

(Temporary Translation)

### Summary of the grounds for the revocation of reclamation permit

The Okinawa Prefectural Government revoked the approval for reclamation of public waters pertaining to the Marine Corps Air Station Futenma alternative facility construction project on August 31 2018. The main grounds for the revocation is as follows.

**1. The requirement of "appropriate and rational use of national land" (Article 4, Paragraph 1, Item 1 of the Act on Reclamation of Publicly-Owned Water Surface) is not satisfied.**

The construction site is not suitable for reclamation site for the following reasons:

- (1) existence of soft ground;
- (2) existence of active fault line as indicated by experts;
- (3) structures in the surrounding area will be in breach of the U.S. height restrictions; and
- (4) it has become clear that the Marine Corps Air Station Futenma will not be returned unless the conditions of return under in the Consolidation Plan are satisfied.

**2. Non-fulfillment of the 'Conditions#1', which is an obligation attached to the reclamation permit.**

When granting the reclamation permit, the 'Condition' requiring "*consultation regarding implementation planning for construction shall be held in advance with the Prefectural Government*" were mandated in order to verify whether the final implementation planning was compatible with the permit criteria. However, despite repeated administrative guidance by the Prefectural Government, the Japanese Government forced ahead with the construction without indicating the entire implementation planning.

**3. The requirement of “Sufficient consideration for disaster prevention (Article 4, Paragraph 1, Item 2 of the Act on Reclamation of Publicly-Owned Water Surface)” is not satisfied.**

The current plan is inadequate for disaster prevention for the following reasons:

- (1) soft ground being found proves that the ground condition is different from the point of permit issuance, nullifying the precondition of the seawall stability calculations; and
- (2) existence of the active fault line under the planned construction site, as well as serious and significant damage if it activates, are indicated by the experts.

**4. The requirement of “sufficient consideration for environmental conservation (Article 4, Paragraph 1, Item 2 of the Act on Reclamation of Publicly-Owned Water Surface)” is not satisfied**

The planned construction site, Henokozaki Cape and the adjacent Oura Bay has a very distinctive ecosystem including corals and dugongs. The environmental conservation measures indicated by the Okinawa Defense Bureau after the permit issuance is not adequate for the following reasons:

- (1) Breach of ‘Conditions #2’ annexed to the reclamation permit;

The ‘Conditions #2’ stipulates “*consultation with the Prefectural Government must be carried out after thorough consideration on the environmental conservation measures based on the implementation planning.*” However, the Okinawa Defense Bureau unilaterally decided on the environmental conservation measures based on an implementation planning of a partial seawall and insisted that the advance talks had been held and pushed forward with the construction.

- (2) Environmental conservation measures in regard to corals are not appropriate;
- (3) Environmental conservation measures in regard to dugongs are not appropriate;
- (4) Environmental conservation measures in regard to seagrass beds are not appropriate;

- (5) Construction work was commenced without transplanting or relocating coral species before project implementation;
- (6) Construction was commenced without transplant or relocation of umibossu (*Nereia intricate* Yamada);
- (7) Bringing in stone materials for use in sloping revetment walls by sea transport;
- (8) Floats installed in the waters off Henoko; and
- (9) Changing the order of implementation without applying for approval for change, and failing to consider the impact of these changes on coral species, marine ecosystems and terrestrial ecosystems.

(END)