

U. S. Military Issues in Okinawa

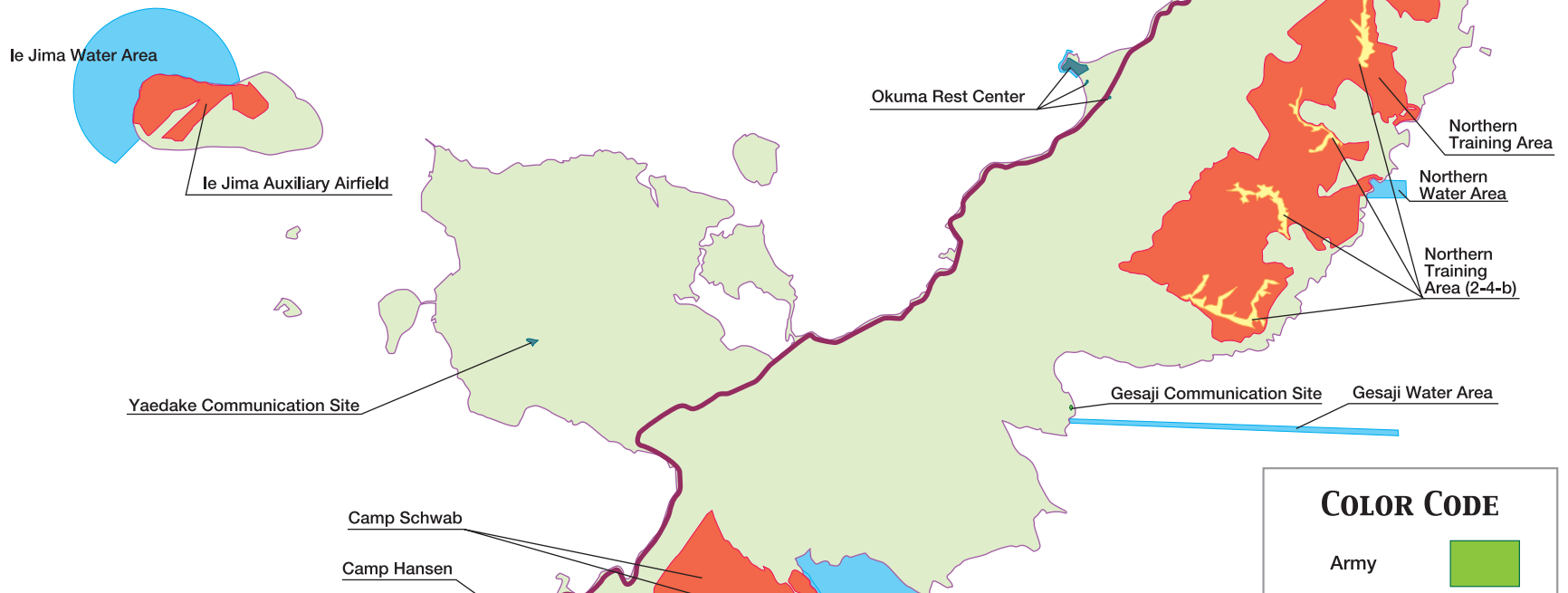
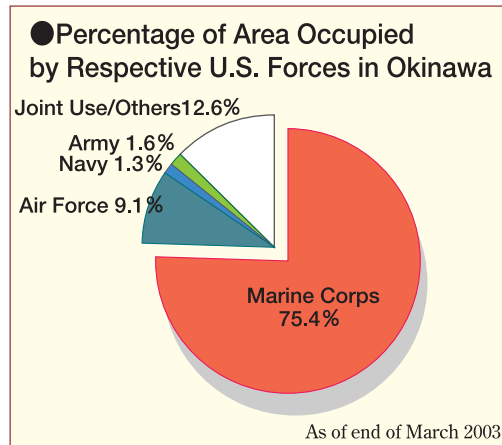
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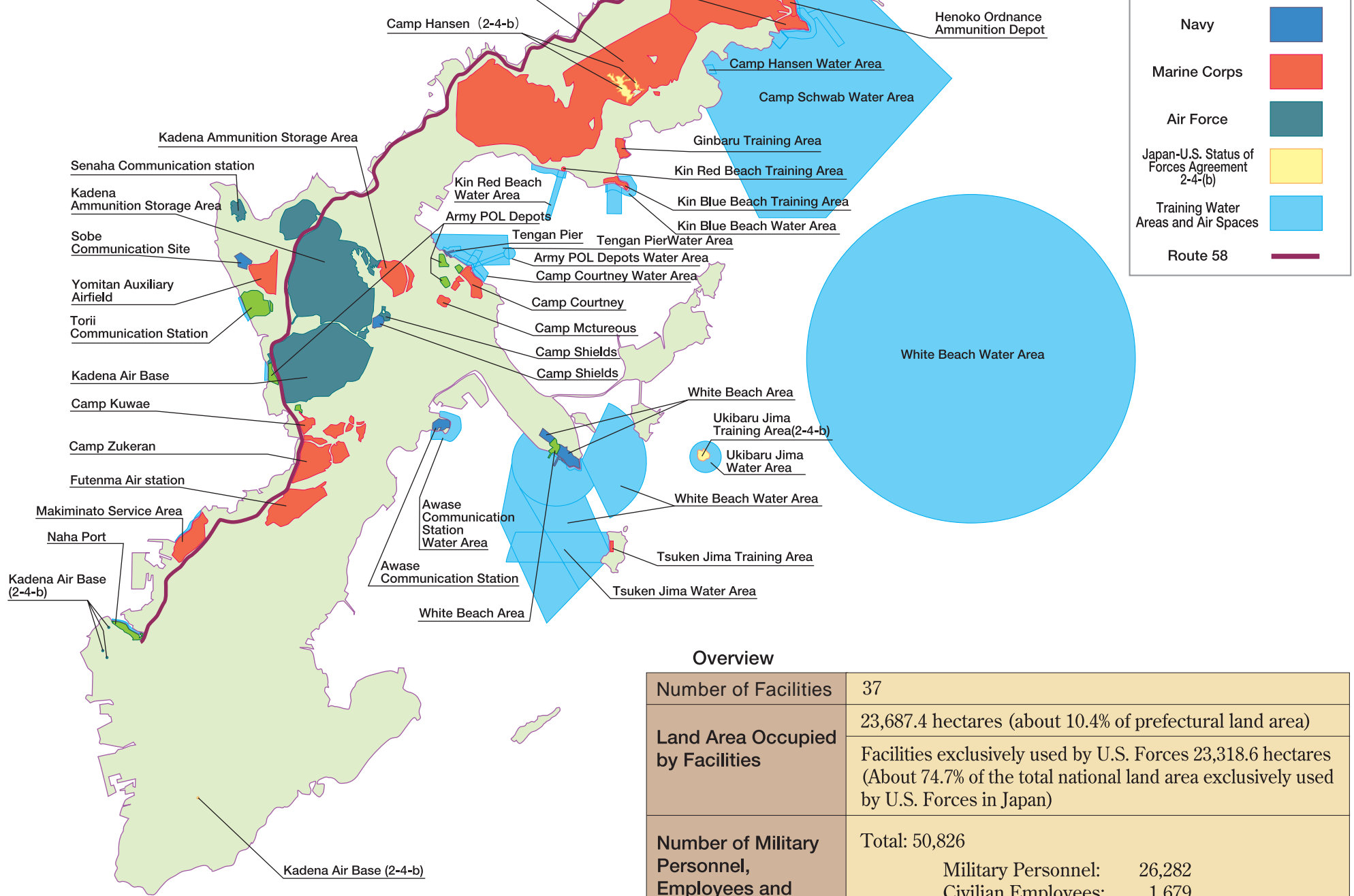


Current Situation of U.S. Military Bases in Okinawa

Although 59 years have passed since the end of the Second World War, Okinawa, which accounts for only 0.6 percent of Japan's total land area, still hosts vast military bases, which represent approximately 74.7 percent of all facilities exclusively used by U.S. Forces Japan.

U.S. military bases account for roughly 10.4 percent of the total land area of Okinawa, and 18.8 percent of the main island of Okinawa where population and industries are concentrated.



