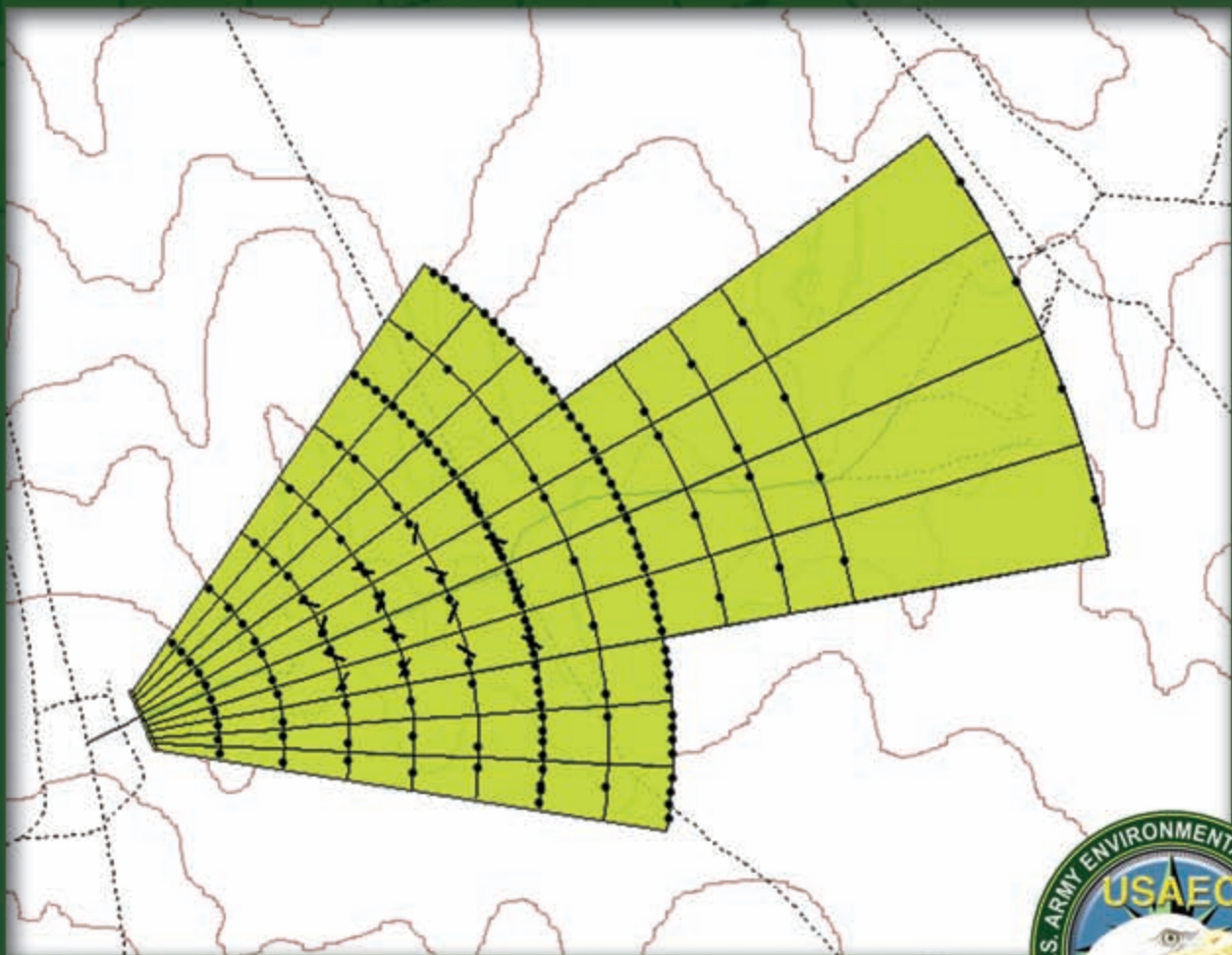


ARMY RANGE NEW CONSTRUCTION

NEPA

National
Environmental
Policy Act

DOCUMENT TEMPLATES



Prepared by USAEC, April 2008
in support of the Army Sustainable Range Program



ARMY RANGE NEPA DOCUMENT TEMPLATES

- 1. In support of the Sustainable Range Program, U.S. Army Environmental Command (USAEC) has developed standard language for Army Range NEPA documents. The standard language focuses on the description of proposed action and alternatives (DOPAA) and purpose and need for Chapters 1 and 2 of NEPA documents.**
- 2. Each range template is prepared in the following format:**

