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Senator Kelly Marsh (Taitano) 35th Guam Legislature	April 27, 2019 Naval Facilities Engineering Command Pacific Attention: MITT Supplemental EIS/OEIS Project Manager 258 Makalapa Drive, Suite 100 Pearl Harbor, HI 96860-3134 Subject: MITT Supplemental EIS/OEIS Public Comment Håfa Adai, We strongly oppose the proposed bifurcation of the Programmatic Agreement for the Marianas Testing and Training (MITT). Regarding the MITT, the Department of Defense addressed Guam and the Northern Mariana islands together in its SEIS-OEIS as it is clear that our environmental, cultural, and historical resources are tightly intertwined. It is imperative this remains the case in the current proposal, as a separation of MITT undertakings and actions in the Marianas would be both inappropriate and offer a fractured view of significant impacts of military testing and training exercises in Guam and the CNMI. Leaders and tasked experts have a responsibility to ensure that undertakings and actions such as those proposed in the MITT SEIS-OEIS are taking our communities' health, well-being, and environment into due consideration. In order to best protect our community and our islands, leaders, tasked experts, and the community at large need to understand all military and other undertakings and actions in their entirety. Ample evidence already informs us of adverse consequences due to short-sightedness when this is not the case. Anything that interrupts the understanding and assessing undertakings and actions in their entirety has the potential to allow for consequences that can irreparably harm our communities and island environments which is exactly what bifurcating our Programmatic Agreement has the potential to do by limiting the degree to which each community is aware of, or is called to meet or respond to, particular undertakings and actions. Our archipelago has a lengthy cultural, historical, and familial history of connections spanning generations and millennia. Our environments are likewise connected. What impacts the Northern Mariana Islands, impacts Guåhan. What impacts Guåhan, impacts the Northern Mariana Islands. While bifurcation of the Programmatic Agreement is being promoted to us as simplifying matters, it could be argued that, in particular ways, separating the Programmatic Agreement into two distinct agreements complicates issues and the handling of them. Certainly, to do so allows for the potential for our communities to be at a disadvantage by not being allowed to view and assess in our own minds and according to our own cultural, historical, and other perspectives, the cumulative and connected effects of undertakings and actions. Some have called this a strategy, akin to divide and conquer. We do not support such tactics. Manhita todu! One Marianas! Signed,

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	1. Senator Kelly G. Marsh (Taitano) 2. Senator Sabina E. Flores Perez, Guam 3. Senator Therese M. Terlaje, Guam 4. Senator Clynton E. Ridgell, Guam 5. Senator Telena Nelson 5. Senator William M. Castro, Guam 6. Senator Telo Taitague, Guam 7. Congresswoman Sheila Babauta, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands 8. Congressman Lorenzo Deleon Guerrero, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands 9. Former Congresswoman Cinta M. Kaipat, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands 10. Former Congresswoman Felicidad Ogumoro, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands 11. Former Congresswoman Rosemond Blanco Santos Sword, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands 12. Genevieve S. Cabrera, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands 13. Theresa Arriola, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands 14. Peter Jay Perez, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands 15. Dr. Sylvia C Frain, Aukland New Zealand 16. Jacqueline Che, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands 17. Sophia Perez, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands 18. Ignacio V. “Ike” Cabrera, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands 19. Edson Limes, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands 20. Larisa Ford, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands 21. Laurie Peterka, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands 22. David Benavente, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands 23. Emma Perez, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands 24. Prutehi Litekyan: Save Ritidian 25. Maria Hernandez, Guam 26. Cristina Nellis LeBrun, Guam 27. Nicole DeLisle Duenas, Guam 28. Monaeka Flores, Guam 29. Jessica Nangauta, Guam 30. Victoria-Lola Leon Guerrero, Guam 31. Kisha Borja-Quichocho-Calvo, Guam 32. Josette Marie Lujan Quinata, Guam 33. Theresa Bejado Nellis, Guam 34. Kathleen Bejado, Guam
Senator Kelly Marsh (Taitano) 35th Guam Legislature	April 17, 2019 Naval Facilities Engineering Command Pacific Attention: MITT Supplemental EIS/OEIS Project Manager 258 Makalapa Drive, Suite 100 Pearl Harbor, HI 96860-3134 Subject: MITT Supplemental EIS/OEIS Public Comment MITT/OEIS

