

use of the maneuver area at NMS would also require construction of an access road, for which two reasonable alternatives have been identified.

The purpose of the proposed access road is to allow military re-supply and transport vehicles to access the southern portion of NMS where proposed large-scale maneuvers would occur. The access road would allow HMMWVs and 7-ton trucks to bring supplies and Marines to the NMS.

The road would begin at Route 2 and end at the top of the ridgeline just inside the NMS boundary. There would be a turn around and drop off area at that point, but it would not connect into any existing roads. This is the approximate location where a bivouac area (i.e., encampment) would be established in support of large-scale maneuvers. The road would be 0.4 mi (0.6 km) long, 16 ft (5 m) wide; construction disturbance width, including vegetation clearing, is assumed to be up to 50 ft (15 m). The proposed access road is on non-DoD land, so a 60-ft (10-m) wide right-of-way would be acquired to grant control of the road to DoD. Locked, unmanned gates would be placed at the beginning of the access road and at the entrance to the NMS. Also, lockable vehicle barriers would be established at the top and bottom of the proposed access road. The road would be used on average one week per month, up to 10 vehicles per day (HMMWVs and 7-ton trucks).

The DoD would control use of the access road. Public access would be allowed when the military is not conducting training. This access would be limited to foot traffic to access public hiking trails and sites. Vehicle traffic would not be allowed due to concerns over encroachment in the NMS by hunters/poachers. The road would be controlled by DoD; use of the road by the general public would need to be coordinated with DoD.

There are two action alternatives for the proposed NMS access road (see Figure 2.3-4 in Section 2.3.1.3):

1. NMS Access Road Alternative A: Roadway improvements would occur along an existing hiking trail 0.4 mi (0.6 km) in length, covering approximately 0.8 ac (0.3 ha) at a 16-ft (5-m) width, and includes no stream crossings.
2. NMS Access Road Alternative B: Under this alternative, the road would be the same length but would not be improved. It would be used by foot traffic and by 4-wheeled all-terrain vehicles (ATVs).

2.3.2.5 Firing General Military Skills Training Alternatives

Live-Fire Training Range Complex

Depending on the configuration and siting, the total area required for the range complex could be as large as 1,680 ac (680 ha).

These target firing ranges would use live-fire munitions and would generate fan-shaped SDZs that extend well beyond, above, and to the side of the targets. Access to the SDZ is restricted. No development can be within the SDZs and none is proposed, except for perimeter security fencing, but the area may be amenable to adaptive management strategies that improve the environment. The number of firing points and the assignment of multiple types of training to a specific range would impact the size of the SDZ. If extending over water, these areas would be set aside through announcements in the Federal Register by the Corps of Engineers. The SDZs can overlap to minimize the amount of land or water encumbered. The alternatives analysis considered the feasibility and suitability of various land areas for one or more of the ranges. The Step 2 site selection candidates for live-fire training ranges were initially limited to DoD lands and included NCTS Finegayan, expansion of Andersen AFB Tarague Beach Rifle Range to the west, Andersen South, NWF (Andersen AFB), Air Force Barrigada, Orote Peninsula, and NMS. All of

these individual DoD candidate sites were dismissed due to not meeting feasibility criteria for compatibility with future missions. After the initial review of individual DoD parcels' capability for meeting firing range requirements, the analysis was expanded to include non-DoD lands on the west coast, east coast and a combination of east and west coasts.

The East-West and the west coast alternatives described in Table 2.3-7 were eliminated following advice of the office of the Governor. The amount of submerged land that would be encumbered by the SDZs generated by the ranges on the west coast would have an unacceptable impact on recreational activities and traditional fishing areas, which are prevalent on the west coast. Step 2 site selection therefore identified only one feasible site for the live-fire Training Range Complex.

Table 2.3-7. Considered and Dismissed Live-Fire Range Complex Alternatives

<i>Candidate Sites</i>	<i>Carried Forward for Analysis</i>	<i>Compatibility with Major Criteria</i>
West Coast: Some or all of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NCTS Finegayan • South Finegayan • GLUP 77 • Former FAA • Harmon Properties 	No	Feasibility <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anticipated public concerns
East Coast: Lands east of Andersen South and Route 15	Yes	Feasibility <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meets all criteria Suitability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meets most criteria
East-west combination. Former FAA only	No	Feasibility <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anticipated public concerns

Legend: ✓ = Site retained as a reasonable alternative for analysis.

Source: NAVFAC Pacific 2007.

Step 3 of the alternatives analysis (site-specific planning) was then applied to identify reasonable alternatives at the east coast site. The Step 3 analysis identified two alternatives to accommodate all live-fire ranges on non-DoD lands on the east coast of Guam. Alternatives A and B are shown in Figure 2.3-14. Both alternatives would require land acquisition or long term leasing, but less land would be required with Alternative A (921 ac [373 ha]) than with Alternative B (1,129 ac [456 ha]). Under Alternative A, there would be more land area in the SDZ as compared to Alternative B; however, the full extent of the SDZ would be primarily located over water under both options. Additionally, Alternative A provides more land area in close proximity to the target, where a majority of the used ammunition collects. All SDZs over water would be established through a Federal Register announcement by the USACE.

Both alternatives are carried forward in this EIS/OEIS impact analyses.

Hand Grenade, Demolition, and Pistol Firing Ranges

Live-fire training ranges include hand grenade, demolition, and pistol ranges. All hand grenade and pistol firing ranges are considered part of the training range and would be co-located there. The Demolition training would occur at an existing range on NWF.