THE NORTHERN GUAM LENS AQUIFER DATABASE

by

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AN ABSTRACT OF THE PROFESSIONAL PROJECT REPORT OF Vivianna M.
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Title: The Northern Guam Lens Aquifer Database

Approved: John W. Jenson, Chairman, Professional Project Committee

The Northern Guam Lens Aquifer supplies 80% of the island’s drinking water. Anticipated growth in demand, including a possible surge to support expansion of military activities during the coming decade has elicited interest and support from both the federal and local governments for acquiring tools to support timely development and sustainable management of the aquifer. This report describes the content and organization of the Northern Guam Lens Aquifer Database, a comprehensive centralized database containing information on custodianship, function, operational status, and the geographical, hydrological, engineering, and geological attributes of each well installed in northern Guam for which records could be found. The database is integrated with current ArcGIS® geospatial information visualization tools. Developed in support of the 2010-2013 Guam Groundwater Availability Study led by the USGS’s Pacific Islands Water Science Center, with funding by the US Marine Corps, and in conjunction with the 2010 NAVFAC PAC Exploratory Drilling Program on northern Guam, its integration into WERI’s Guam Hydrologic Survey Program will keep it up to date and make it permanently and readily accessible to professional and scientific users. The database is also the foundational component for WERI’s topographic map of the basement rock beneath the aquifer. In preparing the database, over 4,000 pages of documents were digitally saved and organized into individual electronic folders for each of the 525 wells documented so far. These include 20 exploratory wells, 115 observation/monitoring wells, 212 drinking water wells, 39 agricultural/industrial wells, and 104 stormwater management wells. Each well folder is electronically linked to its corresponding record in a Microsoft Excel® spreadsheet, which contains key engineering and hydrogeological data. To organize, classify, and relate the enormous amount of disparate data required development of a specialized taxonomic system for the database. This report is thus designed as a user’s manual for the database, providing a detailed description of the indexing system, along with definitions and conventions adopted or devised; data complexities, nuances, and limitations; and assumptions and choices made in interpreting and classifying data. Finally, recommendations are offered on database maintenance and updating; improvements, refinements, and expansion; supporting operational and administrative procedures; and desirable future studies.
TO THE OFFICE OF GRADUATE STUDIES

The members of the committee approve the professional project report of Vivianna M. Bendixson presented April 16, 2013.

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May 16, 2013
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“Whether you think you can, or you think you can’t—you’re right.”
-Henry Ford
Table of Contents
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY ........................................................................................................... ES-1
1. BACKGROUND ................................................................................................................ 1
   A. Groundwater demand on Guam .................................................................................. 1
   B. The Northern Guam Lens Aquifer .......................................................................... 2
   C. Past aquifer research and data collection programs .............................................. 5
2. PURPOSE, OBJECTIVES, SCOPE, AND METHODS ..................................................... 6
3. COMPONENTS AND ORGANIZATION OF THE DATABASE ........................................... 9
4. DATABASE CONTENT AND INDEXING ........................................................................ 17
5. RECOMMENDATIONS .................................................................................................. 38
   A. Database maintenance and updates ...................................................................... 38
   B. Database Improvement, Refinement, and Expansion ........................................... 39
   C. Operational and administrative recommendations ............................................... 39
6. FUTURE STUDIES .......................................................................................................... 40
REFERENCES ......................................................................................................................... 41
GLOSSARY ............................................................................................................................... 43
APPENDIX A ............................................................................................................................. 45
APPENDIX B ............................................................................................................................. 49
APPENDIX C ............................................................................................................................. 57
APPENDIX D ............................................................................................................................. 77

Figures & Tables
Figure 1-1. Guam location map .............................................................................................. 1
Figure 1-2. Projected Guam population increase ................................................................. 2
Figure 1-3. Current potable water production .................................................................... 2
Figure 1-4. Carbonate Island Karst Model ......................................................................... 3
Figure 1-5. The topography of the volcanic basement ....................................................... 4
Figure 3-1. Screen shot of NGLA Database spreadsheet with “pop-up” comment box... 9
Figure 3-2. Screen shot of the NGLA Database digital folders ...................................... 10
Figure 3-3a. Conceptual Map of NGLA Well Data Organization: Operations data ....... 13
Figure 3-3b. Conceptual Map of NGLA Well Data Organization: Field data.............. 15
Figure 4-1. Guam mean sea level trend .............................................................................. 28

Table 2-1. Categories of data relevant to the NGLA Database. ........................................ 6
Table 3-1. Indexing example. ............................................................................................ 11
Table 3-2. Summary of database wells ............................................................................ 22
Table 4-2. Geographic and Projected coordinate systems identified in use on Guam.....26
### ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AAFB</td>
<td>Andersen Air Force Base</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIKM</td>
<td>Carbonate Island Karst Model</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMP</td>
<td>Comprehensive Monitoring Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOD</td>
<td>Department of Defense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DVD</td>
<td>digital video disc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ET</td>
<td>evapotranspiration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEIS</td>
<td>Final Environmental Impact Statement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEMA</td>
<td>Federal Emergency Management Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEPA</td>
<td>Guam Environmental Protection Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GHS</td>
<td>Guam Hydrologic Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GIS</td>
<td>Geographic Information System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gpm</td>
<td>gallons per minute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GWA</td>
<td>Guam Waterworks Authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRP</td>
<td>Installation Restoration Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mgd</td>
<td>million gallons per day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MLLW</td>
<td>mean low low water level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSL</td>
<td>mean sea level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAS</td>
<td>Naval Air Station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGLA</td>
<td>Northern Guam Lens Aquifer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGLS</td>
<td>Northern Guam Lens Study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAVFAC</td>
<td>Naval Facilities Engineering Command</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAVFACPAC</td>
<td>Naval Facilities Engineering Command Pacific</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAVFACMAR</td>
<td>Naval Facilities Engineering Command Marianas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCDC</td>
<td>National Climatic Data Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOAA</td>
<td>National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NWS</td>
<td>National Weather Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIWSC</td>
<td>Pacific Islands Water Science Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UOG</td>
<td>University of Guam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USAF</td>
<td>United States Air Force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USEPA</td>
<td>United States Environmental Protection Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USGS</td>
<td>United States Geological Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USMC</td>
<td>United States Marine Corps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USN</td>
<td>United States Navy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UTM</td>
<td>Universal Transverse Mercator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VHS</td>
<td>video home system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WERI</td>
<td>Water and Environmental Research Institute of the Western Pacific</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WGS</td>
<td>World Geodetic System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WSMO</td>
<td>Weather Service Meteorological Observatory</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Executive summary
NORTHERN GUAM LENS AQUIFER DATABASE

I. Background and geographic setting
Guam is a US territory and located in the western Pacific Ocean. The 212-square mile island is divided in half by a fault with the northern half comprised of limestone bedrock underlain by volcanic basement rock. The limestone bedrock contains the Northern Guam Lens Aquifer, a sole-source aquifer supplying 80% of Guam’s drinking water.

Aquifer drilling began on Guam since 1937 and consistently after the Japanese occupation 1941-1944 ended. Since the time after the first drilling there has been no systematic effort to consolidate and compile drilling information. Many efforts have been made for specific research and projects but prior to this database a complete record across all interested agencies had never been compiled.

II. Northern Guam Lens Aquifer (NGLA)
NGLA is a carbonate island karst aquifer the bedrock of which is primarily comprised of two major limestone units: the Miocene-Pliocene Barrigada Limestone and the Pliocene-Pleistocene Mariana Limestone. The body of fresh water within the limestone forms an elongate “lens” floating atop the underlying sea water permeating down to the basement rock. This older relatively impermeable volcanclastic rock partitions the aquifer into six groundwater basins.

III. Purpose of report
This report describes the methods used for compilation, interpretation, organization, and utilization of the Northern Guam Lens Aquifer Database, created in conjunction with the United States Geological Survey 3.5 year groundwater availability study funded by the Department of the Navy for a military relocation to Guam. Per the Final Environmental Impact Statement 2010, plans include providing an additional 11.3 million gallons per day (42.8 million liters per day) of potable water. As of publishing the number of proposed military could decrease the amount of construction and therefore amount of potable water needed might also decrease.

IV. Project Objectives
The objectives for this professional project were to

1. Locate, consolidate, organize, and store well, borehole, and other data relevant to

2. Exploration, development, and management of the NGLA, into a
3. Centralized database, in formats that readily support
descriptive and quantitative analyses of the aquifer and its infrastructure, including spatial and statistical analyses and numerical modeling.

Additional supporting attributes are as follows:

1. Completeness and accessibility: An extensive search was made to collect and compile current and historical information from federal, local and private agencies.
2. Ease of use: Maximum use was made of commonly used software applications (specifically, Microsoft Excel 2010®) and familiar methods.
3. Organization: Data are organized in a deliberate and logical framework reflecting conventional groundwater industry terminology and standards.
4. Digital storage media: All “hard copy” historical records were scanned, stored, and catalogued in a computer-based directory.
5. Documentation: Metadata were appended so that users can evaluate the reliability and suitability of the data for their desired application.
6. Indexing: All entities of interest are indexed to relevant textual (historical document) data, alpha-numerical (spreadsheet-based) data, and graphical data.
7. Integration with other Internet sources: The historical database described above is integrated with current on-line databases.

V. Components of the database

The individual components of the NGLA Database are organized as follows:

Incorporated components

2. A concealed comprehensive spreadsheet catalogue of well site locations.
5. Links to other web-based data.

Unincorporated components

6. Shelved binders containing paper copies of the original records.
7. Drawers containing maps, photographs, video-cassettes, and other media.

VI. Data Organization

A distinct taxonomic system was developed to organize, classify, and relate the enormous amount of disparate data from which the database is derived. The NGLA well data were first broken into two broad categories called sections: (1)
operations data, and (2) field data. The second division down from section is attribute for operations data (Figure 3-1a), and mode for field data (Figure 3-1b). Attribute and mode are further divided into a third level, division, which is divided into the fourth, type, which in turn is divided into the fifth level of sub-type. Where a sixth level is necessary, sub-type is divided into sub-sub-type.

VII. Database content and indexing

This part of the report briefly describes, in descending order of the indexing system, each of the indexed taxa of the database, along with pertinent considerations such as agency histories and mandates; definitions and conventions adopted or devised; data complexities, nuances, and limitations; and assumptions and choices made in interpreting and classifying data.

Over 4,000 pages of documents were saved digitally into 525 corresponding well folders (see Table 3-2) divided by owner/operator, well functions, well types and current status.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Well function</th>
<th>1 – Data Collection</th>
<th>2 – Utility</th>
<th>3 – Stormwater Management</th>
<th>Unidentified</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Well type</td>
<td>1 – Exploratory (one time)</td>
<td>2 – Observation/Monitoring (sampling)</td>
<td>1 – Drinking Water</td>
<td>2 – Agriculture/Industrial</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Researcher</td>
<td></td>
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<td>GHS</td>
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<td>26</td>
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<td>Regulator</td>
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<td>GEA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Municipal</td>
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<td>GWA</td>
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<td>USN</td>
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<td>1 – Exploratory (one time)</td>
<td>2 – Observation/Monitoring (sampling)</td>
<td>1 – Drinking Water</td>
<td>2 – Agriculture/Industrial</td>
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<td>Joint Base/ USN</td>
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<td>Private</td>
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<tr>
<td>GWA</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>USN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Military/ Joint Base/ USN</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 – USAF</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Usn</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>6 – Private</td>
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<td>TOTAL</td>
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<td>115</td>
<td>212</td>
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</table>

Table 3-2. Summary table of well functions, well types, well status and owner/operators. The five status divisions are laid out within each bold-outline cell as shown at left.
VIII. Recommendations

A. Database maintenance and updates

Established Arrangements. The NGLA Database has been prepared in conformance with mandates and agreements for database development, maintenance, and data-sharing that are already in place:

1. Guam Hydrologic Survey Program. Maintenance of the NGLA database is consistent with the mission of the Guam Hydrologic Survey established by Public Law 24-247.

2. 16 July 2010 Memorandum of Understanding between Joint Region Marianas, Guam Consolidated Commission on Utilities, Naval Facilities Engineering Command Marianas, and Guam Waterworks Authority. This formal agreement established a Technical Experts group on Guam to share water resources data in real time.

Periodic Updates. The NGLA Database needs to be maintained continually to keep up with the continual streams of monthly and quarterly data.

- Annual review by the Technical Experts group and recommended refinements and modifications be made during the subsequent year. With each year’s update incorporating the latest technologies and techniques to keep abreast of the rapid ongoing improvements in database and GIS technologies.

- Annual review of the NGLA Database to coincide with the Water & Environmental Research Institute of the Western Pacific’s (WERI) Advisory Council meeting.

B. Database Improvement, Refinement, and Expansion

The following steps can be taken to improve the quality, refine the structure, and expand the coverage of the database:

1. Field-checking of data. Geographic data were entered “as is”. Reliability would be enhanced by conducting a systematic and exhaustive field.

2. Refinement of lower-priority data. Priority for verification was given to active production wells and boreholes utilized for WERI’s development of the basement map. Records for many other wells now need to be examined, verified and mapped.

3. Inclusion of other well data. Lower priority well information was not as actively sought out and should now be made a priority.

4. Inclusion of new data. “Placeholder” elements have been incorporated for parameters beyond the scope of this project. Inclusion of this information can be done as priorities dictate and resources permit.

5. Storage of samples, video, photos, maps, and other reports. Proper storage, archiving, and maintenance of unique single-opportunity assets, most especially drill cuttings, core samples, videos, photos, maps, and reports pertinent to aquifer management.
C. Operational and administrative recommendations

The following are recommendations for changes in operational and administrative procedures that follow from insights and experience in building the database. These will require inter-agency collaboration and agreement, as in some cases modest commitments of additional resources by the agencies involved. In all cases, however, the returns will improve not only the content and utility of the database, but will also enhance the management of the aquifer.

