

*Evaluation Findings
For The
Guam Coastal Management Program
From
April 2003 to February 2007*

Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management
National Ocean Service
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
United States Department of Commerce



TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. Executive Summary 1

II. Program Review Procedures2

 A. Overview2

 B. Document Review and Issue Development2

 C. Site Visit to the Guam3

III. Coastal Management Program Description5

IV. Review Findings, Accomplishments and Recommendations7

 A. Operation and Management7

 1. Guam Seashore Reserve Plan7

 2. Staffing8

 3. Guam Coastal Management Program Changes9

 B. Public Outreach and Education10

 C. Coastal Habitat12

 1. Military Build-up and Mitigation Planning13

 2. Coral Reef Activities14

 3. The Micronesia Challenge14

 D. Water Quality14

 1. Watershed Planning14

 2. The Northern Aquifer16

 E. Coastal Hazards16

 G. Government Coordination and Decision-making17

 1. Geographic Information System Development and Use17

V. Conclusion.....18

VI. Appendices20

Appendix A: Summary of Accomplishments and Recommendations

Appendix B: Response to Previous Findings

Appendix C: Persons and Institutions Contacted

Appendix D: Persons Attending the Public Meeting

Appendix E: NOAA’s Response to Written Comments

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. Overview

Section 312 of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (CZMA), as amended, requires NOAA's Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management (OCRM) to conduct periodic evaluations of the performance of states and territories coastal management programs. This review examined the operation and management of the Territory of Guam's Coastal Management Program (GCMP) for the period from April 2003 through February 2007. A site visit to Guam to review GCMP implementation was conducted by a NOAA OCRM evaluation team from February 12 through 16, 2007 as part of the evaluation process.

This document describes the evaluation findings of the Director of NOAA's OCRM with respect to GCMP during the review period. These evaluation findings include discussions of major accomplishments as well as recommendations for program improvement. This document also cites frequently from a "Briefing Book" that was written and provided by GCMP to the NOAA evaluation team at the outset of the evaluation. The evaluation concludes that GCMP is successfully implementing and enforcing its federally-approved coastal management program, adhering to the terms of the Federal financial assistance awards, and addressing the coastal management needs identified in Section 303(2) (A) through (K) of the CZMA.

The evaluation team documented a number of GCMP accomplishments during this review period. These include the Guam Seashore Reserve Plan; watershed planning activities, the Aquifer Working Group; coordination with Federal, Regional and Territorial Agencies; the development and use of a geographic information system; education and outreach activities; coral reef activities; addressing the Micronesia challenge; and, stormwater management activities.

The evaluation team also identified areas where the GCMP could be strengthened. These include Program Suggestions to address the issues associated with the military buildup on Guam; the development of a mitigation policy; the incorporation of rules, regulations and actions taken since program approval; addressing staffing and staff shortage issues; and defining solutions to coastal erosion.

II. PROGRAM REVIEW PROCEDURES

A. Overview

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) began its review of the GCMP in December 2006. The §312 evaluation process involves four distinct components:

- An initial document review and identification of specific issues of particular concern;
- A site visit to Guam, (held on February 12 – 16, 2007) including interviews and public meetings;
- Development of draft evaluation findings; and,
- Preparation of the final evaluation findings, partly based on comments from Guam regarding the content and timetables of recommendations specified in the draft document.

The recommendations made by this evaluation appear in boxes and bold type and follow the findings section where facts relevant to the recommendation are discussed. The recommendations may be of two types:

Necessary Actions address programmatic requirements of the CZMA's implementing regulations and of the GCMP approved by NOAA. These must be carried out by the date(s) specified. There are no necessary actions in this document.

Program Suggestions denote actions which OCRM believes would improve the program, but which are not mandatory at this time. If no dates are indicated, the program is expected to have considered these Program Suggestions by the time of the next CZMA §312 evaluation.

A complete summary of accomplishments and recommendations are outlined in Appendix A.

Failure to address Necessary Actions may result in future finding of non-adherence and the invoking of interim sanctions, as specified in CZMA §312(c). The findings in this document will be considered by NOAA in making future financial assistance award decisions relative to the GCMP.

B. Document Review and Issue Development

The evaluation team reviewed a wide variety of documents prior to the site visit, including: (1) 2003 GCMP §312 evaluation findings; (2) federally approved Environmental Impact Statement and program documents; (3) financial assistance awards and work products; (4) annual performance reports; (5) official correspondence; and (6) relevant publications on natural

resource management issues in Guam. In addition, a “Briefing Book” was written and provided by GCMP to the NOAA evaluation team at the outset of the evaluation. This Briefing Book provides a succinct and thoughtful summary on the status and proposed actions under each of the priority coastal management issues currently facing the GCMP. Some of the language submitted by GCMP within this document has been included in this report under the relevant sections.

Based on this review and on discussions with NOAA’s Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management (OCRM), the following priority coastal management issues for Guam were identified during late 2006, as part of the evaluation site visit planning process:

- * Completion of the Seashore Reserve Plan;
- * Drinking water quality concerns relating to development in and around the Northern Aquifer region of Guam;
- * The potential effects of the proposed military/civilian build-up; particularly environmental impacts;
- * The effectiveness of the GCMP Federal consistency process as a management tool;
- * Addressing known GCMP technical capacity and staffing needs;
- * Preparing for and responding to coastal hazards and land use policies;
- * Addressing coral reef management needs and issues;
- * GCMP role and contribution toward the Micronesian Challenge; and,
- * The need to review opportunities to use regional educational institutions or other initiatives to develop outreach focused on building programmatic support at all levels.

The manner in which GCMP has addressed the recommendations contained in the §312 evaluation findings released in 2003 was also reviewed. GCMP’s assessment of how it has responded to each of the recommendations in 2003 evaluation findings is located in Appendix B.

C. Site Visit to Guam

Notification of the scheduled evaluation was sent to the GCMP, relevant environmental agencies, the congressional representative, and regional newspapers. In addition, a notice of NOAA’s “Intent to Evaluate” was published in the Federal Register on January 3, 2007.

The site visit to Guam was conducted on February 12 through 16, 2007. The four-person evaluation team consisted of John H. McLeod, Evaluation Team Leader, OCRM National Policy and Evaluation Division (NPED); John Parks, Pacific Islands Coastal Specialist, OCRM Coastal Programs Division (CPD); Dr. John Joyner, Director, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands Coastal Resource Management Office CNMI-CRMO); and Kathy Yuknavage of CNMI-CRMO.