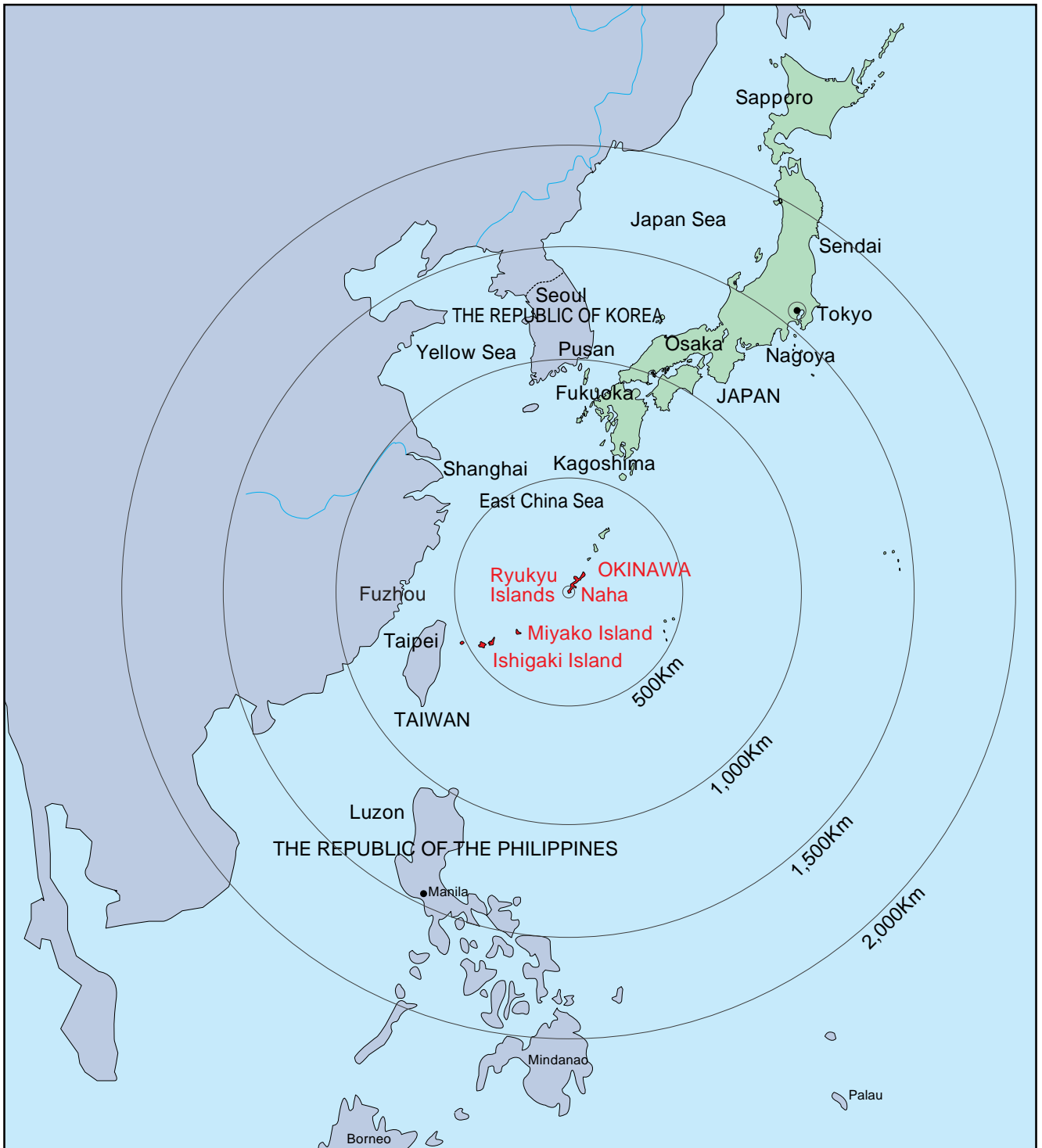


Overview

Number of Facilities	37
Land Area Occupied by Facilities	23,687.4 hectares (about 10.4% of prefectural land area)
	Facilities exclusively used by U.S. Forces 23,318.6 hectares (About 74.7% of the total national land area exclusively used by U.S. Forces in Japan)
Number of Military Personnel, Employees and Their Families	Total: 50,826
	Military Personnel: 26,282
	Civilian Employees: 1,679
	Family Members: 22,865

* Facility numbers and land area are as of March 2003
 Military personnel numbers are as of September 2003

I. Outline of Okinawa



Okinawa, which accounts for approximately 0.6% of the total land area of Japan, is the nation's southwestern-most prefecture. It consists of 160 islands, which are scattered over a wide area of ocean spanning 1,000km from east to west and 400km from north to south. Approximately 1.35 million people live on fifty of these islands.

From the prefectural capital of Naha city, it takes about two hours and 30 minutes to fly to Tokyo (approx. 1,550km), one hour and 30 minutes to Shanghai, China (approx. 820km), and one hour to Taipei, Taiwan (approx. 630km). As Okinawa is situated in a critical location connecting mainland Japan, the Chinese

Continent and the nations of Southeast Asia, we expect that Okinawa will become a center for exchange between Japan and the various nations of East and Southeast Asia.

Taking advantage of its geographic characteristics, the Ryukyu Kingdom, as Okinawa was once known, opened trade routes in the 14th Century to China and other nations in East and Southeast Asia, thus establishing a prosperous period called the Era of Great Trade. Performing arts, dyed textiles, lacquer ware, pottery and many other unique fine arts and distinctive aspects of Okinawan culture were created and fostered by the people of Okinawa through this diverse intercultural exchange, and now attract many people to our prefecture.

►The Shurijo Castle Sites (Gusuku Sites and Related Properties of the Kingdom of the Ryukyus), which were registered as world cultural heritage sites in December 2000.



Kasekake , an Okinawan traditional dance.

As the only Japanese prefecture located in a subtropical oceanic climate, Okinawa is blessed with a rich natural environment including emerald green seas and sandy white beaches.

Okinawa's rich natural environment, and unique culture and history, along with its potential as an international resort destination, attract millions of tourists every year (5.08 million in 2003) from places such as mainland Japan, Taiwan and Korea.



The emerald green ocean in Okinawa with coral reefs and tropical fish

►The Busena Beach Resort Area (*Bankoku Shinryokan*), which was the venue of the G8 summit in 2000.





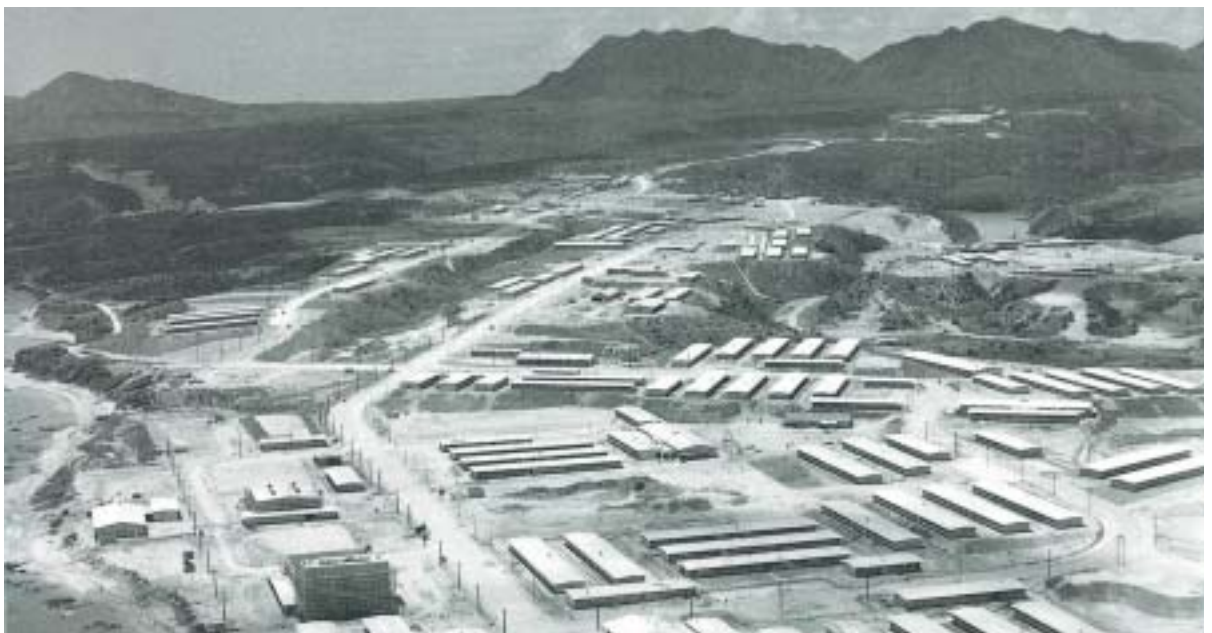
A fleet of more than 1,500 U.S. ships clustered at one of the landing points on the main island. (Photo: Okinawa Prefectural Archives)

Despite Okinawa's natural beauty and distinctive culture, it was the site of massive ground battle that engulfed the local residents during the Pacific War. This once rich green island was reduced to ashes in a fierce barrage of bombs and artillery fire that became known as the "Typhoon of Steel".

Over 230,000 people, including not only American and Japanese military personnel, but also civilian employees and local civilians, lost their precious lives during this battle.

Irreplaceable cultural assets, which had been passed down from ancestors, were burned to the ground. The people of Okinawa experienced a tragic and devastating war.

After landing on Okinawa, the U.S. Forces began constructing new bases one after another as a foothold to invade mainland Japan. Even after the end of the Pacific War, however, the U.S. Forces continued to build new bases while forcibly appropriating land in response to the changes in the international situation, such as the outbreak of the Korean War. As a result, vast bases were formed on Okinawa and they began to play a role as the "Keystone of the Pacific" for the U.S. Forces.