CHAPTER 1: PURPOSE AND NEED FOR THE PROPOSED ACTION

- 1.1 Introduction**
- 1.2 Background**
- 1.3 Purpose for the Proposed Action**
- 1.4 Need for the Proposed Action**
- 1.5 Scope of Environmental Analysis and Decision to Be Made**

CHAPTER 2: Description of the Proposed Action and Alternatives

- 2.1 Description of the Proposed Action**
- 2.2 Criteria for Evaluating Alternative Sites**
- 2.3 Description of Alternatives Carried Forward for Analysis**
 - 2.3.1 Alternative 1 – No Action**
 - 2.3.2 Alternative 2 – Preferred Alternative**
- 2.4 Alternatives Considered and Eliminated from Detailed Study**
 - 2.4.1 Use of Another DoD Asset**
 - 2.4.2 Alternative Site Location**

- 3. The following range templates are included in this document:**

- Aerial Gunnery Range (AGR)**
- Anti-Armor Tracking and Live Fire**
- Automated Field Fire (AFF)**
- Automated Record Fire (ARF)**
- Basic 10M/25M Firing Range (Zero)**
- Battle Area Complex (BAX)**
- Combat Pistol Qualification Course (CPQC)**
- Combined Arm Collective Training Facility (CACTF)**
- Convoy Live-Fire Range/Entry Control Point (CLF/ECP)**
- Digital Air/Ground Integration Range (DAGIR)**
- Digital Multi-Purpose Range Complex (DMPRC)**
- Digital Multi-Purpose Training Range (DMPTR)**
- Fire and Movement Range (FMR)**
- Grenade Launcher Range**
- Hand Grenade Familiarization Range**
- Hand Grenade Qualification Course**
- Heavy Sniper Range**
- Infantry Platoon Battle Course (IPBC)**
- Infantry Squad Battle Course (ISBC)**
- Infiltration Course**
- Known Distance Range (KD)**
- Light Demolition Range**
- Live-Fire Exercise Breach Facility**
- Live-Fire Shoothouse**
- Modified Record Fire Range (MRF)**
- Multi-Purpose Machine Gun Range (MPMG)**
- Qualification Training Range (QTR)**
- Scout Reconnaissance/Gunnery Range Complex (Scout Recce/Gunnery)**
- Sniper Field Fire (SFF)**

- **Squad Defense Range**
- **Tank/Fighting Vehicle Stationary Gunnery Range**
- **Urban Assault Course (UAC)**

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AERIAL GUNNERY RANGE:

NOTE: There is no TC 25-8 standard for an AGR; therefore this document should be tailored to meet the needs of the installation. For example, the information on the range itself will have to be changed based on decisions on size of the range, targetry, and buildings to be constructed during the charrette.

Chapter 1: Purpose and Need for the Proposed Action

1.1 Introduction

The U.S. Army proposes to construct, operate, and maintain an Aerial Gunnery Range (AGR) on Fort XXXXX. The AGR would meet critical collective unit training needs for both active and reserve component aviation 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 a year-round, comprehensive, and realistic aviation training range facility for the training of aviation crews, teams, platoons, and companies/troops. The range would be used primarily by the Combat Aviation units stationed at Fort XXXXX. In addition, this range would support the individual crew training of National Guard aviation units that habitually train on the installation.