During the site visit, the evaluation team met with representatives of the Guam government agencies, Federal partner agencies, non-government and special interest organizations, and private citizens. Appendix C lists people and institutions contacted during this review.

As required by the CZMA, NOAA held an advertised public meeting on February 13, 2007, at 5:00 pm, in the Richardo J. Bordallo Governor's Complex, 513 Marine Drive, Adelup, Guam. The public meeting gave members of the general public the opportunity to express their opinions about the overall operation and management of GCMP. Appendix D lists individuals who registered at the meeting. NOAA's response to written comments submitted during this review is summarized in Appendix E.

III. COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Bureau of Statistics and Plans (BSP) is the designated lead agency to implement the GCMP and administer the Federal financial assistance award. The entire island of Guam has been designated as the coastal zone. Consequently, all of Guam's land use related planning, as well as the relevant regulatory agencies, programs, and laws fall within the concern of the GCMP. In 1975, the Twelfth Guam Legislature enacted comprehensive planning legislation (P.L. 12-200) with objectives similar to those of the GCMP. The major objectives of the GCMP as outlined under this planning legislation are:

- " To determine the extent to which Guam's natural resources limit urban and rural development;
- " To plan for the preservation of the natural charm and character of Guam within the framework of a growing population and modern technology;
- " To establish generalized areas of use within an urban, rural, agriculture, conservation, and resort context;
- " To provide a development pattern that enhances comfort, convenience, and economic welfare;
- " To plan for a high quality environment essentially free from pollution with adequate well-kept open space throughout Guam's varying activity centers; and
- " To recommend creative legislation regulating the use of land for protection of future generations.

The Guam Land Use Commission (GLUC) (formerly the Territorial Land Use Commission) has the primary responsibility for land use management in Guam. The GLUC is composed of seven members from the private sector, appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Legislature. Under Executive Order 73-23, the GLUC is required to implement a set of land use district guidelines that place all land in Guam into one of four land use districts: urban, rural, agricultural, or conservation. The GLUC also administers the Guam Zoning Law (GCC Title XVIII). The GLUC has established requirements for building permits, zoning changes, and subdivision of land. The Guam Seashore Protection Commission (GSPC), which has the same membership as the GLUC, reviews all development in the Territorial Seashore Reserve. Since all GLUC/GSPC permits must be consistent with the policies of the GCMP, this permitting program and the Territorial agency review of applications are critical aspects of the GCMP.

BSP—in which the GCMP is housed—is responsible for ensuring that the program is implemented in accordance with the policies of the GCMP. However, day-to-day implementation of various components of the GCMP has been delegated to other Territorial agencies. For example: the Department of Agriculture's Division of Aquatic and Wildlife Resources (DAWR) is responsible for enforcement of fish and game laws; the Department of Public Works (DPW) is responsible for enforcement of building and grading permits; the Guam Environmental Protection Agency (GEPA) is responsible for improving and maintaining water quality; the Department of Land Management (DLM) is responsible for land use law requirements; and the Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) is responsible for the management of the Territorial Seashore Park. The function of the BSP is to provide direction to these agencies to ensure progress toward accomplishing the objectives of the GCMP. The BSP may intervene, if necessary, when line agencies' decisions are inconsistent with the policies of the GCMP.



IV. REVIEW FINDINGS, ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

During the period of time covered by this evaluation, April 2003 through February 2007, the Guam Coastal Management Program has made many significant accomplishments. The details of the most noteworthy of these accomplishments are listed below.

A. Operation and Management

NOAA recognizes GCMP for its strong program leadership, the heightened level of coordination and cooperation with Federal, Territorial and regional agencies which has evolved during the review period, and the development of the Guam Seashore Reserve Plan. NOAA encourages GCMP staff to maintain a high level of cooperation and coordination throughout the future with respect to strong leadership, strong program management, and a high level of staff expertise and team effectiveness.

ACCOMPLISHMENT: The GCMP is recognized for its leadership in coastal management during the review period and the professional manner in which it has been operating. It is recognized by NOAA and Guam's Coastal Management colleagues in the US Pacific that GCMP has set a regional standard for strong program leadership and quality performance.

1. *Guam Seashore Reserve Plan*

ACCOMPLISHMENT: The GCMP is commended for its work during the review period to spearhead the development of the proposed Guam Seashore Reserve Plan and encourage its review by the Guam Legislature via the Guam Seashore Reserve Commission. GCMP should continue its work with the new Guam Seashore Protection Commission to encourage passage and implementation of the proposed Plan.

The Territorial Seashore Protection Act of 1974 created the Seashore Reserve and mandated the development of the Guam Seashore Reserve Plan to protect, preserve and manage Guam's seashore. The 2007 Section 312 Evaluation Briefing Book produced by GCMP provides a definition of the Reserve (page 4) as follows:

“The Guam Seashore Reserve is defined as that land and water area of Guam extending seaward to the ten fathom contour, including all offshore islands within the Government's jurisdiction, except Cabras, and those villages wherein residences have been constructed along the shoreline prior to the effective date of the Seashore Act, and

extended inland to the nearest of the following points:

- 1) From the mean high water line for a distance on a horizontal plane of ten (10 meters).
- 2) From the mean high water line to the inland edge of the nearest public right-of-way, P.L. 13-154, 1976, such boundaries as are delineated on the official Seashore Reserve Map.”

Over the years, there have been a number of attempts to develop this Plan, many tied to the unsuccessful development of an overall Land Use Plan for Guam. However, movement toward development of the Seashore Reserve Plan evolved during the review period and is at a stage where its enactment is a strong possibility. Once appointed, the Guam Seashore Commission will forward the Plan to the Legislature, which has sixty days to act on the Plan or it will automatically take effect.

The major change in the Plan is the change of administration from the Department of Land Management (DLM) to the GCMP, which, upon Legislative approval, is designated as the Administrator for the Plan. The Guam Seashore Commission will forward the Plan to the Legislature. The Legislature has sixty days to act on the Plan or it will be automatically approved. Upon the approval of the Legislature, the rules and regulations for the implementation of the Plan must be developed. The Seashore Reserve Task Force will draft the rules, regulations, and schedule of permit fees. The GCMP expects the each of these steps will be completed and that implementation of the Plan will begin in 2008.

