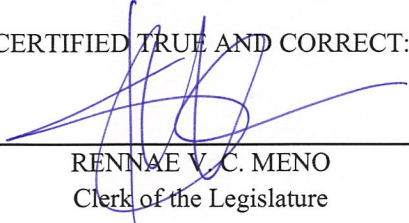


I MINA'TRENTAI SINGKO NA LIHESLATURAN GUÅHAN
2019 (FIRST) Regular Session
LEGISLATIVE SESSION VOTING RECORD

Resolution No. 164-35 (COR) As amended on the Floor.	Speaker Antonio R. Unpingco Legislative Session Hall Guam Congress Building October 4, 2019					
NAME	Aye	Nay	Not Voting/ Abstained	Out During Roll Call	Absent	Excused
Senator William M. CASTRO		✓				
Senator Régine Biscoe LEE	✓					
Senator Kelly G. MARSH (TAITANO), PhD	✓					
Senator James C. MOYLAN		✓				
Senator Louise B. MUÑA	✓	II				
Speaker Tina Rose MUÑA BARNES	✓					
Vice Speaker Telen Cruz NELSON	✓					
Senator Sabina Flores PEREZ	✓					
Senator Clynton E. RIDGELL	✓					
Senator Joe S. SAN AGUSTIN	✓					
Senator Amanda L. SHELTON	✓					
Senator Telo T. TAITAGUE	✓					
Senator Jose "Pedro" TERLAJE	✓					
Senator Therese M. TERLAJE	✓					
Senator Mary Camacho TORRES	✓	I				

TOTAL:	13	2				
	Aye	Nay	Not Voting/ Abstained	Out During Roll Call	Absent	Excused

CERTIFIED TRUE AND CORRECT:



 RENNÆ V. C. MENO
 Clerk of the Legislature

I = Pass

I MINA'TRENTAI SINGKO NA LIHESLATURAN GUÅHAN
2019 (FIRST) Regular Session

Resolution No. 164-35 (COR)

As amended on the Floor.

*

Introduced by:

Telena Cruz Nelson
Therese M. Terlaje
Sabina Flores Perez
Telo T. Taitague
Jose “Pedo” Terlaje
Kelly Marsh (Taitano), PhD
Clynton E. Ridgell
Joe S. San Agustin
Louise B. Muña
Amanda L. Shelton
Régine Biscoe Lee
Tina Rose Muña Barnes

Relative to urging the Honorable Lourdes A. Leon Guerrero, *I Maga'hågan Guåhan* (the Governor of Guam) to call for a pause to the clearing, pre-construction, data recovery, and construction activities related to the U.S. Department of the Navy’s proposed Live-Fire Training Range Complex at Northwest Field (*Tailålo’*) adjacent to Ritidian (*Litekyan*) in order to ensure the protection of the environment and the historic and cultural resources of Guam.

1 **BE IT RESOLVED BY *I MINA'TRENTAI SINGKO NA LIHESLATURAN***
2 ***GUÅHAN*:**

3 **WHEREAS,** the Guam Programmatic Agreement (PA) regarding the military
4 relocation to the islands of Guam and Tinian was established in 2011 between the Guam
5 State Historic Preservation Office (GSHPO), the CNMI State Historic Preservation
6 Office (CSHPO), and the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD). The PA is a contract that

1 demands the parties, SHPO and DoD, to comply with a process that includes
2 consultation, review, and compliance with historic preservation laws, and outlines the
3 environmental responsibilities of the military concerning the impacts of training
4 activities on Guam. The review process includes initiating the process, identifying
5 historic properties, assessing adverse effects, resolving adverse effects, and then
6 proceeding. Development of a PA includes consultation with the Guam State Historic
7 Preservation Office, the CNMI State Historic Preservation Office, the Advisory Council
8 on Historic Preservation (ACHP), invited signatories, concurring parties, and the
9 public; however, negotiations for what becomes part of the agreement are solely
10 between the State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPO) and DoD. The PA is a tool for
11 accountability through procedures, impacts, and mitigation; and

12 **WHEREAS**, the Programmatic Agreement was put in place to primarily uphold
13 the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), which gives Guam the right to preserve
14 historic properties that reflect historic heritage, are cultural foundations as a living part
15 of community life and development, are the legacy of irreplaceable cultural,
16 educational, inspirational, economic, and energy benefits, and provide increased
17 knowledge of historic resources. Section 106 of the NHPA demonstrates that before the
18 approval of federal funds for any project, the federal agency that has direct or indirect
19 jurisdiction over a proposed site has to take into account the effects on such district or
20 site to meet the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA); and

