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Clerk
District Court
for the Northern Mariana Islands

9 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

10 FOR THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

11 TINIAN WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION;
12 GUARDIANS OF GANI; PAGANWATCH
13 and CENTER FOR BIOLOGICAL
14 DIVERSITY,

15 Plaintiffs,

16 vs.

17 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE
18 NAVY; RAY MABUS, Secretary of the
19 Navy; UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT
20 OF DEFENSE; and ASHTON CARTER,
21 Secretary of Defense,

22 Defendants.

CIVIL NO. **CV** 16-00022

COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY
AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

23 Plaintiffs Tinian Women's Association, Guardians of Gani, PaganWatch and the Center for
24 Biological Diversity (collectively, "Plaintiffs") complain of defendants United States Department of the
25 Navy, Ray Mabus, in his official capacity as Secretary of the Navy, United States Department of
Defense, and Ashton Carter, in his official capacity as Secretary of the Department of Defense
(collectively, "Defendants") as follows:

1 (actions arising under the laws of the United States); 28 U.S.C. § 1361 (actions to compel an officer of
2 the United States to perform his duty); and 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201-2202 (power to issue declaratory
3 judgments in cases of actual controversy).

4 6. Venue lies properly in this judicial district by virtue of 28 U.S.C. § 1391(e) because this
5 is a civil action in which officers or employees of the United States or an agency thereof are acting in
6 their official capacity or under color of legal authority, a substantial part of the events or omissions
7 giving rise to the claims occurred in this judicial district, and plaintiffs Tinian Women's Association,
8 Guardians of Gani and PaganWatch reside here.

9
10 **PARTIES**

11 Plaintiffs

12 7. Plaintiff Tinian Women's Association ("the Association") is a non-profit organization
13 based on Tinian and chartered in 1991 that is dedicated to addressing issues affecting Tinian's women
14 and children, including, but not limited to, the preservation of Chamorro culture, language, and ancestral
15 sites, as well as protection of Tinian's environment. The Association's members include women, men
16 and children who live on Tinian and care deeply about these issues.

17 8. The Association identifies itself as "the voices that care," and actively participates in
18 social, economic, and other development on Tinian. In furtherance of its mission, the Association drafts
19 laws, lobbies the Northern Marianas Commonwealth Legislature, holds conferences and forums on
20 topics of concern to Tinian residents, has initiated a study on the Chamorro language, advocates for
21 environmental protection, works to clean up and protect ancestral grounds, and promotes women's
22 rights and youth development.

23 9. The military training the Navy now claims Guam-based Marines would need to conduct
24 on Tinian is antithetical to the Association's environmental, cultural, health, and economic interests,
25 would undo many of the accomplishments the Association has already achieved, and would severely

1 compromise the Association's ability to protect its interests in the future. Accordingly, the Association
2 and its members have worked actively to oppose the proposed training on Tinian associated with the
3 Guam and CNMI Military Relocation project. The Association has distributed flyers to educate its
4 members and the public at large regarding the anticipated impacts on Tinian of the proposed training and
5 provided assistance to Tinian residents who wished to submit comments during both scoping for the EIS
6 for CNMI Joint Military Training ("CJMT") – where the Navy first publicly identified the scope of the
7 training it now proposes to conduct on Tinian and Pagan as part of the Guam and CNMI Military
8 Relocation project – and the public comment period on the CJMT draft EIS. The Association and its
9 members submitted comments both during the CJMT scoping process and on the CJMT draft EIS.

10 10. The Association and its members are concerned that the proposed training on Tinian
11 would cause overwhelming damage that would effectively drive residents, including the Association's
12 members, out of Tinian. More specifically, the Association and its members are concerned that the
13 proposed training would cause devastating noise, pollution and health risks, loss of native species, loss
14 of agricultural land, damage to the coral reef and other marine resources, loss of access to traditional
15 fishing areas and lost productivity of traditional fisheries, damage to and loss of access to cultural and
16 historical resources, harm to the tourism industry that is vital to the local economy and well-being of
17 Tinian residents, and restrictions on travel between Tinian and Saipan, Rota, and other CNMI islands, as
18 well as travel to Guam and the Philippines.