1. **Groundwater basin boundary usage review.** With the recent update of the groundwater basin boundaries, agencies that utilize this information are advised to update, review, and consider their usage of previous groundwater basin boundaries.

2. **Establishment of well naming conventions.** Currently, wells are named according to which groundwater basin they draw from, followed by a number. Since groundwater basin delineations have and will change, the Technical Experts should take up this discussion for resolution and agreement, and make a recommendation to the permitting authority for establishment of a permanent, systematic convention for naming of boreholes and wells.

3. **Video logging at all uncased and newly drilled wells.** Although drill cutting collection and, in some cases, geophysical logging are being conducted some features can be difficult to interpret or are indistinguishable with these tools. The technology is already available on island and its usefulness has been proven.

4. **Establishment of NGLA Database User’s Group.** Creation of a formal user’s group would facilitate access to the NGLA Database, including its source documents, spreadsheets, and shapefiles, particularly when uncertain whether information is proprietary.

6. **Future studies**

Maintenance and expansion of the database as described above will support future improvements in basement mapping, such as 3-D modeling of basement, bedrock and water-flow pathways in the aquifer.
THE NORTHERN GUAM LENS AQUIFER DATABASE

Vivianna Martinez Bendixson

1. Background

A. Groundwater demand on Guam

The US Territory of Guam, in the western Pacific Ocean, latitude 13°28’N and longitude 144°45’E, is the largest and southernmost of the Mariana Islands (Fig. 1-1). The 212-square mile island is divided in half by a major fault, which separates it into two physiographic provinces: the southern volcanic upland and the northern limestone plateau. The limestone bedrock beneath the northern plateau comprises the Northern Guam Lens Aquifer (NGLA), a United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)-designated sole-source aquifer\(^1\), which supplies Guam with 80% of its drinking water, and which still has considerable potential for development.

Guam currently has a resident population of about 160,000 (CIA, 2013) and hosts over a million visitors a year (GVB, 2011). Guam’s decadal population growth is expected to be around 5.6% by the end of the current decade (BSP, 2011). However, the Department of Defense has initiated a military build-up, in which United States Marine Corps (USMC) personnel and families are to be relocated from Okinawa. The buildup was originally anticipated to begin in 2010 and peak in 2014 and called for accommodating a maximum peak influx of some 79,000 active-duty personnel and families, civilian military workers and families, and off-island workers and families for indirect and induced jobs (Figure 1-2) (JGPO, 2010). The 2010 Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) accordingly called for an increase of drinking water production of 11.3 million gallons per day (mgd), which, if composed entirely of groundwater from the aquifer as it is proposed, would have constituted a 25% increase over the current 45 million mgd (Figure 1-3). The start of the build-up has been delayed, however, and the ultimate magnitude and implementation schedule are still under discussion. Nevertheless, local military and civilian water resource managers must prepare not only for the increased demand for groundwater production that will follow from ongoing domestic population growth and economic expansion, but also from any new military build-up and the associated local economic growth that it will create. Even if the build-

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\(^1\) NGLA Sole Source Aquifer was designated under the authority of Section 1424(e) of the Safe Drinking Water Act, Federal Register Citation-43 FR 17888, Publication Date – 04/26/1978.
up is only a third of the original projection, the associated demand for additional drinking water will be substantial.

As part of the initial preparation for the anticipated build-up, US Naval Facilities Engineering Command Pacific (NAVFAC PAC) conducted an exploratory drilling program on Guam, in which 11 test wells were installed in areas where development was deemed most feasible (AECOM Technical Services Inc., 2011). In addition, Headquarters USMC contracted in 2010 with the United States Geological Survey (USGS) to conduct the soon-to-be completed 3.5-year *Groundwater Availability Study for Guam* (Gingerich and Jenson, 2010) to provide up-to-date information and additional new tools to help manage Guam’s groundwater resources through the buildup and beyond. As part of the study, USGS engaged the University of Guam’s Water and Environmental Research Institute of the Western Pacific (WERI) to provide local scientific expertise, coordinate collaboration between local cooperating agencies, and develop a comprehensive database of the aquifer to support the development of a new numerical model of the NGLA. The *NGLA Database*, as described in this report, provides essential information on well placement, design, and operation with which to configure the numerical model. In addition, it is also the primary source of information for a detailed map of the aquifer basement rock (Vann et al., 2013, in prep.), which is an essential tool for successful groundwater exploration, as well as for construction of future numerical models of the aquifer.

**B. The Northern Guam Lens Aquifer**

This component of the report provides a brief description of the aquifer to define and place in context the concepts and terminology used in building and applying the database. References cited are the fundamental and most useful sources for obtaining historical as well as current information on the aquifer, and include some of the sources for the *Database.*
The NGLA is primarily comprised of two limestone units: the Miocene-Pliocene Barrigada Limestone and the Pliocene-Pleistocene Mariana Limestone (Tracey et al., 1964) (Appx A-1). The Barrigada Limestone forms the core of the aquifer and is overlain and surrounded by Mariana Limestone. The Barrigada Limestone is a grey to white, indurate to friable, dense to porous fine-grain detrital limestone deposited in deep water. The Mariana Limestone is a complex of reef and lagoonal limestone that surrounds and overlies most of northern Guam. The peripheral reef facies form the steep cliffs of northern Guam, which display some large openings and solution channels (Taboroši et al., 2013, in press).

Mylroie and Jenson (2000) developed the Carbonate Island Karst Model (CIKM) (Figure 1-4) to describe the unique karst that forms on small uplifted limestone islands such as Guam, where geologically young and porous limestone bedrock lies atop a relatively impermeable basement of older volcanioclastic rock (CDM, 1982). The ridges and rises in the volcanic basement partition the NGLA into six groundwater basins (Mylroie and Jenson, 2000; Mylroie et al., 2001; Vann et al., 2013, in prep.) (Figure 1-4 & Appx A-2) Taboroši et al. (2005) noted that the groundwater basins of northern Guam occupy simple, carbonate-cover, and composite environments (Figures 1-4A-C). Recent results of exploratory drilling (AECOM Technical Services Inc., 2011), however, suggest the head of the Yigo-Tumon Basin, (Appx A-2) may have attributes of the complex model (Figure 1-4D).

The body of fresh water within the NGLA forms an elongate “lens” floating atop the underlying sea water (Figure 1-5) that permeates the bedrock aquifer down to the underlying basement aquiclude. The thickness of the freshwater lens in theory extends about 40 feet (12 m) below sea level for every 1 foot (0.3 m) above sea level (Fetter, 2001). For the NGLA the actual ratio of freshwater lens thickness to freshwater head has been noted to range from 29:1 to 46:1, with a mean of 37:1 (Simard et al., 2013, in review). The portion of the freshwater lens that is underlain by seawater is termed the “basal zone” (CDM, 1982). The portion underlain by the volcanic basement rock is termed the “para-basal zone.” The area where freshwater traveling down the flank of the volcanic basement rock stands above mean sea level is now called the “supra-basal zone” (AECOM Technical Services Inc., 2011) (Figure 1-5).
Karst aquifers typically contain triple-porosity networks, in which matrix, fracture, and conduit porosity make varying contributions to storage and transport (Worthington, 1999). While matrix porosity is virtually absent in continental karst aquifers formed in Paleozoic limestones, all three porosities play important roles in carbonate island karst aquifers. Vacher and Mylroie (2002) have proposed that in the latter, horizontal hydraulic conductivity is enhanced along the water table as primary vugs become increasingly hydraulically connected. Vertical conductivity is generally much lower, except where ponding of surface water in dolines promotes development of high-conductivity shafts that provide vadose fast-flow routes (Jocson et al., 2002). Hydraulic characteristics of the NGLA thus exhibit high variability in both magnitude and direction, with horizontal hydraulic conductivities ranging from 500 ft/day (150 m/day) in the argillaceous limestone (Appx A-1) of the Hagåtña Basin (Appx A-2) to 90,000 ft/day (27,400 m/day) (Rotzoll et al., 2013) along the axis of the Yigo-Tumon Trough (Appx A-2). The recent field study by Rotzoll et al. confirms the hypothesis first suggested by Ayers and Clayshulte (1984) that the hydraulic conductivity of the peripheral rock is much lower than that of the interior rock. Although the contrast is roughly contiguous with the distribution of the two major limestone units, Taboroši et al. (2013, in press) propose that the distribution of hydraulic conductivity reflects regional-scale diagenetic and speleogenetic redistribution of porosity rather than primary characteristics of the respective limestone units, and thus is not necessarily coincident with the lithologic boundaries between the two rock units.

Given the general stratigraphic relation between the Barrigada and Mariana Limestones, as described above, it is generally assumed that most wells—especially in the interior, where most wells are, in fact, located—penetrate and terminate in the Barrigada Limestone. Drillers preparing the drill logs are seldom trained to distinguish between the different limestone units, nor is the distinction of immediate or direct importance in predicting or assessing the hydraulic properties of the rock at the drill site. The crucial hydrogeological distinction between rock units is rather between the water-bearing limestone bedrock and the non-productive volcanic basement. As explained by Vann et al. (2013, in prep.) determining the depth of the bedrock-basement contact even from borehole data is not always straightforward. Information from drilling logs, especially historical logs, can be difficult to interpret. Nevertheless, historical data, especially from previous systematic studies of the aquifer, are of considerable value.
C. Past aquifer research and data collection programs

The first systematic hydrologic study on Guam was done in 1937 by H.T. Stearns of the USGS (Stearns, 1937). Drilling for potable water on Guam began in May 1937, a month after the United States Navy (USN) brought a drill rig to the island (Mink, 1976). During the early years of groundwater development, most wells eventually failed due to poor placement, excessive withdrawal, or inadequate maintenance. No exploration or development of groundwater was undertaken by the occupying forces of Japan during World War II. Following the war, the US Army retained the USGS to map and document the geology of Guam (Tracey et al., 1964), which included a field study of the hydrology (Ward et al., 1965). The next general study of Guam’s groundwater resources was J.F. Mink’s 1976 report, commissioned by the Guam Environmental Protection Agency (GEPA) and subsequently published as WERI Technical Report #1.

Soon afterward, GEPA, with $1.2M in federal funding from the US Environmental Protection Agency, commissioned Camp, Dresser & McKee to undertake a comprehensive three-year study (CDM, 1982), which was also led by Mink. Referred to as the Northern Guam Lens Study (NGLS), this effort included the construction of several permanent observation wells, rain gages, and evaporation stations; the extraction of continuous core samples from one of the wells (EX-5A); a comprehensive seismic refraction survey to produce the first reliable map of the volcanic basement topography; evaluations of aquifer recharge; and the first numerical modeling study of the aquifer. As part of the study, Ayers and Clayshulte (1984) conducted a study of regional hydraulic conductivity based on tidal signals in five wells of varying distance from the coast, and a petrographic evaluation of the core sample from the aforementioned continuous core taken from the drilling of EX-5A (Appx A-2). The NGLS comprises several volumes, covering the hydrogeology (Aquifer Yield Report), along with manuals for well design and maintenance, and an Executive Summary of the entire report. The 1982 NGLS remains the most comprehensive study to date and thus the point of departure for subsequent studies, including the study reported herein.

A decade later, Mink (BCG, 1992) was again commissioned by GEPA to prepare an update to the 1982 study. Although of much smaller scope than the original study, the 1992 update took advantage of data collected during the intervening decade from the several hydrologic stations installed during the original study, along with the next decades’ advances in computing and modeling technology. Also during the 1990s, the Department of Defense sponsored several Installation Restoration Program (IRP) projects on the military installations, which produced some significant studies relevant to the aquifer, including dye traces (Barner, 1997). Aquifer modeling studies conducted by WERI in the 1990s and early 2000s include projects by Contractor and Srivastva (1990), Contractor and Jenson (2000) and Jocson et al. (2002).

Most recently, the USMC, as noted above, retained the USGS to conduct the new $1.2M Groundwater Availability Study for Guam (Gingerich and Jenson, 2010). Five component projects were undertaken in collaboration with WERI:

1. The comprehensive NGLA Database described in this report
2. The most detailed and comprehensive study of aquifer recharge since the 1982 NGLS (Johnson, 2012)
3. A comprehensive field study of regional hydraulic conductivity (Rotzoll et al., 2013, in press) utilizing tidal-signal data from some 34 sites, including historical data as well as new data from wells drilled for the 2010 Navy Exploratory Drilling Program (AECOM, 2011)

4. An update of the aquifer basement map (Vann et al., 2013, in prep)

5. A three-dimensional numerical model of the aquifer to help predict the response of the lens to anticipated development and natural changes in recharge (see Gingerich and Jenson, 2010)

**2. Purpose, Objectives, Scope, and Methods**

There were two fundamental purposes behind the development of the *Database*:

1. For the near term, provide a comprehensive database of well and borehole data to support the three concurrent projects cited above, in section 1.A:
   - USGS-led construction of the numerical model for the *Groundwater Availability Study for Guam* (Gingerich and Jenson, 2010)
   - WERI’s update of the basement map of Guam (Vann et al., 2013, in prep.)
   - NAVFAC PAC’s groundwater exploration program (AECOM Technical Services Inc., 2011)

2. For the long term, incorporate these and other relevant hydrologic data related to aquifer management (Table 2-1) into a state-of-the-art centralized database, to be permanently maintained at WERI, to support the long-term development, management, and protection of Guam’s groundwater resources. This second objective follows from WERI’s ongoing mission of administering the *Guam Hydrologic Survey* program.2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Geographical</th>
<th>Hydrological</th>
<th>Engineering</th>
<th>Geological</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Watershed</td>
<td>Rainfall</td>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>Drill logs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordinates</td>
<td>Evapotranspiration</td>
<td>Well design</td>
<td>Depth to basement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elevation</td>
<td>Tidal influence</td>
<td>Well hydraulics</td>
<td>Deepest known depth of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Water quality</td>
<td>limestone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Maintenance</td>
<td>Sample collection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Borehole video</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 2-1. Categories of data relevant to the NGLA Database.**

This report explains the content of the *NGLA Database* and the principles, structure, and methods applied for compiling, interpreting, screening, and organizing the data. It also explains how to maintain and use the *Database*, and thus constitutes a “database user’s manual.”

