relates to the “residence
21 test,” or to make payment in lieu of lost income taxes for temporary

1 military personnel. DoD also included unrealistic estimates of tax
2 receipts to be generated by military buildup activity in the FEIS.

3 ○ **The FEIS fails to adequately address the impact the expansion will**
4 **have on the Judiciary of Guam.** Changes requested by the Judiciary
5 regarding information in the DEIS were not incorporated into the
6 FEIS. The Guam Judiciary believes that the increased demand upon
7 judicial services will require additional court facilities, approximately
8 four (4) additional judicial officers and one hundred twenty-four
9 (124) supporting staff members, none of which has been committed
10 to by DoD.

11 ○ **The FEIS fails to provide adequate assurance that Guam residents**
12 **will be the first to benefit from any federal civil service positions**
13 **that will be created as a result of the buildup.**

14 ● **Finding No. 4: The FEIS fails to commit to the single most important**
15 **factor in fostering a successful integration of two (2) communities:**
16 **ending the segregation of our school-aged children.** Just as the
17 argument has been made to ensure economic stability by integration of
18 our utility systems, so should the appropriate measures be taken to
19 ensure the social stability of our future: one integrated public school
20 system. The Record of Decision (ROD) must reflect DoD's commitment
21 to such a movement, which is in place in other American communities
22 with military bases;

- 1 • **Finding No. 5: The FEIS fails to clearly establish the membership,**
2 **role, and responsibilities of the Civilian-Military Coordination**
3 **Council (CMCC).** Though the FEIS acknowledges that there is a need
4 for the civilian and military communities to work together to monitor
5 the progress of the buildup and proposes the establishment of the
6 CMCC, the ROD must further indicate that the CMCC membership will
7 include a core of policy-level decision makers, rather than individuals in
8 technical positions. Technicians and field experts from the public and
9 private sectors should instead comprise the membership of CMCC
10 advisory subcommittees. The CMCC must be funded by the U.S.
11 Federal Government and must work in conjunction with the Guam First
12 Commission. The CMCC alone, however, is not, and will not, be
13 considered as a sufficient mechanism to address concerns or adverse
14 effects that have yet to be determined. DoDs decision to expand into
15 Guam, and to establish the CMCC as currently proposed, without the
16 consent of the Chamorro people is a direct violation of the rights of
17 indigenous people to participate fully in the decision making processes
18 that affect them and their traditional lands and resources, as recognized
19 by the United Nations in its “Declaration of Rights of Indigenous
20 Peoples”;
- 21 • **Finding No. 6: *I Liheslatura* opposes any piecemeal or interim**
22 **approval in a ROD of the proposed relocation and related buildup**

1 **activities without the determination of all potential effects and all**
2 **mitigation by the Department of Defense.** If further studies are
3 required or further mitigation must be decided, then the decision to
4 relocate must be held in abeyance; and

5 **WHEREAS, I Liheslatura** further reiterates the demand for favorable
6 resolution of the following six (6) essential elements of compliance with
7 respect to buildup planning:

8 **(a) Land.**

9 **(i) NO LAND CONDEMNATION.** In line with U.S. National
10 Security Policy to “provide mutual defense, deter
11 aggression, and dissuade coercion in the Western Pacific”,
12 the U.S. Federal Government must not exercise the coercive
13 power of eminent domain. The U.S. Federal Government
14 currently possesses nearly thirty percent (30%) of Guam’s
15 two hundred twelve (212) square miles of surface area. The
16 buildup can and must be limited to the existing footprint of
17 federal land holdings. The ROD must state unequivocally:
18 “Coercive condemnation of land *shall* NOT be an option and
19 any acquisition of additional land *shall* be negotiated in good
20 faith and without intimidation”;

21 **(ii) Pãgat Village.** *Pãgat* is Guam’s last remaining ancient
22 village, and is one of America’s Eleven (11) Most

