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Installation Management Command
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Environmental Quality

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT (NEPA) PRACTICES AND PROCEDURES

Summary. This circular establishes six new procedures for management of the NEPA process on Installation Management Command (IMCOM) installations and identifies responsibilities for implementing these procedures. This circular does not supplement or change Army policy Title 32 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 651 (Environmental Analysis of Army Actions). This circular is to be used in conjunction with 32 CFR Part 651, the Army's mandatory NEPA (42 USC 4321–4347) procedures and NEPA regulations and guidance published by the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ). The proponent of this regulation may issue additional internal Army guidance as needed to ensure programs remain current. To the extent that this circular conflicts with 32 CFR Part 651, the regulation shall take precedence over this circular.

Applicability. This circular is applicable to all IMCOM organizations.

Suggested Improvements. The proponent of this circular is the US Army Environmental Command (USAEC). Users are invited to send comments and suggested improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) directly to Commander, US Army Environmental Command, ATTN: IMAE-RTP, 5179 Hoadley Road, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5401.

Distribution. This circular is distributed solely through the Installation Management Command Homepage at <http://www.imcom.army.mil>.

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Glossary

Chapter 1 Introduction

1-1. Purpose

This circular provides instructions for implementing six new procedures intended to streamline the NEPA process by reducing costs, mitigating risks, enhancing coordination and implementing consistent processes to achieve timely compliance. This circular also establishes the NEPA Advisory Board to identify new innovations, share lessons learned and act on recommendations from IMCOM organizations.

1-2. References

Required and related publications are listed in appendix A.

1-3. Explanation of abbreviation and terms

Abbreviations and terms used in this circular are explained in the glossary.

Chapter 2 Responsibilities

2-1. US Army Environmental Command (USAEC) will—

- a. Maintain a NEPA library and Web access to the library.
- b. Provide facilitation services for the Initial Scope of Work Planning Package (ISOWPP) process for each Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and Environmental Assessment (EA) as requested by the installation, proponent or proponent's lead.
- c. Ensure a Web site for concurrent document review is established as required by the ISOWPP process.
- d. Provide a single USAEC point of contact (POC) with decision-making authority to resolve conflicts that arise during concurrent review of NEPA documents.
- e. Establish and maintain a Headquarters (HQ) IMCOM NEPA Advisory Board by appointing a chair representative and ensuring the Board meets at least semi-annually.
- f. Develop an HQ IMCOM NEPA Advisory Board Charter.

2-2. Region Directors will—

- a. Participate in the ISOWPP process for all EISs and EAs when requested.
- b. Ensure IMCOM installations follow the ISOWPP and NEPA staffing protocol process and provide documents to the NEPA library.

- c. Provide a single POC with decision-making authority for the appropriate IMCOM Region to resolve conflicts that arise during concurrent review of NEPA documents.
- d. Appoint a representative to the IMCOM HQ NEPA Advisory Board.
- e. Coordinate NEPA policy and guidance as required.
- f. Provide feedback to IMCOM installations on issues forwarded to Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA).

2-3. Garrison Commanders and Managers will—

- a. Advise higher HQ of Army requirements for an EIS.
- b. Coordinate EISs and mitigated Findings of No Significant Impact (FNSI) with its IMCOM Region POC.
- c. Use this circular in conjunction with 32 CFR Part 651.
- d. Forward NEPA issues that cannot be resolved through the IMCOM chain of command.
- e. Follow the ISOWPP standardized approach to internal Army NEPA scoping for all EISs.
- f. Coordinate the ISOWPP with appropriate offices on the installation.
- g. Adhere to NEPA staffing protocol and ensure installation participants meet the review process and timelines.
- h. Provide NEPA documents (Final EIS or signed Record of Decision (ROD), Final EA or signed FNSI) to the NEPA library IAW 32 CFR Part 651.
- i. Provide a single POC with decision-making authority for reviewing the installations to resolve conflicts that arise during concurrent review of NEPA documents.