Bases were built one after another. Camp Schwab in 1956 (Photo: Okinawa Times)



In 1965, Prime Minister Sato, who visited Okinawa as the incumbent Japanese Prime Minister for the first time, stated, "the postwar period will not end until reversion of Okinawa to its homeland is realized."

(Photo: Okinawa Times)

Under the 1951 San Francisco Peace Treaty, Okinawa was placed under the control of U.S. administration. In 1972, after 27 years of U.S. administration in accordance with the will of the Okinawan people, Okinawa was reverted to Japan.

Although Okinawa's reversion to Japan was realized, many of the bases were handed over, despite pleas from the people of Okinawa, as facilities and areas provided for the U.S. Forces under the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty. The excessive concentration of bases on the islands of Okinawa was not improved. As a result, the Okinawan people came to shoulder an excessive burden.



FAC6029 Camp Courtney (Management: Marine Corps)

The Camp hosts the command of the 3rd Marine Division, the 3rd Marine Expeditionary Force, and the command of the U.S. Marine Forces Japan, which functions as the hub of the U.S. Marine Corps stationed in Japan.

II. The Impact on the Local Community

(1) Impact on the Lives of the Okinawan People (incidents, accidents and environmental issues)

The existence of the vast U.S. military facilities and areas in our prefecture has had various impacts on the Okinawan people's lives and the environment.

Specifically, daily aircraft noise, military aircraft crashes (fighters, helicopters, etc.), oil and fat spills, red soil runoff, mountain forest fires caused by

live-fire exercises and other incidents and accidents stemming from U.S. base activities result in health-related problems among residents living in the vicinity of bases and other negative impacts on Okinawan people and the environment.

Furthermore, 5,269 criminal cases committed by military personnel and other related people were recorded between the reversion of Okinawa to Japan and the end of December 2003. The number includes 540 serious crimes and 977 cases of assault. This situation results in great anxiety regarding the security of Okinawan people and their property.

Number of Incidents/Accidents related to the U.S. Military

As of the end of December 2003

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Aircraft-related	11	7	8	60	58
Stray bullets, etc.	0	0	0	2	0
Oil and other spills	3	3	5	8	3
Forest fires	7	12	5	12	11
Other training-related accident	3	4	2	13	5
Other incidents/accidents	11	6	8	8	12
Total	35	32	28	103	89



A U.S. Marine Corps UH-1N helicopter crash that occurred on Camp Hansen in July 1998. (Photo: Ryukyu Shimpo)

In July 1998, a U.S. Marine UH-1N helicopter crashed in Camp Hansen. In April 1999, a CH-53E helicopter crashed in the waters off the Northern Training Area, resulting in the deaths of the four crewmembers on board. In June of the same year, an AV-8 Harrier crashed on the Kadena Air Base runway shortly after takeoff. In August 2002, a F-15C fighter jet based at Kadena Air Base crashed in the southern waters, 60 miles (approx. 100 kilometers) off the main island of Okinawa.

Between Okinawa's reversion and the end of December 2003, 275 U.S. military aircraft-related accidents were recorded (40 of which were aircraft crashes). With only a minor miscalculation, aircraft accidents have the potential to be tragic, possibly resulting in the deaths of local residents. These accidents therefore cause a great deal of anxiety not only among residents living in the vicinity of the bases, but also among all Okinawan citizens.



An AV-8 Harrier crash that occurred on Kadena Air Base in June 1999. (Photo: Ryukyu Shimpo)



The Second Futenma Elementary School, which is adjacent to Futenma Air Station, has been incessantly exposed to deafening aircraft noise. (Photo: Okinawa Times)

There are also an unknown number of unexploded bombs at the Camp. It is projected that it will take many years and an enormous amount of money to dispose of them.

At Onna Communication Site, which was returned in November 1995, levels of toxic substances such as polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) that exceed environmental standards were detected from polluted sludge found inside disposal tanks. The sludge was subsequently removed by the Japanese Government.



The returned land of Onna Communication Site with contamination by toxic substances such as mercury and PCBs exceeding established safety limits. (Photo: Okinawa Times)

In the vicinity of Kadena Air Base and Futenma Air Station, noise levels exceeding the standard set by the Ministry of the Environment are measured at more than half of the established measuring stations. There is concern that such noise pollution will affect the daily lives and health of local residents, as well as education by interrupting classes at schools adjacent to the bases.

At the training areas in Camp Hansen, repeated live-firing exercises and mountain fires caused by these exercises deplete mountain surfaces of valuable greenery, resulting in the loss of our irreplaceable natural environment.

In July 2002, an accident occurred where a M2 heavy machine gun bullet from the Camp landed on private land.



A fire that occurred on Range 2 at Camp Hansen in March 2000. (Photo: Okinawa Times)

Furthermore, it was reported in July 1998 that a holding pond had existed in Kadena Air Base where waste oil containing PCBs was dumped. An environmental survey by the U.S. Government and a supplementary survey by the Government of Japan were conducted and it was concluded that there was no impact on people's health. However, this incident raised concerns among local residents regarding U.S. military base environmental issues.

Whenever an incident and accident stemming from the U.S. military base occurs, the Okinawa Prefectural Government petitions the concerned administrative organs for the prevention of further such accidents or incidents. We will continue to make efforts to prevent damage caused by military bases.

(2) Impact on Local Development

Since Okinawa's reversion to Japan, three sets of promotion and development plans have been implemented to the improvement of social infrastructure including roadways, harbors, airports, and educational facilities. However, U.S. military bases greatly hinder city formation, traffic system improvement, industrial infrastructure and other forms of regional development as they occupy about 10.4% of prefectural land, and roughly 18.8% of main island of Okinawa where most of the population and industries are concentrated.



U.S. base before return [FAC6061 Makiminato Residential Area](192.6 hectares)



The former base site shown above is now transformed into a new living area for Okinawan people. [Naha Shintoshin Area]

The bases that are hosted by major centrally located cities cut off traffic networks between the cities and their surrounding communities and cause traffic congestion on nearby roads. Furthermore, residential housing and other facilities are becoming congested and roads are poorly developed due to the irregular expansion and lack of zoning of residential and industrial areas in the vicinity of bases.

The areas surrounding Naha Airport and Naha Port have excellent potential for industrial zones and other development, but the existence of the military bases prevents land from being secured and restricts regional promotion.

FAC6064 Naha Port (Management: Army)

The land area of Naha Port is 57 hectares and is the second largest military port after White Beach Area in Katsuren Town. The port manages loading and discharge of goods. However, the frequency facility use has declined since 1972 reversion.

The facility has an extremely high developmental potential as it is adjacent to the Prefecture's major gateways, Naha Airport and Naha Commercial Port. Despite the fact that an agreement was reached with regard to return at the 15th Security Consultative Committee (SCC) in January 1974, this has yet to materialize after 29 years.

The Japan-U.S. Joint Committee in May 1999 approved the relocation of a 35ha substitute facility to the Urasoe Pier Area. After the agreement, the Committee for Naha Port Relocation was established for the purpose of advancing the relocation smoothly. Discussions continue between the government and municipalities concerning challenges related to the relocation.



(3) Impact on the Prefectural Economy (In relation with the base economy)

The existence of vast U.S. military bases in Okinawa has a huge impact on the local economy.

We cannot deny the fact that base-related revenues, such as salary paid to Japanese employees who work on the bases, lease fees for landowners, and consumption activities by military personnel, civilian employees and their dependents, do support our prefectural economy.

However, because of the expansion of the prefectural economy, the percentage of prefectural gross income (previously called prefectural gross expenditure) represented by base-related revenue has declined over the years from about 15.6% at reversion in 1972 to 4.9% in 2000.

Base-Related Revenue in Okinawa Prefecture (as of November 2003)

	1972	1977	1982	1987	1992	1997	2001
Expenditure of SOFA status people (100 million yen)	414	462	694	512	546	556	542
Salary of Japanese base employees (100 million yen)	240	291	306	376	500	529	510
Rental fee for land lease (100 million yen)	126	261	374	428	568	743	849
Total revenue from military-related transactions	780	1,014	1,374	1,316	1,614	1,827	1,901
Economic dependency on bases (ratio of military-related transactions accounting for gross prefectural income) (%)	15.6%	8.7%	7.5%	5.2%	5.1%	5.1%	5.1%

Notes * Lease fees for land include the payment for the land of Self-Defence Forces.

III. Toward the Resolution of Military Bases Issue

(1) Measures Taken by the Japanese and U.S. Governments

Many Okinawan people strongly desire the reduction and realignment of U.S. military bases due to the extent of their presence on Okinawa and their impact on development, promotion and the lives of prefectural citizens. A rape of a schoolgirl by U.S. military personnel in September 1995 fueled public opinion both at home and abroad. Faced by these circumstances, the U.S. and Japanese governments established the Special Action Committee on Okinawa (SACO) as a consultative committee to reduce the excessive burden of the U.S. military bases on Okinawa.



The Okinawa Prefectural People's Rally (Oct. 21, 1995) where approximately 85,000 participants crowded a venue. (Photo: Okinawa Times)



Northern Training Area, most of which will be returned on condition of helipad relocation.