PROGRAM SUGGESTION: GCMP should continue working with the new Guam Seashore Protection Commission to encourage immediate passage and implementation of the proposed Seashore Reserve Plan into law. This implementation would be followed by the provision of new regulatory language directing the GCMP to oversee the Plan’s implementation and enforcement, as part of an amended GCMP mandate.

2. *Staffing*

Staffing and technical capacity are endemic within Guam’s government. There has been a wave of retirement of senior personnel and a resultant loss of historical and technical knowledge, which has had the result that the partner agencies are less able to support their own needs, let alone the support needs of the GCMP. Likewise, GCMP leadership recognizes this problem and in the 2007 Section 312 Evaluation Briefing Book (page 21) notes:

“Guam’s coastal resource management community is often confronted with a wide range

of issues and a large number of projects, with only a relatively small number of staff to work on these projects. GCMP and its networking agencies are limited to a certain staff size, which makes it critical to improve the skills of existing staff to enable them to contribute most effectively to GCMP's mission... (and) the number of projects often demands more work hours than the current staff size can accommodate. There are also some projects that demand a higher level of expertise than the current staff possesses."

Based on the observations of NOAA and GCMP partners during the evaluation period, NOAA agrees with the GCMP self-assessment that the staff capacity must be increased in terms of both abilities and number of program staff in order to adequately address current and increasing technical and legislative mandates required of GCMP. In discussions with GCMP staff, partner representatives, and other stakeholders, and under the assumption that the pending additions to GCMP mandates (for example, the implementation of the Seashore Reserve Plan, coordination with Guam's marine preserves, and coordination of the Guam eco-permit), it is clear that several new positions will need to be added to the GCMP staff compliment in the next two years, including a Natural Resources Attorney, two biologists, two to three enforcement officers (including a Chief), a deputy program director, and at least two administrative assistants. In the absence of such increased technical capacity and staff size, it was clear to everyone consulted during the evaluation period that GCMP will be ineffective in its ability to successfully implement new, critical requirements and programs.

PROGRAM SUGGESTION: GCMP should take all steps necessary to enhance staff capabilities and increase staffing levels to meet emerging demands. GCMP should consider the employment of an Assistant Administrator to carry out administrative functions such as grant application, change and reporting activities, some staff management and other general administrative tasks, should continue its plans to employ an Attorney, and, in the event of the passage of and need to implement the Seashore Reserve Plan, a biologist and enforcement personnel.

3. *Guam Coastal Management Program Changes*

During the evaluation period, there have been several new and critical coastal management efforts being implemented within Guam's nearshore waters. The implementation of the Guam Seashore Reserve Plan (pending), the marine preserve system (active), and the eco-permit (active) are three examples of this challenge. The pending Seashore Reserve Plan is previously discussed in Section A.1. While current maps identify the Marine Preserves and signage along roads and accessways identify entry and exit into a Preserve area, the management, monitoring and oversight of these access points have not yet been incorporated into the GCMP program mandate, due to a lack of legislative direction. Guam's new eco-permit system requires GCMP oversight and coordination of permit applicants and permittees. GCMP was commended in previous program evaluation documents for these new program efforts, which were developed

in-part with CZMA funds. However, to assure full protection and enforcement of these new programmatic mandates and responsibilities, GCMP should update its program document to reflect these legislative mandate and regulatory requirement changes. GCMP will need to work closely with NOAA/OCRM during FY 2008 and 2009 to both request approval for routine program changes, as well as initiate the process to amend the program document to reflect significant new program changes.

PROGRAM SUGGESTION: GCMP is encouraged to update the Guam Coastal Management Program document during FY 2008 and 2009, in order to incorporate the new responsibilities and regulatory mandates associated with implementation and oversight of Guam’s Marine Preserves, Eco-Permit system, and Seashore Reserve Plan once rules have been completed and implementation is pending. In doing this GCMP should work closely with OCRM’s Coastal Programs Division to develop an appropriate program change review process and realistic schedule as outlined within recently amended OCRM program review guidance documents.

B. Public Outreach and Education

ACCOMPLISHMENT: GCMP is to be commended for its award-winning, creative, and effective provision of public access to environmental information and educational services to Guam residents and visitors. NOAA recognizes that the successes and impact noted through the recent external evaluation of GCMP’s environmental education and outreach activities are an excellent example of how such efforts can raise public awareness on critical issues and change user behavior.

As a result of NOAA training on community outreach and social marketing in Hawaii, attended by GCMP personnel, GCMP has adopted a social marketing approach to its public education and outreach program. GCMP also contracted a study of Guam resident’s perceptions on environmental issues, which provided information to allow the GCMP to focus on the human dimension of natural resource management.

Kika Clearwater, the icon of Guam’s coral reefs, was adopted by the GCMP and is featured on all public outreach material as a unifying element. With the tagline of “Our Coasts, Our Future”, Kika Clearwater brings a message of the importance of natural resource management.



The 2007 Section 312 Evaluation Briefing Book produced by GCMP provides a description of significant activities during the review period (pages 14 – 16), as follows:

“The Island Pride Campaign

The Island Pride Campaign, steered by the Environmental Education Committee (EEC) and the Guam Visitor’s Bureau (GVB), is a series of events held throughout the year, promoting pride in Guam and its beautiful environment. Established in April 2004, each event is coupled with an environmental component and a fun component.

Man Land and Sea Newsletter

“Man, Land, and Sea” is a quarterly newsletter devoted to local environmental issues. Established over 17 years ago, “Man, Land, and Sea” has expanded its distribution from 2,000 to 25,000 to increase readership. Over 25,000 newsletters are printed quarterly as inserts in the Guam Pacific Daily News (PDN), one of the main sources of information for Guam’s residents. An additional 500 copies are provided for GCMP distribution at events or select locations. The PDN also provides a digital version of the newsletter, hosted on PDN’s Web site.

Coral Reef Protection Workshop for Recreational Users

This two-day workshop took place at Guam Hilton Resort and Spa over the course of two days. The aim of the workshop was to discuss impacts of recreation use on Guam’s reef, targeting the SCUBA diving, surfing, snorkeling, paddling, kite-boarding, and fishing communities, in addition to the lifeguards, marine law enforcement, business owners, and natural resource managers. It was intended to increase awareness and understanding of enjoying the natural resource while simultaneously protecting it.