Chapter 3
Instructions for NEPA Management Procedures

3-1. The NEPA Library

a. All Army installations are required to comply with 32 CFR Part 651. This regulation requires installations to forward EAs, EISs, signed RODs and FNSIs to USAEC for cataloging and retention in the Army NEPA library. This circular is intended to reinforce this requirement for IMCOM installations. The NEPA library can benefit installations through access to similar NEPA documents as well as being a source of information to include cumulative effects analysis.

b. The NEPA library is a component of the Repository of Environmental Army Documents (READ) maintained at USAEC. Documents can be electronically submitted

(digital media) or mailed (paper media). Electronic submission requires an approved user account and an Army Knowledge Online password. Instructions for READ are on USAEC's Web site at <http://aec.army.mil/usaec/cleanup/workshop/pdfs/08-26.pdf>. Submit by mail to Commander, USAEC, ATTN: IMAE-RTP, 5179 Hoadley Road, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5407.

3-2. Initial Scope of Work Planning Package

a. All IMCOM installations will follow the ISOWPP process for an EIS. The ISOWPP is a standardized approach to internal Army scoping. The intent of this process is to ensure internal Army coordination and reduce the time to prepare NEPA documents and improve the underlying administrative records for each action subject to NEPA review.

b. Following this standardized approach ensures that proponents, NEPA practitioners, attorneys and higher HQs are involved in developing the scope of the NEPA document early in the process, prior to contract award. Proper coordination with Army participants will help ensure an adequate scope of work is developed that addresses the important environmental issues and related project and/or program concerns of all internal stakeholders. The ISOWPP should also attempt to predict the need to involve external stakeholders and associated planning processes. The scope of work developed as part of this process can be used as the basis for either a contracting action or internal preparation of the required NEPA document.

c. An ISOWPP will be prepared for an EIS and may be prepared for an EA. USAEC will facilitate an ISOWPP for an EA at the installation's request. An EIS represents one of the most complex and expansive tasks executed by an installation's environmental staff. It is generally implemented for very important Army actions and must be completed as soon as practical to be responsive to the proponents needs. As a general goal, an EIS should be completed in 1 year and an EA should be completed in 6 months or less. Within these time-frames, proponents must strive to prepare high quality NEPA documents taking a hard look at and disclosing relevant environmental issues and impacts to support agency decision making while providing for meaningful and timely public participation in the process.

d. Components of an ISOWPP are draft concepts that establish the Army's intent and will become the basis for the description of proposed action and alternatives (DOPAA). The ISOWPP remains an internal Army planning document reflecting the deliberative process of agency staff. It should be marked accordingly and to the extent its distribution should be limited to Army participants in the initial planning process. The components are:

- (1) Purpose and Need Sections
- (2) Proposed Action
- (3) List of Alternatives and Screening Criteria
- (4) List of Existing NEPA Documents
- (5) List of Valued Environmental Components

- (6) List of Supporting Studies
- (7) List of Recommended Consultations
- (8) Potential Mitigation
- (9) Public Participation Plan Requirements
- (10) Timeline
- (11) Point of Contact List
- (12) Proponent, Signature authority, Release Authority
- (13) EIS Notice of Intent Package
- (14) Delegation of Authority Package

e. The process to develop an ISOWPP for an EIS has the following steps:

(1) The proponent or the proponent's lead (for example, installation NEPA POC) identifies a proposed action that requires an EIS (or an EA) to comply with NEPA.

(2) The USAEC facilitates an internal Army scoping meeting (approximately 1-3 days) to bring Army stakeholders together, review the proposed action and develop the components of the ISOWPP. Representatives from various offices on the Installation (for example, Installation Environmental Office, Office of the Staff Judge Advocate, Public Affairs Office (PAO), Range Office, and Public Works), IMCOM Region, and USAEC should attend. Participation and/or early involvement by other organizations and/or HQDA (for example, Office of the Judge Advocate General (OTJAG), Environmental Law Division (ELD)) will be determined based on the proposed action.

(3) The Garrison Commander signs a transmittal letter with the ISOWPP enclosed.

(4) The installation POC sends the transmittal letter through the chain of command to the Deputy Commanding General (DCG) of IMCOM for approval.

