

I MINA'TRENTA NA LIHESLATURAN GUÁHAN
2010 (SECOND) REGULAR SESSION

Resolution No. 444 -30 (LS)

Introduced by:

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2010 SEP 13 PM 3:30

RELATIVE TO PRESENTING TO PRESIDENT BARACK OBAMA AND TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, THE SENTIMENTS EXPRESSED BY THE PEOPLE OF GUAM RELATIVE TO THE FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (FEIS) FOR THE MILITARY BUILDUP IN GUAM, INCLUDING ENUMERATING THE FINDINGS OF *I LIHESLATURAN GUÁHAN* CONCERNING POORLY ADDRESSED AND UNRESOLVED ISSUES WHICH PROFFER SOLUTIONS THAT ARE NOT IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES, INCLUDING GUAM; PROVIDING A LIST OF ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS THAT THE PEOPLE OF GUAM BELIEVE MUST BE FAVORABLY RESOLVED IN ORDER TO CONTINUE THE BUILDUP PROCESS; RESTATING GUAM'S AGENDA OF PRIORITY CONCERNS RELATIVE TO FEDERAL-TERRITORIAL ISSUES THAT MUST BE CONCURRENTLY ADDRESSED WITH THE BUILDUP; AND ASSERTING ADDITIONAL FINDINGS ON ACTIONABLE ITEMS RELATIVE TO THE FLAWED FEIS.

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

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

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

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

20 *U.S. treaty commitments with the other nations listed above also*
21 *require a timely response to incidents and a consistent U.S. presence of force*

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

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

17 **WHEREAS, I Liheslatura, on behalf of the people of Guam, was**
18 **generally unopposed to the idea of the relocation provided that two**
19 **conditions were assured: first, that the US federal government resolve**
20 **important, long-standing federal-territorial issues, including self-**
21 **determination, political status, war reparations, unreturned ancestral**
22 **lands, the clean-up of military generated environmental hazards, and the**
23 **investigation and treatment of serious health problems resulting from**

1 exposure to said hazards; and second, that the US federal government
2 commit to funding, planning and managing this buildup in a fair and
3 proper manner, giving high regard to the concerns of the people of Guam,
4 especially as represented by the “host government,” the government of
5 Guam; and

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

12 **(a)**Removal of funding caps on Medicaid and public assistance
13 programs mandated by the federal government;

14 **(b)**Reimbursement of all Earned Income Tax Credits paid or owed to
15 Guam tax filers by the government of Guam, and the commitment
16 to fund all future EITC payment obligations;

17 **(c)**Full reimbursement for impact costs of the Compacts of Free
18 Association on Guam’s government resources;

19 **(d)**Inclusion in the Supplemental Security Income program for the
20 disabled, which applies to all fifty (50) states and the CNMI, but
21 *not* to Guam;

1 (e) Exemption from the Jones Act, which has an adverse impact on
2 Guam's cost of living, and which applies fully *only* to Guam
3 among all US insular areas; and

4 (f) Promoting growth in Guam's tourism based economy by
5 authorizing a Guam-only Visa Waiver program for visitors, which
6 should include those 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 US troops and the
10 massive expansion on Guam and into the CNMI, the United States
11 Department of Defense (DoD) released on November 20, 2009 a "Draft
12 Environmental Impact Statement/Overseas Environmental Impact
13 Statement on the Guam and CNMI Military Relocation" (DEIS), which
14 reflects the aforementioned policies on US national security and military
15 alignment strategy; and

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

1 overwhelming opposition to **land condemnation, destruction of**
2 **culturally/historically significant sites, prohibition/restriction of civilian**
3 **access to culturally/historically significant sites, destruction of marine**
4 **ecosystems, spread of existing radioactive contamination, adverse**
5 **impacts to our environment, further strains on our resources, and the**
6 **lack of 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
12 Guam’s unsettled federal-territorial issues pending resolution by the
13 federal government; detailed the aforementioned buildup issues receiving
14 overwhelming opposition by the people of Guam; and further expressed
15 six essential elements of compliance relative to the buildup, namely: **(1)**
16 **Land; (2) Dredging; (3) Physical and Mental Healthcare; (4) Sociocultural**
17 **Impacts of the Buildup; (5) Infrastructure Upgrades; and (6) Pollution**
18 **Control; and**

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

1 **WHEREAS**, after a mere ninety (90) days, DoD closed the comment
2 period on the eleven-thousand paged DEIS, and began their review of all
3 the feedback provided; on July 23, 2010 DoD released the “Final
4 Environmental Impact Statement” (FEIS), which although addressed the
5 main concerns of USEPA, miserably failed to address the concerns of the
6 people of Guam; and

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

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

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

- 18 • **Finding No. 2: The FEIS fails to provide for proper protection of**
19 **endangered species, native species and natural habitats.** The FEIS
20 reflects that the placement of activities and structures are focused on
21 convenience and comfort when a small detour could reduce impacts
22 to the native forest and the ability to recover native species.