19 11. Because Tinian has a medical clinic but no hospital, the Association and its members are
20 concerned that travel restrictions associated with the proposed training would interfere with ability of
21 Tinian residents - including, but not limited to, the Association's members - to get advanced healthcare
22 on Saipan, on Guam or in the Philippines in a timely manner. Travel restrictions associated with the
23 proposed training would also isolate families from each other and inhibit the practice of family
24 gatherings for important occasions such as weddings or christenings, as many families are dispersed
25

1 over several islands and travel frequently between islands to visit each other and perpetuate their culture
2 and language.

3 12. As residents of Tinian, the Association's members regularly use and plan to continue to
4 use the land, waters, infrastructure and economy on Tinian to live, and to educate their children about
5 their culture and ensure its continued existence. The Association and its members are concerned that, if
6 the proposed military training on Tinian were to occur, the Association's members would no longer be
7 able to live productive or healthy lives there, and will also lose important elements of their culture. To
8 protect its organizational interests and the interests of its members in improving the lives of Tinian
9 women and children through, among other things, protecting the environment and embracing their
10 culture, the Association brings this action on behalf of itself and its adversely affected members.

11 13. Plaintiff Guardians of Gani ("the Guardians") is a non-profit grassroots organization
12 based on Saipan and founded in 2013 that is dedicated to protecting "Gani," which refers to the Mariana
13 Islands to the north of Saipan, including Pagan, and the heritage of the indigenous people of Gani,
14 including, but not limited to, safeguarding and reclaiming the birthright of indigenous people to access
15 and to resettle Gani. The Guardians' membership consists of residents of the Northern Mariana Islands,
16 including, but not limited to, members who are of Chamorro and Carolinian heritage.

17 14. Recognizing that the environmental health of their islands, the health of their people, and
18 the survival of their culture are inextricably linked, the Guardians and its members work to promote
19 stewardship, conservation, and preservation efforts for Gani. The Guardians advance their mission by
20 discussing relevant issues, especially the U.S. military's activities in the CNMI, on a local radio show.
21 Additionally, the Guardians and its members attend public meetings to contribute their perspectives on
22 relevant issues, lobby for their interests at the Northern Marianas Commonwealth Legislature, author
23 articles for the local newspaper, and make presentations at local schools. The Guardians and its
24 members also work with the local government to reestablish the homestead program, which would
25 further efforts to promote resettlement of Gani by providing housing and infrastructure there.

1 15. For years, the Guardians and its members have advocated for the preservation and
2 resettlement of Gani and have worked towards a future in Gani that allows a return to a more traditional,
3 productive, and fulfilling lifestyle. The proposed training of Guam-based Marines on Pagan poses an
4 existential threat to the survival of the environment and culture on Pagan and plans to settle there.
5 Accordingly, the Guardians and its members have focused their efforts on opposing any such military
6 activities.

7 16. The Guardians and its members are concerned that training on Pagan associated with the
8 Guam and CNMI Relocation would effectively eliminate opportunities to resettle Pagan and would
9 severely restrict travel to Pagan, preventing the indigenous peoples of Pagan from exercising their
10 birthright to access their home island. The proposed training on Pagan would turn the island into a war
11 zone, with surface danger zones established for live-fire training blanketing nearly the entire island and
12 cutting off access by sea or air for much of the year. Even if resettlement were permitted in the small
13 area in the south of Pagan outside the surface danger zone, life there would be intolerable, with
14 deafening noise from live-fire training, insufficient arable land and restricted access to fisheries whose
15 resources would be depleted by the proposed training.

16 17. The Guardians and their members are further concerned that the proposed war games on
17 Pagan would preclude the establishment of a robust ecotourism industry, which is central to the
18 Guardians' plans to provide a stable economic base for resettlement. In addition to preventing tourists
19 from accessing Pagan, the proposed training would result in destruction of the historical, cultural and
20 natural resources, both terrestrial and marine, that are necessary to draw tourists to Pagan.

21 18. The Guardians and its members are deeply concerned about the health impacts of the
22 proposed training on Pagan. The people of the CNMI already experience high cancer rates, which the
23 Guardians attribute to leached chemicals and other contamination associated with U.S. military activities
24 during World War II. The Guardians and its members believe these health impacts would be worsened
25 by the proposed military training on Pagan.