1 Endangered Historic Places, as designated by the National
2 Trust for Historic Preservation. It is a cultural site known for
3 its prehistoric artifacts, medicinal plants, and as a final
4 resting place for the ancestors of the *Chamorro* people; and its
5 historic value and cultural significance must be preserved.
6 Consistent with Resolution No. 275-30(LS), *I Liheslatura*
7 reiterates that **the Surface Danger Zone (SDZ) of the**
8 **proposed firing range complex shall not encompass the**
9 ***Pågat Village* area.** *I Liheslatura* reminds DoD of the
10 recommendation of U.S. Senator James Webb (D-Virginia)
11 and Delegate Madeleine Z. Bordallo (D-Guam), that Tinian
12 be used as the site for the firing range complex. *I Liheslatura*
13 suggests that DoD further explore such recommendations in
14 consultation with the people of the CNMI;

- 15 (b) **Dredging.** The dredging of live marine ecosystems within Apra
16 Harbor *shall* be prohibited. The testing of the area for radioactive
17 sediments, PCBs, heavy metals and various chemicals must be
18 conducted within all areas of Apra Harbor, including near historic
19 wharfs, moorings, drainages, and within and around the current
20 and historic SRF, NSD and Polaris Point areas, to determine the
21 levels of contamination and any possible health threats therein.
22 The wash-down of Navy vessels used during nuclear testing in the

1 Marshalls took place in Apra Harbor, and the dredging and
2 dumping of the excavated material is likely to disperse potentially
3 radioactive matter across large areas of the Pacific and within
4 Guam's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) as established by Guam
5 Public Law No. 15-144.

6 **(c) Physical and Mental Healthcare.**

7 **(i)** The FEIS recognizes Guam's designation as a "medically
8 underserved area," however, the numerous impacts to our
9 limited health care resources are *not* directly and adequately
10 addressed.

11 **(ii)** The physical and mental healthcare treatment of all
12 temporary workers brought to Guam by contractors
13 performing military buildup projects or support services
14 *shall not* be a burden on Guam's public healthcare
15 institutions, specifically, on the limited number of healthcare
16 professionals and the Guam Memorial Hospital Emergency
17 Room, but instead *shall* be provided healthcare through
18 private contracted healthcare arrangements and/or at Naval
19 Hospital or clinics on military installations;

20 **(iii)** The FEIS notes the substandard health care conditions and
21 high rates for communicable diseases in the FAS and other
22 countries of origin near Guam, but it fails to apply an

1 adjustment for the estimates projected for Guam. The
2 projected increase in communicable diseases has been found
3 to be significantly understated, and underscores the need for
4 Compact-Impact reimbursements, private contracted
5 healthcare arrangements, and pre-screening of intended
6 residents coming from the FAS and other countries of origin
7 near Guam;

8 **(d) Socio-cultural Impacts.**

9 (i) Both the DEIS and the FEIS acknowledge serious socio-
10 cultural impacts from the buildup. (1) In Vol. 7 of the DEIS,
11 p. 3-64, it states that *“an expansion in non-Chamorro voting*
12 *population could eventually affect the proportion of Chamorro*
13 *office-holders and government workers ... could also affect*
14 *outcomes of any future plebiscites about Guam’s political status.”*
15 This assertion justifies the need expressed elsewhere in this
16 resolution for the self-determination of the *Chamorro* people
17 and determination of a final political status before the
18 relocation of U.S. troops; (2) In the companion Vol. 7, p. 3-61,
19 Proposed Mitigation Measures of the FEIS, the findings
20 state: *“...due to the extent the proposed land acquisition would*
21 *mean an increase in federally owned or controlled land on Guam,*
22 *and a reduction in access to lands of socio-cultural and recreational*

1 *importance, the overall socioeconomic impacts of land acquisition*
2 *would be significant.”* This assertion justifies the need
3 expressed earlier in this resolution for the ROD to explicitly
4 state that there *shall be no* coercive condemnation of land.

5 **(ii) Quality of Life Improvements.** The recommendation to
6 develop Quality of Life (QoL) facilities on DoD lands, as a
7 coverall to mitigate direct and indirect impacts on non-DoD
8 recreational and cultural resources as a result of the
9 proposed undertakings is unacceptable. It is particularly
10 alarming that the creation of such facilities for DoD
11 personnel and their guests can be proposed to mitigate the
12 loss of access by Guam residents to such recreational
13 resources. Instead, all residents of Guam must have access
14 to such QoL facilities.