The AGR provides training that aviation units need to build skills in weapons use, target observation, and engagement, team building, and leadership development. The Digital Air/Ground Integration Range (DAGIR) provides aviation units the capability to meet live-fire individual crew and unit collective training tasks as outlined in the Standards in Training Commission (STRAC) live-fire tasks. The range would train aviation 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.

1.4 Need for the Proposed Action

The AGR is designed to support the live-fire gunnery training needs of aviation units. There is not an AGR at Fort XXXXX to support the aviation units stationed or those that habitually train on the installation. Nor is there a DAGIR on the installation. The Army strategy is to construct DAGIRs, which have a digital capability and are far more technically advanced, at selected installations throughout CONUS. These ranges are extremely expensive and the Army cannot afford to construct a DAGIR at each installation where aviation units are assigned. In addition, due to the land mass required to support a DAGIR (12 kilometers in depth by 8 kilometers wide) most installations, to include Fort XXXX, do not have sufficient range and training land available to support the construction of a DAGIR. On these installations, the Army strategy is to construct an AGR in lieu of a DAGIR. Most aviation gunnery tasks can be conducted on the AGR. **NOTE: USE THE FOLLOWING IF APPROPRIATE.** Aviation units at Fort XXXX will have to deploy once annually to Fort XXXX to complete those gunnery tasks in a digital mode that cannot be conducted at Fort XXXX. The DAGIR at Fort XXXX cannot be used by all aviation units to fire all of their annual gunnery requirements; there are not enough range days available to support this requirement. Consequently, Fort XXXX requires an AGR to support the Army aerial gunnery range construction strategy.

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 National Environmental Policy Act (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).

Fort XXXXX will prepare an Environmental Assessment (EA), in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act and Environmental Analysis of Army Actions (32 CFR Part 651), to analyze potential environmental consequences associated with this proposed range project.

The construction and operation of the proposed AGR on Fort XXXX 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.)

- Soil Erosion
- Wetlands/Waterways of the United States
- Noise Disturbances
- Threatened and Endangered Species
- Cultural Resources
- Unexploded Ordnance
- Safety (Surface and Air) Danger Zone

Chapter 2: Description of the Proposed Action and Alternatives

2.1 Description of the Proposed Action

The proposed action is the construction of a standard AGR to support the individual crew and unit collective qualification tasks of aviation units. This complex is used to train and evaluate aviation crews, teams, platoons, and companies/troops on the skills necessary to detect, identify, effectively engage, and defeat an enemy doctrinal tactical array of stationary and moving infantry and armor targets.

NOTE: The actual footprint of the range and the number of targets may differ from the following. The AGR footprint is 4 kilometers wide by 6 kilometers deep and would contain: 70 stationary armor targets (SATs); 6 moving armor targets (MATs); 35 infantry target emplacement clusters with a total of 246 stationary infantry targets (SITs) and 35 moving infantry targets (MITs); 12 facades; 4 stationary 3D diving fire targets; 3 lanes with 6 course roads; and 1 non-live fire urban cluster town. The range would have television cameras strategically placed on the range to aid in the after-action review (AAR) process.

NOTE: The buildings may be different depending on installation unique requirements. Primary facility structures at the range include a large range operations control area (ROCA) facility, a large AAR facility, an air-vaulted latrine facility, ammo breakdown area, an operations storage building, a forward aerial rearm and refuel point (FARRP), an ammunition holding area (AHA), a general instruction building, a bivouac area, and a surfaced staging area. American Disability Association (ADA) requirements would be met in the ROCA 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, a water storage tower, 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 live-fire training and qualification. All targets are fully automated, utilizing event-specific, computer-driven target scenarios and scoring. Targets 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 after-action reviews of all live-fire exercises. The AGR accommodates the full range of target practice munitions employed by aviation units.

The range is required to provide extended breadth and depth of crew and unit collective live-fire engagements against a wide variety of targetry. The range provides the Army a capability to safely and effectively train to control lethal fires from diverse combat aviation platforms without intrusion into unit command integrity.