1 19. The Guardians and its members are further concerned that existing historical and cultural
2 sites on Pagan, as well as those historical artifacts and cultural information that have yet to be
3 discovered and researched, would be destroyed and lost forever if the proposed training on Pagan were
4 to proceed.

5 20. The Guardians' members travel to Pagan regularly, with the next trip to Pagan planned
6 for August 2016, and intend to continue to do so. Members of the Guardians also have plans to resettle
7 Pagan.

8 21. The Guardians and their members view Gani as the last frontier to revive their traditions
9 and culture. The proposed training associated with the Guam and CNMI Military Relocation would
10 render Pagan unlivable and inaccessible, adversely affecting the interests of the Guardians and its
11 members. The Guardians bring this action on behalf of itself and its adversely affected members.

12 22. Plaintiff PaganWatch is an unincorporated association based on Saipan and founded in
13 2004 that is dedicated to advocating for the rights of residents of Gani, including Pagan. PaganWatch's
14 membership includes, but is not limited to, individuals of Chamorro and Carolinian descent who are
15 current or past residents of Pagan. Some PaganWatch members currently live on Pagan, while others
16 want to return to live as their ancestors did: to farm, fish, work, engage in cultural practices, and pass on
17 such traditions and way of life to their children to preserve their culture and heritage.

18 23. PaganWatch's mission is to protect Gani and its people by advocating for the rights of the
19 current and former residents of those islands, especially their right to resettle there, and to protect the
20 rights and interests of the people of Northern Marianas descent in the CNMI's public land, including
21 Pagan. Initially, PaganWatch was created to oppose the pozzolan mining that was proposed for Pagan,
22 which would have eliminated the current and former residents' access to and ability to resettle on Pagan.
23 PaganWatch's opposition and advocacy work resulted in the restructuring of public land management in
24 the CNMI and has helped to foster a settlement plan and development plan for the residents of Gani.

25

1 24. In response to the proposed military training on Pagan associated with the Guam and
2 CNMI Military Relocation project, PaganWatch has continued to advocate for residents' right of access
3 to public land, and to work to reestablish their right to resettle on the islands of Gani, including Pagan.
4 PaganWatch has promoted those rights and interests through outreach in local media, by authoring
5 articles, posting online updates about military activities and plans in the CNMI, hosting meetings for
6 PaganWatch's members, and lobbying and working with local government.

7 25. In 2015, PaganWatch submitted comments on the CJMT draft EIS. Among other things,
8 PaganWatch pointed out the Navy's failure to comply with NEPA's mandate to consider in a single EIS
9 the environmental impacts of both the training proposed for Pagan and the relocation of Marines to
10 Guam that the Navy claims necessitates this training.

11 26. PaganWatch members have cultural, social, economic, health and aesthetic interests in
12 the preservation of Pagan, and in settling there. They are concerned that the military training the Navy
13 now claims Guam-based Marines would need to conduct on Pagan will prevent the resettlement of
14 Pagan, restrict access to fishing areas and travel, destroy cultural resources, exacerbate existing health
15 issues caused by previous military activity in the area, destroy the economy by eliminating natural,
16 cultural and historical resources that sustain the tourism industry, and severely damage the environment.

17 27. The training on Pagan associated with the Guam and CNMI Military Relocation project
18 would adversely affect PaganWatch's and its members' interests by destroying Pagan's natural,
19 historical and cultural resources, cutting off access to the island and effectively preventing resettlement.
20 The proposed training would adversely affect PaganWatch's members' ability to maintain their own
21 health, economic, and cultural wellbeing and would impede their ability to provide a better life for future
22 generations. PaganWatch brings this action on behalf of itself and its adversely affected members.

23 28. Plaintiff Center for Biological Diversity ("the Center") is a nonprofit conservation
24 organization with more than 45,000 members, including members who reside in the Mariana Islands,
25 dedicated to the preservation, protection, and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems throughout the

1 world. The Center works to insure the long-term health and viability of animal and plant species, and to
2 protect the habitat these species need to survive and recover. The Center is actively involved in species
3 and habitat protection issues throughout the United States and the world, including working to protect
4 plant and animal species from habitat destruction and harmful activities.