15 **(e) Infrastructure Upgrades.**

16 **(i) Development of Surface Water Resources.** DoD has
17 recognized the need for upgrading wastewater treatment
18 and development of additional surface water sources. Fresh
19 water discussions have been limited to additional drilling
20 into Guam’s existing ground water supply by adding
21 twenty-two (22) water wells on military property over
22 Guam’s northern aquifer, and the Guam Waterworks

1 Authority is considering an additional sixteen (16) water
2 wells on the civilian side of the fence. DoD is also
3 considering expanding production of the *Fena* Lake and
4 reservoir, also located on military property. DoD's concerns
5 address *only* military needs. DoD's water well construction
6 has begun, ahead of the completion of the "Northern Guam
7 Groundwater Availability Study," which will provide
8 valuable information on how much more fresh water the
9 aquifer can consistently supply. DoD has prepared a
10 desalination plan to address saltwater infiltration into the
11 aquifer that will likely occur as a result of over-pumping,
12 rather than looking into the already available surface water,
13 of which Guam has a plentiful supply. *I Liheslatura* insists
14 that DoD must fund a project to capture southern Guam's
15 surface water to relieve the impacts of the buildup on the
16 civilian community. Fresh water supply discussions should
17 include both the expansion of the *Ugum* River water
18 resource, which currently provides only a fraction of its
19 capacity, and development of the *Inarajan* River Watershed.
20 According to the Army Corps of Engineers, the *Inarajan*
21 River Watershed is the largest untapped source of fresh
22 water in Guam, with a daily production capacity of at least

1 8.5 million gallons. Ultimately, all these efforts, both civilian
2 and DoD, must be a part of an Integrated Water and
3 Wastewater System for Guam.

4 Title 12 Guam Code Annotated Chapter 14 §14104 – “Powers,” states:

5 *“The (Guam Waterworks) Authority shall have, in accordance*
6 *with the laws applicable to it and its annual budget, the following*
7 *powers: (a) to produce, treat, transmit, store, distribute and sell*
8 *water on Guam, and collect, treat and dispose of waste water on*
9 *Guam; (b) to acquire, in accordance with **Public Law Number***
10 ***20-06:7**, 5 GCA Chapter 5 (Procurement Law) and all applicable*
11 *laws, by grant, purchase, gift, devise or lease, or by the exercise of*
12 *the right of eminent domain in accordance with the provisions of*
13 ***21 GCA Chapter 15**, and hold and use any real or personal*
14 *property necessary or convenient for the carrying on any of these*
15 *enumerated powers;”*

16 and **Public Law Number 20-06:7** states:

17 *“All surface water and ground water in Guam are declared to be a*
18 *public asset and to belong to all of the people of Guam held in trust*
19 *by the Government of Guam.”*

20 **(ii) Development of Additional Power Generation Resources.**

21 DoD initially expressed their intent to be a customer of the
22 Guam Power Authority, however, their position, as

1 expressed in the FEIS, is non-committal, stating that they
2 may purchase utility services either from local utility
3 agencies or from Special Purpose Entities (SPE) created to
4 provide additional utility services. The specific manner in
5 which SPEs will operate has *not* been explained. The
6 Government of Guam and DoD have previously committed
7 to operate off of a single island-wide power system and a
8 single island-wide water system. It remains unclear how
9 the SPEs will operate under this system.