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 an AGR on the installation. Without this range, the aviation units that are stationed on or habitually train on the installation would not be able to train critical, individual crew and unit collective live-fire tasks. This would force aviation units to train critical tasks in a degraded mode on ranges not designed to support modern aviation platforms, and therefore, aviation crews and units would not be combat ready. Without the AGR, the aviation crews and units would not be trained in the unit collective live-fire skills they would be expected to employ in combat. Aviation units would not be trained to Army standards and would not be combat ready or considered to be a deployable ready unit.

2.3.2 Alternative 2 – Preferred Alternative

The preferred alternative is to construct an AGR at (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 Locations

ANTI-ARMOR TRACKING and LIVE FIRE

Chapter 1: Purpose and Need for the Proposed Action

1.1 Introduction

The U.S. Army proposes to construct, operate, and maintain an Anti-Armor Tracking and Live Fire range on Fort XXXXX. The Anti-armor Tracking and Live Fire range would meet critical live-fire individual and crew anti-armor weapons training and qualification needs for both active and reserve component units that train on the installation.

1.2 Background (Installation specific details to be provided by the installation)

1.3 Purpose of the Proposed Action

The purpose of the proposed action is to provide year-round, comprehensive and realistic training and range facilities for the training testing, and qualification of anti-armor Soldiers and crews in anti-armor engagement skills. This range will be used by the anti-armor Soldiers and crews assigned to units on the installation and reserve component Soldiers that habitually train at the installation.

The range would be used to train, test, and qualify individual anti-armor Soldiers and crews on the skills necessary for anti-armor weapon systems and to identify, track, engage, and defeat stationary and moving armor targets presented individually or as part of a tactical array. The range complex is designed to satisfy the training, testing, and qualification requirements of medium and heavy anti-armor weapon systems.

1.4 Need for the Proposed Action

Soldiers and crews must enter battlefield engagements with the best possible assurance of success and survival. Therefore, the U.S. Army requires assigned Soldiers and anti-armor crews to be proficient in anti-armor engagement skills in order for them to conduct operations effectively in wartime and to be prepared for future global combat operations.

Fort XXXX does not have sufficient Anti-Armor Tracking and Live Fire ranges to conduct the anti-armor training, testing, and qualification required of Soldiers and crews assigned to anti-armor weapon systems. The Standards in Training Commission has established a requirement for each anti-armor Soldier and/or crew to qualify with their assigned anti-armor weapons system twice annually (the TOW anti-armor weapons system qualification must be fired on a anti-armor capable live fire range. The Army Range Requirements Model (ARRM) which projects how many ranges by type are needed to meet the training requirements of the Soldiers and crews assigned to or habitually training on the installation, shows that Fort XXXX requires one Anti-armor Tracking and Live Fire range to meet its training requirements.

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 1500-1 508, 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).

Fort XXXXX will prepare an Environmental Assessment (EA), in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act and Environmental Analysis of Army Actions (32 CFR Part 651), to analyze potential environmental consequences associated with this proposed range project.

The construction and operation of the proposed Anti-armor Tracking and Live Fire range 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.)

- Soil Erosion
- Wetlands/Waterways of the United States
- Noise Disturbances
- Threatened and Endangered Species
- Cultural Resources
- Safety (Surface and Air) Danger Zone

Chapter 2: Description of the Proposed Action and Alternatives

2.1 Description of the Proposed Action

The proposed action is to construct, operate, and maintain an Anti-armor Tracking and Live Fire range designed to train, test, and qualify anti-armor individual Soldiers and crews in the anti-armor weapon systems live-fire training tasks they require to sustain combat proficiency. Primary features of this range include 5 moving armor targets (MATs), 12 stationary armor targets (SATs), and one course road. All targets are fully automated, computer driven, and scored from the range operations center. The range operating system is fully capable of providing immediate performance feedback to the using participants.

Anti-armor gunnery task requiring the usage of dud-producing ammunition cannot be fired on this range. Provisions for these tasks must be completed on other installation ranges adjacent to dud impact areas.