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	Håfa Adai, As chairwoman of the Committee on Heritage, it is imperative to ensure Guam's natural resources and cultural heritage remain protected and not further diluted or adversely impacted. It is also important to ensure that the military lives up to their commitments to One Guam, Green Guam, a Net Negative Footprint, and being culturally sensitive. The Indigenous CHamoru people of Guåhan and the Indigenous Chamorro and Refaluwásch peoples in and the Northern Marianas are inextricably connected socially, culturally, and otherwise to their environments and the plants and animals that share the islands, the waters, and the air with them. Place names, oral narratives, and certain cultural traditions inform us of these special connections. They tell us how the universe was created; our roles within society; the core values that are important; why species look and behave as they do; why our landscape exists as it does; opportune times to fish, hunt, and gather; which foods are appropriate when and for whom; the many ways that we are connected throughout the archipelago; and more. CHamorus/Chamorros and Refaluwásch are also inseparably connected to their homelands through their ancestors. Their ancestors tread, voyaged, fished, hunted, planted, and gathered resources throughout the archipelago. Nearly every island within the archipelago was inhabited, and perhaps all were places of important resources. Their ancestors have been buried within the archipelago for numerous generations—ancestors who never leave and remain connected to their homeland islands to this day. Further, an almost countless number of places on the land and in the sea are imbued with special meanings and powers. For these many reasons, the Mariana Islands are special and sacred. The health and well-being of the CHamoru/Chamorro and Refaluwásch cultures and their cultural identities are reliant upon keeping our environments and the plants and animals that live within them healthy; upon having unimpeded access to our air, waters, and lands; and upon providing appropriate respect to powerful and sacred places. Destruction of places (land or sea) important to CHamoru/Chamorro and Refaluwásch peoples, testing or training activities that do not provide appropriate respect of their powerful and sacred spaces, takes (harassment, harms, injuries, or kills) to the plants and animals adversely impact not only not only the plants, animals, and environments themselves but the very culture and cultural identity of CHamoru/Chamorro and Refaluwásch. When was the last time we saw a fanihi (fruitbat) in our skies? When was the last time we saw a Marianas Eight-spot butterfly? When was the last time we saw ko'ko' or a slew of other types of native birds in our skies or nesting on the ground? When was the last time we caught and ate a large palakse' or went hunting for small clams with our family? The loss of each of those and other such activities, which used to be so common, is a loss of who we are as a community and who we want to be.

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	I stand against testing and training that causes substantive and irreversible adverse impacts to our special plants, animals, and environments which thus challenge the continuation of the CHamoru/Chamorro and Refaluwásch cultures and cultural identities, as well as the identities of our larger diverse island communities. Potential for many types of such harms are noted within the MITT SEIS-OEIS (e.g., Table ES.6-1). A wide variety of species of plants and animals and our cultural, community, and economic activities have the potential to be negatively impacted. These include (but are not limited to)—our marine life, including fishes and sea turtles, among others. Other potential impacts are noted for commercial and recreational fishing, traditional fishing practices, and tourism. They will be impacted by such things as explosions, being hit by debris or a vessel, becoming entangled, or ingesting something harmful impacts that have and do happen as noted by experts at Guam's environmental agencies. I call for the assessment of such potential harms to the plants, animals, environments, and cultural resources to more fully reflect CHamoru/Chamorro and Refaluwásch cultural perspectives and standards. I further call for the significance of the impact of MITT undertakings and activities to be also be determined by examining their impact the continuation of their culture, cultural practices, and cultural identity. Senseramente, Senator Kelly Marsh (Taitano), PhD. 35th Guam Legislature
Office of Senator Amanda Shelton	The use of sonar, according to the EIS itself, affects the behavior of marine mammals including beaked cetaceans who are particularly vulnerable. There as been an increase in beached whales in the Marianas and when I questioned the Marine mammal biologists at your Q&A at UOG, she did say while most of the beachings could not be attributed to sonar, that examinations of most of the beachings had inconclusive results. So in essence, there is not enough data to conclusively assertain the cause of this increase in beachings. This should be a topic that merits further study.