Camp Schwab (the coastal district within the Camp's Water Area at Henoko in Nago City) where work is proceeding for the relocation and return of Futenma Air Station.

The U.S. and Japanese governments subsequently held discussions concerning the reduction and realignment of the military bases on Okinawa, and in December 1996, the SACO final report was concluded.

In the final report, 11 facilities representing about 5,002 hectares of land were set to be returned, including Futenma Air Station, which has faced strong requests for return from the Okinawan people. If all returns were realized, the total returned land area would exceed that returned since reversion.

Furthermore, the SACO final report agreed not only upon land return, but also upon improvements in noise pollution issues and U.S. base operations, such as the relocation of live-fire exercises over Prefectural Route 104 to mainland Japan and the relocation of parachute drop training exercises at Yomitan Auxiliary Airfield to Ie Jima Auxiliary Airfield.



On March 31, 2003, a 38-hectare proportion of the institutions at Camp Kuwae, including Chatan Town governmental office buildings land area, was returned.



Sound insulation walls installed at the north side of Kadena Air Base as one of the Noise Reduction Initiatives agreed upon in the SACO final report. (at the front of the photograph)

Among the agreed items in SACO, Aha Training Area was returned in December 1998. This was followed by the partial return of Camp Kuwae (the northern part, equivalent to about 38 hectares) on March 31, 2003.

In addition to completion of the relocation of parachute drop training exercises conducted at Yomitan Auxiliary Airfield to Ie Jima Auxiliary Airfield, local municipalities declared their acceptance of several items, such as the consolidation of housing areas at Camp Kuwae and Camp Zukeran, the relocation of the Sobe Communication Site and the Senaha Communication Station, and the return of a large proportion of Camp Kuwae, including the relocation of the Naval Hospital. The implementation of agreed items in SACO is making steady progress.



Camp Zukeran, where relocation is now proceeding after agreement was reached regarding consolidation of housing area.



The antenna facilities at Sobe Communication Site (dubbed the "Elephant Cage"), which will be relocated to Camp Hansen.

Items in the SACO Final Report

1. Land Reversion

as of December 1, 2003

Facility Name	Proportion Returned	Facility Area (ha)	Land to be Returned (ha) (expected year of return)	Preconditions and Progress	
				(: upper section: precondition,	: lower section: progress)
Futenma Air Station	All	481	481 (within 5 to 7 years)	Pursue the construction of a 1,500m-long sea-based facility	Transfer 12 KC-130 aircraft to Iwakuni Air Base
				Develop additional facilities at Kadena Air Base	
				The Consultative body settled upon basic plan in July 2002. Another Consultative Body was established in January 2003.	
Northern Training Area	More than half	7,513	3,987 (by end of FY 2002)	Provide approx. 38ha of land and 121ha of water area for ocean access	Relocate helicopter landing zone in the area to the remaining area inside the site
				An environmental survey was conducted in 2000 and the results were released in Jan 2001. A subsequent survey, based on the following supplementary survey in 2001, is being implemented from Nov 2002 to Oct 2003.	
Aha Training Area	All	480	480 (by end of FY1997)	Release U.S. joint use of the facilities	Provide approx. 38ha land and 121ha of water area for ocean access (under the same conditions as those for the Northern Training Area)
			480	Release approx.480ha of land and approx. 7,895ha of water U.S. joint use area	
Ginbaru Training Area	All	60	60 (by end of FY1997)	Relocate helicopter landing zone to Kin Blue Beach Training Area.	Relocate other facilities to Camp Hansen
				The area is not yet returned as the relocation of the helicopter landing zone has not been implemented	
Sobe Communication Site	All	53	53 (by end of FY 2000)	Relocate antenna facilities and associated supporting facilities to	Camp Hansen
				In March 2002, the Japan-U.S. Joint Committee agreed upon the implementation of construction for antenna facilities and related equipment communications systems within the relocation site, Camp Hansen. At present, development work at the antenna district is being conducted. Planned to be returned in May, 2005	
Yomitan Auxiliary Airfield	All	191	191 (by end of FY 2000)	Relocate parachute drop training exercises to Ie Jima Auxiliary	Airfield
				Return after Sobe Communication Site is returned	
				The return was agreed upon at the Japan-U.S. Joint Committee in Oct 2002	
				Planned to be returned in May 2005	
Camp Kuwae	A major portion	107	99 (by end of FY 2007)	Relocate the Naval Hospital to Camp Zukeran and other areas	
			38	Part (the North part, equivalent to approx. 38 ha) was returned in March 2003	
Senaha Communication Station	Nearly all	61	61 (by end of FY 2000)	Relocate the antenna and other facilities to Torii Communication Station	Continue to use the land area where microwave tower stands (approx. 0.1 ha)
				In March 2002 the Japan-U.S. Joint Committee agreed upon return after completion of relocation work	
				Design of communications systems and buildings is proceeding	
Makiminato Service Area	Some	275	3 (in order to widen national road)	Relocate the facilities that will be effected by return within the remaining facilities	
				Dependant on the progress of the west coastal road	
Naha Port	All	57	57	Jointly continue efforts to accelerate return in connection with relocation to the Urasoe Pier area (approx. 35 ha)	
				In July 2003 the Japan-U.S. Joint Committee agreed upon the location and formation of alternative facilities	
Housing Consolidation		648	83 (by end of FY2007)	Consolidate military housing located in Camp Kuwae and Camp	Zukeran
				In June, 2002 the Japan-U.S. Joint Committee agreed that high-rise housing for U.S. Forces would be constructed on a golf range district within Camp Zukeran. In Oct 2002, the Committee approved high-rise housing development work at Sada District.	
				Construction work is proceeding at Sada District	
Sub-total		9,446	5,075		
Newly Provided Area			73	(Related to Northern Training Area: approx. 38 ha, Related to Naha Port: approx. 35 ha)	
Total		11 facilities	5,002	Total area (ha) of the U.S. facilities and areas in Okinawa would be reduced by approx. 21%	

2. Implementation of Noise Reduction Initiatives

Items	Outline
Relocation of navy ramp at Kadena Air Base	Relocate Navy aircraft operations and supporting facilities to the other side of the major runway Transfer MC-130s to the northwest corner of the major runway
Installment of sound insulation walls at Kadena Air Base	Install new sound insulation walls at the north side of Kadena Air Base

(2) Measures Taken by the Okinawa Prefectural Government

Reduction and Realignment of Military Bases

Vast military bases are still present on the small islands of Okinawa, equating to approximately 74.7% of the total national land area used exclusively by the U.S. Forces in Japan. The presence of U.S. military bases on Okinawa greatly restricts prefectural development in the forms of urban planning, transportation system construction, and acquisition of industrial land etc.

Furthermore, our prefecture hosts approximately 60% of Japan-stationed U.S. service members, 60% of which belong to the U.S. Marine Corps. This concentration military power causes great anxiety and has a significant impact on the lives of Okinawan people due to factors such as accidents stemming from exercises and training, and incidents caused by military personnel etc.

Having shouldered the excessive burden of the military bases for 59 years, the people of Okinawa have strong desires for reduction and realignment of the U.S. bases.

The Okinawa Prefectural Government believes that the realization of the SACO agreed items and a phased reduction and realignment, based on the will of the people of Okinawa, are realistic and feasible paths to promote steady reduction and realignment of military bases in Okinawa. We are presently addressing these issues in cooperation with the Japanese Government in order to achieve this goal.

Upon implementation of the agreed items, we must make efforts to ensure that relocation does

not significantly impact the natural environment and the lives of local residents. We are also required to consider the opinions of local communities that are to host replacement facilities in their implementation, such as in the realization of development plans requested by municipalities.

However, even if all SACO agreed items are implemented, 70% of the total land area of facilities exclusively used by the U.S. Forces in Japan would still be hosted by Okinawa. We will therefore continue to make progressive efforts to reduce and realign facilities other than those in the SACO agreed items.



Governor Keiichi Inamine discussing military base issues in Okinawa with U.S. Secretary of Defense Donald H. Rumsfeld (left) (November 16, 2003)



Governor Keiichi Inamine talking to Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi (right) about Okinawa's military bases issues (August 26, 2002)



Governor Keiichi Inamine discussing military base issues in Okinawa with the Commandant of the U.S. Marine Corps, General Michael W. Hagee (left) (April 17, 2003)

The Reduction of U.S. Forces, Including the Marine Corps

The existence of vast and concentrated U.S. military bases in Okinawa has had serious effects on the prefecture's promotion and development. The concentration of military power, including the Marine Corps, on our prefecture has a significant influence on the lives of Okinawan people, not only through incidents and accidents caused by exercises and training, such as aircraft accidents, daily aircraft noise pollution, forest and field fires caused by live ammunition exercises, pollution of rivers and ocean areas caused by red silt outflow and oil spills, but also through criminal cases involving military and other personnel.