Turtle Project

Because beaches of Guam are nesting sites for the green sea turtle and the hawksbill turtle, GCMP has partnered with Guam Environmental Education Partners, Inc (GEEPI), and UnderWater World to promote sea turtle conservation and environmental education. Similar to the “Turtles on Tour” in Tampa and the “Cows on Parade” in Chicago, GCMP is planning a turtle quest titled “Hidden Haggan.” Haggan is the Chamorro word for turtle. GCMP will launch the “Hidden Haggan” project in partnership with Guam Visitor’s Bureau and Under Water World in the summer months. The intent is to highlight the green sea turtle and conservation efforts. About 20 government and private corporations will sponsor a turtle, making them available for public display at a variety of locations. Each sponsor will be provided with an environmental message, which must be incorporated with the display. A contest feature of this project will require visitors and locals to visit the various turtle sites, complete a trivia question, and win a prize. One of the prizes is a child’s pass to Under Water World.

Eco-School Clubs

Building on Marine Mania, a local high school marine science club devoted to environmental conservation, GCMP sought to promote such clubs within the public school system. Two of Guam's middle schools, submitted their plans to foster environmental stewardship into their science clubs. GCMP staff teamed with the schools' club advisors to establish goals, guidelines, and strategies of the club. The Eco-school clubs focus on topics which include an introduction to coral reefs, causes and effects to the health of Guam's coral reef, ocean related careers and the establishment of a school garden."

C. Coastal Habitat

ACCOMPLISHMENT: GCMP and its partner agencies are commended for their cooperative work addressing coastal habitat management needs, particularly relating to coral reef conservation and upland watershed planning efforts through various program initiatives. These include leadership on the military build-up task force and pursuit of a mitigation policy for proposed military development efforts, leadership on the U.S. Coral Reef Task Force and serving as the focal point for Guam's contributions toward the Micronesia Challenge.

The coastal habitat issue that dominated the evaluation period relates to the environmental impacts associated with the impending military build-up proposed for Guam. The GCMP and other Guam Government agencies have good working relationships with the Department of Defense and Federal Resource management agencies. The 2007 Section 312 Evaluation Briefing Book produced by GCMP provides a thorough status overview on this issue area (pages 10 – 11) and notes:

"(In an effort to address emerging issues of military buildup)... through Executive Order 2006-10, the Governor created the Civilian/Military Task Force to develop an integrated comprehensive master plan that would accommodate the expansion of military personnel, operations, assets and missions and to maximize opportunities resulting from this expansion for the benefit of all the civilian and military community. With the anticipated military expansion and relocation of the Marines, the increase of 20,000 military personnel and their families will further stimulate economic activity..."

1. Military Build-up and Mitigation Planning

The proposed military build-up and expansion coming to Anderson Air Force Base and the Apra Harbor Naval Base over the next ten years represent the single largest military development project in U.S. military history. The U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) has been in regular communication with the Guam Government agencies, including GCMP, in respect to the

anticipated environmental impacts of the large-scale development efforts that are being proposed. However, at present Guam does not have a mitigation policy under law through which the DOD can be immediately engaged to discuss mitigation measures. In the absence of such a policy, the Guam Government has developed a Military Build-up Task Force, of which the environmental impacts sub-committee is led by the GCMP. During the latter end of the evaluation period, GCMP has entered into initial discussions with DOD regarding the question of mitigation measures to offset the environmental impacts of the large-scale development efforts proposed.

Guam currently lacks an enforceable mitigation policy which would define requirements for mitigation of impacts. A well defined mitigation policy and process would allow for the Federal agencies to both support appropriate mitigation practices and defer to Guam on defining mitigation requirements. In this sense, local policy will significantly help the Federal agencies in their review processes.

A strong local Guam Government approach to address this major issue is required. Such an approach should involve not only the passage (creation) of a legal policy on mitigation, but also focusing engagement of the Guam Government agencies through the continued role of GCMP as the environmental impacts sub-committee lead under the Guam Government Military Build-up Task Force. Such activities as the sub-committee chair should include the completion of an independent, environmental impact assessment of the proposed development by a qualified, neutral, external contractor. The findings of such an impact assessment should be communicated directly with the Task Force and Guam legislators in order to provide for a more informed discussion regarding the scope and parameters of an equitable and effective set of mitigation measures to be provided by DOD.

PROGRAM SUGGESTION: GCMP is encouraged to maintain its leadership position on assessing the potential environmental impacts and necessary mitigation measures of the proposed military build-up over the next evaluation period. This should include: an effort to develop and facilitate the passage of a mitigation policy through law as soon as possible; continued coordination and involvement with all relevant Federal partners regarding the management of the effects of the military expansion; and, enhanced communication with the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas on this issue. Opportunities to engage the military at an early stage in their planning efforts should be sought whenever possible.

2. *Coral Reef Task Force Activities*

The GCMP activities as a member of the U.S. Coral Reef Task Force (CRTF) are a significant accomplishment for Guam, the Pacific region and all U.S. island communities. During the review period, the GCMP Program Manager served as the Coral Reef Point-of-Contact on behalf

of Guam, as appointed by the Governor. This leadership role required significant time and energy commitments to be made by the Program Manager and GCMP staff, particularly relating to leadership and coordination of Guam coral reef management actions taken through U.S. CRTF support, as well as attendance and participation in senior-level local, national and international legislative and other decision making conferences, including congressional hearing testimony in Washington, D.C. In addition, the GCMP hosted several local workshops relating to coral reef conservation efforts in the Marianas. This included a conservation action planning workshop to address the marine resources of the Pit Bomb Holes Marine Preserve and a CRTF grants workshop which covered the grant programs of participating Federal agencies (such as Department of the Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and NOAA).

3. *The Micronesia Challenge*

In addition, during the review period, the Governor appointed the GCMP Program Manager to serve as the Guam Government Focal Point for the Micronesia Challenge. This position reflects the leadership role within the Guam Government on both terrestrial and marine conservation commitments being offered by Guam as contributions toward this regional initiative. In 2006, the Presidents of the Republic of Palau, the Federated States of Micronesia, and the Marshall Islands, as well as the Governors of Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, committed to protect at least 30 percent of near shore marine resources and 20 percent of terrestrial resources across Micronesia by 2020. The GCMP has led the effort to develop a Guam Government work plan to address the goals of the Challenge, led a delegation to a major planning meeting in Palau, and is assisting in the development of a NOAA-funded study to develop sustainable financing mechanisms for Guam's resource management programs.