21 **WHEREAS**, NEPA is intended to protect the environment by requiring agencies
22 to first conduct scoping, identification, assessment, and consultation to assess potential
23 environmental impacts on current, pending, or future projects and activities of the

1 military. The NEPA process aligns with the Programmatic Agreement process, and both
2 must be done in order for the military to proceed in its proposed testing and training
3 activities. A draft of an environmental impact statement (EIS) must be made available
4 to the public, and a final environmental impact statement (FEIS) must be issued shortly
5 after; and

6 **WHEREAS**, on September 20, 2010, the U.S. Department of the Navy (DON)
7 issued its Record of Decision (2010 ROD) based on the Final Environmental Impact
8 Study (FEIS) issued earlier that year, pursuant to which the DoD would relocate
9 approximately eight thousand six hundred (8,600) Marines from Okinawa to Guam; and
10 as part of that process, construct and operate a series of live-fire training ranges, not
11 only on Guam but throughout the Mariana Islands; and

12 **WHEREAS**, in 2011, the PA was entered into by GSHPO on behalf of Guam as
13 part of the consultation pursuant to the NHPA; and

14 **WHEREAS**, shortly after the release of the 2010 ROD, the Navy reassessed the
15 nature of the need for said live-fire training ranges, culminating in the release in 2015
16 of a Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS), evaluating alternate
17 locations for the development of a Live-Fire Training Range Complex (LFTRC) on
18 Guam, a decision the Navy had differed from in 2010; and

19 **WHEREAS**, the Navy stated it would analyze the impacts of the relocated
20 Marines' live-fire training ranges on *Tinian* and *Pågan* in an entirely separate EIS,
21 namely the CNMI Joint Military Training Environmental Impact Statement (CJMT
22 EIS), which allows the public to participate in the NEPA process in order for the
23 military to prepare an EIS—a draft of which was issued in April 2015. The impacts and

1 mitigation plans stated in the CJMT EIS allow for adverse effects on proposed military
2 training areas, but provide some accountability on the part of the military comply with
3 the NEPA and PA processes in order to track the damages to these areas; and

4 **WHEREAS**, according to a publication prepared by the National Lieutenant
5 Governors Association for 2014-2015, “Through collaboration with then Secretary of
6 the Navy Robert Work, the Four Pillars of the military buildup was established: (1) the
7 “One Guam” initiative which commits DoD to improving the quality of life for the
8 people of Guam and the military personnel who call Guam home; (2) the “Green Guam”
9 initiative which establishes that DoD is committed to developing the most energy
10 efficient infrastructure possible and supporting Guam’s efforts to develop sustainable
11 and renewable energy projects; (3) commitment to providing twenty-four (24)
12 hours/seven (7) days a week unimpeded access to historical sites and sacred lands by
13 civilians; and (4) pursue a Net-Negative strategy for DoD-owned land where they are
14 committed to better utilizing land and ultimately to having a smaller footprint on Guam
15 after the Military Buildup than they currently hold”; and

16 **WHEREAS**, in August 2015, the Navy issued another Record of Decision (2015
17 ROD) based on the SEIS. This second ROD reaffirmed the Navy’s 2010 decision to
18 relocate Marines from Okinawa to the Marianas despite the lack of analysis of the live-
19 fire training ranges on *Tinian* and *Pågan*, and announced its decision to build the live-
20 fire training range on Guam adjacent to *Litekyan* at Northwest Field, Andersen Air
21 Force Base (AAFB), or *Tailâlo’*; and

22 **WHEREAS**, in February 2016, the Navy announced its plan to issue a revised
23 draft CJMT EIS, which has yet to be released; and

1 **WHEREAS**, on July 27, 2016, Earthjustice, representing concerned citizens
2 groups in the CNMI, filed a lawsuit under the National Environmental Policy Act in the
3 United States District Court for the Northern Mariana Islands alleging the proposed
4 live-fire training ranges on Guam and the CNMI were “cumulative and connected
5 actions” under the NEPA, which should have been considered under a single EIS, and
6 that the Navy had desecrated the area, destroyed native forests and coral reefs, and
7 neglected to consider alternative locations outside the Mariana Islands for its firing
8 range training sites in compliance with federal law. The lawsuit has not yet been
9 resolved; and