1 The direct actions of the military's actions on DoD property, in
2 addition to the development outside base property due to the
3 military buildup, will most likely impact too much of Northern
4 Guam to allow for the recovery of Guam's native species. It is
5 unclear as to whether or not any amount of mitigation will provide
6 replacement value or restore ecological function of the affected
7 species and habitats.

8 DoD must minimize the destruction of natural habitat by
9 adjusting alternative actions to avoid forested areas, as well as
10 mitigate by preserving other areas for habitat and species recovery;

11 **Finding No. 3: The FEIS fails to provide a thorough, adequate**
12 **assessment and explanation of the socio-economic impacts of this**
13 **military expansion, for which there is little information or research;**
14 **and**

15 **WHEREAS, I Liheslatura** further reiterates the demand for favorable
16 resolution of the following six essential elements of compliance with
17 respect to buildup planning:

18 **(a) Land.**

19 **(i) NO LAND CONDEMNATION.** The buildup shall be limited
20 to the existing footprint of federal land holdings, which
21 comprises approximately 30% of Guam's 212 square miles of
22 surface area. The Record of Decision must state unequivocally:

1 “Land condemnation *shall* NOT be an option and any
2 acquisition of additional land *shall* be negotiated in good faith
3 and without intimidation”;

4 **(ii) Pāgat Village.** Pāgat is Guam’s last remaining ancient
5 village and is one of America’s 11 Most Endangered Historic
6 Places, as designated by the National Trust for Historic
7 Preservation. It is a cultural site known for its prehistoric
8 artifacts, medicinal plants, and as a final resting place for the
9 ancestors of the Chamorro people. Consistent with Resolution
10 No. 275-30(LS), *I Liheslatura* reiterates that **Pāgat Village shall**
11 **not be used for a firing range complex** and that its historic
12 value and cultural significance must be preserved. To this end,
13 *I Liheslatura* urges DoD to remain on their existing footprint;
14 and also recognizes the recommendation of US Senator James
15 Webb (D-Virginia) and Delegate Madeleine Z. Bordallo (D-
16 Guam), that instead of Pāgat Village, Tinian be used as the site
17 for the firing range complex. *I Liheslatura* suggests that DoD
18 further explore such recommendations in consultation with the
19 people of the CNMI;s

20 **(b)Dredging.**

21 **(i)** The dredging of live marine ecosystems within Apra Harbor
22 *shall* be prohibited. The testing of the area for radioactive
23 sediments, PCBs, heavy metals and various chemicals must be

1 conducted within all areas of Apra Harbor, including near
2 historic wharfs, moorings, drainages and within and around
3 the current and historic SRF, NSD and Polaris Point areas, to
4 determine the levels of contamination and any possible health
5 threats therein. The wash-down of Navy vessels used during
6 nuclear testing in the Marshalls took place in Apra Harbor, and
7 the dredging and dumping of the excavated material is likely to
8 disperse potentially radioactive matter across large areas of the
9 Pacific and within Guam's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) as
10 established by Guam Public Law No. 15-144.

11 (ii) The cumulative impacts from the loss of coral reef habitat
12 through dredging are not adequately analyzed and it can be
13 argued that no amount of mitigation in this regard will provide
14 replacement value or restore ecological function, most certainly
15 not through the building of artificial reefs.

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

17 (i) The FEIS recognizes Guam's designation as a "medically
18 underserved area," however, the numerous impacts to our
19 limited health care resources are not directly and adequately
20 addressed.

21 (ii) The physical and mental healthcare treatment of all
22 temporary workers brought to Guam by contractors
23 performing military buildup projects or support services shall

1 not be a burden on Guam’s public healthcare institutions,
2 specifically the limited number of healthcare professionals and
3 the Guam Memorial Hospital Emergency Room, but instead
4 shall be provided healthcare through private contracted
5 healthcare arrangements and/or at Naval Hospital or clinics on
6 military installations;

7 **(iii)** The FEIS notes the substandard health care conditions
8 and high rates for communicable diseases in the FAS and other
9 countries of origin near Guam, it fails to apply an adjustment
10 for the estimates projected for Guam. The projected increase in
11 communicable diseases has been found to be significantly
12 understated, and underscores the need for Compact-Impact
13 reimbursements, private contracted healthcare arrangements,
14 and pre-screening of intended residents coming from the FAS
15 and other countries of origin near Guam;