The Okinawa Prefectural Government believes that a reduction in number of U.S. Forces on Okinawa, including the relocation of Marine Corps training to an area outside of Okinawa, would lead to relief of the excessive burden on the Okinawan people and a reduction in the number of incidents and accidents involving military and other personnel. The Okinawa Prefectural Assembly and many municipal assemblies have passed resolutions in connection with a series of criminal cases committed by military personnel, requesting a reduction in number of U.S. Forces in Okinawa, including the Marine Corps. This represents the general consensus of the people of Okinawa.

Under these circumstances, the Okinawa Prefectural Government petitioned the Chief Cabinet Secretary, the Foreign Minister, the Minister in charge of Okinawa, and the Director of General of the Defense Agency in March 2001, that the Japanese Government, which provides military facilities, should examine the reduction of U.S. Forces, including the Marine Corps, as an agenda in the talks between the two governments. We have continued to request the resolution of the issue at all opportunities, and will continue to work with the above-men-

tioned people as we continue to seek a resolution to this issue.

Revision of the Japan-U.S. Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA)

The Okinawa Prefectural Government believes that it is necessary to revise SOFA, which governs the rights of the U.S. Forces and their personnel as well as the use and rights-related matters concerning military base facilities and areas, from the standpoint of protecting Okinawan people's lives and human rights from incidents, accidents and environmental problems deriving from U.S. military operations, crimes caused by military personnel, civilian employees and other related people, and improving people's welfare. In August 2000, the Okinawa Prefectural Government therefore petitioned the governments of Japan and the United States to revise 11 SOFA items.

The contents of the petition is based on resolutions passed at the Okinawa Prefectural Assembly and the opinions of local municipalities, which reflect the general consensus of the Okinawan people, who have shouldered the excessive burden of military bases for 59 years of postwar period. (NB: See pages 18 - 20 for the contents of the petition)

The Okinawa Prefectural Government petitions for the revision of SOFA every year at the Prefectural Governors' Liaison Committee, which is comprised of 14 major prefectures that host U.S. military bases. The movement for revision is being boosted at the national level with the passing of resolutions for the fundamental revision of SOFA at the National Governors' Association, the Japan Federation of Bar Association, the House of Representatives Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Special Committee on Okinawa Northern Problems of both the House of Councilors and the House of Representatives.



Governor Keiichi Inamine talking with Director General of the Defense Agency Shigeru Ishiba (left) about Okinawa's military base issues (November 30, 2002)



Governor Keiichi Inamine talking with Minister of Foreign Affairs Yoriko Kawaguchi (left) about Okinawa's military base issues (February 2, 2003)

Nationwide Action Plan regarding the Fundamental Revision of the Status of Forces Agreement

The Okinawa Prefectural Government believes that U.S. military base problems and SOFA are diplomacy and security issues concerning the entire nation of Japan. It is therefore important that the Government, respective municipalities and all individual citizens regard these issues as their own problems. We also believe that the rise of public opinion with regard to this matter will lead to the realization of a solution to these problems.

Since June 2003, we have composed a Nationwide Action Plan, which includes petition activities to chairpersons of prefectural assemblies and governors who are members of the National Governors' Association for Military Facilities, and advertisements soliciting opinions in national newspapers, for the purpose of exciting public opinion and expanding the movement to every region of Japan. We are working towards the fundamental revision of SOFA.

The Okinawa Prefectural Government believes that this series of activities will contribute towards the realization of the fundamental revision of SOFA.

<Contents of the Nationwide Action Plan>

1. Petition activities in other prefectures by the Governor and Vice Governor
2. Resolutions for the revision of SOFA at the National Governors' Association and other organizations
3. Conveying messages calling for the revision of SOFA at events under the auspice of the Okinawa Prefectural Government
4. Cooperation with groups from various fields
5. Advertisements soliciting opinions in national newspapers
6. Conveying information to the whole nation through the prefectural homepage and other channels



Governor Keiichi Inamine asking Chairman of the Kanagawa Prefectural Assembly Tyuichi Kiryu (left) to cooperate on the fundamental revision of the Status of Forces Agreement (June 11, 2003)

Recent Movements surrounding Japan-U.S. Status of Forces Agreements	
07/10/2001	Resolution passed at the House of Representatives Committee on Foreign Affairs
07/18/2001	Resolution passed at the National Association of Chairpersons of Prefectural Assemblies
03/20/2002 03/29/2002	Resolution passed at the Special Committee on Okinawa Northern Problems of both the House of Councilors and the House of Representatives
07/18/2002	Resolution passed at the National Governors' Association
08/23/2002	Resolution passed at the Japan Federation of Bar Association
04/29/2003	Okinawa Declaration Resolution passed by the Japan Junior Chamber
05/15/2003	Decision made on drafts for revision at the General Assembly of the Lawmakers' League, "Gathering to realize the revision of SOFA and establish a real partnership between Japan and the United States", which is comprised of 105 concerned Liberal Democratic Party members
06/24/2003	Decision made to address the issue at the headquarters of the All Japan Prefectural and Municipal Workers' Union (JICHIRO)
07/ 3/2003 07/16/2003	Resolution passed at the Special Committee on Okinawa Northern Problems of both the House of Councilors and the House of Representatives
07/09/2003	Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly (Adoption of Written Opinion)
07/11/2003	Kanagawa Prefectural Assembly (Adoption of Written Opinion) Nagasaki Prefectural Assembly (Adoption of Written Opinion)
07/17/2003	National Governors' Association(Resolution)
07/31/2003	Aomori Prefectural Assembly (Adoption of Written Opinion)
08/01/2003	Hokkaido Prefectural Assembly (Adoption of Written Opinion)
09/25/2003	Oita Prefectural Assembly (Adoption of Written Opinion)
09/26/2003	Ibaraki Prefectural Assembly (Adoption of Written Opinion)
09/29/2003	Okayama Prefectural Assembly(Adoption of Written Opinion)
10/01/2003	Kumamoto Prefectural Assembly(Adoption of Written Opinion)
10/02/2003	Hiroshima Prefectural Assembly (Adoption of Written Opinion)
10/03/2003	Iwate Prefectural Assembly(Adoption of Written Opinion) Saga Prefectural Assembly (Adoption of Written Opinion)
10/08/2003	Yamanashi Prefectural Assembly (Adoption of Written Opinion) Tottori Prefectural Assembly(Adoption of Written Opinion) Ehime Prefectural Assembly (Adoption of Written Opinion)
10/09/2003	Fukuoka Prefectural Assembly (Adoption of Written Opinion)
10/10/2003	Saitama Prefectural Assembly (Adoption of Written Opinion) Yamaguchi Prefectural Assembly (Adoption of Written Opinion) Fukushima Prefectural Assembly(Adoption of Written Opinion) Kagawa Prefectural Assembly (Adoption of Written Opinion) Kochi Prefectural Assembly (Adoption of Written Opinion)
10/15/2003	Chiba Prefectural Assembly (Adoption of Written Opinion)
10/16/2003	Shizuoka Prefectural Assembly (Adoption of Written Opinion)
10/21/2003	Osaka Prefectural Assembly(Adoption of Written Opinion)
12/16/2003	Nara Prefectural Assembly (Adoption of Written Opinion)
12/16/2003	Shimane Prefectural Assembly (Adoption of Written Opinion)
12/19/2003	Hyogo Prefectural Assembly(Adoption of Written Opinion)

member prefectures of the National Governors' Association for Military Facilities

Revision of the Japan-U.S. Status of Forces Agreement

<Articles of SOFA Revisions Requested by the Okinawa Prefectural Government>

1. Article 2: Use of Facilities and Areas, etc.

(1) Article 2 shall specify that if a request is made by concerned local governing bodies to maintain local citizens' security and improve welfare, the Japanese Government and the United States Government shall examine this request with consideration to the content of each facility's and area's agreement, which are to be concluded by the Japan-U.S. Joint Committee.

(2) Article 2 shall specify that the Japanese and United States Governments shall hear the opinions of concerned local governing bodies and shall respect their intentions when conducting examinations as mentioned above.

Furthermore, Article 2 shall specify that the Japanese and United States Governments shall hear the opinions of concerned local governing bodies and shall respect their intentions when examining the return of the facilities and areas.

(3) Article 2 shall specify that the agreements concerning each facility and area, which are to be concluded by the Japan-U.S. Joint Committee, shall state matters such as the scope, purpose and conditions of the use of the related facility or area.

2. Article 3: Measures Regarding Facilities and Areas

(1) Article 3 shall specify that the U.S. Forces shall provide local governing bodies with necessary and appropriate support for performance of duties, including entrance into the facilities and areas by advance notification. It shall also specify that, in cases of emergency, local governing bodies may enter bases immediately without advance notice.

(2) Article 3 shall specify that information on incidents or accidents stemming from activities by U.S. Forces, such as aircraft accidents and mountain forest fires, that may have an impact on public safety or the environment, shall be promptly provided to concerned local governing bodies, even in cases when they occur inside facilities and areas. It shall also specify that appropriate measures shall be taken for preventing the disaster from spreading.

(3) Article 3 shall specify that Japanese law, such as Air Navigation Law, shall be applied when activities such as exercises, training, and maintenance and construction of facilities are carried out by U.S. Forces.