(5) The ISOWPP becomes the formal agreement between all levels of IMCOM on the preliminary scope of the NEPA document.

3-3. NEPA Staffing Protocol for Environmental Impact Statements

a. Streamlining the NEPA process is a goal of IMCOM leaders. To that end, the NEPA Staffing Protocol for EIS provides guidelines to establish a proposed timeline that is used to alert reviewers at all levels to allocate review time. All IMCOM installations will advise HQ

IMCOM through the chain of command of an Army requirement for an EIS. A weekly update to the DCG IMCOM is currently prepared by USAEC, which provides the proposed timeline

for all EISs. Changes to the timelines are made and explanations provided regarding impact to the NEPA process and potential Army impacts (such as training and training impact).

b. All IMCOM installations will adhere to the intent of the NEPA Staffing Protocol. The NEPA Staffing Protocol is a standardized approach that outlines a staffing and review process to support an accelerated schedule for an EIS. Proponents should include below specifications in contract scope of work when expected to be performed by the contractor.

c. The NEPA Staffing Protocol process is as follows:

(1) The Installation proponent or lead determines that an EIS is needed.

(2) Installation proponent or lead sends an e-mail through the chain of command to the Commander, USAEC, ATTN: Chief, Environmental Planning Support Branch, 5179 Hoadley Road, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5407.

(3) USAEC assigns a facilitator to support the EIS process, including development of the ISOWPP and staffing assistance at HQDA.

(4) The preliminary draft EIS, preliminary final EIS, and ROD is submitted for concurrent review at all levels within the Army prior to finalization and release to the public. The Notice of Intent (NOI) and Notice of Availability (NOA) packages will also be submitted for concurrent reviews at all levels within the Army prior to public release. The entire staffing process should take approximately four to five weeks. Each organization reviewing the document will assign a single POC with decision-making authority to represent the organization during the comment resolution process. In-Progress Reviews (IPRs) occur as needed, and documents are electronically posted on a secure Web site to the extent practical.

(5) The contractor or document preparer will include a spreadsheet that summarizes the proposed mitigation, the justification for the proposed mitigation, the estimated cost of the mitigation and the proposed bill payer with each review (for example, draft EIS, final EIS, draft ROD, final ROD).

d. The following steps will be completed within the times specified once the documents are received:

(1) Army organizations must complete their review and submit one set of comments within 10-working days of receipt of document. Army organizations must reconcile internal conflicting comments prior to submission of comments.

(2) The contractor or document preparer will have 5 working-days to revise the document in accordance with Army comments.

(3) A facilitated IPR (approximately 3 days) will be held to reconcile conflicting comments among Army organizations. The IPR is the final decision meeting for the draft EIS and the final EIS.

(4) The contractor or document preparer will then have 5 working-days after the IPR to make final revisions and deliver the document back to the proponent.

(5) The proponent, according to the staffing procedures in 32 CFR Part 651, will deliver the NOI and/or NOA packages to the Chief, Public Affairs Office (PAO), who will assist in the issuance of appropriate press releases to coincide with the publication of notices in the Federal Register and the Office of the Chief of Legislative Liaison (OCLL), so that congressional coordination may be effected. The proponent will then deliver the NOI and/or NOA packages and NEPA transmittal letter to the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army for Environment, Safety, and Occupational Health (DASA-ESOH) for signature. Deviation from these procedures may occur through issuance of delegation of authority to carry out public release and notification functions on behalf of DASA-ESOH.

(6) Document is delivered to EPA by the proponent.

e. Technical comments will be resolved by the single POCs assigned the decision-making authority for the respective organizations. The Office of Counsel, USAEC, shall assist in identifying and clarifying issues of legal concern and coordinate with the OTJAG's ELD and the Army Office of General Counsel (OGC). The ELD will be the final decision-

maker to determine whether a document is legally sufficient, including resolving any disagreements among counsel at lower levels.

f. A review and feedback strategy is an important aspect of this protocol. The following are means to be used as necessary and provided to the highest level of command necessary:

(1) Biweekly situation report on the status of the project

(2) Monthly conference calls or IPRs

(3) Significant Activity Report

(4) Review and feedback information shall be provided by the following: the contractor or document preparer to the proponent and proponent lead with copies to ELD; Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management (ACSIM); USAEC; Technical Director; IMCOM Region, Environmental Division.

g. An example of a staffing timeline is listed in Appendix B.