In addition the range will include one range operations center tower (248 square feet), general instruction building (800 square feet), operations storage building (800 square feet), one ammunition loading dock (282 square feet), one air-vaulted latrine, one covered mess facility ((800 square feet), covered bleachers with enclosure (536 square feet), bivouac area, and unit staging area. The actual range is 1,000 meters wide by 4,000 meters in depth with the circular course road, with six battle positions, extending 1,000 meters into the down range area.

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 would be conducted prior to range construction.

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 IAW 385-63
- 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 Descriptions of Alternatives Carried forward for Analysis

2.3.1 Alternative 1 - No Action Alternative

Under this alternative the installation would not construct an Anti-armor Tracking and live fire range. Since there are not adequate, modernized anti-armor ranges on the installation, anti-armor

Soldiers and crews that train, test, and qualify on the installation would not be trained to Army standards. The ranges that do exist on the installation for anti-armor training and qualification cannot accommodate the annual training and qualification throughput needed to train, test and qualify anti-armor Soldiers and crews in their live-fire anti-armor engagement skills. Consequently, some anti-armor Soldiers and crews would not conduct the required anti-armor training and qualification and would not be deployable. This would result in the units to which these anti-armor Soldiers and crews are assigned to not be combat ready and not meet stated deployment criteria.

2.3.2 Alternative 2 – Preferred Alternative

The preferred alternative is to construct an Anti-armor Tracking and live fire range at (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 Locations

AUTOMATED FIELD FIRE RANGE:

Chapter 1: Purpose and Need for the Proposed Action

1.1 Introduction

The U.S. Army proposes to construct, operate, and maintain an Automated Field Fire (AFF) range on Fort XXXXX. The AFF range would meet critical live-fire individual marksmanship training needs for both active and reserve component units that train on the installation.

1.2 Background (Installation specific details to be provided by the installation)

1.3 Purpose of the Proposed Action

The purpose of the proposed action is to provide year-round, comprehensive and realistic training and range facilities for the training of Soldiers in basic rifle marksmanship skills. This range will be used by the Soldiers assigned to units on the installation and reserve component Soldiers that habitually train at the installation.

The range would be used to train and test individual Soldiers on the skills necessary to identify, engage, and defeat stationary infantry targets with both the M16 and M4 rifles.

1.4 Need for the Proposed Action

Soldiers must enter engagements with the best possible assurance of success and survival. Therefore, the U.S. Army requires Soldiers be proficient in individual live fire, rifle marksmanship skills in order for them to conduct operations effectively in wartime and to be prepared for future global combat operations.

Fort XXXX does not have sufficient, modernized individual marksmanship ranges to conduct the marksmanship training and testing required of each soldier. The Standards in Training Commission has established a requirement for each soldier to qualify with his/her individual weapons twice annually. The Army Range Requirements Model (ARRM) which projects how many ranges by type are needed to meet the training requirements of the Soldiers assigned to or habitually training on the installation, shows that Fort XXXX requires one AFF range to meet its training requirements. (IF APPROPRIATE: Fort XXXX does not have an AFF.)

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).

Fort XXXXX will prepare an Environmental Assessment (EA), in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act and Environmental Analysis of Army Actions (32 CFR Part 651), to analyze potential environmental consequences associated with this proposed range project.

The construction and operation of the proposed AFF 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.)

- Soil Erosion
- Wetlands/Waterways of the United States
- Noise Disturbances

- Threatened and Endangered Species
- Cultural Resources
- Unexploded Ordnance
- Safety (Surface and Air) Danger Zone

Chapter 2: Description of the Proposed Action and Alternatives

2.1 Description of the Proposed Action

The proposed action is to construct, operate, and maintain an AFF range designed to train individual Soldiers in the basic M-16 and M-4 rifle live-fire training tasks they require to sustain combat proficiency. Primary features of this range include 96 stationary infantry targets and 32 foxholes. In addition the range will include two 800-square-foot buildings, one ammunition breakdown building, one air-vaulted latrine, one covered mess facility, one 248-square-foot range operations tower, and covered bleachers with enclosure. The actual range is 300 meters in depth.