D. Water Quality

There are two significant initiatives regarding water quality which the GCMP has mobilized to address: watershed planning and the issues surrounding the Northern aquifer.

1. *Watershed Planning*

ACCOMPLISHMENT: The GCMP is commended for its work during the review period to address watershed issues and for its emerging efforts in watershed planning.

Assisted by a consultant hired by NOAA Guam met the requirements of CZMA Section 6217 and its Coastal Non-point Control Program was approved just after the review period. The consultant assisted in revising and updating the document in preparation for submission to NOAA and EPA for approval, and further aided Guam in responding to NOAA and EPA conditions to approval.

The consultant also recommended revising Guam's watershed designations from the previous

scale that divided the island into 21 sub-watersheds using 14 digit HUC's (the unit used by Guam NRCS as a cataloging unit) to focus future watershed planning efforts on 9 watersheds. This change was adopted by Guam's multi-agency watershed workgroup. A watershed planning scope of work was also created as part of the updated CNPCP to serve as a template for the development of watershed plans for the island's 9 watersheds and includes a schedule for planning implementation. In addition, a day long workshop was held with Guam's non-point / watershed workgroup to present an overview of Federal non-point requirements, emphasizing the need and benefits of developing a true 5/15 year non-point plan. The workshop also provided a training module on the concept of comprehensive watershed management planning concept and presented the proposed watershed planning scope of work as well.

Recommendations from the consultant's work include:

1. Continued assistance in understanding and applying the most current requirements in Federal environmental programs – In remote island areas there seems to be a lack of knowledge of current Federal requirements and expectations – perhaps due to no direct, easy access to Federal partners. The need is not only in not having the most current information and hand, but advice and recommendations on the application of the requirements.
2. Communicating / providing the latest concepts, ideas and techniques in the environmental field to local island staff – The distant location of the islands results in less involvement and interaction with peer groups and mainland working committees which leads to a lack of working knowledge on the newest techniques and ideas for application in the field.
3. Local island staff mentoring in the following concepts:
 - a) Basic planning concepts
 - b) Watershed planning – including the formation of effective committees (technical advisory and watershed management) and decision making
 - c) Group facilitation
 - d) Environmental problem solving – developing goals, programs, objectives and actions
 - e) Developing and tracking implementation strategies and outcomes
 - f) Linking monitoring information to land use problems – determining relative contributions from land-based sources of pollution to water quality impairments

In order to meet the outstanding needs of Guam's environmental protection and natural resource agencies in adequately addressing land-based pollution threats and to reduce LBSP impacts on Guam's coral reef ecosystems, the Guam is preparing to use NOAA CZM grant funds to contract for a watershed management specialist to conduct a second set of watershed restoration workshops and trainings. These efforts are expected to encompass concepts such as watershed assessment, planning, restoration, and implementation of innovative methods for riverbank and shoreline protection. Participants will include senior managers, engineers, and technical staff from the Department of Public Works, key resource and regulatory staff from the Guam Environmental Protection Agency, the Department of Agriculture, and the Guam Coastal Management Program, and members of the Guam Contractors Association. The workshop will

provide essential training for and serve to better engage key stakeholders in local action strategy development and implementation.

2. *The Northern Aquifer*

ACCOMPLISHMENT: The GCMP is commended for its leadership in developing the Northern Guam Aquifer Working Group to address the land use issues of the area.

The 2007 Section 312 Evaluation Briefing Book produced by GCMP (page2), notes:

“The Northern Guam Aquifer Lens has been designated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency under Federal law, as Guam’s principal source aquifer. ... Central and northern Guam is where the majority of Guam’s population is situated, and where there are a multitude of land use activities existing and proposed within and around the Northern groundwater lens.”

Recent subdivision development in the area of the northern aquifer has, in some cases lacked adequate infrastructure leading to public health issues that have an impact to all of Guam. There are instances of properties that were subdivided and developed and not monitored for zoning and/or environmental violations. To address this GCMP took the leadership in developing a working group of the partnering agencies to deal with the problems in a comprehensive manner, focusing on development and other land use issues.

E. Coastal Hazards

The GCMP role in post disaster assessment has been pivotal to define areas of impact; however, hazards need to be assessed to define those areas threatened by hazards, and those areas that will be threatened by hazards. By way of example the 2007 Section 312 Evaluation Briefing Book produced by GCMP (pages 8 and 9) notes:

“Portions of shorelines on Guam have been affected by chronic coastal erosion. The most significant example of this is the shoreline of Talofof Bay. The Bay’s shoreline has retreated landward by more than 200 feet since 1998. About half of this erosion, primarily to the Talofof Bay Beach Park located in the southern western portion of the bay, has occurred in a few short years (2002-2004). It is suspected that a hastily erected and rock rip- rap type of wall constructed to protect the main road, Route 4, may have been a major factor in the erosion of the park and its shelters. The park itself started to erode after this wall was built.”

The issues associated with climate induced change such as storm frequency and intensity increase and sea level rise and what that means to coastal management are to be addressed in the CZMA Section 309 process. Based on its review of how coastal erosion issues were addressed

by the GCMP during the evaluation period, NOAA suggests that a stronger commitment to address coastal erosion issues at priority sites (such as Talofof Bay) be provided through GCMP leadership during the next evaluation period. A commitment from the Guam Government network agencies and the U.S Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) would need to be deliberately engaged around a specific priority project, and collectively commit to overseeing the project. Assuming that the project would require some construction effort, Guam Public Works would likely need to be effectively engaged along with the Corps. Because such an effort is beyond the current staff expertise of the GCMP team, a contractor would need to be hired on behalf of GCMP to oversee the completion of the coastal erosion mitigation effort.

PROGRAM SUGGESTION: GCMP is encouraged to continue to address coastal hazard issues through monitoring of the coastal area, education of government officials and the public on appropriate construction practices, the institution of shoreline setbacks, and appropriate zoning practices. More specifically GCMP is encouraged to move forward collaboratively with other Guam agencies and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to define Guam’s coastal erosion priorities, and initiate at least one project to provide a solution/remedy for one of these priority sites. Such efforts should be coordinated and be in concert with similar efforts of the Coastal Resource Management Office of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

F. Government Coordination and Decision Making

Geographic Information System Development and Use

ACCOMPLISHMENT: GCMP is commended for its support of development and use of GIS and the Bureau of Statistics is congratulated for development of one of the strongest GIS applications of technology in the Pacific.