3-4. NEPA Analysis Guidance Manual, May 2007

a. While not mandatory, all IMCOM installations are encouraged to use the NEPA Analysis Guidance Manual, dated May 2007. This manual presents a detailed methodology to implement the CEQ guidelines. Regulations for implementing NEPA are available at http://ceq.hss.doe.gov/nepa/regs/ceq/toc_ceq.htm. It facilitates a focused and brief analysis of the direct, indirect and cumulative effects of a proposed action. Use of the manual offers the potential for a consistent approach to Army NEPA analysis and may enhance legal sufficiency of a document and reduce time and cost to prepare a document.

- b. The manual is available at <http://aec.army.mil/usaec/nepa/nepa-qlg.pdf>.

3-5. Army Range NEPA Document Templates for New Construction

a. All IMCOM installations will use the templates prepared by USAEC to the extent possible for NEPA documents for new range construction.

b. USAEC advises the installations and G-3 (DAMO-TRS) on methodologies to implement NEPA within the Army Master Range Plan (AMRP) business process. In support of the Sustainable Range Program, USAEC has developed a standard language for Army Range NEPA documents. The standard language focuses on the description of proposed action, alternatives, purpose and need for Chapters 1 and 2. Deviation from the standard language is permissible based on the specific facts and circumstances of each range construction project. The language provides a template to guide development of supporting NEPA documents for range construction projects.

c. An example of a range template is provided at Appendix C.

d. The following range templates are available at <http://aec.army.mil/usaec/nepa/nepadoctemplates.pdf>. Additional templates will be posted when available.

- (1) Aerial Gunnery Range
- (2) Automated Field Fire
- (3) Battle Area Complex
- (4) Combat Pistol Qualification Course
- (5) Combined Arm Collective Training Facility
- (6) Convoy Live-Fire Range
- (7) Digital Air Ground Integration Range
- (8) Digital Multi-Purpose Range Complex
- (9) Digital Multi-Purpose Training Range
- (10) Fire and Movement
- (11) Infantry Squad Battle Course
- (12) Infantry Platoon Battle Course
- (13) Modified Record Fire Range
- (14) Multi-Purpose Machine Gun Range

- (15) Qualification Training Range
- (16) Scout Reconnaissance Range
- (17) Shoothouse
- (18) Sniper Field Fire

3-6. HQ IMCOM NEPA Advisory Board

a. USAEC will establish the HQ IMCOM NEPA Advisory Board. The function of the Advisory Board members is to identify and implement practices and procedures for use on IMCOM installations to streamline and standardize NEPA compliance.

b. The intent of the HQ IMCOM NEPA Advisory Board is to seek continued streamlining and cost reductions for NEPA compliance and to advise USAEC on practices and procedures to achieve this goal. The Advisory Board will include representatives from USAEC and IMCOM Regions. ACSIM, Army Commands, and DA G-3 will be invited to participate. A NEPA Advisory Board Charter will be developed.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

JOHN A. MACDONALD
Major General, USA
Deputy Commander

OFFICIAL:



SIGNED
GREGORY K. HERRING
Colonel, GS
Chief of Staff

Appendix A References

Section I Required Publications

32 CFR Part 651

Environmental Analysis of Army Actions

(http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/waisidx_01/32cfr651_01.html)

NEPA Analysis Guidance Manual, 2007

Army Manual (<http://aec.army.mil/usaec/>)

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended

Public Law 91-190, 42 USC 4321-4347

Section II Related Publications

AR 200-1

Environmental Protection of Enhancement

Section III Prescribed Forms

This section contains no entries.