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2 Under *Guam Public Law 24-247, 14 Aug 1998*, WERI administers the *Guam Hydrologic Survey (GHS) Program*, which is tasked with “…collecting, consolidating and storing all of the water resource data on Guam, and for making all of it readily retrievable for use by the people of Guam.” Section 3, *Exchange of Data*, specifically provides that “WERI shall coordinate with the USGS and other Federal agencies to ensure that data collected by Federal agencies are immediately accessible to the Guam Hydrologic Survey,” and that “All government of Guam agencies, including but not limited to the Guam Environmental Protection Agency (GEPA) and the Guam Waterworks Authority (GWA), shall transmit a copy of all nonproprietary data to WERI for consolidation in the GHS.”
The specific tasks and objectives in assembling the NGLA Database were to

8. Locate, consolidate, organize, and store well, borehole, and other data relevant to

9. Exploration, development, and management of the NGLA, into a

10. Centralized database, in formats that readily support

11. Descriptive and quantitative analyses of the aquifer and its infrastructure, including spatial and statistical analyses and numerical modeling.

Desired attributes of the Database, to facilitate its long-term application and maintenance include the following:

1. Completeness and accessibility: A extensive search was made to collect and compile current and historical geographical, hydrological, engineering and geological information on the NGLA from federal, local and private agencies.

2. Ease of use: Maximum use was made of commonly used software applications (specifically, Microsoft Excel 2010®) and familiar methods.

3. Organization: Data are organized in a deliberate and logical framework reflecting conventional groundwater industry terminology and standards to allow users to easily navigate through the systematic design.

4. Digital storage media: All “hard copy” historical records were scanned, stored, and catalogued in a computer-based directory.

5. Documentation: Metadata (i.e., data about the data) were meticulously appended throughout the data records so that users can know the available history and evaluate the reliability and suitability of the data for their desired application.

6. Indexing: All entities of interest are indexed to relevant textual (historical document) data, alpha-numerical (spreadsheet-based) data, and graphical data.

7. Integration with other Internet sources: The historical database described above is integrated with current on-line databases (such as currently reside on USGS website) by an index of internet links placed in a column titled Outside Links.

Scope and Methods. The development of the NGLA Database spanned three years, from March 2010 to March 2013, of continuous work by WERI faculty and staff, and by full-time and part-time graduate and undergraduate research assistants.

The scope of tasks ranged from attendance at training workshops and meetings on technologies and concepts for information management and database design, to hundreds of hours spent sifting through, gathering, and scanning paper documents; extracting, importing, and consolidating digital data from various media; and manually entering data into spreadsheets. As noted earlier, a concentrated effort was made to collect all historic and current well data, but emphasis was necessarily placed on active production wells and on wells/boreholes encountering volcanic basement rock during drilling. Although attempts to collect all available data were made within the time available, there are admittedly more data that remain to be (and should be) sought out.

On Guam, as in most other municipalities, groundwater production, management, research, development, and regulation are undertaken by separate agencies that collect
information for different purposes, by different methods, with different standards, in
different formats, and at different intervals. Historical records of variable quality and
completeness reside in disparate locations, and are not systematically maintained or
curated. In the absence of a formal inter-agency structure to promote collaboration and
standardization, such compartmentalization precludes routine centralized collection and
consolidation of data.

Acquisition, compilation, and consolidation of data sources for the \textit{NGLA Database}
therefore required a great deal of “detective work.” Challenges included the necessity of
extracting historical data residing on media ranging from barely legible yellowed paper
file copies in dusty cabinets to the hard drives on people’s personal computers,
sometimes no longer maintained by the person who originally entered or kept the data,
and sometimes no longer in use by anyone. Long-term data management does not always
have high priority, especially when personnel and other agency resources are limited.
Turnover of agency personnel often precludes adequate overlap and training in data
management, resulting in breaks in file maintenance. Some paper files have been lost,
missed, or damaged by storms.

For the \textit{NGLA Database}, the term \textit{original documents} refers to the “hard copy” historical
records, and \textit{source documents} refers to the corresponding scanned digital records (i.e.,
.pdf versions) made from them. “Source” is applied to the derivative digital documents
because within the \textit{Database} it is the digital versions of the original documents to which
the numerical and other digital data are electronically traced. The content of each source
document was compared with similar source documents to resolve discrepancies and
ensure source documents were not duplicated. This was very time consuming, especially
given irregularities and inconsistencies in naming conventions and coordinate systems,
given that source documents came from several different agencies. In addition, there
could be multiple source documents for a given well, sometimes different documents
with different data, but with the same date or same well name; sometimes the same or
similar documents with different dates or well names. Some historical documents for a
given well appear to describe an entirely different well than previous documents. Great
care was taken to resolve such inconsistencies, and to document the resolutions in the
\textit{Database}.\textsuperscript{3} Some errors, however, are bound to remain.

Because the immediate objectives of assembling the \textit{NGLA Database} were to support the
development of the basement map (Vann et al., 2013, in prep.) and numerical model
(Gingerich and Jenson, 2010) by WERI and USGS respectively, the focus of this project
and technical report is (1) the set of all boreholes and wells known to have encountered
basement rock at the bottom of the aquifer and (2) all of the active production wells that
currently extract water from the aquifer.

\textsuperscript{3} An example is provided in Appendix B, where two different wells were apparently named D-17. In this case, the current
operating well was assigned the name D-17 and the other well is now named D-17X. The record in the database is
annotated accordingly.
3. Components and organization of the Database

Components

As noted above, this report constitutes a user’s manual for navigating through and extracting data from the NGLA Database. As also noted, the Database consists not only of digital data—which reside on the WERI server and are available through the WERI website—but also physical collections of written data on paper and graphic data on other media, which include copies of logs and other records; maps and photographs on paper and compact discs (CD) or digital video discs (DVD); and old video cassettes. The individual components of the NGLA Database are thus organized as follows:

Incorporated components

1. Quantitative data in Excel 2010 spreadsheets (Appx C). The master copy resides on the WERI server in a folder named NGLA Database. Each entry in a spreadsheet cell is referred to as a data record. Each data record contains a “pop-up” comment note, activated when the computer mouse is held over the cell (Figure 3-1). The comments contain pertinent metadata, such as where to find the source data or information regarding conflicting data.
2. A concealed comprehensive spreadsheet catalogue of well site locations (access is restricted to users with explicit permission from the agency that owns or manages the well).\(^4\)

3. Digital folders containing .pdf files of source documents. Original documents were collected and scanned, as noted in the previous section. In the spreadsheet the name of each well is electronically linked to a digital folder (named for the well) containing all source documents for the well. Although most easily accessed by way of this link, each folder can also be accessed separately within the master NGLA Database digital folder.

![Figure 3-2. Screen shot of the NGLA Database digital folders with the contents of A-001, including .pdf files of source documents.](image)

4. An interactive Geographic Information System (GIS)-interface. This includes geographical and engineering data, and the updated volcanic basement topography map (Vann et al., 2013, in prep.). Using ArcGIS Online\(^5\), members of the NGLA Database User’s Group (see Recommendations Section 5.C.4) can instantly upload and utilize shapefiles\(^5\) and other relevant layers.\(^6\)

5. Links to other web-based data sources. These include the websites of other agencies, such as the USGS website, which, for example, contains water levels and salinity profiles from Guam Hydrologic Survey (GHS) wells.

Unincorporated components

6. Shelved binders containing paper copies of the original records. These are primarily the original documents, from which digital source documents were scanned, and from which spreadsheet data were compiled.

7. Drawers containing maps, photographs, video-cassettes, and other media.

Organization

The focus of the NGLA Database was well and borehole data needed to support concurrent exploration, mapping, and modeling work as well as future work on aquifer hydrology and management. The organization of the entire Database thus reflects the relationship of the data to the source wells and boreholes. To organize the well data, it

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\(^4\) Various agency security restrictions that followed the September 11, 2001 attack mandate that location information will not be made publicly available and can only be obtained with permission from the owner/operator.

\(^5\) Shapefiles are an Environmental Systems Research Institute, Inc. (ESRI) format for geospatial vector data for its GIS software (ArcGIS). The files store nontopological geometry and attribute information for spatial features in a data set. For more information see ESRI Shapefile Technical Description, An ESRI White Paper-July 1998.

\(^6\) ArcGIS Online is a medium by which remote users can access the most current data without the expense of traveling to retrieve files from different agencies. It also protects against loss of data by ensuring only authorized users are able to access and save relevant files.
was necessary to develop a distinctive taxonomic system (Figure 3-1) to classify and relate the enormous amount of disparate data (Table 1-1) from which the Database is derived. The indexing conventions are shown in Figure 3-3 while Table 3-1 shows an example of how records for Borehole Depth are indexed.

The kinds of data outlined in Table 1-1 were first divided into two broad categories, called sections: (1) operations data (Figure 3-3a), and (2) field data (Figure 3-3b):

- **Operations data** provide administration information: well name/ID number, owner/operator, function or use of the well and the operational status of the well (e.g., whether is active or inactive).
- **Field data** describe the mechanical, hydrologic, or geologic characteristics or conditions of the well. Such information include the geographic coordinates and surface elevation; hydrologic conditions and variables that may affect the well; engineering data on well design, construction, maintenance, performance, and water quality; and geologic data, especially for boreholes and wells providing control for the basement map.

The second division down from section is attribute for operations data (Figure 3-1a), and _mode_ for field data (Figure 3-1b). Attribute and mode are further divided into a third level, _division_, which divided into the fourth, _type_, which in turn is divided into the fifth level of _sub-type_ and where a sixth level is necessary, _sub-sub-type_. Each taxa is accordingly assigned an index number of up to 6 digits, separated by periods (Table 3-1 and Figure 3-3). Figure 3-3 shows the entire conceptual framework of the Database. Note that the layout of the NGLA Database Excel spreadsheet (Appx C) reflects the organization displayed in Figure 3-3.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example: 2.1.3.1.2.1 Borehole depth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Taxon</strong></td>
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<td><strong>NGLA WELL DATA</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Section</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attribute or Mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X.X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1 Incorporated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X.X.X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.3 Engineering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X.X.X.X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.3.1 Construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X.X.X.X.X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.3.1.2 Depth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-sub-type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X.X.X.X.X.X.X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.3.1.2.1 Borehole depth</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3-1. Indexing of Borehole Depth, where digits 2.1.3.1.2.1, reflect Field, Incorporated, Engineering, Construction, Depth, Borehole Depth, respectively. See text and Fig. 3.3 for explanation.
Figure 3-3a. Conceptual Map of NGLA Well Data Organization: Operations data section.
Figure 3-3b. Conceptual Map of NGLA Well Data Organization: Field data section.

*Note size difference between maps is due to space constraints. Black boxes indicate components described in the report but not yet included in database.
4. Database content and indexing

This part of the report briefly describes, in descending order of the indexing system, each of the indexed taxa of the Database, along with pertinent considerations such as agency histories and mandates; definitions and conventions adopted or devised; data complexities, nuances, and limitations; and assumptions and choices made in interpreting and classifying data. It should be noted here that while each of the various taxa by which a characteristic of given well is classified is an element of the Database, each of the cells in the spreadsheet (Appx C) contains a data record (i.e., the actual data entry). In the description below, headings are colored according to the corresponding color code used in the spreadsheet (AppxC).

SECTION 1 OPERATIONS DATA

Operations information for each well or borehole is divided into four attributes: name, owner/operator, function, and status. See Table 4-2 for a summary of well classification in the Database, including well function, well type, well status, and owner/operators, as defined above.

Attribute 1.1 Name

Identifying each well in the original documents sometimes required resolving apparent or suspected changes in well names, or deviations from naming conventions. As noted earlier, careful judgment was required to resolve records of different wells having the same or similar names, and records apparently for the same well but with different names—and in either case, sometimes over the same span of time and sometimes over different spans of time. Source documents for unresolvable cases are set aside in the Miscellaneous folder.

Division 1.1.1 Well ID

Where there were multiple names, the Database attempts to utilize the most commonly referred-to Well ID. In the spreadsheet, well IDs are numbered out to three digits to facilitate record sorting within the spreadsheet. For example, A-2 becomes A-002. To save space on maps, however, the place-holding zeros are dropped from map labels; A-002 in the spreadsheet is A-2 on the map. The shapefile for well locations generated from the Database thus contains two fields: one, “Well ID,” from the spreadsheet, and a second, “Name,” that contains the “short version” for display on a map.

Division 1.1.2 Alias (as applicable)

When additional names were discovered that were apparently in use during all or part of the lifetime of a well/borehole, they are recorded in a separate column of the spreadsheet, adjacent to the Well ID column.
Attribute 1.2 Owner/Operator

The owner/operator is the last known agency responsible for well maintenance, operations, or data collection at the wellhead or from instruments installed in the well. The owner/operator of a given well can and has changed over time, especially in association with changes in well functions.

Division 1.2.1 Researchers and Regulators

Researchers and regulators are agencies tasked with collecting information at the wellhead (in the field) to study components of the aquifer.

Type 1.2.1.1 Guam Hydrologic Survey (GHS) – 1

During a severe El Niño drought in 1997-1998, the 24th Guam Legislature mandated and permanently established the Guam Hydrologic Survey with Public Law 24-247. WERI was charged with administering the program. Among its responsibilities are consolidating and analyzing hydrologic data on Guam, conducting research into selected water problems, and producing scientific reports and educational materials on water use, trends, and key concerns regarding Guam’s water resources.

That same year, Public Law 24-161, *Drought Management and Comprehensive Water Conservation Plan*[^7], was enacted which mandated WERI “administer a Comprehensive Monitoring Program regarding data collection on saltwater intrusion, water lens thickness in the northern part of Guam…and related matters.” Beginning in 1998, WERI and USGS’s Pacific Islands Water Science Center (PIWSC), Honolulu, restored most of a data-collection program that had been originally put in place during the 1982 NGLS, and have since collaborated on a cost-share agreement to collect data on water levels and salinity profiles at selected observation wells, along with other hydrologic data.