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

17 **(i)** Both the DEIS and the FEIS acknowledge serious socio-cultural
18 impacts from the buildup. (1) In Vol. 7 of the DEIS, p. 3-64, it
19 states that *“an expansion in non-Chamorro voting population could*
20 *eventually affect the proportion of Chamorro office-holders and*
21 *government workers ... could also affect outcomes of any future*
22 *plebiscites about Guam’s political status.”* This language justifies
23 the need expressed elsewhere in this resolution for the self-

1 determination of the Chamorro people and determination of a
2 final political status before the relocation of US troops; (2) In the
3 companion Vol. 7, p. 3-61, Proposed Mitigation Measures of the
4 FEIS, the findings state: “...due to the extent the proposed land
5 acquisition would mean an increase in federally owned or controlled
6 land on Guam, and a reduction in access to lands of socio-cultural and
7 recreational importance, the overall socioeconomic impacts of land
8 acquisition would be significant.” This language justifies the need
9 expressed elsewhere in this resolution for the ROD to explicitly
10 state that there *shall* be no land takings.

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

19 **(e) Infrastructure Upgrades.**

20 **(i) Development of Surface Water Resources.** DoD has
21 recognized the need for upgrading wastewater treatment and
22 development of additional surface water sources. Fresh water
23 discussions have been limited to additional drilling into

1 Guam's existing ground water supply by adding 22 water wells
2 on military property over Guam's northern aquifer, and Guam
3 Waterworks is considering an additional 16 water wells on the
4 civilian side of the fence. DoD is also considering expanding
5 production of the Fena Lake and reservoir, also located on
6 military property. DoD's concerns address *only* military needs.
7 DoD's water well construction has begun, ahead of the
8 completion of the "Northern Guam Groundwater Availability
9 Study," which will provide valuable information on how much
10 more fresh water the aquifer can consistently supply. DoD has
11 prepared a desalination plan to address saltwater infiltration
12 into the aquifer that will likely occur as a result of over-
13 pumping, rather than looking into the already available surface
14 water, of which Guam has a plentiful supply. *I Liheslatura*
15 insists that DoD must fund a project to capture southern
16 Guam's surface water to relieve the impacts of the buildup on
17 the civilian community. Fresh water supply discussions should
18 include both the expansion of the Ugum River water resource,
19 which currently provides only a fraction of its capacity, and
20 development of the Inarajan River Watershed. According to the
21 Army Corps of Engineers, the Inarajan River Watershed is the
22 largest untapped source of fresh water in Guam, with a daily
23 production capacity of at least 8.5 million gallons. Ultimately,

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

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

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

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

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

20 **(ii) Development of Additional Power Generation**
21 **Resources.** DoD initially expressed their intent to be a
22 customer of the Guam Power Authority, however their
23 position, expressed in the FEIS, is non-committal, stating

1 that they may purchase utility services either from local
2 utility agencies or from Special Purpose Entities (SPE)
3 created to provide additional utility services. The specific
4 manner in which SPEs will operate has not been
5 explained. Guam and the DoD have previously
6 committed to a single islandwide power system and a
7 single islandwide water system. It remains unclear how
8 the SPEs will operate under this system.

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

1 Outdoor Recreation Plan, which should be prepared in
2 conjunction with GDPR;

3 **(f) Housing.** The FEIS does not analyze nor address the potential of
4 housing shortages or surpluses that may result from the buildup
5 construction period's peak through decline. A rising demand for
6 additional housing may decrease the availability of affordable
7 housing and result in an increased cost for both renters and
8 homeowners, yet the buying power of the low-to-middle-income
9 class and fixed income earners will remain unchanged. After the
10 buildup, an over supply of homes may adversely affect rental income
11 for residents.

12 **(g) Pollution Control.**

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

22 **(ii) Depleted Uranium (DU)** is commonly used in armor-
23 piercing projectiles. DU contains about 60 percent of the

1 radiation found in natural uranium. Such ammunition is likely
2 to be used at the proposed firing range complex and in military
3 exercises. While it is common practice for expended rounds to
4 be collected, what could be the long-term health effects of DU
5 projectiles that are left at the firing range complex and in the
6 protective arc? Normal functions of many of the body's organs,
7 including the kidney, brain, liver, heart, and other systems, can
8 be affected by uranium exposure.