The Bureau of Statistics & Plans Land Use Planning Program (LUPP) has the lead in the use, development and maintenance of the Government of Guam’s geographic information systems (GIS). Working with other agencies, LUPP has organized GIS user group meetings to expand understanding and use of GIS as a tool for decision making. Specific projects undertaken during the reporting period were detailed in the GCMP Briefing Book (pages 18 and 19). These include:

“Digital Zoning Map and Enhancements

This project developed an updated digital Zoning GIS layer/map. While the original

project was completed at the end of March 2006, some shortcomings about the datasets being converted to GIS products and databases emerged leading to the Digital Zoning Maps Enhancement project. The products, a GIS Land Tax and Land Use Application and a Building and House Number and land parcel attribute link, make the Land Use Zoning GIS layer a much more useful tool for government planning and operations. An example of use of the GIS application is the development of the gross value damages assessment for pre-disaster planning and post-disaster recovery and response.

Guam's Streets Update and Map Book

In coordination with the Department of Public Works Office of Highway Planning and with the 19 mayors and their staffs, Guam's streets were updated in January 2006. The use of these products will support public safety and emergency services providers, waste disposal, as well as the general public.

LIDAR (light imaging detection and ranging) Guam Survey

In coordination with Guam Homeland Security, LUPP assisted in obtaining Federal Funding to conduct a LIDAR (light imaging detection and ranging) Guam Survey. LIDAR data acquisition provides datasets that are a significant improvement from the current Digital Elevation Models, allowing for better flood plain, tsunami run up, flooding and drainage modeling.”

V. CONCLUSION

Based on OCRM's review of the federally approved Guam Coastal Management Program and the criteria at 15 CFR 928.5(a)(3), I find that Guam is adhering to its federally approved coastal management program. Further advances in coastal management implementation will occur as Guam addresses the necessary actions and program suggestions contained herein.

These evaluation findings contain five (5) recommendations which are program suggestions that Guam should address before the next regularly scheduled program evaluation, but which are not mandatory at this time. Program suggestions that OCRM must repeat in subsequent evaluations, however, may be elevated to necessary actions (which must be acted upon within specific time frames or financial assistance may be jeopardized).

This is a programmatic evaluation of the GCMP that may have implications regarding the Guam's financial assistance award(s). However, it does not make any judgments on, or replace any financial audit(s) related to, the allocability of any costs incurred.

11/7/07

Date

/s/ David Kennedy

David M. Kennedy, Director

VI. APPENDICES

APPENDIX A. Summary of Accomplishments and Recommendations

The evaluation team documented a number of CRMO accomplishments during the review period. These include:

Issue Area	Accomplishment
Operation and Management	The GCMP is recognized for its leadership in coastal management during the review period and the professional manner in which it has been operating. It is recognized by NOAA and Guam’s Coastal Management colleagues in the US Pacific that GCMP has set a regional standard for strong program leadership and quality performance.
Operation and Management	The GCMP is commended for its work during the review period to spearhead the development of the proposed Guam Seashore Reserve Plan and encourage its review by the Guam Legislature via the Guam Seashore Reserve Commission. GCMP should continue its work with the new Guam Seashore Protection Commission to encourage passage and implementation of the proposed Plan.
Public Outreach & Education	GCMP is to be commended for its award-winning, creative, and effective provision of public access to environmental information and educational services to Guam residents and visitors. NOAA recognizes that the successes and impact noted through the recent external evaluation of GCMP’s environmental education and outreach activities are an excellent example of how such efforts can raise public awareness on critical issues and change user behavior.
Coastal Habitat	GCMP and its partner agencies are commended for their cooperative work addressing coastal habitat management needs, particularly relating to coral reef conservation and upland watershed planning efforts through various program initiatives. These include leadership on the military build-up task force and pursuit of a mitigation policy for proposed military development efforts, leadership on the U.S. Coral Reef Task Force and serving as the focal point for Guam’s contributions toward the Micronesia Challenge.
Water Quality	The GCMP is commended for its work during the review period to address watershed issues and for its emerging efforts in watershed planning.
Water Quality	The GCMP is commended for its leadership in developing the

	Northern Guam Aquifer Working Group to address the land use issues of the area.
Government Coordination and Decision-making	GCMP is commended for its support of development and use of GIS and the Bureau of Statistics is congratulated for development of one of the strongest GIS applications of technology in the Pacific.

In addition to the accomplishments listed above, the evaluation team identified several areas where the program could be strengthened. Recommendations are in the forms of Program Suggestions (PS) and Necessary Actions (NA). All five recommendations listed below are in the form of Program Suggestions:

Issue Area	Recommendation
Operation and Management	GCMP should continue working with the new Guam Seashore Protection Commission to encourage immediate passage and implementation of the proposed Seashore Reserve Plan into law. This implementation would be followed by the provision of new regulatory language directing the GCMP to oversee the Plan's implementation and enforcement, as part of an amended GCMP mandate.
Operation and Management	GCMP should take all steps necessary to enhance staff capabilities and increase staffing levels to meet emerging demands. GCMP should consider the employment of an Assistant Administrator to carry out administrative functions such as grant application, change and reporting activities, some staff management and other general administrative tasks, should continue its plans to employ an Attorney, and, in the event of the passage of and need to implement the Seashore Reserve Plan, a biologist and enforcement personnel.
Operation and Management	GCMP is encouraged to update the Guam Coastal Management Program document during FY 2008 and 2009, in order to incorporate the new responsibilities and regulatory mandates associated with implementation and oversight of Guam's Marine Preserves, Eco-Permit system, and Seashore Reserve Plan once rules have been completed and implementation is pending. In doing this GCMP should work closely with OCRM's Coastal Programs Division to develop an appropriate program change review process and realistic schedule as outlined within recently amended OCRM program review guidance documents.
Coastal Habitat	GCMP is encouraged to maintain its leadership position on assessing the potential environmental impacts and necessary mitigation measures of the proposed military build-up over the next evaluation period. This should include: an effort to develop

	<p>and facilitate the passage of a mitigation policy through law as soon as possible; continued coordination and involvement with all relevant Federal partners regarding the management of the effects of the military expansion; and, enhanced communication with the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas on this issue.</p> <p>Opportunities to engage the military at an early stage in their planning efforts should be sought whenever possible.</p>
<p>Coastal Hazards</p>	<p>GCMP is encouraged to continue to address coastal hazard issues through monitoring of the coastal area, education of government officials and the public on appropriate construction practices, the institution of shoreline setbacks, and appropriate zoning practices. More specifically GCMP is encouraged to move forward collaboratively with other Guam agencies and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to define Guam’s coastal erosion priorities, and initiate at least one project to provide a solution/remedy for one of these priority sites. Such efforts should be coordinated and be in concert with similar efforts of the Coastal Resource Management Office of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.</p>

APPENDIX B. Response to Previous 2003 Evaluation Findings

The Final Evaluation Findings 2004 report identified 5 necessary actions and 4 program suggestions. The evaluation was for a period from March 1999- April 2003.