Type 1.2.1.2 Guam Environmental Protection Agency (GEPA) – 2

GEPA is the territorial environmental protection agency that enforces local and federal aquifer protection and water quality standards and regulations. It currently do not administer or maintain any observations wells or boreholes, but prior to 1998 was the custodial and collaborating agency with USGS for the wells that are now administered under the WERI-USGS Comprehensive Monitoring Program agreement. Given its previous custodianship for data-collection wells, GEPA could feasibly acquire new observation or monitoring wells for which it might have custodianship and therefore is reserved a space as a potential owner/operator.

**Attribute 1.2 Owner/Operator**

**Division 1.2.2 Producers**

Producers are agencies operating wells that produce drinking water.

**Type 1.2.2.1 Guam Waterworks Authority (GWA) (Municipal) – 3**

Public Law 23-119\(^8\) established the Guam Waterworks Authority in 1996; previously Public Utility Agency of Guam (PUAG), from 1950 to 1996. GWA is the sole civilian public water purveyor on Guam.

**Type 1.2.2.2 Joint Region Marianas (JRM) (Military)**

JRM, created in 2009 by the Department of Defense, consolidated the utilities of Naval Base Guam and Andersen Air Force Base (AAFB) and formally places them under Navy custodianship, however, separate utilities continue to administer the wells on their respective installations.

**Sub-Type 1.2.2.2.1 United States Navy (USN) – 4**

Naval Facilities Engineering Command Marianas (NAVFACMAR) maintains the wells on the naval facilities; only northern Guam sites are considered for the Database.

**Sub-Type 1.2.2.2.2 United States Air Force (USAF) – 5**

The 36th Civil Engineering Squadron Environmental Flight maintains the AAFB water system.

**Type 1.2.2.3 Private Agencies (PVT) (Commercial) – 6**

These include all private businesses that operate wells, e.g., rock quarries, golf courses, beverage plants, agricultural, and aquaculture facilities, etc.

**Division 1.2.3 Unidentified (UNID) – 7**

These include wells and boreholes whose owners or operators could not be determined or verified. These are temporarily set aside for later investigation; the majority appears to be historical exploratory wells that have most likely undergone name changes.

**Attribute 1.3 Function**

The wells and boreholes belonging to the various owner/operators are further divided according to function:

**Division 1.3.1 Data Collection – Type 1**

Data collection wells provide information on lithology, groundwater zones, and groundwater hydrology. Some were installed by design as data-collection wells; others were originally intended as utility wells, but because they proved ill-suited for their original purpose, or for other operational considerations, were converted to data-collection wells.

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\(^8\) Guam Public Law 23-119, 31 Jul 1996, An Act to Add a New Chapter 14 to Title 12 of the Guam Code Annotated Relative to Creating the Guam Waterworks Authority… More information can be found at:

Division 1.3.1 Data Collection (cont’d.)

Type 1.3.1.1 Exploratory (One-time) – Sub-type 1
These can be boreholes drilled initially primarily for water exploration with no plan to bring them on line for data-collection or production, or boreholes drilled with the hope of making them into production wells, but which proved ill-suited for production.

Type 1.3.1.2 Observation/Monitoring (Ongoing) – Sub-type 2
These include non-pumping wells and boreholes where continuous data are collected for scientific observation or environmental monitoring.

Division 1.3.2 Utility – Type 2
Commonly known as “production wells,” these wells produce water, either fresh, brackish, or saline for public, private, or commercial purposes.

Type 1.3.2.1 Drinking Water – Sub-type 1
Drinking water wells are specifically designed to supply potable water through municipal and military utilities. Water collected at these wells is tested and treated to levels safe for human consumption.

Type 1.3.2.2 Agricultural/Industrial – Sub-type 2
Agricultural and industrial wells supply water for irrigation, livestock, and private industry. A few of these wells purposely produce brackish or saltwater, e.g., the Fadian Fish Hatchery wells, the University of Guam (UOG) Marine Laboratory well, and the Underwater World Aquarium well.

Division 1.3.3 Stormwater Management – Type 3
Locally referred to as Underground Injection Wells (UIC) or “dry wells”, these wells contribute to stormwater management by enhancing natural infiltration capacity. The Database, however, reserves the term “injection well” for wells that inject fluids under pressure into the aquifer (of which there are none on Guam). “Dry wells” on northern Guam do not inject water under pressure but collect and enhance the infiltration of storm water runoff. In the Database they are therefore placed under a stormwater management division. However, to avoid confusion when referring to the wells, in the Database they have retained their UIC names as assigned by the owner/operator.

Attribute 1.4 Status
Status is the best known current operational state of a well or borehole.

Division 1.4.1 Active – Status 1
The well is currently in service—pumping or collecting data. In other words, the well is functional and performing its intended function.
Attribute 1.4 Status (cont’d.)

Division 1.4.2 Inactive – Status 2

The well is functional, but not currently performing its intended function. AECOM-3 and AECOM-9 wells are current examples; they were built as observation wells and are functional, but since funding has not been secured to bring them into the monitoring program they are not currently in service.

Division 1.4.3 Offline – Status 3

The well requires significant rehabilitation before normal operations may continue. The well is not functional and thus not performing its intended function.

Division 1.4.4 Abandoned – Status 4

Abandoned wells are those that are taken out of service and for which no future use is anticipated. Abandoned wells are required by GEPA regulations to be formally reported, closed, and permanently sealed according to specifications in the regulations. The well is not functional, it is not performing its intended function and no rehabilitation is anticipated.

Division 1.4.5 Unknown – Status 5

No information on the current state of the well has yet been located. It is not known whether the well is functional, if it is performing its intended function, if any rehabilitation is needed or planned, or if it has been properly abandoned.

SECTION 2 FIELD DATA

Field data are defined as physical information about the borehole or well site and are classified into two modes: incorporated and unincorporated data.

Mode 2.1 Incorporated data

Incorporated data are recorded electronically in the Database, as numbers, characters, or images taken from source documents.

Division 2.1.1 Geographical

Geographical data are the physical characteristics that pertain to a well’s location and include watershed, coordinates, elevation, and land use.

Type 2.1.1.1 Watershed

Each well and borehole in the Database occupies one of six subterranean watersheds, called groundwater basins (Appx A-2; Vann et al., 2013, in prep). The basin in which each well/borehole is located is shown in the spreadsheet by a single-digit code in the “watershed” column, as follows: Hagåtña Basin (previously Agana Sub-basin): 1; Yigo-Tumon Basin (previously Yigo Sub-basin): 2; Agafa Gumas Basin: 3; Andersen Basin: 4; Finegayan Basin: 5; Mangilao Basin: 6.

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## Table 3-2. Summary table of database wells including well functions, well types, well status and owner/operators. The five status divisions are laid out within each bold-outline cell as shown at left.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Well function</th>
<th>1 – Data Collection</th>
<th>2 – Utility</th>
<th>3 – Stormwater Management</th>
<th>Unidentified</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Well type</td>
<td>1 – Exploratory (one time)</td>
<td>2 – Observation/ Monitoring (on-going)</td>
<td>1 – Drinking Water</td>
<td>2 – Agriculture/ Industrial</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Researcher</td>
<td>1 – GHS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regulator</td>
<td>2 – GEPA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal</td>
<td>3 – GWA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4 – USN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military</td>
<td>5 – USAF</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joint Region Mariana (JRM)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>6 – Private</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>7 – Unidentified</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Status

- **1 – Active**
- **2 – Inactive**
- **3 – Unknown**
- **4 – Abandoned**
- **5 – Offline**
- **6 – Private**
- **7 – Unidentified**
Division 2.1.1 Geographical (cont’d.)

Type 2.1.1.1 Watershed

Up until the current revision of the basement map (Vann et al., 2013, in prep.) groundwater basins were called “aquifer sub-basins” in the professional and regulatory literature. The customary naming convention used by PUAG/GWA for municipal wells has been to apply a basin identifier followed by a serial number, based on the sub-basin names and locations from the 1982 basement map (CDM, 1982). Sub-basin identifiers used in well IDs were thus “AG” for Agafa Gumas, “F” for Finegayan, “A” for Agana (now Hagåtña), “M” for Mangilao, and “Y” for Yigo. (There are no commercial or municipal wells in the Andersen Basin.) In following this naming convention, a recent new well in the Agafa Gumas Basin, for example, is “AG-10.”

It should be noted that basin boundaries (Appx A-2) are based on basement topography and simulated groundwater flow-lines from numerical models, and therefore are subject to change with each revision of the basement map and numerical models10 (See Vann et al., 2013, in prep.). Some wells named on the basis of the 1982 boundaries now lie on the other side of the boundary of an adjacent basin, but the original well IDs are retained. F-7, for example, originally in the Finegayan Sub-basin, is now in the Yigo-Tumon Basin (Appx A-2). It should also be noted that although the NGLA Database uses the new basin boundaries delineated by Vann et al. (2013, in prep.), local agencies (other than WERI and USGS) as of this publication still utilize the sub-basin boundaries designated by the 1982 NGLS as the recognized watershed boundaries for management and regulatory purposes. (See Section 5. Recommendations)

Type 2.1.1.2 Coordinates

General background. Coordinates describe an exact location based on a reference system called a coordinate system. Because of the substantial challenges met in determining and resolving questions concerning positional data and the importance of verified locations to the interpolated basement topography and the USGS numerical model, some background is provided here before describing the particular characteristics and conventions used in the Database.

The two common types of coordinate systems used in GIS are geographic and projected coordinate systems:

- Geographic coordinate systems are based on spherical measures of latitude and longitude, with units in degrees and degree fractions.

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10 Moreover, simulated numerical flow lines only theoretical approximations to the likely actual flow paths in karst aquifers, which are very difficult to determine, even with expensive field studies.
Division 2.1.1 Geographical (cont’d.)

Type 2.1.1.2 Coordinates

- Projected coordinate systems are based on a selected geographic coordinate system, which is then projected onto a flat surface, and are usually expressed in distance units (Bolstad, 2008).

Important parameters for defining a coordinate system include:

- the geographic coordinate system (also called the datum)
- the unit of measurement (feet or meters)
- the zone (for Universal Transverse Mercator, UTM)
- and the projected coordinate system (also called the projection).

Guam coordinate systems. The first and most critical question in dealing with spatial data is identifying the referenced coordinate system. Unfortunately this is not always included in the dataset or metadata, especially in historical data. Reasonable assumptions were made when transforming spatial data for the NGLA Database and corresponding map (Appx A-2). Although there are several choices of geographic and projected coordinate systems, the most widely used on Guam are shown in Table 4-1. Well locations in the NGLA Database are given in the UTM Zone 55N World Geodetic System (WGS)84 coordinate system (UTM/Z55N-WGS84).

Quality and treatment of original data. Although coordinates from the original documents have been converted as necessary to UTM/Z55N-WGS84 for the GIS shapefile, they were extracted “as is” and referenced with a “pop-up” note from available sources in the spreadsheet. The identity or positions of some wells may be uncertain to various degrees. There may be other wells for which positional data are incorrect or inexact, but the uncertainty remains undiscovered because there was no apparent reason to question it. The current positional data for every well should therefore be regarded as preliminary or unverified, especially for historical wells, until they can be verified by field survey.

The transformation of data prior to importing into the shapefile required unit conversions (e.g., feet to meter, degree-min-sec to decimal degrees), datum conversions (Guam 1963NAD83 to WGS84), and conversion from geographic to projected coordinate systems (e.g., WGS84 to UTM Zone 55N WGS84). When cross-checking ArcGIS transformed coordinates, inaccuracies were sometimes found due to the aforementioned uncertainties. In these instances, each pair of coordinates was instead transformed using the GuamPRJ Version 2.01 Beta tool created by Brian P. Farm of USGS. This Guam-specific coordinate system conversion tool proved to be extremely helpful and more accurate in transforming coordinates for Guam when the original coordinate system was unknown.
**Division 2.1.1 Geographical (cont’d.)**

**Type 2.1.1.2 Coordinates**

It should be noted, however, that the tool does not transform to or from the Guam Geodetic Network of 1993 coordinate system, and hence may introduce some error when transforming such data.

**Verification.** Although verification by field-checking was beyond the scope of this project (see section 5, “Recommendations”), attempts were made as time permitted to improve confidence by cross-checking positional data against previous layers and imagery. The greatest confidence in well positions lies with active production wells, as they have the most documentation for comparison and have been the subjects of the most accurate and current surveys.

**Application of data.** Appx A-2 is a map showing the general locations of approximately 64% of the 525 wells from the NGLA Database. Of the remaining 189 unmapped wells, 103 are stormwater management wells that have yet to be incorporated into GIS shapefiles since they were set aside as lower priority. Seventeen wells have coordinates that have yet to be identified or transformed. Five wells are identified as in same land parcel as the well they were drilled to replace so the coordinates could be interchangeable. Five wells are identified as a secondary name to a well already mapped. Some 50 wells, less than 10% of the 525 in the NGLA Database, are left with no coordinates available. For this project these wells were set aside and will possibly never be reconciled as the coordinate information is unreadable, too sparse, or obviously incorrect to be useful.