5 29. The Center has worked to protect the wildlife of Guam and the CNMI since at least 2000,
6 including through the filing of petitions to the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (“the Service”) to
7 designate species as threatened or endangered, and to designate critical habitat for listed species,
8 pursuant to the Endangered Species Act. These petitions include the Center’s December 2013 petition
9 to list the Tinian monarch as a threatened or endangered species, which is currently pending before the
10 Service.

11 30. In April 2000, the Center filed suit against the Service, challenging its failure to designate
12 critical habitat for several endangered species from Guam and the CNMI, including species that would
13 be harmed by the Guam and CNMI Military Relocation proposal. In April 2002, the court entered a
14 settlement agreement requiring the Service to finalize new rules regarding critical habitat for these
15 species, which were published in the Federal Register in October 2004.

16 31. In December 2000, the Center filed suit against the Navy to halt the killing of migratory
17 birds as result of live-fire training exercises on Farallon de Medinilla in the CNMI. In March 2002, the
18 court held that the Navy violated the Migratory Bird Treaty Act by killing birds without a permit
19 through its live-fire training exercises.

20 32. In February and August of 2010, the Center submitted comments on the EIS the Navy
21 prepared for its Guam and CNMI Military Relocation proposal. In December 2013, the Center
22 submitted comments on the draft EIS for proposed Mariana Islands Training and Testing Activities. In
23 July 2015, the Center submitted comments on the draft CJMT EIS.

24 33. The Center brings this action on its own behalf and on behalf of its members, including
25 members who use and enjoy specific areas and public lands on the islands of Guam, Tinian and Pagan

1 for a number of activities including, but not limited to, hiking, biking, bird watching and photographing
2 scenery and wildlife. The Center and its members derive recreational, spiritual, scientific, educational,
3 and aesthetic benefits from their use and enjoyment of these activities on Guam, Tinian and Pagan. The
4 Center and its members intend to continue to use and enjoy specific areas and public lands on Guam,
5 Tinian and Pagan in the future, including this year.

6 34. The aforementioned cultural, social, economic, recreational, spiritual, scientific,
7 educational, aesthetic and other interests of Plaintiffs and their members on Guam, Tinian and Pagan
8 will be adversely affected and irreparably injured by the proposed major expansion of the United States
9 military's presence and training activities on these islands through the Guam and CNMI Military
10 Relocation project. Plaintiffs' and their members' injuries are the result of the Navy's failure to comply
11 with NEPA prior to authorizing this major expansion. These are actual, concrete injuries caused by the
12 Navy's failure to comply with mandatory duties and procedures under federal law. The injuries would
13 be redressed by the relief sought.

14
15 Defendants

16 35. Defendant United States Department of the Navy is an agency of the United States
17 Department of Defense. The Navy is responsible for complying with NEPA prior to making decisions
18 regarding the stationing of Marines on Guam and training activities on Tinian and Pagan.

19 36. Defendant Ray Mabus is sued in his official capacity as Secretary of the Navy and is the
20 highest-ranking official within the United States Department of the Navy.

21 37. Defendant United States Department of Defense is the federal agency with ultimate
22 responsibility for implementing and enforcing compliance with provisions of law that have been
23 violated as alleged in this Complaint.

24 38. Defendant Ashton Carter is sued in his official capacity as the Secretary of the
25 Department of Defense.

1 Public Involvement In Environmental Impact Statement Process

2 43. Preparing an EIS provides important opportunities for public involvement in federal
3 agency decision-making, and NEPA commands federal agencies to “[m]ake diligent efforts to involve
4 the public in preparing and implementing their NEPA procedures.” Id. § 1506.6(a).

5 44. After publishing in the Federal Register a Notice of Intent to prepare an EIS, an agency
6 normally must invite the public to participate in “scoping,” which is “an early and open process for
7 determining the scope of issues to be addressed and for identifying the significant issues related to a
8 proposed action.” Id. § 1501.7.

9 45. The agency then prepares a draft EIS in accordance with the scope decided on in the
10 public scoping process and circulates the draft EIS for public review. Id. §§ 1502.9(a), 1502.19. The
11 agency must seek public comments on the draft EIS, “affirmatively soliciting comments from those
12 persons or organizations who may be interested or affected.” Id. § 1503.1(a)(4).