Section IV Referenced Forms

DA Form 2028

Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms

Appendix B Staffing Timeline Example

Notice of Intent

08 Jan 2007 10-Day review begins on NOI Package
22 Jan 2007 Agency POC submits review comments to installation POC. POC reviews comments, makes revisions and identifies issues.
29 Jan 2007 Conference call to discuss and resolve issues
05 Feb 2007 Deliver revised NOI Package to Proponent for approval and final distribution to ELD, OCLL, PAO and DASA-ESOH

19 Feb 2007 DASA-ESOH signs transmittal letter for NOI to NEPA
26 Feb 2007 NEPA publishes NOI

Draft EIS

02 Apr 2007 10-Day review begins on preliminary draft EIS/NOA Package.
13 Apr 2007 Agency POC submits review comments. Contractor makes revisions.
24 Apr 2007 Hold 3 days for IPR
04 May 2007 Deliver draft EIS/NOA Package to proponent for approval and final distribution to ELD, OCLL, PAO, and DASA-ESOH

15 May 2007 DASA-ESOH signs NOA and letter to EPA
22 May 2007 NEPA publishes notice of receipt of the Draft EIS

22 MAY 2007 45-Day public review period begins

Final EIS

20 Aug 2007 10-Day review begins on preliminary final EIS/NOA Package
31 Aug 2007 Agency POC submits review comments
11 Sep 2007 Hold 3-day for IPR
21 Sep 2007 Deliver final EIS/NOA Package to proponent for approval and final distribution to ELD, OCLL, PAO, and DASA-ESOH

03 Oct 2007 DASA-ESOH signs NOA and letter to NEPA
10 Oct 2007 NEPA publishes notice of receipt of final EIS

10 Oct 2007 30-Day public wait period begins

Record of Decision (ROD)

Sep 2007 10-Day review begins on draft ROD
Sep 2007 Agency POC submits review comments
Oct 2007 ROD available for signature

Appendix C

Army Range NEPA Document Template Example

BATTLE AREA COMPLEX:

Chapter 1: Purpose and Need for the Proposed Action

1.1 Introduction

The US Army proposes to construct, operate and maintain a Battle Area Complex (BAX) on Fort XXXXX. The BAX range would meet critical training needs for both active and reserve component units that train on the installation.

1.2 Background

1.3 Purpose of the Proposed Action

The purpose of the proposed action is to provide year-round, comprehensive and realistic training and a range facility for the training of **EITHER** (Stryker units and vehicle crews) **OR** (Infantry units with supporting vehicles). This range would support the collective training of active component units assigned to the installation and reserve component units that habitually train on the installation.

The BAX range provides training that Stryker equipped individual crews and units and Infantry units need to build crew skills in weapons use, target observation and engagement, team building and leadership development. The BAX range provides tank Stryker units the capability to meet live training tasks in a digital mode, as outlined in Standards in Training Commission (STRAC) live-fire tasks. The range would train the individual crews and units to meet mission essential live-fire training tasks while simultaneously providing the best possible training for current threats the Army encounters during combat operations in the contemporary operating environment.

To produce a realistic training environment, this range uses thermal targets, night illumination devices and visual flash simulators. This simulation technology provides Soldiers with the best realistic training environment. This range will incorporate state-of-the-art technology to support all phases of training, from ground maneuver and target engagement to the critical After Action Review (training feedback) phase. This support and timely feedback are critical to effective training. Because of the training on this proposed BAX, Soldiers will go into battle with the best possible training for threats the Army expects to encounter during combat operations. Training operations include offensive, defensive, stability and support operations and would fully train Soldiers for war by maintaining unit readiness and availability in recognition of the threats facing our nation and the world today.

1.4 Need for the Proposed Action

As a part of the Transformation, the Army has responded to changes in land combat operations, information and technology, and contemporary operating environments by

modernizing and restructuring the US Army. As a part of the modernization of forces, the Army has reorganized Infantry units and has established new Stryker Brigade Combat Teams (SBCTs). These new units are more rapidly deployable than the current heavy force which is equipped with tanks and Bradley fighting vehicles. The modernization of Army forces has provided a digital command and control and battlefield awareness capability down to and including each Stryker fighting vehicle. Stryker crews and units must train with this digital capability in a live-fire mode to accurately replicate those tasks they must perform in combat operations.