Locations for wells plotted on the map at Appx A-2 were taken from the following four sources:

1. Shapefiles obtained from GWA including work by Federal Emergency Management System (FEMA) in 2002 through the US Army Corps of Engineers under the Project FEMA-1426-DR-GU, Typhoon Chata’an, Deep-wells.
2. Previous WERI studies including, “Spatio-temporal analysis of groundwater quality from 1996-2009,” which included a cross-reference for GWA wells and provided some JRM and private production well locations.
3. USGS website provided locations for observation wells in the WERI-USGS Comprehensive Monitoring Program.
4. Other sources as collected, such as well logs for exploratory drillings and other data-collection wells (besides the WERI-USGS Comprehensive Monitoring Program (CMP) wells), and records of abandoned wells. Each source is documented in the spreadsheet.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Geographic Coordinate Systems</th>
<th>Projected Coordinate Systems</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>GCS_Guam_1963</strong></td>
<td><strong>Guam_Geodetic_Triangulation_Network_1963</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angular Unit: Degree (0.017453292519943295)</td>
<td>Projection: Azimuthal_Equidistant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prime Meridian: Greenwich (0.000000000000000000)</td>
<td>False_Easting: 50000.000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>False_Northing: 50000.000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Linear Unit: Meter (1.000000)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inverse Flattening: 294.978698200000000000</td>
<td>Geographic Coordinate System: GCS_Guam_1963</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>GCS_North_American_1983_HARN</strong></th>
<th><strong>NAD_1983_HARN_UTM_Zone_55N</strong></th>
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</thead>
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<td>Projection: Transverse_Mercator</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
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<td>Latitude_Of_Origin: 0.000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Linear Unit: Meter (1.000000)</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
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<th><strong>GCS_WGS_1984</strong></th>
<th><strong>WGS_1984_UTM_Zone_55N</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Projection: Transverse_Mercator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prime Meridian: Greenwich (0.000000000000000000)</td>
<td>False_Easting: 500000.000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Datum: D_WGS_1984</td>
<td>False_Northing: 0.000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spheroid: WGS_1984</td>
<td>Central_Meridian: 147.000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semimajor Axis: 6378137.000000000000000000</td>
<td>Scale_Factor: 0.999600</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Geographic Coordinate System: GCS_WGS_1984</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Guam_Geodetic_Network_1993</strong></th>
<th><strong>Guam_Geodetic_Triangulation_Network_1993</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>False_Northing: 200000.000000</td>
<td>Central_Meridian: 144.750000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central_Meridian: 144.750000</td>
<td>Scale_Factor: 1.000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latitude_Of_Origin: 13.500000</td>
<td>Linear Unit: Meter (1.000000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic Coordinate System: GCS_North_American_1983_HARN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4-2. Geographic and Projected coordinate systems identified in use on Guam and listed in chronological order. Information on systems extracted from ESRI © ArcMap XY Coordinate System, located in shapefile properties.
Type 2.1.1.3 Elevation

**Background.** *Elevation* in the *Database* refers to ground surface elevation (called altitude in some documents). In the database, elevation is computed as the distance in feet measured vertically from Mean Sea Level (MSL) to a given point\(^{11}\) which in most cases is ground surface. *MSL is the arithmetic mean of hourly heights observed over the National Tidal Epoch.*\(^{12}\) The National Tidal Epoch is a specific 19-year period adopted by the National Ocean Service as the official time segment over which tide observations are taken and reduced to obtain mean values for tidal datums. The present NTDE is 1983-2001. See Figure 4-1 for Guam MSL trends.

**Data quality and verification.** Ground surface elevations in the *Database* are in some cases taken directly from the source documents and in other cases calculated from information in the source documents. In a few cases, elevation was extracted from a digital elevation model from the WERI GHS Files. As with the coordinate data, elevation data should be regarded as unverified in absence of conducting a field check, however, efforts were made to ensure consistency with all available data sources.

The reference against which elevation was measured is not certain in every case, as some agencies use MSL while others use *mean lower low water*\(^{13}\) (MLLW) levels or other references. While efforts were made to identify datums and measuring points, the MSL and MLLW vary over time and contain a certain amount of inherent error. The error inherent in conversion is about the same as the general difference between MSL and MLLW ± 0.3 meters (or about one foot). (See Figure 4-1.) The *NGLA Database* therefore reports elevations as assumed to have been measured against MSL, with an error of up to ± 0.3 meters, without attempting to discriminate between measurements taken in terms on MLLW. If more precise values are needed, a careful, systematic, and laborious study would have to be made of the elevation data alone to identify the various datums used and make accurate systematic conversions—which simply won’t be possible in many cases as many documents do not report which reference was used. Therefore, where more accurate and precise data are needed, the only certain, but obviously laborious and expensive approach would be simply to resurvey the site in the field.

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\(^{12}\) Mean Sea Level as defined by National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/datum_options.html

\(^{13}\) The USGS topographic maps of Guam use MLLW.
Division 2.1.1 Geographical (cont’d.)

Type 2.1.1.4 Land Use

To accommodate future expansion of the Database, a type for land use data was reserved, but populating this element was beyond the scope of this project. Land use parameters relevant to groundwater management would be a valuable addition to the Database and much information on pertinent data and GIS files already exists, but comprehensive and detailed evaluation and documentation of land use will require a separate major research effort.

Division 2.1.2 Hydrologic

Hydrologic data relevant to management of the NGLA include rainfall, evapotranspiration, and tidal effects on water wells. These data have been, and continue to be, collected by various civil and military agencies, most of which now provide access to on-line databases containing current data, with historical data steadily being added. Since each end user must decide how reliable the data must be for their specific purposes, the NGLA Database does not extract, replicate, or attempt to consolidate hydrologic data for Guam that are accessible in such on-line databases. Rather, it provides information and references to the primary or most reliable sources for hydrologic data elements. Because these links require continual update and refinements no attempt is made to list them in this report; rather most can be found on the WERI website, under “Northern Guam Lens Aquifer Database: Links to Guam Hydrologic Data Sources,” where they are maintained by the Guam Hydrologic Survey.
**Mode 2.1 Incorporated data**

**Division 2.1.2 Hydrologic (cont’d.)**


Information for these database elements is provided below:

**Type 2.1.2.1 Rainfall**

Data-collection activities. The primary meteorological collection agencies include USGS, National Weather Service (NWS), USAF, and USN. The longest and most reliable rainfall records are from AAFB, Naval Air Station (NAS) Agana, and Weather Service Meteorological Observatory (WSMO) Finegayan.

Current best reference. Although there are many datasets available, the only legally recognized data are collected and verified by the National Climatic Data Center (NCDC). It should be noted there are data gaps in the NCDC data set that were addressed and reasonably estimated in WERI Technical Report #102, *Creation of a 50-Year Rainfall Database, Annual Rainfall Climatology, and Annual Rainfall Distribution Map for Guam*, Lander and Guard, 2003.

**Type 2.1.2.2 Evapotranspiration (ET)**

Data-collection activities. The only known and documented pan-evaporation measurements were taken at USGS weather station 914229 from 1957 until discontinuation in 1996 (see Jenson and Jocson, 1998). For links to current data sources, see the WERI website: “Northern Guam Lens Aquifer Database: Links to Guam Hydrologic Data Sources.”

Current best reference. The most recent study of evapotranspiration on Guam is documented in the 2012 USGS report, *A Water-Budget Model and Estimates of Groundwater Recharge for Guam* Johnson (2012), conducted in support of the Groundwater Availability Study for Guam (Gingerich and Jenson, 2010). Johnson noted that no studies on precipitation reaching the ground beneath forest canopy have been made on Guam, no pan evaporation measurements have been taken since 1996, and there are no known studies of potential-ET rates for Guam’s vegetation. He therefore utilized studies conducted in similar regions to estimate ET on Guam.


Division 2.1.2 Hydrologic (cont’d.)

Type 2.1.2.3 Tidal and water-level data

Data-collection activities. Tidal data are collected on Guam by the USGS at the Hagåtña Boat Basin, by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) at Sumay Cove in Apra Harbor, and on the east coast at Pago Bay over various intervals (Jenson and Jocson, 1998). Well water-level data collected by the USGS from GHS and other wells on Guam can be found on the PIWSC page of the USGS website.

Current best reference. As part of the *Groundwater Availability Study for Guam* (Gingerich and Jenson, 2010), Rotzoll et al. (2013) conducted a comprehensive study of tidal signals in some 34 wells on Guam, including historical data from wells long out of service, data from the ongoing CMP, and new data from the 2010 Exploratory Drilling Program. The locations of these wells are published in their report.

Division 2.1.3 Engineering Data

Engineering data pertain to well characteristics and performance and were taken “as is” from the original documents but were checked against other source documents as necessary to resolve obvious errors or address uncertainties. For multiple records, inconsistencies, or other noteworthy considerations regarding the data sources or interpretations, “pop-up” annotations in the spreadsheet exist for the respective record. Field-checking of engineering data was beyond the scope of this project, and can be done only case-by-case when the need justifies the high cost of opening and inspecting a given well.

Type 2.1.3.1 Construction

Sub-type 2.1.3.1.1 Year completed drilling

The *Database* identifies the year the original drilling was completed as could best be determined from the documents. Source documents are referenced by “pop-up” comments. Users should keep in mind that any given drilling might start and end in different years and that some wells have undergone more than one drilling. Where there was more than one drilling, the end year of the first drilling, considered to be the original drilling, was recorded in the *Database* record.

Sub-type 2.1.3.1.2 Borehole diameter

Borehole diameters are recorded in inches and are usually as set at time of first drilling. Users should note that some well diameters have been enlarged particularly when small-diameter exploratory wells have been developed into production wells.
**Type 2.1.3.1 Construction**

**Sub-type 2.1.3.1.3 Depth**

Depth is measured in feet as the distance from the ground surface at the well head.

**Sub-sub-type 2.1.3.1.3.1 Borehole depth**

Borehole depth is defined as the deepest depth recorded for the borehole.

**Sub-sub-type 2.1.3.1.3.2 Well depth**

Entries in the *Database* spreadsheet reflect the current serviceable depth of the well, which may or may not be different than the borehole depth. Serviceable depths may be reduced inadvertently by sidewall or well collapse or sidewall squeezing. In some cases original borehole depths have been reduced deliberately by back-filling with concrete.

**Type 2.1.3.2 Well Design**

Well design information is taken “as is” from the original documents, usually the well log or as-built plans when available. Changes are rarely made since well modification and rehabilitation are expensive and results are unpredictable.

**Sub-type 2.1.3.2.1 Casing length**

Casing length recorded in the spreadsheet is the length in feet of the solid casing pipe, typically steel in older wells or PVC (polyvinyl chloride) in newer wells, down to the affixed screen or the perforated/slotted portion of the casing that otherwise constitutes the screen. The casing typically starts above or at ground surface elevation.

**Sub-type 2.1.3.2.2 Casing diameter**

Casing diameter recorded in the spreadsheet is the diameter in inches (assumed to be inside diameter unless otherwise noted) of the steel or PVC casing.

**Sub-type 2.1.3.2.3 Screen length**

Screen length recorded in the spreadsheet is the length in feet of the installed well screen or the portion of the end of the casing containing slots or holes that allow inflow of water. The screen/slotting typically starts a few feet below static water level and extends downward most of the way to the bottom of the borehole.
Division 2.1.3 Engineering Data

Type 2.1.3.3 Well Hydraulics

Well hydraulics records are extracted from historical records of pump tests, which describe the depth to the water table and the performance of the pumped well or borehole. Where more than one record was available, i.e., from multiple pump tests, multiple water level readings, etc., the most common record, the most relevant record, or the record closest to operating conditions was selected for placement in the NGLA Database, and the “pop-up” note was annotated accordingly. Information from available records can be found in the corresponding well folder.

Sub-type 2.1.3.3.1 Depth to water

Depth to water is the distance in feet from ground surface at the well head to the non-pumping water level, usually referred to as static water level in drilling records.

Depth measurements can vary from one source record to another for several reasons: use of different measuring equipment; stretching in a given instrument; changes in methods or measuring points; and in all cases, the natural fluctuations of water levels in response to tidal signals (see Figure 4-1). Data in the spreadsheet records are taken “as is” from the pump test record, with any concerns about the data noted in the “pop-up” note for the spreadsheet record.

It is noted here that the depth to water data in the NGLA Database refers only to the “snapshot” depth to water for the particular source document. Where rigorous measurements or time-series of water levels in the aquifer are needed, the most accurate are the continual readings obtained from the GHS observation wells, which are available on the USGS website.

Sub-type 2.1.3.3.2 MSL head

MSL head is a derivative quantity, calculated in the Database from the surface elevation and depth to water values reported in the applicable pump test record, or where necessary, information from separate reports. It thus utilizes the previously mentioned elevation, subtracting the above mentioned depth to water:

\[
\text{MSL head} = \text{Elevation (ground surface)} - \text{Depth to water}
\]

Error may be introduced by each term in the expression. The NGLA Database spreadsheet therefore notes that this is a calculated quantity derived from extracted data in the separate source columns.
Type 2.1.3.3 Well Hydraulics

Sub-type 2.1.3.3.3 Pump test rate\(^{16}\)

The pump test is a type of aquifer test used to determine well performance. Pump tests on Guam usually consist of two phases. The first is a “stepped-drawdown” phase, in which the pumping rate is increased, usually in 50-to100-gpm (gallons per minute) increments an hour or two apart, over the span of a few hours starting from the minimum pump capacity, up to or somewhat above the permitted rate. The second is a 24-hour constant-rate test, usually at the permitted capacity. The pump test rate recorded in the NGLA Database spreadsheet is the one deemed most relevant to operational plans for the well, which is the 24-hour constant rate, unless otherwise noted on the spreadsheet record “pop-up” note.

Sub-type 2.1.3.3.4 Drawdown

\(\text{Drawdown} = \text{Initial depth to water} – \text{Final depth to water}\)

Sub-type 2.1.3.3.5 Specific Capacity

Specific capacity is a measure of the productivity of a well in terms of production rate per unit of drawdown and is listed in gpm/ft:

\(\text{Specific capacity} = \frac{\text{Pump test rate}}{\text{Drawdown}}\)

The value recorded in the NGLA Database is the value reported by driller who prepared the pump test report.

Sub-type 2.1.3.3.6 Permitted GPM

The entry in the Database is the GEPA-assigned and approved pumpage rate, taken from the operating permit.