Although the Final Evaluation Findings for the Guam Coastal Management Program (February 1999 to April 2003) was received in February 2004, steps have been taken to address all the necessary actions. Responses to the necessary actions were submitted prior to the final report.

In April 2004, a new Administrator was hired. The recommendations from the 312 evaluation have been incorporated in the day to day activities of the GCMP.

Necessary Action (1):

The GCMP must develop and submit the following to OCRM for review no later than one month after the receipt of final evaluation findings:

1. An office communications plan outline: a) a process and timetable for setting short term work schedules and goals and b) mechanisms and schedules for updating/reporting on accomplishments and challenges.
2. Staff work plans for each GCMP staff person outline task and timetables.

GCMP must immediately begin to implement the above plans. Implementation and progress must be documented in future performance reports, beginning with the first report after receipt of these final findings.

GCMP Response:

The GCMP has made significant progress in addressing the necessary action including meeting the deadlines required by OCRM.

- 1) A letter sent to Mr. John McLeod addressed issues related to GCMP Office Management, Communication and Support – July 31, 2003.
- 2) Staff work plans are developed at the beginning of each grant period. Updates are made periodically as needed. Staff assignments are determined during regular staff meetings.
- 3) Progress report on staff work completed during grant performance reports.
- 4) During this grant period, the GCMP will be contracting with a private organization; a strategic planning and staff team building workshops. The proposed timeframe will be May 2007.

- 5) The Bureau of Statistics and Plans has a new Director. Strategic Planning for the Bureau will be conducted this month. January 2007.

Necessary Action (2):

No later than one month after the receipt of the final evaluation findings, the GCMP will submit to OCRM for review, plans which describe the process for coordination and priority setting at the three levels describe above: 1) among GCMP staff, 2) between GCMP and other sections, and 3) among Guam's network of coastal management agencies and organizations, including its Federal partners.

GCMP Response:

The GCMP submitted Coordination of Program Priorities to OCRM, July 2003. The GCMP continues to develop coordinated efforts through periodic staff meeting and various meetings with the networking agencies. Using the required 309 updated evaluation provided the GCMP an opportunity to re-evaluate its program priorities – September 2006. Meetings with networking agencies are held periodically regarding project updates, yearly grant proposals, mitigation, coral reef issues, and other coastal issues. The GCMP has taken a lead role in several planning activities such as the Strategic Land Use Planning for Guam – September 2005. The GCMP is the lead agencies in the Northern Aquifer Working group- 2006.

Necessary Action (3):

As this Plan is an integral, critical component of Guam's coastal management framework, GCMP, must take an appropriate leadership role with its network agency partners to ensure proper development and implementation of the Guam Seashore Reserve Plan. A final process and timetable for the development of the Seashore protection Plan must be provided to OCRM within one month of the receipt of these final findings for approval to assure the intent of this recommendation is being carried out. The process must describe how the Federal funding allocated for Seashore Plan approval under the FY 2003 grant is proposed to be spent.

GCMP Response:

Progress for development of the Seashore Reserve Plan was submitted to OCRM on October 2003. The GCMP has taken the lead role moving the Seashore Reserve Plan forward. The GCMP produced public outreach material to educate the public on the new seashore reserve plan. The GCMP took the lead role in conducting stakeholder meeting and meetings with the Seashore Reserve Commission. GCMP and the task force are waiting for the final meeting with the Commission to approve the Plan. RFP and scope of work were submitted during grant progress report on the funding in FY 2003. Funds were used to develop a workshop for the commission members, printing of the seashore reserve plan and public outreach materials including radio and television advertisements for the new Seashore Reserve Plan (November

2005- 2006). Stake holder meetings were held in March 2006. Meetings with the Commission occurred in September 2006. A final meeting with Commission will be scheduled when the new chairman is appointed.

Necessary Action (4):

GCMP and Guam EPA must commit the necessary staff effort to complete and submit its non-point plan for approval within six months of the receipt of these final finds. Absent this action, funds will be withheld in the appropriate amount that would be channeled toward implementation, until such time as an approvable plan has been submitted.

GCMP Response:

The Final Plan was submitted to USEPA and NOAA in October 2006. Final response to minor questions in the Plan was submitted to US EPA and NOAA in December 2006.

Necessary Action (5):

In order to ensure adequate oversight of present and future Federal funds spent on contractual services, all such expenditure subsequent to receipt of these final findings must be reviewed and must receive prior approval from OCRM. Within one month from the receipt of the final evaluation findings document, GCMP will develop and submit to OCRM an agreed upon process to ensure the review and proper expenditure and ongoing management of contractual funds.

GCMP Response:

A letter dated July 2003, regarding this action was submitted to OCRM. MOU, RFPs and Scopes of Work have been submitted to OCRM for review and approval. MOUs, RFPs and Scopes of Work are submitted to OCRM during the development of the project and during the periodic progress report. There has been stricter oversight concerning the use of federal funds for contractual services through increase discussion with the Bureau of Budget and Management Research and the Department of Administration. Contractors, both private and public, are required to submit detailed financial reports and copies of invoices for all expenditures.

Program Suggestion (1):

As a major element of maintaining, rebuilding and strengthening the GCMP network, the GCMP, the Department of Land Management, and other ARC member agencies should immediately assess the methodologies and processes of the ARC and revise and/or develop new mechanisms to enhance the effectiveness of the Committee's operation.