13 46. The agency must “assess and consider comments [on the draft EIS] both individually and
14 collectively” and respond to these comments in the final EIS. Id. § 1503.4(a); see also id. § 1502.9(b).
15 “Possible responses are to”:

- 16 (1) Modify alternatives including the proposed action.
- 17 (2) Develop and evaluate alternatives not previously given serious consideration by
18 the agency.
- 19 (3) Supplement, improve, or modify its analysis.
- 20 (4) Make factual corrections.
- 21 (5) Explain why the comments do not warrant further agency response, citing the
sources, authorities, or reasons which support the agency’s position

22 Id. § 1503.4(a).

23 47. The agency must file the final EIS with the Environmental Protection Agency (“EPA”),
24 which then publishes in the Federal Register a notice of filing. Id. §§ 1506.9, 1506.10(a). The agency
25

1 must wait at least thirty days after publication of this notice before making a decision on the proposed
2 action. Id. § 1506.10(b)(2).

3 4 Required Scope Of Environmental Impact Statements

5 48. An EIS must discuss, among other things: the environmental impact of the proposed
6 federal action, any adverse and unavoidable environmental effects, any alternatives to the proposed
7 action, and any irreversible and irretrievable commitment of resources involved in the proposed action.
8 42 U.S.C. § 4332(2)(C).

9 49. NEPA requires connected and cumulative actions to be considered together in a single
10 EIS. 40 C.F.R. § 1508.25(a)(1), (2).

11 50. The CEQ regulations define “[c]onnected actions” as actions that:

12 (i) Automatically trigger other actions which may require environmental impact
13 statements.

14 (ii) Cannot or will not proceed unless other actions are taken previously or
15 simultaneously.

16 (iii) Are interdependent parts of a larger action and depend on the larger action for
17 their justification.

18 Id. § 1508.25(a)(1); see also id. § 1502.4(a) (“Proposals or parts of proposals which are related to each
19 other closely enough to be, in effect, a single course of action shall be evaluated in a single impact
20 statement”).

21 51. “Cumulative actions” are those “which when viewed with other proposed actions have
22 cumulatively significant impacts and should therefore be discussed in the same impact statement.” Id. §
23 1508.25(a)(2); see also id. § 1508.7 (“‘Cumulative impact’ is the impact on the environment which
24 results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably
25 foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (Federal or non-Federal) or person undertakes such
other actions”).

1 52. The alternatives section “is the heart of the environmental impact statement.” Id. §
2 1502.14. In this section, agencies must “[r]igorously explore and objectively evaluate all reasonable
3 alternatives,” devoting “substantial treatment to each alternative considered in detail . . . so that
4 reviewers may evaluate their comparative merits.” Id. § 1502.14 (a), (b); see also id. § 1508.25(b). The
5 core purpose of the alternatives analysis is to “sharply defin[e] the issues and provid[e] a clear basis for
6 choice among options by the decisionmaker and the public.” Id. § 1502.14.

7 53. Compliance with NEPA’s requirement for federal agencies to consider a range of
8 alternate courses of action is necessary to achieve Congress’ declared purpose to “encourage productive
9 and enjoyable harmony between man and his environment” and “to promote efforts which will prevent
10 or eliminate damage to the environment.” 42 U.S.C. § 4321.

11
12 Duty To Supplement NEPA Analysis

13 54. Federal agencies, including the Navy, are obliged to “prepare supplements to either draft
14 or final environmental impact statements if:”

- 15 (i) The agency makes substantial changes in the proposed action that are relevant to
16 environmental concerns; or
17 (ii) There are significant new circumstances or information relevant to environmental
 concerns and bearing on the proposed action or its impacts.

18 40 C.F.R. § 1502.9(c)(1).

19 55. Federal agencies generally must “prepare, circulate, and file a supplement to a statement
20 in the same fashion . . . as a draft and final statement.” Id. § 1502.9(c)(4).

21
22 **FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

23 56. There are currently no Marines permanently stationed on Guam or in the CNMI. The
24 only training by Marines that currently takes place in the Marianas occurs on a transient basis.

1 57. On Tinian, the only live-fire training transient Marines currently conduct occurs at a
2 sniper training range where small arms are fired into bullet traps.

3 58. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and on the basis thereof allege, that no military
4 training currently takes place on Pagan.