Access to U.S. Facilities and Areas

Access to U.S. facilities and areas for environmental surveys or other purposes, is subject to U.S. forces approval. While the procedure is prescribed in the agreement made by the U.S.-Japan Security Committee in December 1996, the decision is left to U.S. discretion and 14-day prior notice is required, making immediate entrance impossible.



3. Article 3 A: Environmental Preservation within Facilities and Areas

Article 3 A shall specify that the following environmental items be newly established.

(1) The United States shall be responsible for preventing any kind of pollution arising from activities by U.S. Forces, such as soot and smoke, polluted water, red soil and waste. Furthermore, the United States shall be responsible for taking necessary measures for properly preserving the natural environment.

Furthermore, the Japanese law concerning environmental preservation shall be applied for all activities of the U.S. Forces in Japan.

(2) When developing plans for facilities and areas, the U.S. Forces shall minimize any impact the plans may have on people, plants and animals, soil, water, air and cultural assets. Furthermore, both prior to and after implementing projects based on the related plan, the impact of the projects shall be surveyed, predicted or measured and evaluated regularly. The survey results shall also be released. Moreover, both the governments of Japan and the United States, on the basis of survey results, shall discuss measures for environmental preservation.

- (3) The United States shall be responsible for taking appropriate restorative measures with regard to environmental pollution stemming from U.S. Force activities. The governments of Japan and the United States shall discuss responsibility for the expenses arising from such measures.

Joint Statement of Environmental Principles

On September 11, 2000, the U.S.-Japan Security Consultative Committee (SCC, otherwise known as the 2+2 Meeting) issued a Joint Statement of Environmental Principles.

In concrete terms, the Japanese and United States Governments are to periodically review the Japan Environmental Governing Standards (JEGS: standards for environmental protection and safety on activities involving the U.S. Forces in Japan, developed with the basic idea of selecting the more protective standards from relevant U.S. and Japanese laws and regulations.), share information, and discuss measures concerning environmental contamination.

However, JEGS is not a compulsory code in the Japanese legal system and it does not define standards for noise, vibration and odor.

4. Article 4: Return of Facilities

In regards to the return of the facilities and areas in use by the U.S. Forces, the governments of Japan and the United States shall conduct joint surveys in advance on items such as environmental pollution, environmental destruction and disposal of unexploded shells etc. caused by U.S. Forces activities. Furthermore, when such things as environmental pollution is confirmed, necessary measures shall be taken by the governments of Japan and the United States for developing and implementing restorative plans, such as environmental clean-up. The governments of Japan and the United States shall discuss responsibility for resulting expenses.

Pollutants on Returned Land

On January 30, 2002, a number of drums containing a tar-like substance were discovered on returned land in Mihama, Chatan Town.

Furthermore, arsenic, lead, sexivalent chrome, and fluorescent light condensers which were suspected to contain PCBs were discovered at Camp Kuwae, part of which was returned at the end of March 2003.

Disposal in both cases was conducted under the responsibility of the Japanese Government.



5. Article 5: Port and Landing Fee Exemptions

- (1) Article 5 shall specify that, except in cases of emergency, U.S. Forces shall be prohibited from using civil airports and ports so that smooth routine operation of commercial aircraft and commercial ships can be secured and safety can be maintained.
- (2) Article 5 shall stipulate that "access to" and "movement" written under this article shall not include any activity that is considered, in essence, as an exercise and/or training.

Use of Civilian Airports by U.S. Forces Aircraft

The recent trend of military access to civilian airports can be characterized by records of U.S. military aircrafts using Ishigaki Airport in 2000, Shimoji-jima Airport and Hateruma Airport in 2001, Shimoji-jima Airport in 2002, Shimoji-jima Airport and Miyako Airport in 2003, and Shimoji-jima Airport in 2004. The main purpose of use was participation in the Balikatan exercise in the Philippines.



(Photo: Ryukyu Shimpō)

6. Article 9: The Status of U.S. Armed Forces and Related Personnel

Article 9 shall specify that Japanese law shall apply to inspection of persons, animals and plants, as well as to hygiene of people.

7. Article 13: Taxation

Article 13 shall specify that private vehicles and light-weight vehicles owned by members of the U.S. armed forces, civilian employees and their dependents shall be taxed at the same rate as private vehicles owned by Japanese people.

Automobile Tax Difference

According to an investigation by the Taxation Division of Okinawa Prefectural Government Department of General Affairs, automobile tax for military personnel is just 7,500 yen, which is one fifth of the 39,500 yen fee for Okinawan people (for 1.5 to 2.0 liter automobiles in fiscal year 2002).

The number of military personnel-related automobiles on which automobile tax was assessed in 2002 was 25,525. If the same rate of tax as Okinawan people had been imposed, revenue would have increased by approximately 780 million yen.



8. Article 15: Management, etc. of Organizations

Article 15 shall specify that Paragraph 3 be revised so that services provided by organizations within facilities and areas shall be restricted in the same way with the sales of merchandise when they are provided to Japanese people.

9. Article 17: Jurisdiction

Article 17 shall specify that U.S. military authorities shall respond to any request from the Japanese authorities for transfer of a suspect's custody before indictment.

Handover of Suspects in Custody

In the assault case on a woman involving a U.S. Air Force service member in Okinawa, which occurred at Chatan Town in June 2001, the Okinawa Prefectural Police petitioned for the handover of the suspect through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs after the arrest warrant was issued. However, it took 5 days until actual handover was made. In another assault case by a Marine Corps personnel in Okinawa, which occurred at a northern part of Okinawa island in May 2003, it took 3 days under the same procedures for the suspect to be transferred.

In the attempted rape case by a Marine Corps Major, which occurred on the main island of Okinawa in November 2002, Japanese officials requested U.S. sides to transfer the suspect before indictment at the Japan-U.S. Joint Committee. However, U.S. officials refused to hand the suspect over without specific reasons.



10. Article 18: Renunciation of Claims

(1) Article 18 shall specify that, when damage arises due to an act or illegal offence by U.S. armed forces off-duty military personnel, employees, or their dependents, and if the amount of compensation for damage to be paid to the victims does not satisfy the amount finally decided at court, then the governments of Japan and the United States shall bear the responsibility for covering the difference of the amount. Article 18 shall also specify that the Japanese and the United States governments shall discuss their responsibilities in bearing the expenses for covering the deficit of the compensation amount.

(2) Article 18 shall specify that, when there is an order issued by a Japanese court, the U.S. authorities shall suspend the U.S. armed forces members' or employees' rights of claim for benefits, such as salaries, and turn the person over to Japanese authorities.

11. Article 25: The Japan-U.S. Joint Committee

Article 25 shall specify that the agreements made at the Japan-U.S. Joint Committee shall be immediately announced to the public.

(3) Conveying Military Base Issues Abroad

Through the 2000 Kyushu-Okinawa Summit

The Kyushu-Okinawa Summit was held in July 2000, during which Okinawa became the stage for the G8 Leaders Meeting.

Taking this opportunity, the Okinawa Prefectural Government conveyed the will of the Okinawan people, who long for peace and have struggled with military bases issues through various channels.

Conveying information by utilizing the Internet

Lectures at the Foreign Correspondents Club of Japan

Distributing brochures on military bases in Okinawa

Media interviews in domestic and foreign countries

Observation tours for journalists to locations where explanations are given regarding the effects of military bases on the lives of Okinawan people (Futenma Air Station, Kadena Air Base)

Former U.S. President Clinton visited our prefecture and gave a speech about appreciating the peace-seeking minds of Okinawa that was broadcasted worldwide.

The Okinawa Prefectural Government believes that people who visited Okinawa during the summit, including the press, gained a personal understanding of the current situation of Okinawa, including the peace-seeking mindset of the Okinawan people, the excessive and prolonged burden of the military bases, the people's desire for reduction and realignment of the military bases. This understanding must have been broadly transmitted both at home and abroad.

Project for Governor's Visit to the United States

Governor Inamine visited the United States in May 2001 and held meetings with high-ranking government officials such as Secretary of State Colin Powell, Deputy Secretary of State Richard Armitage, Deputy Secretary of Defense Paul Wolfowitz, Senator Daniel Inoue and other concerned members of the U.S. congress, and Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps General Michael Williams and other concerned people related to the U.S. Forces. The Governor also had many opportunities to call for understanding and cooperation on Okinawa's military bases issues through lectures and opinion exchange meetings in think tanks.

The U.S. Government made comments that the Japanese and United States governments would hold close discussion for smooth implementation of the SACO final report, including the relocation of Futenma Air Station, would make efforts regarding the relocation of U.S. Marine Corps training in Okinawa to an area outside the prefecture, would continue to commit themselves to deal with various issues related to SOFA under the Japan-U.S. Joint Committee, and would strengthen education for military personnel and implement thorough discipline for the prevention of incidents and accidents.

We believe that the Governor's visit prompted the leaders of both Japan and the United States to take up military bases issues in Okinawa as an important agenda at their meeting in June 2001, which assures significant momentum for future solutions on these issues.