Sub-type 2.1.3.3.7 Production rate

Each producer maintains its own records on production rates, and at a minimum must report submit to GEPA, by the 15\(^{th}\) of January each year, a report of the amount of monthly extractions.\(^{17}\)

Production rates for each well may fluctuate over time based on

---

\(^{16}\) Pump test is a type of aquifer test in which a well is pumped at a constant rate and measurements of water levels are made in the pumping well and/or observation wells, usually for the purpose of determining aquifer hydraulic properties and the capacity of the well. (From the American Geological Institute, Glossary of Hydrology)

\(^{17}\) 10GCA §46105(d) The holder of every well operating permit shall file on or before January 15, annual reports on forms to be provided by, and containing such information as, the Administrator may require including, but not limited to, the amount of water extracted each month of the preceding twelve (12) month period.
different factors, including well status or well function, and the rates may be different than permitted pumping rate. A yearly

**Type 2.1.3.3 Well Hydraulics**

*Sub-type 2.1.3.3.7 Production rate*

average of the most current available actual withdrawal rate (gpm) as reported by the producer typically over the last calendar year was entered in the *NGLA Database*.

It is noted here that Simard (2012) has compiled tables and graphs of historical monthly production rates against reported chloride concentrations. Incorporation of these data into the *NGLA Database* is anticipated. (See “Water Quality,” below, and section 5, *Database Expansion*).

**Type 2.1.3.1 Water Quality**

As with other hydrologic parameters, the *Database* has been constructed to accommodate expansion to include water quality data. There is an enormous variety of water quality parameters and data. Data on salinity, however, which are obtained from the USGS-WERI Comprehensive monitoring program as well as regulatory testing of water from current productions wells, provide especially important insights into the natural conditions of the aquifer and its responses to pumping. The *NGLA Database* will therefore soon be incorporating the spreadsheet data from the recent work by Simard et al. (2013, in review).

*Sub-type 2.1.3.1.1 Chlorides*

Chloride concentration is the main parameter for determining salt water contamination, a major concern for any coastal or island aquifer. The most recent comprehensive study of chloride (or salinity) in the NGLA was conducted by Simard et al. (2013, in review). Their report provides a summary of the previous studies and will be available on-line on WERI’s website.

**Type 2.1.3.5 Maintenance data**

This data is not included at this time but could accommodate such information as pump size and types.

**Division 2.1.4 Geologic Data**

This segment of the *Database* includes information on subsurface geology. The *NGLA Database* contains geologic parameters and is the central database for the current update of the basement map by Vann et al. (2013, in prep.). Other elements of the geologic division of the *Database* connect the exploratory drilling and groundwater development programs that it also supports.
Division 2.1.4 Geologic Data

**Type 2.1.4.1 Drill log**

Drill logs are the single most important clue to subsurface geology. This column in the spreadsheet shows which wells have a log on file:

“Y” (i.e., “yes”) = wells with a drill log, for which the scanned source document can be found in the corresponding well database folder.

“N” (i.e., “no”) = wells for which not drill log has yet been found

**Type 2.1.4.2 Depth to basement**

The measured depth in feet from the surface to the first non-carbonate material (presumably the beginning of the contact with the basement rock formation); positively identifies the basement rock.

In the spreadsheet, **bold** numbers indicate distinct points where the source documents indicate a sharp and unequivocal boundary, while **gray** numbers indicate indistinct points where the source documents could define only an imprecise range of possible values. Values in green-bordered cells were used in the 2013 Volcanic Basement Map (Vann et al., 2013, in prep.). For details on the definition and application of this parameter, see Vann et al.

**Type 2.1.4.3 Deepest known depth of limestone**

The *deepest known depth of limestone (DKDL)* is a parameter used in the construction of maps of the basement topography. It is the measured depth in feet from the surface to the bottom of wells terminating in limestone (but not necessarily reaching the bottom of the limestone formation, i.e., the contact with the basement rock). Although such wells do not provide information on where the basement contact is, they do provide limited information on where it is not—hence at least a minimum depth of the limestone.

In the spreadsheet, **bold** numbers indicate *active* negative control, where the interpolated basement topography in the Volcanic Basement Map (Vann et al., 2013, in prep) was adjusted to eliminate inconsistencies, i.e. the interpolated surface intercepted the DKDL and was adjusted accordingly. Gray numbers, on the other hand, indicate *passive* negative control, where the interpolated surface is at least lower than the DKDL, providing limited confidence in the interpolated surface. For details on the definition and application of this parameter see Vann et al. (2013, in prep.)
Division 2.1.4 Geologic Data

Type 2.1.4.4 Sample Collection

The main resource for geologic study of borehole lithology is drill cuttings from the tri-cone rotary bits that are generally used to cut through the limestone bedrock on Guam. These are lifted to the surface in the drilling foam. Drillers are required to keep a log in which the characteristics of the cuttings are described sequentially as the drill bit descends through the limestone bedrock. GEPA requires samples be collected each time the drill bit reaches another five feet during drilling operations.  

Although there are no facilities for properly archiving rock samples, WERI is currently storing the collection of drilling cuttings from the 2010 NAVFAC PAC exploratory drilling program (AECOM Technical Services Inc., 2011), and the collection of cuttings from AAFB’s re-drilling of the MW-series (MW5-MW-9) wells in the MARBO Well area (also known as Andersen South).  

Unfortunately, there are not yet any dedicated facilities on Guam to preserve and curate rock samples or other physical samples of geologic materials, and no plans exist to create such a facility. Nevertheless, the Database includes a column to document the availability of physical samples located at WERI.

Type 2.1.4.5 Borehole Video

The Database also contains an element for cataloging borehole video, even though there is at this time no requirement for routine video documentation of new boreholes, and no provisions for systematic cataloging and archiving of borehole video. Increasing use is being made of video as the instrumentation becomes cheaper and easier to use and maintain. Such videos are providing important new insights into aquifer hydrology. The most recent examples are the videos from the AECOM 2010 exploratory drilling program. These video clips are catalogued and archived as mp4 files in the corresponding well folders. 

Other video exists, including recordings stored at WERI on video home system (VHS) tapes from drilling done in the 1990s for the Andersen AFB Installation Restoration Programs, but these have not been formally archived and curated. During the research for this project, some 35 VHS tapes were found, 30 of which exhibited a mold or fungus known to grow on this type of media in humid environments. It is not yet known if these can be salvaged.

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18 10GCA §46106(a) The drillers shall at the request of the Administrator also furnish samples of the materials encountered in the drilling of the well which shall be taken at intervals of five (5) feet, or at every change of formation.
SECTION 2 FIELD DATA

Mode 2.2 Unincorporated media

This section of the report describes the other types of data, in addition to the source documents, that are available in either the corresponding well folders or, in the case of the Reports, in a separate folder.

Division 2.2.1 Photos

These include various photographs of interest but not necessarily pertinent to the Database, saved for historical interest. Where available, the user is directed to the individual well folder.

Division 2.2.2 Reports

This division includes reports relevant to the aquifer. These were utilized in the creation of the Database, either as informational references or as tools in locating wells and boreholes on Guam. This list is not exhaustive but contains the most current or comprehensive reports and has digital copy links listed on the NGLA Database page on the WERI website:


5. Recommendations

A. Database maintenance and updates

Established Arrangements. The NGLA Database has been prepared in conformance with mandates and agreements for database development, maintenance, and data-sharing that are already in place. These need only be continued in order to provide sufficient inter-agency support to maintain the NGLA Database:

1. Guam Hydrologic Survey Program. Maintenance of the NGLA Database is consistent with the mission of the Guam Hydrologic Survey established by Public Law 24-247 (Appx D-1) to “locate, inventory and evaluate all hydrologic data pertaining to Guam and consolidate the data into a single computer-based data library from which information can easily be accessed and retrieved.” Public Law 24-247 also specifically requires:

- Drilling permit applicants coordinate with WERI and provide a copy of any down-hole or geophysical data collected
- All government of Guam agencies…transmit a copy of all nonproprietary data to WERI for consolidation by the GHS.
- Each agency collecting water-related data shall maintain an active point of contact with the GHS regarding the collection, transmission and archiving of data.

2. 16 July 2010 Memorandum of Understanding (Appx D-2) between Joint Region Marianas, Guam Consolidated Commission on Utilities, Naval Facilities Engineering Command Marianas, and Guam Waterworks Authority.

- This formal agreement established a Technical Experts Group on Guam “to maintain regular communication as needed to share water resource data real time and raise concerns and issues to the working group.”
- It further specified that “The Technical Experts [group] will maintain all databases and technical tools in cooperation with WERI and USGS needed to monitor and assess the health of the NGLA. The TE [group] will consist, at a minimum, of [members from] GWA engineering staff, NAVFAC MARIANAS UEM, GEPA, WERI, and USGS.”

Periodic Updates. It should be noted that since most water-resource data collection, whether by government of Guam agencies, military activities, or federal agencies is done on a monthly-to-quarterly basis, the NGLA Database needs to be maintained continually to keep up with the steady streams of monthly and quarterly data.

- It is further recommended that the Database be given an annual review by the Technical Experts group, and that recommended refinements and modifications be made during the subsequent year.
- WERI also holds an annual meeting in the fall with its Guam Advisory Council, composed of representative from various government departments that deal with water and water related issues, public and private sector professionals, other scientific
colleagues, and interested members of the community. *It is recommended the annual review of the NGLA Database coincide with this Advisory Council meeting* as some of the members of the Advisory Council also compose the Technical Experts group. With each year’s update, the latest technologies and techniques should be incorporated to keep abreast of the rapid ongoing improvements in database and GIS technologies.

**B. Database Improvement, Refinement, and Expansion**

The following steps can be taken to improve the quality, refine the structure, and expand the coverage of the *Database*:

1. **Field-checking of data.** As noted in Section 4, location, elevation, and other geographic data in the *Database* were entered “as is” from the original sources after resolving any inconsistencies with other records. Reliability of such data would be enhanced by conducting a systematic and exhaustive field survey to visit each well site and check its coordinates and elevation against the currently recorded data. Priorities could be assigned on the basis of the uncertainties uncovered during the development of the *Database* and areas of importance for new well development or rehabilitation.

2. **Refinement of lower-priority boreholes and wells.** For the reasons previously stated, priority for verification in the current *Database* was given to active production wells included in the USGS groundwater model and boreholes utilized for WERI’s development of the basement map. Records for many other wells now need to be examined, verified and mapped, including stormwater wells, exploratory wells, etc.

3. **Inclusion of other well data.** As mentioned above and in Section 2, the lower priority well information was not as actively sought out and should now be made a priority to uncover any additional source documents and fill in data gaps for these wells.

4. **Inclusion of new data.** As mentioned in Section 4, “placeholder” elements have been incorporated in the *Database* for parameters beyond the initial scope of this project. These include land use, additional water quality markers, and maintenance data. Incorporation of this information can be done as priorities dictate and resources permit.

5. **Storage of samples, video, photos, maps, and other reports.** It is also recommended that proper storage and personnel be acquired to archive and maintain the unique single-opportunity assets that are acquired, most especially drill cuttings, core samples, and videos. In addition, photos, maps, and reports pertinent to aquifer management should be acquired and archived.

**C. Operational and administrative recommendations**

The following are recommendations for changes in operational and administrative procedures that follow from insights and experience in building the *Database*. These will require inter-agency collaboration and agreement, as in some cases modest commitments of additional resources by the agencies involved. In all cases, however, the returns will
improve not only the content and utility of the Database, but will also enhance the management of the aquifer.

1. **Groundwater basin boundary usage review.** With the recent update of the groundwater basin boundaries (Vann et al, 2013), agencies that utilize this information are advised to update, review, and consider their usage of previous groundwater basin boundaries.

2. **Establishment of well naming conventions.** The most confusing, frustrating, and yet easily-resolvable issue encountered was the non-standard naming conventions used throughout the years. Currently, wells are named according to which groundwater basin they draw from, followed by a sequential number, presumably the next in the series of wells installed, but this is not always the case. (See *Attribute 1.1 Name* for a discussion on the issues encountered during the creation of the NGLA Database.) In addition to this issue, *Type 2.1.1.1 Watershed* also notes that groundwater basins can, and most likely will, change in the future. It is recommended the Technical Experts group take up this discussion for resolution and agreement, and make some recommendation to the permitting authority (GEPA) for establishment of a permanent, systematic convention for naming of boreholes and wells.

3. **Video logging at all uncased and newly drilled wells.** The technology exists and is accessible on island to video log uncased and newly drilled wells. The importance of video logging was recently documented when a well in the Agafa Gumas groundwater basin revealed the existence of a previously unknown feature, cascading water in the well some 80 feet above the water table. Although drill cutting collection, and in some cases geophysical logging, is being conducted there are features that can be difficult to interpret or indistinguishable with these tools. But working in conjunction with these tools, video logging would be a useful in studying not only the lithology of wells but also hydrologic conditions and behaviors, as demonstrated with the Agafa Gumas well.

4. **Establishment of NGLA Database User’s Group.** Since some of the information presented here can be considered proprietary, the creation of a *NGLA Database* User’s Group would alleviate some of the uncertainty when presenting, communicating, and sharing this information. Creation of a formal user’s group would facilitate access to the *NGLA Database*, including its source documents, spreadsheets, and shapefiles, and access to shapefiles utilizing an ArcGIS Online® account with files managed by WERI. Each agency will be responsible for maintaining pass codes and access of their ArcGIS Online account.

6. **Future studies**

   Maintenance and expansion of the *Database* as described above will support future improvements in basement mapping, such as 3-D modeling of basement, bedrock and water-flow pathways in the aquifer.
REFERENCES


Vann, D.T. et al., 2013, in prep. Topography of the basement rock beneath the northern Guam lens aquifer and its implications for groundwater exploration & development, Water and Environmental Research Institute of the Western Pacific, University of Guam, Mangilao.


42
GLOSSARY

Aquifer: A formation, group of formations, or part of a formation that contains sufficient saturated permeable material to yield significant quantities of water. (AGI p9)

Drainage well: (1) A well installed to drain surface water, storm water, or treated waste water into underground strata (after ASCE, 1985). (2) A water well constructed to remove subsurface water or to reduce a hydrogeologic unit's potentiometric surface (after ASCE, 1985).