The BAX range has been designed to support the training needs of FORSCOM and National Guard units. There is not a BAX at Fort XXXXX to support the training requirements of the units stationed or those that habitually train on the installation

1.5 Scope of the Environmental Analysis and Decision to be Made

This Environmental Assessment (EA) considers direct, indirect, and cumulative effects of the Proposed Action and the No Action alternatives. It was prepared in accordance with the NEPA of 1969 [42 USC 4321 *et seq.*], Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) Regulations 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Parts 1500-1508, and Army Regulations (ARs) 32 CFR Part 651 (*Environmental Analysis of Army Actions*). A specific requirement for this EA is an appraisal of impacts of the proposed project, including a determination of a Finding of No Significant Impact (FNSI) or a Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

The construction and operation of the proposed BAX on Fort X is the focus of this EA. This EA provides a discussion of the affected environment and the potential impacts to physical, natural, and socioeconomic resources. The following resources were identified and analyzed for the Proposed Action and No Action alternatives: (Below are examples only)

- a. Soil Erosion
- b. Wetlands/Waterways of the US
- c. Noise Disturbances
- d. Threatened and Endangered Species
- e. Cultural Resources
- f. Unexploded Ordnance
- g. Safety (Surface and Air) Danger Zone

Chapter 2: Description of the Proposed Action and Alternatives

2.1 Description of the Proposed Action

(Note: If the BAX is being constructed to support the training of Infantry or units, delete the references to Stryker Brigade Combat Teams or units.)

The proposed action is the construction of a standard BAX range to support the collective live-fire training of units of the SBCT and Infantry units assigned to or those that habitually train on the installation. This range would be used to train and test SBCT vehicle crews and units on the skills necessary to detect, identify, engage and defeat an enemy doctrinal tactical array of stationary and moving infantry and armor targets in both open and urban

operating environments. This complex would also support tactical live-fire operations independently of, or simultaneously with, supporting vehicles in free maneuver. Command and control of firing would be accomplished in a digital manner replicating how the units and vehicle crews would actually operate in a combat situation. In addition to live-fire, this range can also be used for training with sub-caliber and/or laser training devices. The BAX will contain 35 stationary infantry targets (SITs), 25 SIT clusters at 7 different locations, 43 stationary armor targets (SATs), 6 moving armor targets (MATs), 14 moving infantry targets (MITs), 2 breach walls or building facades to replicate urban targets, 2 portable shoot-houses, 8 hasty battle positions, 3 landing zones, 4 machinegun bunkers with sound effects simulators, 2 live-fire villages (1 with 7 buildings and 1 with 5 buildings), 2 trench lines, and 2 course roads. This range also uses thermal targets, night illumination devices, and hostile-fire, target-kill, and visual flash simulators. The range would have television cameras strategically placed on the range to aid in the After Action Review (AAR) process.

Primary facility structures at the BAX range include one 2,000 square foot building, one 800 square foot building, one 2,592 square foot AAR facility, an air vaulted latrine facility, ammo breakdown area, a 282 square foot ammo loading dock, a bivouac area, and a surfaced staging area. American Disability Association (ADA) requirements will be met in the range operations and control (ROC) and AAR facilities. Primary facility force protection measures consist of laminated and safety glass. Supporting facilities include electric service, transformers and lighting, surfaced roads and tank trails, parking, drainage ditch, and latrine facility. Supporting facility force protection includes security fencing and gates. If necessary, an unexploded ordnance survey will be conducted prior to range construction.

The range would be embedded with the necessary information and telecommunications technologies to safely manage all personnel undergoing crew and unit live-fire training. All targets are fully automated, utilizing event-specific, computer-driven target scenarios and scoring. Targets will receive and transmit digital data from the range operations center. Scoring of engagement scenarios against established standards including audio and video imagery is captured and then compiled to conduct AARs of all live-fire exercises.