10 **(iii) Parks and Recreation.** The FEIS mistakenly concludes that
11 there will be no impact to recreational resources during the
12 construction phase of the buildup. The increase in the
13 transient workforce directly associated with the proposed
14 undertaking will significantly impact non-DoD recreational
15 and cultural resources. No mitigation to address non-DoD
16 impacts to recreation and cultural resources have been
17 provided in the FEIS. Some recommendations for
18 mitigation include a combination of the development of
19 new green space by DoD for Guam Department of Parks
20 and Recreation (GDPR) properties and the use of a
21 maintenance agreement and/or park adoption for GDPR
22 properties to aid in the upkeep and maintenance of non-

1 DoD recreational and cultural resources. Overall, DoD
2 must fund a Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan,
3 which should be prepared in conjunction with GDPR;

4 **(f) Housing.** The FEIS *neither* analyzes *nor* addresses the likelihood of
5 the “boom-and-bust” of the housing market as the buildups
6 construction period peaks then declines. A rising demand for
7 additional housing will decrease the availability of affordable
8 housing and increase costs for both renters and homeowners; yet,
9 the buying power of the low-to-middle-income class and fixed
10 income earners will likely decline. After the buildup, an over
11 supply of homes may adversely affect rental income for residents
12 and the real estate market.

13 **(g) Pollution Control.**

14 **(i)** All buildup projects in Guam must conform to all locally
15 established review and permitting processes relative to
16 pollution control, especially as it relates to the required
17 impact studies for the following: **(a)** increased wastewater
18 discharge; **(b)** increased air emissions; **(c)** integration of DoD
19 and Guam solid waste and hazardous waste management
20 plans; **(d)** noise impacts from aircraft over land routes
21 outside of landing zones and the proposed firing range

1 complex; and (e) upgrades to wastewater and drinking
2 water systems.

3 (ii) **Depleted Uranium** (DU) is commonly used in armor-
4 piercing projectiles. DU contains about sixty percent (60%)
5 of the radiation found in natural uranium. Such
6 ammunition is likely to be used at the proposed firing range
7 complex and in military exercises. While it is common
8 practice for expended rounds to be collected, what could be
9 the long-term health effects of DU projectiles that are left at
10 the firing range complex and in the protective arc? Normal
11 functions of many of the body's organs, including the
12 kidney, brain, liver, heart, and other systems, can be affected
13 by uranium exposure; and

14 **WHEREAS**, while the cost of the impact of the buildup on each
15 government service and facility is still left to be determined, the needs, plans,
16 and costs have been identified for:

17 (i) **Overall Utility Upgrades.** DoD estimates that \$1.35 Billion
18 Dollars is needed to fund required water, wastewater and power
19 generation capacity shortfalls resulting from the military buildup;
20 however, there has been *no* identification or commitment of funds
21 for these purposes;

1 **(ii) Roadways.** The FEIS recognized the need to upgrade, expand
2 and modernize Guam’s roadways and public transportation
3 system. In line with that finding, forty-nine (49) Guam Road
4 Network projects are identified within the “Preferred Option” of
5 the FEIS. However, the estimated \$473.45M needed to fund this
6 project has neither been indentified nor committed by DoD. Our
7 people need relief from the severe and growing traffic congestion,
8 which will only be exacerbated by the population explosion; and

9 **WHEREAS,** paramount to all buildup planning is the commitment of
10 financing all costs for all infrastructure and service improvements needed in
11 Guam as a result of the added strain of the military expansion. It can be
12 argued that the single most important issue of this massive military expansion
13 is cost. *I Liheslatura*, on behalf of the people of Guam, strongly and firmly
14 maintains that the U.S. Federal Government is the party responsible for
15 financing this buildup, including the repayment of any loans from the
16 government of Japan; now, therefore, be it

17 **RESOLVED,** that *I Liheslatura* reminds DoD of its pronouncement that
18 the “critical precept of the Integrated Global Presence and Basing Strategy to
19 place visiting U.S. forces only where those U.S. forces are wanted and
20 welcomed by the host government”; and be it further

21 **RESOLVED,** that *I Liheslatura* reminds DoD that “...*while the most*
22 *massive peacetime military buildup in American history is planned to take*

1 *place in one of America's smallest communities, such a drastic imposition of*
2 *military might must be coupled with a moral obligation to provide a deeper*
3 *and more sincere consideration of Guam's civilian community. I*
4 *Liheslaturan Guåhan, the voice of one of our nation's most patriotic*
5 *communities, willingly shares in the commitment to forge security for our*
6 *nation and the world, but strongly maintains that the protection of our*
7 *country cannot come at the expense of the destruction of Guam's people: our*
8 *culture, our environment and our way of living''; and be it further*