Evapotranspiration: The combined loss of water from a given area by evaporation from the land and transpiration from plants (after SSSA, 1975).

Fresh water: Water that contains less than 1,000 milligrams per liter (mg/L) of dissolved solids; generally more than 500 mg/L is undesirable for drinking and many industrial uses (USGS, 1984).

Inactive well: A well whose use has been temporarily suspended and may be reactivated at a future date. (22 GAR 2§7103)

Injection well: A well constructed for the purpose of introducing water or substances into the ground as a means of replenishing groundwater basins or repelling intrusion of sea water. 22 GAR 2§7103

Exploratory drilling: A hole drilled for geologic or hydrologic exploration. 22 GAR 2§7103 shortened

Observation well: A well used for the purpose of observing subsurface hydrologic conditions and collecting hydrologic or water quality data and not for use in extracting water from an aquifer for beneficial use. 22 GAR 2§7103 monitoring

Production well: A well used to supply potable water. 22 GAR 2§7103

Well: Any hole that is driven, drilled, dug, or bored at any angle, either cased or uncased, by any method into the ground, for the purpose of obtaining water or knowledge of water bearing or soil formations, or for the disposal of surface water drainage.

Well cuttings: Rock chips cut by a bit in the process of well drilling, and removed from the hole in the drilling mud in rotary drilling or by the bailer in cable-tool drilling. Well cuttings collected at closely spaced intervals provide a record of the strata penetrated (Jackson, 1997).
APPENDIX A

Maps

A-1 Generalized Geology, 2008…pg 46
A-2 NGLA Database Wells, 2013…pg 47
APPENDIX B

Drill Log for D-17...pg 50
Drill Log for D-17X...pg 53
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SAMPLE DEPTH</th>
<th>SAMPLER TYPE</th>
<th>BLOWING IN</th>
<th>INCHES RECOVERED</th>
<th>SAMPLE CONDITION</th>
<th>DRILLING RATE (min/ft)</th>
<th>DEPTH IN FEET</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10' bag</td>
<td>1 br. 5 min. 11 sec/15'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20' bag</td>
<td>35 min 42 sec/15'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-40' bag</td>
<td>32 min 8 sec/15'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>52 min 21 sec/15'</td>
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<tr>
<td>70-80' bag</td>
<td>25 min 18 sec/15'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80' bag</td>
<td>30 min 10 sec/15'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90-100' bag</td>
<td>26 min 44 sec/15'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Graphic Log**

- Surface covered with trees & brushes
- Brown silt, soft, moist with occasional gravels.
- 1st drill collar added at 20'
- 2nd drill collar was added at 40'
- Color change to more white
- Y. hard
- Fine grained with abundant recrystallization.

**Job No:** 07-11-01855  
**Logged By:** M.K.R.  
**Edited By:** M.K.R.  
**Drilling Contractor:** Pacific Drilling, Inc.  
**Drill Rig Type:** Falling 1500 Rotary  
**Drillers Name:** Tony Isimang  
**Sampling Methods:** Bag  
**Hammer Wr:** DROP  
**Started Time:** 8:00 A.M.  
**Completed Time:** 5:00 P.M.  
**Date:** 6/4/79  
**Date:** 6/8/79  
**Boaring Depth (ft):** 350'  
**Casing Depth (ft):** 350'  
**Water Depth (ft):** 297'-5"  
**Time:** 9:00 A.M.  
**Date:** 6/10/79  
**Surface Elevation:** 302+  
**Datum:** MLLW  
**Conditions:** Surface was covered with trees.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Depth Range</th>
<th>Bag Size</th>
<th>Drilling Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>110-120'</td>
<td>120&quot; bag</td>
<td>40 min 18 sec / 15'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120-130'</td>
<td>120&quot; bag</td>
<td>49 min 35 sec / 15'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140-150'</td>
<td>150&quot; bag</td>
<td>1 hr 10 min 12 sec / 15'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>160-170'</td>
<td>170&quot; bag</td>
<td>1 hr 6 min 19 sec / 15'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>180-190'</td>
<td>190&quot; bag</td>
<td>55 min 31 sec / 15'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Becoming very hard below 140'**
- **With occasional thin hard ledges at 160'**

- **Lost circulation at 199'**
- **From 245' to 260' soft zone.**

- **Becoming hard below 299'**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Depth in Feet</th>
<th>Samplers Used</th>
<th>Sample Depth</th>
<th>Blows in</th>
<th>Inches Driven</th>
<th>Inches Recovered</th>
<th>Sample Condition</th>
<th>Drilling Rate (min/ft)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10-20 bag</td>
<td>1 2 hrs 16_m in 12 sec/15'</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>30-40 bag</td>
<td>3 2 hrs 41_m in 19 sec/15'</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>50-60 bag</td>
<td>4 1 hr 9_min 42 sec/15'</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>70-80 bag</td>
<td>5 1 hr 55_min 6 sec/15'</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>100 bag</td>
<td>6 1 hr 45_min 2 sec/15'</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>150 bag</td>
<td>7 1 hr 20_min 29 sec/15'</td>
<td>70</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td>8 1 hr 20_min 29 sec/15'</td>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td>9 1 hr 20_min 29 sec/15'</td>
<td>90</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td>10 1 hr 20_min 29 sec/15'</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOT TO SCALE.**

**PROJECT:** Six Deep Wells  
**TOTAL DEPTH:** 433'  
**LOGGED BY:** M. K. Ra  
**EDITED BY:** M. K. Ra  
**DRILLING CONTRACTOR:** Pacific Drilling, Inc.  
**DRILL RIG TYPE:** Rotary 7½" B/B  
**DRILLERS NAME:** Antonio Salinas  
**SAMPLING METHODS:** Bag  
**HAMMER WT**  
**DROPS:**  
**STARTED, TIME:** 8:00 A.M.  
**DATE:** 1/26/79  
**COMPLETED, TIME:** 5:00 P.M.  
**DATE:** 2/8/79  
**BORING DEPTH (ft.)** 433'  
**CASING DEPTH (ft.)**  
**WATER DEPTH (ft.)**  
**TIME:**  
**DATE:**  
**BACKFILLED, TIME:**  
**DATE:**  
**SURFACE ELEV:** 440.3'  
**DATUM:** MLLW  
**CONDITIONS:** Surface covered w/ trees, brushes 8" R. brown silt, wet, soft w/ occasional:  
- boulders.  
- Lt. gray-white limestone, M. Hard, M. sand, medium grained w/ abundant rex' lilization, moderate-deeply weathered.  
- 1st Drill collar 20' was added at 30'  
- 2nd Drill collar 15' was added at 45'  
- Boulders up to 20'  
- 60-80' drill head rattling  
- 68'-78' soft  

PACIFIC DRILLING INC.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Depth (ft)</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>110-120</td>
<td>1 hr 15 min 14 sec / 5'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>1 hr 4 min 11 sec / 15'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125</td>
<td>1 hr 20 min 32 sec / 15'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130</td>
<td>1 hr 10 min 17 sec / 15'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>135</td>
<td>1 hr 16 min 3 sec / 15'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140</td>
<td>1 hr 35 min 13 sec / 15'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>145</td>
<td>1 hr 6 min 35 sec / 15'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150</td>
<td>1 hr 11 min 41 sec / 15'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>155</td>
<td>1 hr 19 min 21 sec / 15'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>160</td>
<td>1 hr 25 min 4 sec / 15'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>165</td>
<td>2 hrs 45 min 7 sec / 15'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>170</td>
<td>1 hr 43 min 18 sec / 15'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>175</td>
<td>3 hrs 1 hr 44 min 13 sec / 15'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Becoming very hard, very strong below 100 ft.
- Lost circulation at 125 ft.
- With occasional thin hard ledges and small cavities below 135 ft.
- Drill head rattling too much at 260 ft.
Below 340' might be in Volcanics? from drilling, it appears to be the rock should be fine grained and massive without any fractures zones.
APPENDIX C

_NGLA Database Spreadsheet_
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Well ID</th>
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- Source: Open-File Survey
- Well Type: Industry
- Remarks: Development
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### Optional Details

- **Latitude**: The latitude values vary between -33.9 and -33.876.
- **Longitude**: The longitude values range from 151.2545 to 151.2637.
- **Reception**: Reception numbers range from 1 to 18.

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**Note:** The table represents a sample of data entries, with columns indicating various identifiers and attributes.
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**Notes:**
- Well ID: Unique identifier for each well.
- Name: Name of the well.
- Zone: Zone within the well.
- RFT: Rock Formation Thickness.
- Horizon: Horizon within the well.
- Grid Ref: Geographic reference coordinates.
- Datum: Datum used for the well.
- Minerals: Minerals present in the well.
- Depth: Depth of the well.
- MDA: Market Development Area.
- Hub Type: Type of hub associated with the well.
- Hub Location: Location of the hub.
- Well Type: Type of well.
- Operations: Operations associated with the well.
- Date: Date of the operations.
- Notes: Additional notes about the well.
- Remarks: Remarks about the well.
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V. Bandiera
9/14/2008

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APPENDIX D

D-1 Public Law 24-247…pg 78
D-2 16 July 2010 Memorandum of Understanding…pg 87
AUG 14 1998

The Honorable Antonio R. Unpingco
Speaker
Mina'Bente Kuåttro na Liheslaturan Guåhan
Twenty-Fourth Guam Legislature
Guam Legislature Temporary Building
155 Hesler Street
Hagåtña, Guam 96910

Dear Speaker Unpingco:

Enclosed please find Substitute Bill No. 652 (LS), "AN ACT TO ESTABLISH
THE GUAM HYDROLOGIC SURVEY AS A PERMANENT PROGRAM TO BE
ADMINISTERED BY THE WATER AND ENERGY RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF THE
WESTERN PACIFIC, UNIVERSITY OF GUAM", which I have signed into law
today as Public Law No. 24-247.

The General Appropriation Act for Fiscal Years 1998-99 directed the Water
and Energy Research Institute of the Western Pacific (WERI), located at the
University of Guam, to establish the Guam Hydrologic Survey, and appropriated $200,000 for 1998 only.

The duties of WERI under this legislation are essentially the same, which is
to conduct the Guam Hydrologic Survey, however, this legislation is more
specific by including the respective roles of WERI, Guam Environmental
Protection Agency, and the Guam Waterworks Authority.

The legislation directs WERI to create and administer the Guam Hydrologic
Survey, and appropriates $265,000 for Fiscal Year 1999. The intent section
states that the legislation is to establish a permanent program for
collecting, consolidating and storing all of the water resource data on Guam,
and making all of this information readily retrievable for use by the
people of Guam. The "permanency" established is the provision that WERI
prepare and submit an annual budget request for the Guam Hydrologic Survey to the Legislature by August 1st of each year.

Very truly yours,

Carl T. C. Gutierrez
I Maga'lahen Guåhan
Governor of Guam

Attachment: copy attached for signed bill
original attached for vetoed bill

cc: The Honorable Joanne M. S. Brown
    Legislative Secretary
MINA’BENTE KUATTRO NA LIHESLATURAN GUAHAN
1998 (SECOND) Regular Session

CERTIFICATION OF PASSAGE OF AN ACT TO IMAGA’LAHEN GUAHAN

This is to certify that Substitute Bill No. 652 (LS), “AN ACT TO ESTABLISH THE GUAM HYDROLOGIC SURVEY AS A PERMANENT PROGRAM TO BE ADMINISTERED BY THE WATER AND ENERGY RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF THE WESTERN PACIFIC, UNIVERSITY OF GUAM,” was on the 29th day of July, 1998, duly and regularly passed.

ANTONIO R. UNPINGCO
Speaker

Attested:

JOANNE M.S. BROWN
Senator and Legislative Secretary

This Act was received by I Maga’lahen Guahan this 3rd day of August 1998, at 9:05 o’clock A.M.

Assistant Staff Officer
Maga’lahi’s Office

APPROVED:

CARL T. C. GUTIERREZ
I Maga’lahen Guahan

Date: 8-14-98
Public Law No. 24-247
MINA’BENTE KUATTRO NA LIHESLATURAN GUAHAN
1998 (SECOND) Regular Session

Bill No. 652 (LS)
As substituted by the Committee
on Natural Resources and amended
on the Floor.

Introduced by: J. M.S. Brown
              T. C. Ada
              A. C. Blaz
              F. B. Aguon, Jr.
              Francisco P. Camacho
              Felix P. Camacho
              M. C. Charfauros
              E. J. Cruz
              W. B.S.M. Flores
              Mark Forbes
              L. F. Kasperbauer
              A. C. Lamorena, V
              C. A. Leon Guerrero
              L. A. Leon Guerrero
              V. C. Pangelinan
              J. C. Salas
              A. L.G. Santos
              F. E. Santos
              A. R. Unpingco
              J. Won Pat-Borja

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH THE GUAM HYDROLOGIC
SURVEY AS A PERMANENT PROGRAM TO BE
ADMINISTERED BY THE WATER AND ENERGY
RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF THE WESTERN PACIFIC,
UNIVERSITY OF GUAM.
BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF GUAM:

Section 1. Legislative Intent. I Liheslaturan Guahan recognizes the need for accurate baseline data and up-to-date analyses of Guam's water resources. As Guam's population and economy continue to grow, the Island must develop new sources and improve existing sources of drinking water. There is currently no permanent and comprehensive program in place to ensure information on Guam's water resources is systematically collected, stored, analyzed and reported so that the people of Guam can be supplied with up-to-date and accurate information and scientific advice.

Public Law Number 24-161, which instituted the Guam Drought Management and Comprehensive Water Conservation Plan, took an important first step toward alleviating some crucial shortfalls in basic data collection by establishing the Comprehensive Monitoring Program, which rehabilitates and re-activates the joint, fifty percent (50%) matching Federal funds, program under which the U.S. Geological Survey ("USGS") will collect key data on rainfall across the Island, ground water levels, salt water intrusion and water lens thickness in northern Guam, and stream flow in southern Guam. Important deficiencies remain, however. In particular, there is no standard for collecting and interpreting geologic data on new wells drilled on Guam. Such data are crucial for locating new sources of fresh water and for determining where the fresh-water lens is vulnerable to contamination by salt water or surface contaminants.