The range provides the Army a capability to safely and effectively train to control lethal fires from diverse combat platforms without intrusion into unit command integrity. The range provides a realistic digital environment; synthetically generating all the situational awareness and relevant common picture data for the unit's battle space to train and maintain digital system proficiency at crew level prior to higher level live-fire training.

Anti-terrorism/force protection (AT/FP) includes vehicle barriers, appropriate vehicle parking setbacks, security lighting and gates. Sustainable design will be incorporated where possible.

2.2 Criteria for Evaluating Alternative Sites

- Meets mission and safety requirements; design of the range supports Army training requirements (TC 25-8-1 and 25-8, respectively).
- Environmentally sound, mitigation can be accomplished and is fiscally feasible.
- Economic feasibility.

2.3 Description of Alternatives Carried forward for Analysis

2.3.1 Alternative 1 - No Action Alternative

Under this alternative, the installation would not construct a BAX range on the installation. Without this range, the units that are stationed on or habitually train on the installation would not be able to train critical, crew and unit live-fire and command and control tasks in a digital mode. This would force units to train critical tasks in a degraded mode and therefore, units would not be combat ready. The Army strategy is to train SBCT crews and Infantry units on a BAX to Army standard in a live-fire mode. The installation does not have a BAX or any other range on which units can conduct these collective training tasks to Army standard in a live-fire mode.

2.3.2 Alternative 2 – Preferred Alternative

The preferred alternative is to construct a BAX (note site etc)

2.4 Alternatives Considered and Eliminated from Detailed Study

2.4.1 Use of Another DoD Asset

2.4.2 Alternative Site Location

Glossary

Section I Abbreviations

AAR — After Action Review

ACSIM — Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management

CEQ — Council on Environmental Quality

CFR — Code of Federal Regulations

DASA-ESOH — Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army for Environment, Safety, and Occupational Health

DCG — Deputy Commanding General

DOPAA — Description of proposed action and alternatives

EA — Environmental Assessment

EIS — Environmental Impact Statement

ELD — Environmental Law Division

FNSI — Finding of No Significant Impact

HQ — Headquarters

HQDA — Headquarters, Department of the Army

IMCOM — Installation Management Command

IPR — In-Progress Review

ISOWPP — Initial Scope of Work Planning Package

NEPA — National Environmental Policy Act

NOA — Notice of Availability

NOI — Notice of Intent

OCLL — Office of the Chief of Legislative Liaison

OGC — Office of General Counsel

OTJAG — The Office of the Judge Advocate General

POC — Point of contact

PAO — Public Affairs Office

READ — Repository of Environmental Army Documents

ROD — Record of Decision

USAEC — US Army Environmental Command

Section II **Terms**

Army Master Range Plan (AMRP) — The master repository for the Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3/5/7 validated, prioritized, and funded range modernization and training land acquisition projects. It serves as the Army's database of record for all Army-approved range projects in all resourcing categories.

Army organizations — Refers to an installation, Army Command, Installation Management Command Region, G-3/5/7, G-8, Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management, US Army Environmental Command, Headquarters Installation Management Command or other major subdivisions of the Army structure.

Mitigation — Mitigation includes:

(a) Avoiding the impact altogether by not taking a certain action or parts of an action.

(b) Minimizing impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation.

(c) Rectifying the impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environment.

(d) Reducing or eliminating the impact over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action.

(e) Compensating for the impact by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments. [40 CFR § 1508.20]

Sustainable Range Program (SRP) — The Army's overall approach for improving the way in which it designs, manages, and uses its ranges to meet its 10 US Code mission training responsibilities. The SRP proponent, the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff G-3/5/7, defines SRP by its two core programs, the Range and Training Land Program (RTLTP) and the Integrated Training Area Management (ITAM) Program, which focus on the doctrinal capability of the Army's ranges and training land. To ensure the accessibility and availability

of Army ranges and training land, the SRP core programs are integrated with the facilities management, environmental management, munitions management, and safety program functions supporting the doctrinal capability. Within the US Army Test and Evaluation Command (ATEC), SRP is defined by its test range and ITAM programs and is similarly integrated with the program functions supporting the doctrinal capability.

Section III
Special Abbreviated Terms

This section contains no entries.