10 **WHEREAS**, in 2017, a Draft Technical Report prepared by DoD’s Utilities and
11 Site Improvements, USMC Cantonment Area, *Finegayan*, Supplemental
12 Archaeological Investigations for Archaeological Data Recovery in support of
13 construction for the MILCON P-715 Live-Fire Training Range Complex at AAFB was
14 reviewed by the State Archaeologist of Guam, John Mark Joseph, concerning the
15 quality of the review of the report. On July 25, 2017, John Mark Joseph informed Naval
16 Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC Pacific) of concerns within the report,
17 including the lack of site definitions in the field, arbitrary boundaries, insufficient
18 information for the clustering of artifacts or features, and revised maps that lacked
19 identification and evaluation. In August 2017, GSHPO confirmed the inconsistencies
20 and pursued an extension for the review of the Draft Technical Report; and

21 **WHEREAS**, on September 26, 2017, GSHPO confirmed the Draft Technical
22 Report included inadequate background research, quality control of reports made for
23 inefficient reviews, maps for potential effects from two (2) sources did not match, an

1 agreed upon mitigation measure was changed when it was found that a site that was to
2 be preserved was actually excavated causing destruction, subsurface testing was not
3 considered, and sites were insufficiently identified, evaluated, or data recovered, and
4 therefore, did not show a full depiction of what they may truly represent as far as
5 landscape, settlement, and cultural practices. The Guam State Historic Preservation
6 Office informed the ACHP that prior to the signing of the ROD (Record of Decision)
7 in 2015, projects on historic properties had not been thoroughly considered in projecting
8 full effects on the land, and requested a reevaluation; and

9 **WHEREAS**, on October 13, 2017, the ACHP advised the GSHPO to refer back
10 to the NEPA and PA process on solving disputes. On December 22, 2017, the U.S.
11 Department of the Navy granted a forty-five (45) day extension, inclusive of the time
12 and days to request a reevaluation, which totaled a ninety (90) day extension for the
13 Draft Technical Report; and

14 **WHEREAS**, in May 2018, the Guam SHPO invoked Stipulation XIII of the PA,
15 objecting to the archaeological surveys used by the Department of the Navy for the Live
16 Fire Training Range Complex site, the Main Cantonment area in *Finegayan* South
17 Andersen, and the Water Well Development Construction Areas. There was some
18 resolution between the SHPO and DON regarding this objection, but more concerns
19 were raised by the Guam SHPO at the 7th Annual PA Workshop meetings that still need
20 to be resolved; and

21 **WHEREAS**, in August 2018, despite the Guam Legislature's passage of
22 Resolution No. 228-34 (COR) to pause development and construction on the firing
23 range complex at Northwest Field, DoD initiated its activities, according to an August

1 13, 2018 Stars and Stripes article, which stated, “construction on the known distance
2 ranges and live-fire training range complex has just begun. The \$78 million project—
3 scheduled to be completed in fall of 2020—will include four ranges and some support
4 facilities.” The five (5) live-fire training ranges are to be built near Guam’s primary
5 resource for drinking water, the Northern Lens Aquifer, and could cause irreversible
6 contamination; and

7 **WHEREAS**, in late May and early June 2019, a new site was discovered with
8 *Latte*-period artifacts at the live-fire training range’s future site at Northwest Field.
9 Shortly after the first discovery, three (3) sites with more findings were uncovered
10 during the clearing of vegetation at the Known Distance Rifle Range (KDRR), where
11 four hundred (400) pieces of *Latte*-period ceramic pottery were found in one (1) dense
12 area; earth ovens, various stone and shell artifacts in two (2) other areas; and *lusong* or
13 mortar and pestle and ceramic scatters were found on a roadway adjacent to the KDRR;
14 and

15 **WHEREAS**, the four (4) new discoveries of historic properties are in addition to
16 the ninety-four (94) other known historic sites at the proposed LFTRC site. Fourteen
17 (14) known historic sites have already been completely removed via “data recovery.”
18 As written in the PA, “data recovery” is the removal of only a sampling of
19 archaeologically relevant material (i.e. *latte*, *lusong*, earth ovens, pottery pieces, etc.),
20 and any remaining artifacts at the site are left to the discretion of the contractor to
21 dispose of (see Appendix A 1); and

22 **WHEREAS**, at the Main Cantonment area at *Finegayan* at the site commonly
23 known as *Magua*, three (3) additional new discoveries were made in May and June

1 2019. A portion of *Magua* was already cleared of *latte* and *lusong* in October 2018,
2 despite requests from GSHPO and the Guam Preservation Trust to establish an
3 interpretive site in place to protect the artifacts found; and

4 **WHEREAS**, the largest of the five (5) firing ranges at the proposed LFTR site
5 is the fifty-nine (59) acre Multi-Purpose Machine Gun Range closest to the endangered
6 *Serianthes nelsonii* tree, and is slated to be cleared next, which may result in significant
7 harm to that tree and others, along with other species and additional significant
8 inadvertent discoveries of historic properties; and