9 **RESOLVED**, that it is imperative for DoD to uphold their promise to
10 work in partnership with the people of Guam. At the heart of the issue of this
11 military buildup is mutual respect and fairness. The first step toward
12 demonstrating a good faith effort is through DoD's actions, which must no
13 longer reflect a unilateral approach. This massive military expansion will
14 forever change the face of Guam, for which *no* mitigation is possible. It is
15 critical to the survival of our *Chamorro* heritage that DoD's actions respect our
16 need to protect and preserve our culture; and be it further

17 **RESOLVED**, that it is imperative that the concerns of the people of
18 Guam be assured and addressed in order for *I Liheslatura*, on behalf of the
19 people of Guam, to give its support for the planned military expansion in
20 Guam. The continued disregard of these vital concerns will inevitably foster
21 an atmosphere that makes the planned expansion an unwanted and

1 unwelcomed activity that cannot be supported *I Liheslatura*, on behalf of the
2 people of Guam; and be it further

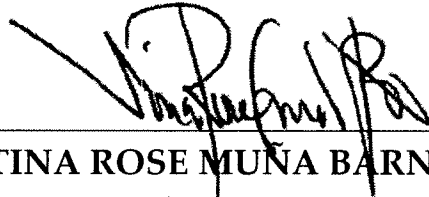
3 **RESOLVED**, that the Speaker certify, and the Legislative Secretary attest
4 to, the adoption hereof, and that copies of the same be thereafter transmitted
5 to the Honorable Barack Obama, President of the United States; to the
6 Honorable Nancy Pelosi, Speaker, and all Members of the U.S. House of
7 Representatives; to the Honorable Daniel K. Inouye, President Pro Tempore,
8 and all Members of the U.S. Senate;; to the Honorable Steny Hoyer, Majority
9 Leader of the U.S. House of Representatives; to the Honorable Harry Reid,
10 Majority Leader of the U.S. Senate; to the Honorable Ike Skelton, Chairman,
11 House Armed Services Committee; to the Honorable Carl Levin, Chairman,
12 Senate Armed Services Committee; to the Honorable Madeleine Z. Bordallo,
13 Guam Delegate to the House of Representatives; to the Honorable Gregorio
14 Sablan, CNMI Delegate to the House of Representatives; to the Honorable
15 Donna M. Christensen, U.S. Virgin Islands Delegate to the House of
16 Representatives; to the Honorable Eni F.H. Faleomavaega, American Samoa
17 Delegate to the House of Representatives; to the Honorable Pedro Pierluisi,
18 Puerto Rico Delegate to the House of Representatives; to the Honorable
19 Benigno R. Fitial, Governor of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana
20 Islands; to the Honorable Robert Gates, Secretary of Defense; to the Honorable
21 Ken Salazar, Secretary of the Interior; to the Honorable Lisa P. Jackson,
22 Administrator, United States Environmental Protection Agency; to the

1 Honorable Ray Mabus, Secretary of the Navy; to the Honorable Jackalyne
2 Pfannenstiel, Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Energy, Installations and
3 Environment); to the Honorable Anthony Babauta, Assistant Secretary of the
4 Interior for Insular Affairs; to the Honorable Jared Blumenfeld, Administrator,
5 USEPA Region 9; to the Honorable Nancy Sutley, Chairperson, and all
6 members of the Council on Environmental Quality; to Chairperson Milford
7 Wayne Donaldson and all members of the Advisory Council on Historic
8 Preservation; to the Honorable Ban Ki-moon, Secretary-General of the United
9 Nations, and to the Honorable Felix P. Camacho, *I Maga'lahaen Guåhan*.

**DULY AND REGULARLY ADOPTED BY I MINA'TRENTA NA
LIHESLATURAN GUÅHAN ON THIS 13TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 2010.**



JUDITH T. WON PAT, Ed.D.
Speaker



TINA ROSE MUNA BARNES
Legislative Secretary