9 **WHEREAS,** While the cost of the impact of the buildup on each
10 government service and facility is still left to be determined, the needs,
11 plans, and costs have been identified for

12 **(i) Overall Utility Upgrades.** DoD estimates \$1.35 Billion is
13 needed to fund required water, wastewater and power
14 generation capacity shortfalls resulting from the military
15 buildup, however, there has been no identification or
16 commitment of funds for these purposes;

17 **(ii) Roadways.** An estimate _____ is needed to upgrade, expand
18 and modernize Guam's roadways and public transportation
19 system to relieve the severe and growing traffic congestion and
20 to accommodate the population explosion, however, there has
21 been no identification or commitment of funds for these
22 purposes.

1 **WHEREAS**, paramount to all buildup planning is the commitment of
2 financing all costs for all infrastructure and service improvements needed
3 in Guam as a result of the added strain of the military expansion. It can be
4 argued that the single most important issue of this massive military
5 expansion is cost. *I Liheslatura*, on behalf of the people of Guam, strongly
6 and firmly maintains that the US federal government is the party
7 responsible for financing this buildup, including the repayment of any
8 loans from the government of Japan; now, therefore be it

9
10 **RESOLVED**, *I Liheslatura* reminds DoD of its pronouncement that the
11 **“critical precept of the Integrated Global Presence and Basing Strategy to**
12 **place visiting US forces only where those US forces are wanted and**
13 **welcomed by the host government”**; and be it further

14 **RESOLVED**, *I Liheslatura* reminds DoD that *“...while the most*
15 *massive peacetime military buildup in American history is planned to take*
16 *place in one of America’s smallest communities, such a drastic imposition*
17 *of military might must be coupled with a moral obligation to provide a*
18 *deeper and more sincere consideration of Guam’s civilian community. I*
19 *Liheslaturan Guåhan, the voice of one of our nation’s most patriotic*
20 *communities, willingly shares in the commitment to forge security for our*
21 *nation and the world, but strongly maintains that the protection of our*
22 *country cannot come at the expense of the destruction of Guam’s people:*
23 *our culture, our environment and our way of living”*; and be it further

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

9 **RESOLVED**, it is imperative that the concerns of the people of Guam
10 be assured and addressed in order for *I Liheslatura*, on behalf of the people
11 of Guam, to give its support for the planned military expansion in Guam.
12 The continued disregard of these vital concerns will inevitably foster an
13 atmosphere that makes the planned expansion an unwanted and
14 unwelcomed activity that cannot be supported *I Liheslatura*, on behalf of the
15 people of Guam; now, therefore be it

16 **RESOLVED**, that the Speaker of the Legislature does hereby certify,
17 and the Legislative Secretary does hereby attest to, the adoption of, and
18 that copies of the same be hereafter transmitted to Barack Obama,
19 President of the United States; to the Honorable Nancy Pelosi, Speaker of
20 the House of Representatives; to the Honorable Robert C. Byrd, President
21 Pro Tempore of the US. Senate; to the Honorable Harry Reid, Majority
22 Leader of the U.S. Senate; To the Honorable Ike Skelton, Chairman, House
23 Armed Services Committee; To the Honorable Carl Levin, Chairman,

1 Senate Armed Services Committee; to the Honorable Madeleine Z.
2 Bordallo, Guam Delegate to the House of Representatives; to the
3 Honorable Gregorio Sablan, CNMI Delegate to the House of
4 Representatives; to the Honorable Donna M. Christensen, U.S. Virgin
5 Islands Delegate to the House of Representatives; to the Honorable Eni
6 F.H. Faleomavaega, American Samoa Delegate to the House of
7 Representatives; to the Honorable Pedro Pierluisi, Puerto Rico Delegate to
8 the House of Representatives; to the Honorable Benigno R. Fitial, Governor
9 of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands; to the Honorable
10 Robert Gates, Secretary of Defense; to the Honorable Ken Salazar, Secretary
11 of the Interior; to the Honorable Lisa P. Jackson, Administrator, United
12 States Environmental Protection Agency; to the Honorable Ray Mabus,
13 Secretary of the Navy; to the Honorable Roger Natsuhara, Assistant
14 Secretary of the Navy for Installations and Environment; to the Honorable
15 Anthony Babauta, Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Insular Affairs; to
16 the Honorable Jared Blumenfeld, Administrator, USEPA Region 9; to the
17 Honorable Nancy Sutley, Chairperson, Council on Environmental Quality
18 (NEPA); to the Honorable Ban Ki-moon, Secretary-General of the United
19 Nations, and to the Honorable Felix P. Camacho, *I Maga'lahaen Guåhan*.

20 ***DULY AND REGULARLY ADOPTED BY I MINA' TRENTA NA***
21 ***LIHESLATURAN GUÅHAN ON THE DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 2010.***