5
6 The 2010 Final Environmental Impact Statement And Record of Decision

7 59. In July 2010, the Navy issued a final EIS to evaluate the relocation of approximately
8 8,600 Marines from Okinawa to Guam (“FEIS”). The relocation was proposed to implement an
9 agreement the United States and Japan reached in 2006 to reduce the number of Marines permanently
10 stationed on Okinawa.

11 60. Despite numerous public comments urging the Navy to examine alternate locations for
12 the stationing of Marines relocated from Okinawa, the Navy refused to do so. In its FEIS, the Navy
13 claimed that Guam was the only location for the realignment of these forces that could satisfy the United
14 States’ national security needs and treaty obligations.

15 61. The FEIS acknowledged that “[t]he need for Marine training and operations is closely
16 dependent on the relocation. Marines can only be ‘readily and rapidly deployable’ if they are able to
17 meet training and readiness requirements.”

18 62. The FEIS purported to analyze the facilities and operational and training requirements of
19 the Marine Corps units relocating to Guam, including the impacts of the construction and operation of
20 all live-fire ranges needed to provide required training. The FEIS concluded that Guam could not
21 accommodate all required live-fire training ranges, and, accordingly, the Navy looked outside Guam for
22 locations to build and operate live-fire ranges.

23 63. Despite numerous public comments urging the Navy to analyze locations outside the
24 Mariana Islands to build and operate live-fire ranges for the relocated Marines, the Navy refused to do
25 so. The Navy claimed in the FEIS that live-fire training for the relocated Marines that could not be

1 accommodated on Guam must take place in the CNMI and further asserted that the island of Tinian was
2 “the only suitable location for this training for Marines based on Guam.” The FEIS expressly rejected
3 consideration of the island of Pagan as a training location.

4 64. The FEIS stated that the relocated Marines would need the following live-fire ranges on
5 Tinian: a Rifle Known Distance Range, an Automated Combat Pistol/Military Police Firearms
6 Qualification Course, a Platoon Battle Course, and a Field Firing Range. The FEIS specified that the
7 weapons to be employed on these ranges would be limited to pistols, rifles and squad automatic
8 weapons firing bullets. The FEIS noted that proposed training would not use heavy machine guns,
9 mortars, artillery, rockets or missiles.

10 65. The EPA published the Notice of Availability for the FEIS in the Federal Register on
11 July 28, 2010.

12 66. On September 20, 2010, the Navy issued its record of decision based on the FEIS (“2010
13 ROD”). In the 2010 ROD, the Navy decided to relocate the approximately 8,600 Marines from
14 Okinawa to Guam and to build and operate the live-fire ranges on Tinian described in the FEIS.

15
16 Developments Following Issuance Of The 2010 ROD

17 67. In 2012, the United States and Japan modified their 2006 agreement on reducing the
18 number of Marines stationed on Okinawa. Under the revised agreement, approximately 9,000 Marines
19 would leave Okinawa, but only approximately 5,000 would be relocated to Guam. The remaining
20 Marines would be relocated to Hawai‘i, and, on a rotational basis, to Australia.

21 68. After the 2010 ROD’s issuance, the Navy reassessed the live-fire training required for
22 Marines to be relocated to Guam to carry out their mission, concluding that the live-fire training
23 analyzed in the FEIS and selected in the 2010 ROD would not be adequate. Instead, the Navy
24 concluded that substantially more intense and destructive live-fire training was necessary, requiring the
25 use of artillery, mortars, rockets, amphibious assaults, attack helicopters and warplanes, and ship-to-

1 shore naval bombardment. The Navy further concluded that this ramped-up training could not be
2 conducted on Tinian alone, but rather that live-fire ranges would have to be constructed and operated on
3 both Tinian and Pagan.

4 69. The live-fire training on Tinian that the Navy now deems necessary for Marines to be
5 stationed on Guam includes, but is not limited to, a High Hazard Impact Area where high explosives
6 from ground-based and aviation training activities would be employed. Ground-based activities would
7 include the use of hand grenades, 60- and 81-millimeter mortars, and rockets. Aviation activities would
8 use live munitions from machine guns and rockets and delivery of inert aviation ordnance. Additionally,
9 artillery – including, but not limited to, over 13,500 155-millimeter, high explosive rounds per year –
10 would be fired at the High Hazard Impact Area.