9 **WHEREAS**, the July 2017 Biological Opinion issued by the U.S. Fish and
10 Wildlife Service discusses the clearing of a total of one thousand two hundred nineteen
11 (1,219) acres of limestone forest habitat, including the clearing of one hundred eighty-
12 seven (187) acres of limestone forest habitat at Northwest Field, the clearing of two
13 hundred twelve (212) acres of limestone forest habitat for the hand grenade range, the
14 urban terrain training area and other activities at Andersen South, the clearing of twelve
15 (12) acres of limestone forest habitat for the well fields and water system at Andersen
16 Air Force Base, and the six hundred eighty-three (683) acres of limestone forest for
17 cantonment at *Finegayan*. The clearing of one thousand two hundred nineteen (1,219)
18 acres of our native forests impairs our ability to mitigate the impacts of climate change.
19 In the past, the U.S. military has brought to Guam destructive invasive species, such as
20 the brown tree snake, which have endangered and caused the extinction of the majority
21 of our native wildlife animals and plants. The U.S. military has been on land and
22 property that cultivate native plant and animal habitats, which DoD claims to preserve

1 and protect, while at the same time conducting environmentally destructive training and
2 testing on and around those same habitats (see appendix B 1); and

3 **WHEREAS**, in 1994, a recovery plan for the *Serianthes nelsonii* was developed
4 by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service subsequent to the placement of the *Serianthes*
5 *nelsonii* on the endangered species list in 1987, when only one hundred twenty-two
6 (122) trees remained world-wide in the wild on the islands of Rota and Guam. The
7 current population has declined to approximately thirty-three (33) in the wild, according
8 to a 2016 *Serianthes* 5-Year Review. The 1994 recovery plan identified the steps needed
9 to prevent the extinction of the species, prior to designating a critical habitat for six (6)
10 forest birds and the fruit bat in areas of northern Guam that contain the surviving
11 *Serianthes nelsonii* or the creation of a National Wildlife Refuge. The recovery plan
12 required the protection of the existing one hundred twenty-two (122) trees and their
13 habitat. The recovery plan states, “the populations on both islands must be expanded so
14 that each contains at least two subpopulations, each with enough reproductive plants to
15 effectively maintain the populations through the production of seeds, seedlings and
16 mature plants.” Furthermore, clearing the forest adjacent to the mature *Serianthes*
17 *nelsonii* tree at Northwest Field (*Tailålo*) goes against the recovery plan, thus
18 jeopardizing its survival and the survival of the species; and

19 **WHEREAS**, the *Serianthes nelsonii* or *hayun lagu* tree, the only reproductive
20 tree on Guam, along with *Pteropus mariannus mariannus* (Mariana fruit bat or *fanihi*),
21 *Hypolimnas octocula marianensis* (Mariana eight-spot butterfly or *ababbang*),
22 *Tabernaemontana rotensis*, *Heritiera longipetiolata* (*ufa halumtanu*), and *Cycas*
23 *micronesica* (*fadang*) are all threatened, endangered, or critically-endangered species,

1 and mostly incorporated on DoD controlled properties. The limestone forest provides a
2 habitat that is vital to the survival of all these species, especially the *Serianthes nelsonii*
3 tree, which is the last of its kind. Else Demeulenaere, Associate Director of the Center
4 for Island Sustainability and Biologist stated, “a one hundred (100) feet buffer is not
5 enough to sustain a healthy *Serianthes* population surrounded by a healthy forest. The
6 current tree and the seedlings should be preserved as a viable *Serianthes* population,
7 because the seedlings thrive in the current enclosure.” The seedlings of the *Serianthes*
8 tree are found under the tree and should not be uprooted or replanted, but be allowed to
9 thrive in its natural habitat where its currently stands (see Appendix B 1 and Appendix
10 B 2); and

11 **WHEREAS**, Guam is a biodiversity hotspot, on which endemic plant and animal
12 species found nowhere else in the world are endangered or threatened by extinction.
13 Guam’s limestone forests, of which approximately ten percent (10%) remain, is a
14 natural wonder that took millennia to evolve and where many of the endemic rare plant
15 and animal species are found. Particularly, the limestone forest provides an even larger
16 forested area serving as a habitat for eleven (11) endangered species: *Pteropus*
17 *mariannus mariannus* (Mariana fruit bat or *fanihi*), *Hypolimnas octocula marianensis*
18 (Mariana eight-spot butterfly or *ababbang*), *Bulbophyllum guamense* (*siboyas*
19 *halumtanu*), *Dendrobium guamense*, *Tuberolabium guamense*, *Cycas micronesica*
20 (*fadang*), *Heritiera longipetiolata* (*ufa halumtanu*), and *Tabernaemontana rotensis*,
21 *Partula radiolata* (Guam tree snail or *akaleha*), *Samoana fragilis* (fragile tree snail or
22 *akaleha dogas*), and *Partula gibba* (humped tree snail or *akaleha*). In total,
23 approximately seventy-eight (78) acres (32 hectares) of primary limestone forest and