The most important deficiency, however, is that Guam has no permanent program in place to consolidate and preserve the data that are being collected so that they can be readily retrieved to support local scientific and engineering
analyses, or other needs of local decision-makers and citizens for timely
information on Guam’s water resources. Data collected by the USGS are
currently archived in Hawaii or on the Mainland. Data collected by local
agencies currently accumulate in various repositories without being
systematically cataloged or archived so that potential users can find it when they
need it, or even determine what data are available. There is thus no means for
rapidly and economically locating and retrieving hydrologic data for use by
scientists, engineers, public agencies, private businesses, educators, or the general
public to support scientific analyses, public or private projects, or educational
programs on Guam.

The intent of this legislation is to establish a permanent program for not
only collecting, but also for consolidating and storing all of the water resource
data on Guam, and for making all of it readily retrievable for use by the people
of Guam. The program established under this legislation will also ensure that
ongoing analyses of local water resource concerns are conducted by local
scientists so that the Island’s water resource policy-makers, managers, regulators,
educators, businesses, and citizens have timely information and readily accessible
advice for sound decisions regarding use, conservation and development of
Guam’s water resources.

Section 2. Establishment of a Permanent Guam Hydrologic Survey
Program. The Water and Energy Research Institute of the Western Pacific
(“WERI”) shall create and administer the Guam Hydrologic Survey (“GHS”).
The mission of the GHS shall be to:

a. locate, inventory and evaluate all hydrologic data pertaining to
Guam and consolidate the data into a single computer-based data library
from which information can be easily accessed and retrieved;
b. establish a direct working relationship with each organization
collecting hydrologic data important to Guam, and maintain a permanent
flow of new data from each organization to keep the data library up to date;
c. conduct analyses to assess the status of Guam's water
resources, and publish annual and other regular concise reports on water
use, trends and key concerns for use by I Mga'låhen Guahan, I Liheislaturan
Guahan, public agencies and private business, and citizens of Guam;
d. provide educational materials and regular forums for Island
educators and the general public to raise the level of public understanding
of Guam's water resources, problems and the issues that must be addressed
to solve them; and
e. conduct research into selected water resource problems of
current concern, and publish reports to provide scientific data on which to
base sound corrective policy, regulations and management decisions.

Section 3. Exchange of Data. (a) Comprehensive Monitoring
Program. WERI shall determine data collection requirements and administer
the joint WERI-USGS Comprehensive Monitoring Program on Guam, as
mandated by Public Law Number 24-161. WERI shall coordinate with the USGS
and other Federal agencies to ensure that data collected by Federal agencies are
immediately accessible to the Guam Hydrologic Survey. All government of
Guam agencies shall provide WERI and USGS access to such public property and
facilities as are required to implement the Comprehensive Monitoring Program.
(b) Guam Hydrologic Survey. All government of Guam agencies, including, but not limited to, the Guam Environmental Protection Agency ("GEPA") and the Guam Waterworks Authority ("GWA"), shall transmit a copy of all nonproprietary data to WERI for consolidation by GHS. Each agency collecting water-related data shall maintain an active point of contact with the GHS regarding the collection, transmission and archiving of data. Agencies may execute a Memorandum of Understanding ("MOU") with WERI to facilitate scientific hydrologic data collection.

(c) Drilling and Geophysical Data Collection. WERI shall assist GEPA in preparing and maintaining a standard for geologic data collection during drilling on Guam. Prior to the start of the drilling, the permit applicant shall coordinate with WERI so that on-site data collection can be supervised by a WERI geologist and recorded by the GHS. A copy of any down-hole or geophysical data collected on Guam shall be archived with the GHS.

Section 4. Appropriation for Guam Hydrologic Survey. Two Hundred Sixty-five Thousand Dollars ($265,000.00) is appropriated from the General Fund to WERI for the continued implementation of the Guam Hydrologic Survey, as created by §29 of Chapter III of Public Law Number 24-59 for Fiscal Year 1999. Henceforth, WERI shall prepare and submit the annual budget request for the Guam Hydrologic Survey to I Liheslaturan Guaihan by August 1st of each year.

Section 5. Comprehensive Monitoring Program. In accordance with Public Law Number 24-161, WERI will work with the USGS to prepare the annual work plan on budget for the Comprehensive Monitoring Program. WERI
1 will submit the annual budget request for Guam’ fifty percent (50%) to the
2 Comprehensive Monitoring Program to I Liheslaturan Guahan by August 1st of
3 each year.
I. PARTIES

Parties to this Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) are the United States Navy and the Guam Waterworks Authority (GWA).

II. PURPOSE

It is the desire of the Parties that through joint planning and cooperation the requirements to meet the water and waste water needs expected from the proposed military buildup on Guam can be met in a manner that is mutually beneficial and maximizes the effectiveness of the overall Department of Defense (DoD) and GWA utility systems. The purpose of this MOU is to establish objectives and a framework for further discussions relating to the implementation of utility service solutions devised to address the projected additional water and waste water requirements of the proposed military build up in Guam due to the planned relocation of Marines from Okinawa to Guam and other matters identified in the Draft EIS/OEIS Guam and CNMI Military Relocation. The Parties further recognize that this MOU, and the objectives, goals, and processes agreed upon are subject to applicable laws of the United States and the Government of Guam, and that such legal requirements applicable to either Party take precedence over any understanding reflected in this MOU.

III. REPRESENTATION

The Parties may appoint and designate representatives to meet, at such times and places as are mutually convenient. As necessary, the Parties may invite representatives from relevant Federal and Gov. Guam agencies that may have a

87
stake in these matters to participate in the discussions. The parties agree to
work in good faith to accomplish the objectives set forth in this MOU.

IV. INFORMATION SHARING AND DECISION MAKING
The Parties agree to make every reasonable effort to share with one another
existing information relevant to their water-related requirements and proposed
solutions in a timely manner. Such information may consist of technical
descriptions of each supplier's facilities, planning studies, estimates,
requirements, designs, rates, schedules, and forecasts. Each Party will
designate a representative to respond promptly to requests for information or
explain why such information cannot be provided.

V. OBJECTIVES
The Parties recognize that all the water resources on Guam are critical assets
essential to the future of Guam and must be protected for present and future
uses. This fundamental principle will guide the objectives set forth below, the
efforts to provide water for the people of Guam and cooperation between the
Parties.

The Parties understand that the following general objectives are to be achieved:
1. Identify costs attributable to increased military requirements. Details
   concerning allocation of those costs will be incorporated into the agreements
   as appropriate.
2. Cooperate with federal and local agencies to resolve the challenges, including
funding, to provide potable water and waste water treatment services for DoD

and civilian population growth associated with the military build-up.

3. Work to develop and utilize common standards related to security, reliability,

interoperability, construction and performance.

4. Utilize available financing from the Government of Japan (GOJ) to the extent

available.

DRINKING WATER OBJECTIVES:

1. Develop processes for sharing information and making resource and

infrastructure decisions, with the ultimate goal of joint management of the

Northern Guam Lens Aquifer (NGLA) and protection of water resources on

Guam.

2. Develop permanent drinking water supplies sufficient to meet:

   a. the requirements of the military buildup on Guam and associated

      requirements identified in the EIS, and

   b. the requirements of Guam’s projected civilian growth and development.

   c. future requirements of the people of Guam extending beyond the

      military buildup and its related impacts.

3. Improve the overall quality, reliability and availability of the water supply for all

   of Guam.

4. Provide the framework for subsequent agreements for the transfer, exchange

   and cost recovery of water resources between the Parties.

5. Coordinate efforts to resolve the challenges of providing water treatment for

   DoD and civilian populations.
WASTE WATER OBJECTIVES

1. Cooperate with regulatory agencies to resolve the challenges of providing waste water treatment for Guam civilian and DoD population growth.

2. Improve waste water collection and treatment for all of Guam.

3. Cooperate in making facility and infrastructure planning decisions.

4. Support GWA efforts to improve capability of its existing waste water treatment plants to continue to support DoD needs.

5. Provide the framework for subsequent agreements for the treatment of DoD wastewater at GWA facilities.

FUTURE OBJECTIVES

1. The Parties agree to evaluate opportunities to integrate military and civilian water and wastewater systems on Guam. Such integration may involve the future transfer of production, distribution, collection, and treatment systems from Navy to GWA. The Parties understand that such transfer would require agreement on terms and conditions acceptable to both GWA and DoD, subject to GWA meeting reasonable minimum reliability and quality standards, and possible legislative authorization.

2. The Parties agree to establish an interagency agreement for laboratory services.

VI. PROPOSED SOLUTIONS

The following proposals represent the most promising solutions based upon current information, financial, technical, and legal constraints to the objectives identified above.
1. GWA will develop and/or upgrade water and waste water distribution, collection, and treatment systems not located on DoD property, but required to support the increased DoD loads.

2. The Parties will cooperate in determining the most cost effective and timely source(s) of funding to facilitate the proposed solutions.

3. The Parties will identify potential sources of funding for infrastructure impacts associated with the military buildup to include funding from GOJ.

4. Agreed upon costs associated with meeting DoD requirements will be allocated to and paid for by DoD through a utility agreement.

DRINKING WATER

1. The Parties will cooperate in completing studies related to meeting the water needs of Guam including NGLA sustainability studies. DoD studies related to water resources will seek prior coordination with GWA and, as needed, GEPA, United States Geological Survey (USGS) and University Of Guam Water & Environmental Research Institute (UOG/WERI). Future studies will be coordinated between GWA, DoD and other Federal and Gov. Guam agencies that may have a stake or required expertise in these matters. GWA will assist DoD in the development of the objectives and methodology to accomplish such studies.

2. The Parties will cooperate in the selection of future water well sites.

3. The Parties will cooperate in developing appropriate plans for the integration of new water production and distribution infrastructure with existing water systems.

4. The Parties will share water resources as needed to address urgent needs.
WASTEWATER

1. The preferred option for addressing all wastewater needs in northern Guam is to upgrade and/or expand Guam’s Northern District Waste Water Treatment Plant (NDWWTP).

2. The Parties will develop a process that addresses the planning loads for the NDWWTP as a basis for calculating cost sharing and sources of funds to facilitate agreement on responsibility for each element.

3. The Parties agree to cooperate in efforts to increase the capacity of the NDWWTP to address applicable regulatory requirements and recognize that such projects must be planned and phased consistent with available funding and regulatory requirements.

4. The parties agree to cooperate to assess potential impacts to other wastewater infrastructure and identify options for mitigating the impacts.

LONG TERM AQUIFER MANAGEMENT

The Parties will cooperate in all aspects of water resource development on Guam to ensure the long term, sustainable management of the NGLA. In order to accomplish this objective, the Parties will designate representatives to convene a management advisory team to make recommendations on priorities and issues. The following provides an initial outline for this team:

1. Senior Advisory Group (SAG) – This group will meet to review recommendations of the Working Group (WG), technical experts and regulatory agencies. SAG will cooperate in developing a prioritization of major water
resource infrastructure projects and sharing of water resources based on current
assessments of the NGLA. SAG will likely consist at a minimum of:
a. GWA General Manager or designated representative.
b. CO, NAVFAC MARIANAS or designated representative.
c. CCL, Chairman or designated representative
d. GEPA, Administrator or designated representative
e. UoG-WERI Director or designated representative

2. Working Group (WG) – This group will meet regularly but no less than
quarterly to assess the health of the NGLA, make minor adjustments as needed
to water resource sharing, and develop a prioritized list of recommendations for
SAG on proposed, major water resource infrastructure projects. WG will consist
at a minimum of:
  a. GWA Chief Engineer
  b. NAVFAC MARIANAS UEM Product Line Coordinator
  c. GEPA Representative

3. Technical Experts (TE) – This group will maintain regular communication as
needed to share water resource data real time and raise concerns and issues to
the WG. TE will develop and maintain all databases and technical tools in
cooperation with WERI and USGS needed to monitor and assess the health of
the NGLA. TE will consist, at a minimum, of:
  a. GWA Engineering Staff
  b. NAVFAC MARIANAS UEM
  c. GEPA
  d. WERI
  e. USGS
VII. NEXT STEPS

In order to facilitate the possible implementation of the foregoing solutions the parties agree to have further discussions to:

1. Evaluate appropriate rate structures that will provide reasonable security to any private entity and to GWA for the development of additional water and waste water infrastructure.

2. Evaluate applicable laws, service rules and contracts for DoD contributions to system development and determine if such provisions are adequate and fair to both parties.

3. Evaluate the feasibility of a private entity performing the upgrade and/or expansion of the NDWWTP and other infrastructure related to the operation and maintenance of the facility. Identify any legal or financial barriers and proposed solutions. Identify any required technical assistance from DoD.

4. Evaluate and monitor the timelines required to implement the proposed solutions relative to the timelines required to meet the demand increase resulting from military and civilian population growth.

5. Develop agreements to formalize the concepts provided herein.

VIII. OTHER PROVISIONS

1. This MOU may be amended subject to the mutual written agreement of the Parties.

2. This MOU does not obligate the funds of either Party and makes no financial commitments.
3. This MOU may be terminated by either Party upon providing 30 days written notice to the other.

4. This MOU is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity, by any party against the United States or GWA, or agencies, instrumentalities, officers, employees, or agents, of either.

[Signatures and dates]

PAUL BUSHONG, RADM
Commander, Joint Region Marianas

SIMON A. SANCHEZ, LL
Chairman, Consolidated Commission on Utilities

Date: 16 Jul 10

PETER S. LYNCH, CAPT
Commanding Officer
Naval Facilities Engineering Command Marianas

JOHN BENAVENTE
General Manager
Guam Waterworks Authority

Date: 16 July 2010

Date: 16 Jul 10