11 70. To train Guam-based Marines adequately, the Navy also now believes it necessary to
12 construct and operate on Tinian an Anti-Armor Tracking Range, a Tank/Fighting Vehicle Stationary
13 Target Range, a Multi-Purpose Training Range, a Tank/Fighting Vehicle Multi-Purpose Range
14 Complex, an Infantry Platoon Battle Course and an Urban Assault Course. Live-fire training at these
15 ranges would include the use of rifles and machine guns, as well as grenade and rocket launchers.

16 71. The Navy has further concluded that Guam-based Marines would need to conduct non-
17 live-fire Tactical Amphibious Landing Beach training at four beaches on Tinian: (1) Unai Babui, (2)
18 Unai Chulu, (3) Unai Lam Lam and (4) Unai Masalok.

19 72. On Pagan, which the 2010 FEIS concluded was neither needed nor suitable for training
20 Marines to be stationed on Guam, the Navy now contends it must establish a High Hazard Impact Area
21 centered on Mount Pagan to support ground-based, air-to-ground and ship-to-shore live-fire training.
22 Ground-based training would include a Field Artillery Indirect Fire Range, a Field Artillery Direct Fire
23 Range and a Mortar Range, where Marines would employ 120- and 155-millimeter artillery rounds and
24 60- and 80-millimeter mortar rounds. Air-to-ground training would include an Offensive Air Support
25 Range, a Close Air Support Range, an Anti-Air Warfare Range and Combined Arms Training to

1 Support Close Air Support and Naval Gunfire Support Training. Air-delivered munitions would include
2 bombs of up to 2,000 pounds and air-launched rockets. Ship-to-shore naval gunfire training would
3 pound the island with 5-inch high explosive rounds.

4 73. The Navy further claims that Marines stationed on Guam would need to conduct live-fire
5 tactical amphibious training on up to six beaches on Pagan (Red, Green, Blue, Gold, North and South).

6
7 The 2015 Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement And Record Of Decision

8 74. The Navy concluded that the substantial reduction in the number of Marines to be
9 relocated to Guam from 8,600 to 5,000 would affect aspects of the actions analyzed in the FEIS and
10 approved in the 2010 ROD, such as the size and location of the cantonment and family housing areas on
11 Guam. Accordingly, the Navy prepared a supplemental EIS to evaluate those changed circumstances
12 (“SEIS”). The SEIS also evaluated alternate locations for the development of a live-fire training range
13 complex on Guam, a decision the Navy had deferred in 2010.

14 75. The EPA published the Notice of Availability for the SEIS in the Federal Register on
15 July 17, 2015.

16 76. Despite the Navy’s finding that the live-fire training on Tinian evaluated in the FEIS and
17 selected in the 2010 ROD would not permit Guam-based Marines to perform their mission, the Navy
18 rejected public comments calling for evaluation in the SEIS of the impacts of the live-fire training on
19 Tinian and Pagan that the Navy now deems necessary. Instead, the Navy stated it would analyze the
20 impacts of the relocated Marines’ live-fire training on Tinian and Pagan in an entirely separate EIS – the
21 CJMT EIS – a draft of which was issued in April 2015.

22 77. The SEIS states that any “decision regarding proposed training ranges as evaluated in the
23 CJMT EIS would supersede the 2010 ROD with regards to Tinian range projects.” Moreover, in the
24 SEIS, the Navy announced it “has deferred any implementation of the Tinian training ranges from the
25 2010 ROD pending the outcome of the CJMT EIS.”

1 78. The Navy also failed to consider in its SEIS any alternate locations outside the Mariana
2 Islands for stationing and/or training Marines relocated from Okinawa, even though the 2012 agreement
3 between the United States and Japan acknowledges that Marines do not need to be stationed and trained
4 in the Marianas to satisfy the United States' national security needs and treaty obligations.

5 79. On August 28, 2015, the Navy issued its record of decision based on the SEIS ("2015
6 ROD"). The 2015 ROD reaffirmed the Navy's 2010 decision to relocate Marines from Okinawa to the
7 Mariana Islands, despite the lack of any final NEPA analysis of the live-fire training on Tinian and
8 Pagan the Navy deems necessary for those Marines to conduct their mission or any consideration of
9 stationing and/or training locations outside the Mariana Islands.