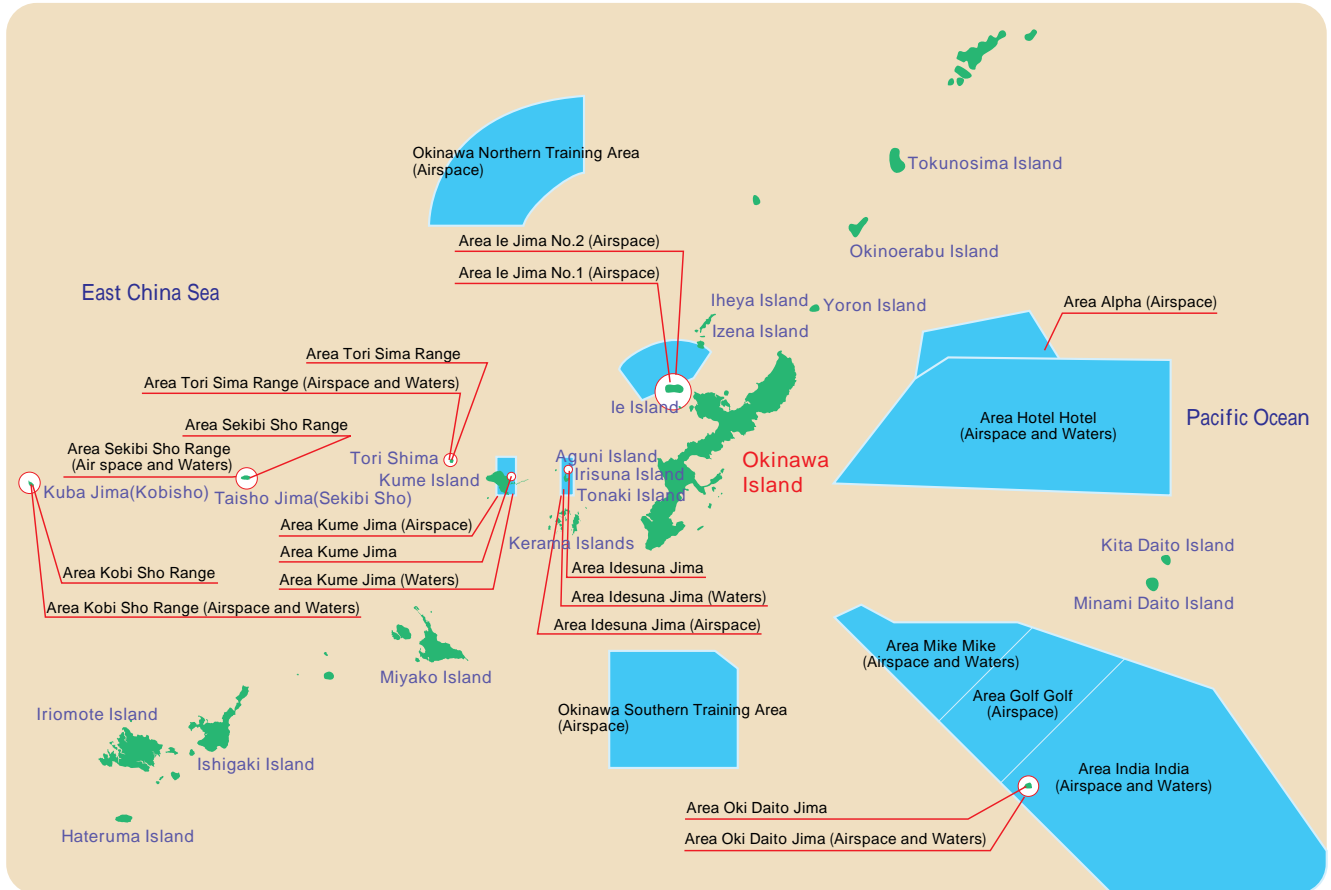
Governor of Okinawa Prefecture Keiichi Inamine guiding then U.S. President William J. Clinton through the Cornerstone of Peace during his visit upon the G8 Summit. (July 21, 2000)



Governor Keiichi Inamine holding a meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Colin Powell (right) and U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Richard Armitage (left) (May 15, 2001)

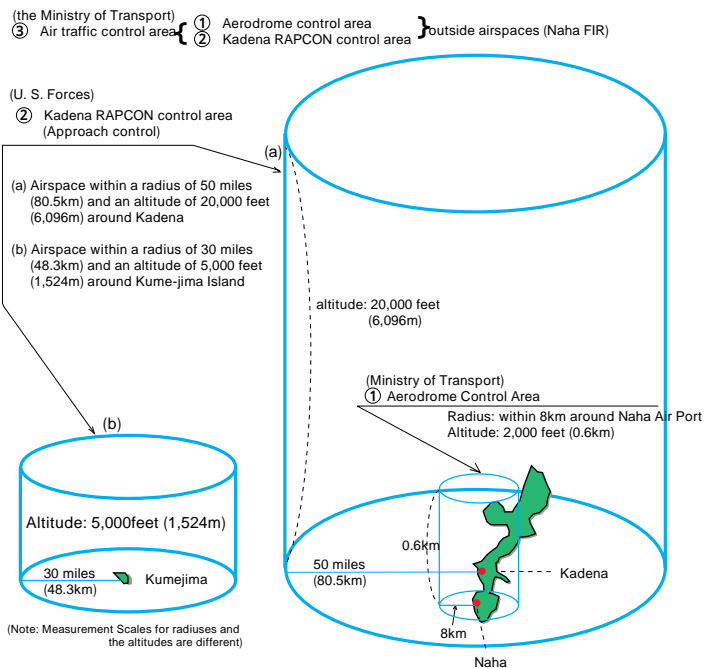
IV. U.S. Facilities and Areas

Air Spaces and Water Areas used for U.S. Forces Trainings in Okinawa



29 water areas and 20 air spaces in Okinawa are designated as U.S. Forces training areas. In addition, the Kadena RAPCON is designated to control air traffic within a radius of approximately 80 kilometers and an altitude of 6,096 meters around Kadena, and within a radius of approximately 48 kilometers and an altitude of 1,524 meters around Kume-jima Island. Restriction of use is imposed not only on our land but also on our seas and in our skies.

Air Traffic Control in OKINAWA (Kadena RAPCON)



Main U.S. Military Facilities and Areas

FAC6001 Northern Training Area

(Management: Marine Corps)

The Northern Training Area is the largest training area in Okinawa, stretching from Kunigami Village to Higashi Village. Under the management of the Marine Corps, units from not only the Marine Corps but also the Army, Navy and Air Force use the training area as a counterinsurgent training base, the only jungle warfare training center of the U.S. Forces. Live-fire exercises are not presently conducted there.

The areas surrounding the training area play important roles in the preservation of prefectural land and provision of water sources from cultivated forests sources as the only remaining forested area on the main island of Okinawa. The area is also an abundant natural environment, inhabited by protected species such as the Okinawa Woodpecker and the Okinawa Rail.

In the SACO final report, the return of more than half of the training area (approx. 3,987 hectares) was proposed on condition that the landing zone, which was located in the land to be returned, should be relocated to another site within the area. The Japanese and United States governments agreed to the proposal.



FAC6009 Camp Schwab

(Management: Marine Corps)



Camp Schwab is composed of the Schwab Training District in the mountain and forest areas of Nago City's Kushi Dake Mountain, and the Camp District in the coastal area of Henoko across Route 329. Live-fire training and amphibious training are conducted at the camp, causing incidents such as field fires.

As the final report of SACO agreed to return the Fu-tenma Air Station on the condition that it should be relocated within Okinawa Prefecture, work is now proceeding to relocate it to "the coastal district within Camp Schwab Water Area at Henoko in Nago City."

FAC6011 Camp Hansen

(Management: Marine Corps)

The largest live-fire exercises in Okinawa are conducted at Camp Hansen. The camp is one of the facilities with high potential to cause anxiety in local communities due to live-fire exercise accidents such as field fires and bullets landing outside the facilities.

The bottom of the photograph shows the central area of Kin Town. The facilities shown in the center are installed with barracks, medical facilities, banks and amusement services.

After the final report of SACO, the Japan-U.S. Joint Committee in June 1997 agreed to relocate the previously-held "live-fire exercises over Prefectural Route 104" to training areas in mainland Japan. These exercises have therefore been abolished in Okinawa.



FAC6044 Camp Zukeran

(Management: Marine Corps)



Camp Zukeran is located in the vast area of the central part of the main island of Okinawa covering Okinawa City, Ginowan City, Chatan Town and Kitanakagusuku Village. As the Command of Marine Corps Bases Okinawa, and the Okinawa Area Field Office are located within the camp, it functions along with Camp Courtney as the hub of the Marine Corps. The facilities are equipped with various essential services for the U.S. Forces, such as maintenance facilities for weapons and equipment, housing and golf courses. The camp is mainly divided into Butler District, which hosts the Command of the Marine Corps Bases Okinawa, Buckner District, which

hosts the 58th Signal Battalion, Plaza District, where military housing is located, and Foster District, where maintenance facilities for weapons and equipment are located.