1 one hundred nine (109) acres (44 hectares) of secondary limestone forest would be
2 permanently cleared for construction of the Live-Fire Training Range Complex; and

3 **WHEREAS**, the Endangered Species Act requires a Biological Opinion when
4 endangered or threatened species may be adversely impacted by federal actions.
5 Furthermore, the Biological Opinion may be re-initiated “where discretionary federal
6 involvement or control over the action has been retained or is authorized by law and:

7 (a) if the amount or extent of taking specified in the incidental take
8 statement is exceeded;

9 (b) if new information reveals effects of the action that may affect listed
10 species or critical habitat in a manner or to an extent not previously considered;

11 (c) if the identified action is subsequently modified in a manner that
12 causes an effect to the listed species or critical habitat that was not considered in
13 the Biological Opinion; or

14 (d) if a new species is listed or critical habitat designated that may be
15 affected by the identified action.” (50 C.F.R. § 402.16); and

16 **WHEREAS**, genetic studies are currently being conducted to determine or
17 confirm that two (2) distinct sub-types of *Serianthes nelsonii* exist between Rota and
18 Guam, which would constitute as “new information” that would trigger re-initiation of
19 the Biological Opinion for the *Serianthes nelsonii*; and

20 **WHEREAS**, if formal consultation must be reinitiated, the Navy cannot, prior to
21 the completion of the consultation (i.e., issuance of a new biological opinion), “make
22 any irreversible or irretrievable commitment of resources with respect to the agency
23 action which has the effect of foreclosing the formulation or implementation of any

1 reasonable and prudent alternative measures necessary to avoid jeopardy to any listed
2 species.” (16 U.S.C. § 1536(d)); and

3 **WHEREAS**, in addition to the LFTRC clearing activities, the proposed action
4 will create a Surface Danger Zone (SDZ) over approximately sixty-eight percent (68%)
5 of the Guam National Wildlife Refuge (GNWR) at *Ritidian* during operation of the
6 LFTRC. The SDZ will cover the GNWR access road, the visitor center, offices, and
7 other facilities, and thereby limit access to the GNWR while firing occurs at the LFTRC.
8 Any entry into GNWR will require scheduling with and approval by LFTRC Range
9 Control personnel. The limited access that GNWR staff will have to the refuge property
10 during the estimated 9.75 months per year the LFTRC is active will limit the amount of
11 habitat management that can occur at the GNWR; and

12 **WHEREAS**, LFTRC utilization is estimated to be thirty-nine (39) weeks per
13 year, which would deny access to GNWR and fishing within the SDZ area for nine (9)
14 months of the year; and

15 **WHEREAS**, on June 18, 2019, a collective of twenty (20) local organizations
16 and businesses signed and transmitted a request to pause the clearing of vegetation and
17 construction of the Marine’s Cantonment at *Finegayan* and of the LFTRC, and was
18 submitted to Governor Lourdes Leon Guerrero. The letter details concern of the
19 military’s actions in moving artifacts without consultation or consent from the
20 Government of Guam, nor GSHPO, nor the people of Guam, who are expressing their
21 concerns through this letter; and

22 **WHEREAS**, *CHamorus* and the people of Guam have the right to preserve these
23 cultural and historic properties, as well as the life within the properties. It is critical that

1 no further development or construction activities related to the live-firing range at
2 Northwest Field are carried out in order to prevent the irreversible and total destruction
3 of our historical and cultural sites and to protect the inestimable value of the land,
4 resources, wildlife, plants, and historical artifacts of Guam; and

5 **WHEREAS**, the appropriation of funds for the construction of the Multi-Purpose
6 Machine Gun Range is included in the 2020 National Defense Authorization Act, and
7 it is necessary to communicate to the U.S. Congress the impacts of funding the Multi-
8 Purpose Machine Gun Range and the importance of protecting Guam's natural and
9 cultural resources; now therefore, be it

10 **RESOLVED**, that *I Mina'trentai Singko Na Liheslaturan Guåhan* does hereby,
11 on behalf of the people of Guam, urge Governor Lourdes Leon Guerrero to call for a
12 pause to the clearing, pre-construction, data recovery, and construction activities related
13 to the proposed Live-Fire Training Range Complex at Northwest Field (*Tailålo'*),
14 adjacent to Ritidian (*Litekyan*) in order to ensure the protection of the environment and
15 historic and cultural resources of Guam; and be it further