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 would be conducted prior to range construction.

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 Descriptions of Alternatives Carried forward for Analysis

2.3.1 Alternative 1 – No Action Alternative

Under this alternative the installation would not construct an AFF range. Since there are not adequate, modernized marksmanship ranges on the installation, the Soldiers that train on the installation would not be trained to Army standards. The ranges that do exist on the installation for rifle marksmanship training cannot accommodate the annual marksmanship throughput needed to test Soldiers in their live-fire marksmanship skills. Consequently, some Soldiers would not conduct the required marksmanship training and would not be deployable. This would result in the units to which these Soldiers are assigned to not be combat ready and not meet stated deployment criteria.

2.3.2 Alternative 2 – Preferred Alternative

The preferred alternative is to construct an AAF range at (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 Locations

AUTOMATED RECORD FIRE RANGE:

Chapter 1: Purpose and Need for the Proposed Action

1.1 Introduction

The U.S. Army proposes to construct, operate, and maintain an Automated Record Fire (ARF) range on Fort XXXXX. The ARF range would meet critical live-fire individual marksmanship training needs for both active and reserve component units that train on the installation.

1.2 Background (Installation specific details to be provided by the installation)

1.3 Purpose of the Proposed Action

The purpose of the proposed action is to provide year-round, comprehensive and realistic training and range facilities for the training of Soldiers in basic rifle marksmanship skills. This range will be used by the Soldiers assigned to units on the installation and reserve component Soldiers that habitually train at the installation.

The range would be used to train and test individual Soldiers on the skills necessary to identify, engage, and defeat stationary infantry targets with both the M16 and M4 rifles.

1.4 Need for the Proposed Action

Soldiers must enter engagements with the best possible assurance of success and survival. Therefore, the U.S. Army requires Soldiers be proficient in individual live fire, rifle marksmanship skills in order for them to conduct operations effectively in wartime and to be prepared for future global combat operations.

Fort XXXX does not have sufficient, modernized individual marksmanship ranges to conduct the marksmanship training and testing required of each Soldier. The Standards in Training Commission has established a requirement for each Soldier to qualify with his/her individual weapons twice annually. The Army Range Requirements Model (ARRM) which projects how many ranges by type are needed to meet the training requirements of the Soldiers assigned to or habitually training on the installation, shows that Fort XXXX requires one ARF range to meet its training requirements. (IF APPROPRIATE: Fort XXXX does not have an ARF.)

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 1500-1 508, 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).

Fort XXXXX will prepare an Environmental Assessment (EA), in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act and Environmental Analysis of Army Actions (32 CFR Part 651), to analyze potential environmental consequences associated with this proposed range project. The construction and operation of the proposed ARF 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.)

- Soil Erosion
- Wetlands/Waterways of the United States
- Noise Disturbances
- Threatened and Endangered Species

- Cultural Resources
- Safety (Surface and Air) Danger Zone

Chapter 2: Description of the Proposed Action and Alternatives

2.1 Description of the Proposed Action

The proposed action is to construct, operate, and maintain an ARF range designed to train and test individual Soldiers in the basic M-16 and M-4 rifle live-fire training tasks they require to sustain combat proficiency. Primary features of this range include 112 stationary infantry targets, 16 foxholes and 32 target boots. All targets are fully automated and the event-specific target scenario is computer-driven and scored from the tower. The range operating system is fully capable of providing immediate performance feedback to the using participants.

Night firing is accomplished from the baseline, firing at the 50 meter targets. All stationary infantry targets will be equipped with a muzzle flash simulator and have the capability to use thermal blankets. Target boots are four meters apart and placed 25 meters from the baseline. In addition the range will include two 800-square-foot buildings, one ammunition breakdown building, one air-vaulted latrine, one covered mess facility, one 248-square-foot range operations tower, and covered bleachers with enclosure. The actual range is 300 meters in depth.