GCMP Response:

GCMP Management Involvement in Bettering Application Review Committee (ARC) Processes:

- During the past two years, ARC has been very supportive of each other. One avenue was by voicing our opinions and concerns at the ARC meetings. During the meetings, each agency or department representative would provide input to the applicants or their representative as to what should be considered or improved in the proposal prior to being entertained by the Guam Land Use Commission (GLUC). Listening to the other department/agencies' concerns and input in that forum allows us to consider other aspects of the application that may not have been originally considered or to be more sensitive of other issues that we may have mandates to protect or conserve.
- Another avenue that we as ARC members use is our position statements. Not only do we provide GLUC with our written position statements to the various applications, but we also afford our fellow ARC members a copy of our concerns for their information and consideration as part of their comments on their respective positions statements, and they likewise provide us with their position statements.
- Since GCMP is not an enforcement agency, if there is any illegal activity reported by the general public to our office or observed by our office, we would contact the appropriate agency or department to ensure the appropriate enforcement measures are taken to address those concerns. The GCMP would also air our concerns or echo the public's concerns at the ARC meetings. We found this method to be quite effective in bringing awareness and sparking concerns to activities existing out there.
- During the past year, GCMP has been active in coordinating with the ARC member agencies and departments to address the issues surrounding the flaws in the existing Zoning Law and Subdivision Law. This effort was as a result of the subdivisions located within the Northern Aquifer that are lacking infrastructure and are posing environmental and health hazards to the surrounding area.

Program Suggestion (2):

As the Government of Guam considers reorganization, it is essential that the administration of the GCMP be at a sufficiently high level to assure that the coordinating functions of the office continue and are reinforced both within the Government of Guam, as well as outside the Government as it deals with the Federal partners in resources management and protection. Likewise, the management of the Seashore Reserve should be closely linked with the GCMP.

GCMP Response:

Although there was initial enthusiasm for reorganization of Government of Guam agencies, it has not been a priority during the previous years of the administration. The GCMP has been able to partner with critical networking agencies and federal agencies in dealing with critical issues such as the military build up, coral reef management and monitoring, mitigation efforts and land use planning. Presently the Bureau of Statistics and Plans will remain as staff to the Governor.

The GCMP will not be moved from this organization. The new proposed Seashore Reserve Plan changes the administration of the Guam Seashore Protection Commission from the Department of Land Management to the GCMP. This change is supported by the seashore reserve task force member agencies and members of the Seashore Commission.

Program Suggestion (3):

The GCMP is encouraged to work with OCRM and move quickly toward updating the Program, to include relevant changes to Guam statues and regulations.

GCMP Response:

This year, the GCMP has hired new staff address this issue to incorporate changes into the Program. With the assistance of the new Attorney General, routine program changes will be submitted to the NOAA during this next grant period.

Program Suggestion (4):

The GCMP is encouraged to re-examine its current education and outreach program in order to develop a strategic vision of what should be done to expand the basic message of coastal resource management and protection to the people of Guam.

GCMP Response:

Among the many changes of the GCMP, the public outreach activities have increased. The GCMP is very proud of the progress made under this program suggestion. These accomplishments are viewed as an accomplishment of the program during the review period.

APPENDIX C. Persons and Institutions Contacted

Michael W. Cruz, M.D. Senator James Espaldon, Sam Mabini Souza	Lt. Governor Guam Legislature, Natural Resources Committee Senator Espaldon's Office
Bureau of Statistics and Plans	
Tony Lamorena Vangie Lujan Amelia DeLeon Tom Quinata Timothy Semuda Ray Caseres Terry Perez Esther Gumataotao Romina King Victor Torres David Burdick	Director, Guam Bureau of Statistics and Plans Program Manager, Guam Coastal Management Program (GCMP) Federal Consistency, GCMP GCMP GIS Specialist, GCMP GCMP GCMP GCMP NOAA Coral Reef Program Fellow, GCMP Planner, GIS Specialist, GCMP Biologist/Coastal GIS Specialist, GCMP
Department of Land Management	
Marvin Aguilar	Planner
Department of Public Works	
Isidro Duarosan Jari C. Calao	Federal Highway Officer Highway Officer
Guam Environmental Planning Agency	
Mike Gawel Peggy Denney	Chief Planner
Department of Agriculture	
Paul Bassier Jay Guitierrez	Director Chief, Fisheries Division
Guam Visitor's Bureau	
Margaret Imaizumi Nadine Leon Guerrero	
Guam Waterworks Authority	
Joseph B. Garrido	
Federal Agencies	
Gerry Davis	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), Pacific Islands

Valarie Brown	Regional Office (PIRO)
Chris Yates	NMFS, PIRO
Arlene Pangelinan	NMFS, PIRO
Alan Everson	NMFS, PIRO
Bill Thomas	NOAA National Ocean Service (NOS), Director Pacific Services Center (PSC)
Jean Tanimoto	NOS, PSC
John Marra	NOAA Integrated Data and Environmental Applications Center
Michael Wolfram	Guam Program Manager, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Frank Dayton	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Michael Molina	Field Supervisor, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)
Chris Swenson	Coastal Program Manager, USFWS

Non-Governmental Organizations

Mike Hamnet	Pacific Basin Development Commission
Manny Duenas	Guam Fisherman's Co-Op
John Calvo	Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management Council
Trina Leberer	The Nature Conservancy, Micronesia Program
Bill Raynor	The Nature Conservancy, Micronesia Program

APPENDIX D. Persons Attending the Public Meeting

The Public Meeting was held on February 1 from 5 to 8 pm in the Guam Environmental Protection Agency Conference Room in Tiyan.

Attendees:

Jessica Camacho **	Anderson Air Force Base
Terry M. Perez	GCMP
Romina King	GCMP
Esther Gumataotao	GCMP
Amelia F. DeLeon	GCMP
Tom Quinata	GCMP
Kathy Yuknavage	Evaluation Team Member
Ray V.C. Caseres	GCMP
John B. Joyner	Evaluation Team Member
Evangeline Lujan	GCMP
John Parks	Evaluation Team Member
Tony Lamorena	Bureau of Statistics and Plans (BSP)
Dave Burdick	GCMP
Timothy Semuda	BSP
Victor Torres	BSP
John McLeod	Evaluation Team

The meeting was called to order at 5:00 pm. It was noted that the Public Meeting was duly advertised and introductions were made. The purpose of the public meeting was explained. An informal discussion was held with the attendees related to issues affecting the Pacific islands coastal environment and its uses. The meeting was concluded at 5:30 p.m.

** Had comments.

APPENDIX E. NOAA's Response to Written Comments

No written comments were received during the conduct of this review.