The difference in living environments between the U.S. Forces and Okinawan people is immediately apparent in this picture, which shows greenery-surrounded facilities, around which streets are formed.

In the final report of SACO in December 1996, Japan and the United States agreed to the proposal to return the camp on the condition that military housing in Camp Kuwae and Camp Zukeran be consolidated.

FAC6037 Kadena Air Base

(Management: Air Force)



Kadena Air Base extends over Kadena Town, Okinawa City and Chatan Town in the central part of the main island of Okinawa. It is the largest and most active U.S. Air Force base in the Far East, with two 3,700m runways. As the home base of the 18th Wing under the command of the 5th Air Force, the air base assumes comprehensive roles in areas such as defense, counter-attack, airlift, support, reconnaissance, and aircraft maintenance. A variety of facilities are located in the U.S. Forces housing area, such as schools, a library, a baseball field, a golf course, theaters and supermarkets. Kadena Marina

District, west of Route 58, hosts welfare facilities for military service members and other related personnel.

The air base is not only an obstruction to the promotion and development of the three municipalities, but it also harms the lives of residents with aircraft noise pollution.

In the SACO final report, an agreement was reached on the transfer of MC-130 aircraft based at Kadena Air Base from a navy ramp to the northwest corner of the major runway by the end of December 1996. The agreement led to the completion of the transfer to the northwest corner of the runway, 2,500 meters away from the navy ramp, by the middle of December in that year. Among other items in the SACO final report, an agreement was reached to transfer navy aircraft (P-3Cs) to the other side of the major runway from the navy ramp.

FAC6022 Kadena Ammunition Storage Area

(Management: Air Force, Marine Corps)

The Kadena Ammunition Storage Area, the third-largest facility next to the Northern Training Area and Camp Hansen, takes up huge areas of forestland adjacent to Kadena Air Base. It hosts ammunition storage and other support facilities, serving as a cross-service center to store and maintain conventional ammunition for all four divisions of the armed forces.

The picture shows the vast greenery of the facility in the center, with Kadena Air Field on the top left and Yomitan Auxiliary on the top right.



FAC6048 White Beach Area

(Management: Navy, Army)

The White Beach Area is located at the tip of the Katsuren Peninsula and possesses two piers, the Navy Pier and the Army Pier. The facilities are used to supply fuel and goods as well as for loading and unloading munitions as a logistics and support port for the 7th Fleet and a home port for Amphibious Group ONE, Task Force 76 of the Fleet. The facilities are a port of call for nuclear warships to rest, take on supplies, and undergo maintenance, which causes anxiety among the people of Okinawa about radioactive contamination.



Moreover, USS Essex, an amphibious assault ship, has been deployed in Sasebo Naval Base (Nagasaki Prefecture) since July 2000, resulting in port calls of the ship as a base to supply personnel, equipment, and ammunition during training at sea.

FAC6051 Futenma Air Station

(Management: Marine Corps)



Futenma Air Station is the home base for the Marine Air Group 36 (MAG 36) under the 1st Marine Aircraft Wing (MAW) of the 3rd Marine Expeditionary Force (III MEF). Aircraft belonging mainly to helicopter units are deployed at the station, which makes it one of the preeminent Marine Corps air stations in Japan, along with Iwakuni Air Station in Yamaguchi Prefecture. This station comprehensively equipped as an air station, not only with a 2,800m runway, but also with hangars, communication facilities, facilities for maintenance and repair, parts storage, unit offices and welfare facilities etc.

As the air station is located in the center of Ginowan City, it is not only a great obstacle to regional promotion and development, but also seriously effects the lives of residents and the educational environment with aircraft noise pollution and the constant danger of aircraft accidents. The Okinawa Prefectural Government, along with Ginowan City, has therefore strongly requested the Japanese and United States governments for the return of the air station.

In the SACO final report, an agreement was reached between Japan and the United States upon the return of the facility on the condition that it is relocated within Okinawa Prefecture. Work is currently proceeding for the relocation to "the coastal district within Camp Schwab Water Area at Henoko in Nago City."

FAC6077 Tori Shima Range

(Management: Air Force)



Tori Shima Island is located about 28 kilometers north of Kume Jima Island. The range takes up the entire area of the island and air-to-surface live fire and bombing exercises are conducted with live ammunition.

Harriers of the Marine Corps mistakenly used 1,520 rounds of armor-piercing ammunition and incendiary shells containing de-pleted uranium in three separate incidents while conducting training from December 1995 to January 1996.

FAC6056 Makiminato Service Area

(Management: Marine Corps)

Makiminato Service Area is a large logistics service base, lying in the area from Route 58 in Urasoe City to the west coast, stretching 3 kilometers from north to south and 1 kilometer from east to west. The facility occupies a crucial area required for the promotion and development of both our prefecture and Urasoe City as it is situated in the area where Naha Port and commercial complexes for wholesale are located, and is near to main arterial roads in the central and southern areas of the main island of Okinawa.

In the SACO final report, Japan and the United States agreed upon the return of about 3 hectares of land on the condition that facilities affected by the return are relocated within the remaining area.



List of U.S. Military Bases in Okinawa

(As of end of March 2003)

	Facility Name	Management	Use	Land Area	Host Municipality
1	Northern Training Area	Marine Corps	Maneuvers Site	78,332	Kunigami Village, Higashi Village
2	Okuma Rest Center	Air Force	Other	546	Kunigami Village
3	Ie Jima Auxiliary Airfield	Marine Corps	Maneuvers Site	8,015	Ie Village
4	Yaedake Communication Site	Air Force	Communication	37	Motobu Town, Nago City
5	Gesaji Communication Site	Army	Communication	10	Higashi Village
6	Camp Schwab	Marine Corps	Maneuvers Site	20,627	Nago City, Ginoza Village
7	Henoko Ordnance Ammunition Depot	Marine Corps	Storage	1,214	Nago City
8	Camp Hansen	Marine Corps	Maneuvers Site	51,183	Nago City, Ginoza Village, Onna Village, Kin Town
9	Gimbaru Training Area	Marine Corps	Maneuvers Site	601	Kin Town
10	Kin Red Beach Training Area	Marine Corps	Maneuvers Site	17	Kin Town
11	Kin Blue Beach Training Area	Marine Corps	Maneuvers Site	381	Kin Town
12	Senaha Communication Station	Air Force	Communication	612	Yomitan Village
13	Kadena Ammunition Storage Area	Air Force Marine Corps	Storage	27,288	Onna Village, Gushikawa City, Okinawa City, Kadena Town, Yomitan Village, Ishikawa City
14	Sobe Communication Site	Navy	Communication	535	Yomitan Village
15	Yomitan Auxiliary Airfield	Marine Corps	Maneuvers Site	1,907	Yomitan Village
16	Tengan Pier	Navy	Port	31	Gushikawa City
17	Camp Courtney	Marine Corps	Barracks	1,348	Gushikawa City
18	Camp Mactureous	Marine Corps	Barracks	379	Gushikawa City
19	Camp Shields	Navy & Air Force	Barracks	701	Okinawa City
20	Torii Communication Station	Army	Communication	1,939	Yomitan Village, Kadena Town
21	Kadena Air Base	Air Force	Airfield	19,950	Okinawa City, Kadena Town, Chatan Town, Naha City
22	Camp Kuwae	Marine Corps	Medication	683	Chatan Town
23	Camp Zukeran	Marine Corps	Barracks	6,426	Gushikawa City, Okinawa City, Kitanakagusuku Village, Chatan Town, Ginowan City
24	Awase Communication Station	Navy	Communication	552	Okinawa City
25	White Beach Area	Navy & Army	Port	1,568	Katsuren Town, Yonashiro Town
26	Futenma Air Station	Marine Corps	Airfield	4,805	Ginowan City
27	Makiminato Service Area	Marine Corps	Storage	2,738	Urasoe City
28	Naha Port	Army	Port	559	Naha City
29	Army POL Depots	Army	Storage	1,271	Gushikawa City, Okinawa City, Kadena Town, Chatan Town, Ginowan City
30	Tori Shima Range	Air Force	Maneuvers Site	41	Kume Jima Town
31	Idesuna Jima Range	Air Force	Maneuvers Site	245	Tonaki Village
32	Kume Jima Range	Air Force	Maneuvers Site	2	Kume Jima Town
33	Ukibaru Jima Training Area	Other (Self Defense Forces)	Maneuvers Site	254	Katsuren Town
34	Tsuken Jima Training Area	Marine Corps	Maneuvers Site	16	Katsuren Town
35	Kobi Sho Range	Navy	Maneuvers Site	874	Ishigaki City
36	Sekibi Sho Range	Navy	Maneuvers Site	41	Ishigaki City
37	Oki Daito Jima Range	Navy	Maneuvers Site	1,147	Kita Daito Village
	Total			236,874	24 municipalities

(Unit: thousand square meters)

Military Base Affairs Office

Executive Office of the Governor Department of General Affairs
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