16 **RESOLVED**, that the Speaker certify, and the Legislative Secretary attest to, the
17 adoption hereof, and that copies of the same be thereafter transmitted to the Honorable
18 Michael San Nicolas, Guam Delegate to the United States Congress; to the Honorable
19 Raul Grijalva, Representative for Arizona's 3rd Congressional District and Chairperson
20 of the Committee on Natural Resources; to the Honorable Adam Smith, Representative
21 for Washington's 9th Congressional District and Chairperson of the Committee on
22 Armed Services; to the Honorable Nita Lowey, Representative for New York's 17th
23 Congressional District and Chairperson of the Committee on Appropriations; to the

1 Honorable Lisa Murkowski, Senator from Alaska and Chairperson of the Committee
2 on Energy and Natural Resources; to the Honorable James Inhofe, Senator from
3 Oklahoma and Chairperson of the Committee on Armed Services; to the Honorable
4 Richard Shelby, Senator from Alabama and Chairperson of the Committee on
5 Appropriations; to Rear Admiral John Menoni, Commander Joint Region Marianas; to
6 the Honorable Richard V. Spencer, U.S. Secretary of the Navy; and to the Honorable
7 Lourdes A. Leon Guerrero, *I Maga'hågan Guåhan*.

DULY AND REGULARLY ADOPTED BY *I MINA'TRENTAI SINGKO NA LIHESLATURAN GUÅHAN* ON THE DAY OF 2019.

TINA ROSE MUÑA BARNES
Speaker

AMANDA L. SHELTON
Legislative Secretary

Appendix

Appendix A 1: Guam Range Mitigation Plan (September 2015)

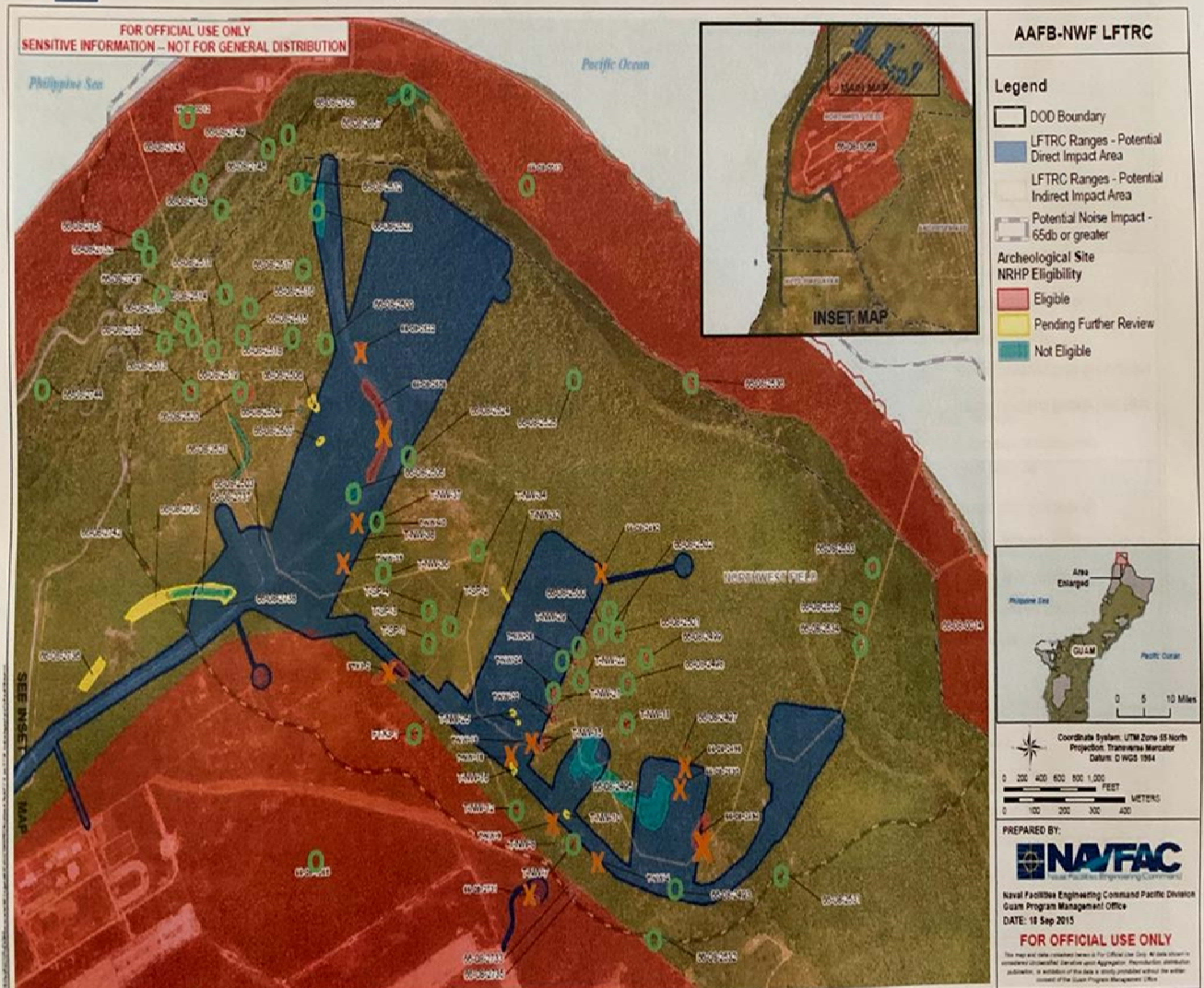
Appendix B 1: Final SEIS – Guam and Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands Military Relocation (July 2015), Figure 5.5.8-3