10 80. On February 16, 2016, the Navy announced its plan to issue a revised draft CJMT EIS.
11 The Navy stated it does not expect to release the revised draft CJMT EIS until March 2017. The Navy
12 further stated it does not expect to issue a record of decision for CJMT until sometime in 2018.

13
14 **FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

15 (VIOLATIONS OF NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT AND ADMINISTRATIVE
16 PROCEDURE ACT – FAILURE TO CONSIDER RELOCATION TO GUAM AND ASSOCIATED
17 LIVE-FIRE TRAINING IN A SINGLE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT)

18 81. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate herein by reference each and every allegation
19 contained in all preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

20 82. Defendants' relocation of thousands of Marines to Guam and the construction and
21 operation of live-fire ranges on Tinian and Pagan are "connected actions" under 40 C.F.R. §
22 1508.25(a)(1) because, without adequate training, the Marines cannot perform their national security
23 mission or fulfill the United States' treaty obligations. Accordingly, the relocation of Marines to Guam
24 automatically triggers the need to conduct training required for military readiness, as well as the
25 construction of training ranges if such ranges do not already exist, actions which not only may, but do,
require an EIS. Moreover, the Navy is proposing the construction and operation of new live-fire ranges

1 on Tinian and Pagan specifically to train relocated Marines. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and on
2 the basis thereof allege, that the actions on Tinian and Pagan would not proceed unless the relocation to
3 Guam took place previously or simultaneously. Finally, stationing and training of the relocated Marines
4 are both parts of a larger action – satisfying the United States’ national security needs and treaty
5 obligations – and depend on that larger action for their justification.

6 83. Defendants’ failure to evaluate the aforementioned “connected actions” in a single EIS
7 violates NEPA. See 40 C.F.R. § 1508.25(a)(1).

8 84. Alternatively, Defendants violated NEPA by failing to consider within a single EIS the
9 overall cumulative impacts of relocating Marines to Guam and the live-fire range construction and
10 operations on Tinian and Pagan the Navy has concluded are necessary to train Guam-based Marines to
11 carry out their mission. See 40 C.F.R. § 1508.25(a)(2).

12 85. The Navy’s reliance on the legally deficient FEIS and SEIS to issue its records of
13 decision to proceed with the relocation of Marines from Okinawa to the Mariana Islands was arbitrary,
14 capricious, an abuse of discretion, not in accordance with law, and/or without observance of procedure
15 required by law within the meaning of the APA, 5 U.S.C. § 706(2).

16
17 **SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

18 **(VIOLATIONS OF NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT AND ADMINISTRATIVE**
19 **PROCEDURE ACT – FAILURE TO CONSIDER ALTERNATIVES)**

20 86. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate herein by reference each and every allegation
21 contained in all preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

22 87. NEPA requires that an EIS analyze reasonable alternatives to a proposed action. See 40
23 C.F.R. § 1502.14. Despite being urged to do so by members of the public, including Plaintiffs, the Navy
24 refused to give detailed consideration in its FEIS or SEIS to any alternate locations outside the Mariana
25

1 Islands for stationing and/or training Marines relocated from Okinawa. The FEIS's and SEIS's deficient
2 alternatives analyses violate NEPA.

3 88. The Navy's reliance on the legally deficient FEIS and SEIS to issue its records of
4 decision to proceed with the relocation of Marines from Okinawa to the Mariana Islands was arbitrary,
5 capricious, an abuse of discretion, not in accordance with law, and/or without observance of procedure
6 required by law within the meaning of the APA, 5 U.S.C. § 706(2).

7
8 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

9 WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs respectfully request that the Court:

10 1. Enter a declaratory judgment that Defendants have violated and are violating the National
11 Environmental Policy Act and Administrative Procedure Act by adopting and relying on the legally
12 deficient FEIS and SEIS to issue records of decision regarding the relocation of Marines from Okinawa
13 to the Mariana Islands.

14 2. Vacate and set aside the 2010 and 2015 Records of Decision regarding the relocation of
15 Marines from Okinawa to the Mariana Islands.

16 3. Issue any appropriate injunctive relief.

17 4. Award Plaintiffs the costs of this litigation, including reasonable attorney's fees; and

18 5. Grant Plaintiffs such further and additional relief as the Court may deem just and proper.

19
20 DATED: July 27, 2016 at Saipan, CNMI.

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