Appendix B 2: Final SEIS – Guam and Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands Military Relocation (July 2015), Figure 5.5.9-1

X = 14 Historic sites (all NRHP eligible) removed via data recovery

O = 80 Other Known historic (NRHP eligible and ineligible) sites

■ = Live Fire Training Range Complex – Potential Direct Impact Area



Source: GUAM RANGE MITIGATION PLAN (SEPTEMBER 2015)

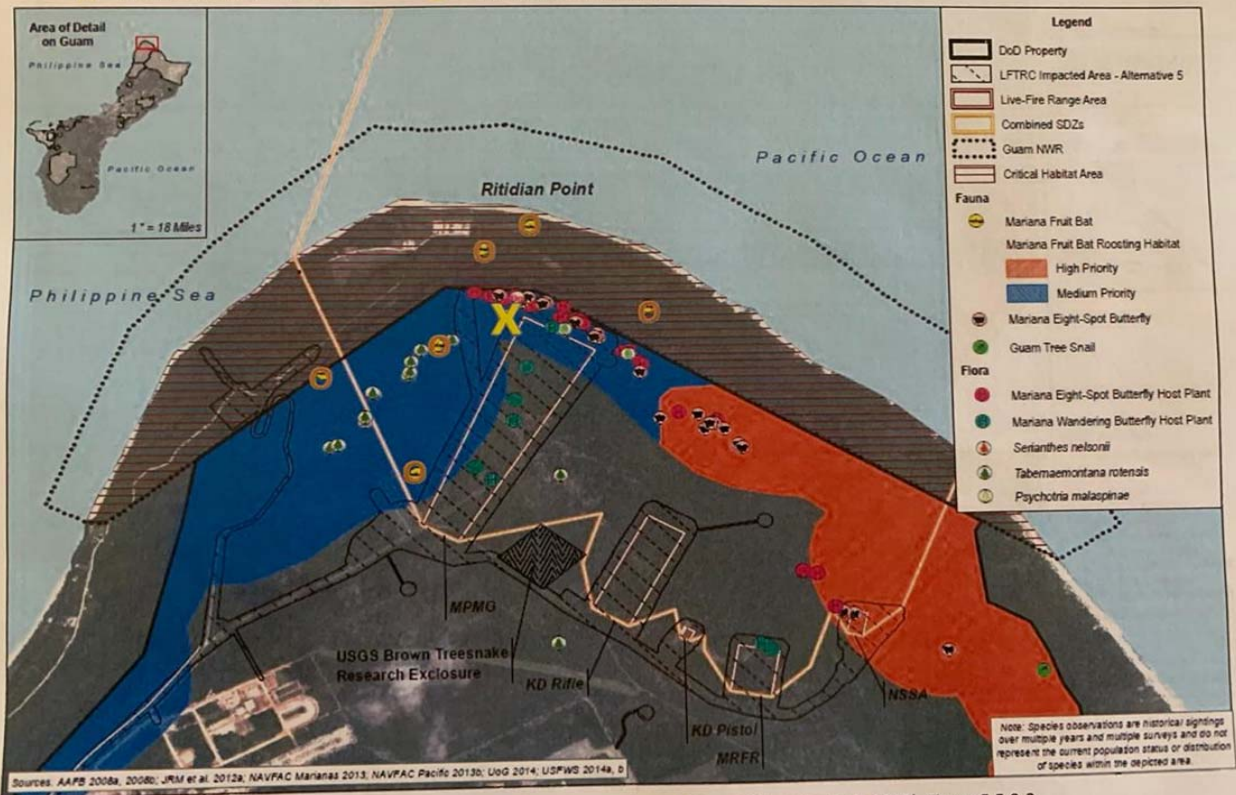
Note: X and O enhanced for emphasis

Appendix A A

Special-Status Species Observations

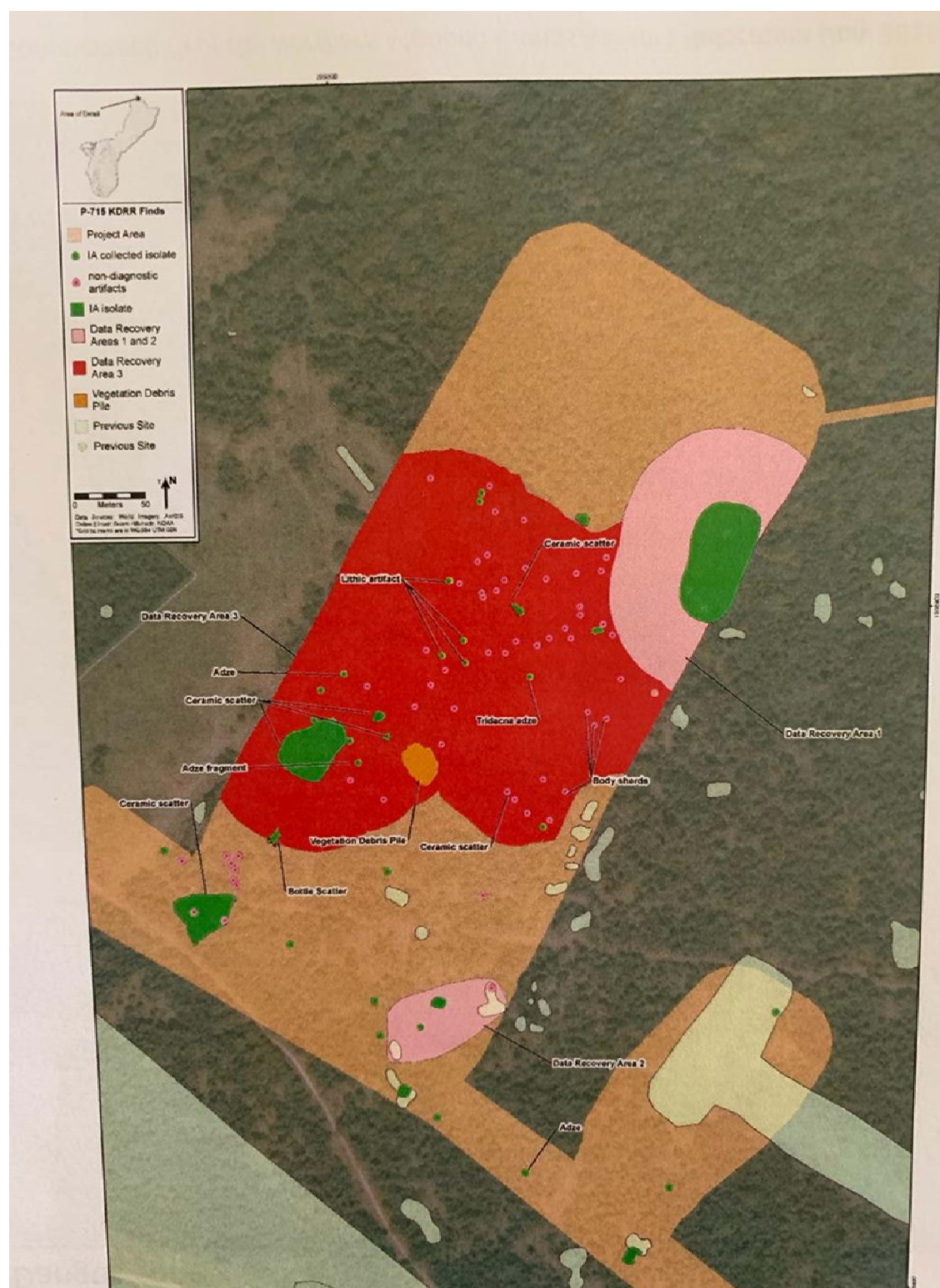
X = *Serianthes nelsonii*

O = Mariana Fruit Bat



Source: Final SEIS - Guam and Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands Military Relocation (July 2015), Figure 5.5.8-3
 Note: X and O enhanced for emphasis

Appendix B 1



Appendix B 2