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 would be conducted prior to range construction.

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 IAW 385-63
- 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 Descriptions of Alternatives Carried forward for Analysis

2.3.1 Alternative 1 - No Action Alternative

Under this alternative the installation would not construct an ARF range. Since there are not adequate, modernized marksmanship ranges on the installation, the Soldiers that train on the installation would not be trained to Army standards. The ranges that do exist on the installation for rifle marksmanship training cannot accommodate the annual marksmanship throughput needed to test Soldiers in their live-fire marksmanship skills. Consequently, some Soldiers would not conduct the required marksmanship training and would not be deployable. This would result in the units to which these Soldiers are assigned to not be combat ready and not meet stated deployment criteria.

2.3.2 Alternative 2 – Preferred Alternative

The preferred alternative is to construct an ARF range at (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

BASIC 10-METER/25-METER FIRING RANGE (ZERO)

Chapter 1: Purpose and Need for the Proposed Action

1.1 Introduction

The U.S. Army proposes to construct, operate, and maintain a Basic 10-meter/25-meter Firing Range on Fort XXXXX. The Basic 10-meter/25-meter Firing Range would meet critical live-fire individual marksmanship training needs for both active and reserve component units that train on the installation.

1.2 Background (Installation specific details to be provided by the installation)

1.3 Purpose of the Proposed Action

The purpose of the proposed action is to provide year-round, comprehensive and realistic training and range facility for the training of Soldiers in basic rifle marksmanship skills. This range will be used by the Soldiers assigned to units on the installation and reserve component Soldiers that habitually train at the installation.

This range is used to train individual Soldiers on the skills necessary to align the weapon sights to the strike of the projectile and practice basic marksmanship techniques against stationary targets. The range is designed for training shot-grouping and zeroing exercises with the M16 and M4 series rifles as well as crew served machine guns. This range is also used for short range marksmanship (SRM) training and qualification.

1.4 Need for the Proposed Action

Soldiers must enter engagements with the best possible assurance of success and survival. Therefore, the U.S. Army requires Soldiers be proficient in individual live fire, rifle marksmanship skills in order for them to conduct operations effectively in wartime and to be prepared for future global combat operations.

Fort XXXX does not have sufficient, modernized 10-meter/25-meter marksmanship ranges to conduct the marksmanship training and testing required of each Soldier. The Standards in Training Commission has established a requirement for each Soldier to qualify with his/her individual weapons twice annually. The Army Range Requirements Model (ARRM) which projects how many ranges by type are needed to meet the training requirements of the Soldiers assigned to or habitually training on the installation, shows that Fort XXXX requires one Basic 10-meter/25-meter Firing Range to meet its training requirements. (IF APPROPRIATE: Fort XXXX does not have a Basic 10-meter/25-meter Firing Range.)

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 1500-1 508, 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). Fort XXXXX will prepare an Environmental Assessment (EA), in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act and Environmental Analysis of Army Actions (32 CFR Part 651), to analyze potential environmental consequences associated with this proposed range project. The construction and operation of the proposed Basic 10-meter/25-meter Firing Range 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.)

- Soil Erosion
- Wetlands/Waterways of the United States
- Noise Disturbances
- Threatened and Endangered Species
- Cultural Resources
- Safety (Surface and Air) Danger Zone

Chapter 2: Description of the Proposed Action and Alternatives

2.1 Description of the Proposed Action

The proposed action is to construct, operate, and maintain a Basic 10-meter/25-meter Firing Range designed to train individual Soldiers and zero weapons in the basic M-16 and M-4 rifle live-fire training tasks and crew served machine guns they require to sustain combat proficiency. Primary features of this range include 32 frames at 25 meters, 16 target frames at 10 meters, and 32 foxholes. This range requires no automation. All targets are fixed at 25 meters from the firing line for M16/M4 and fixed at 10 meters for machine gun. In addition the range will include one ammunition breakdown building (120-square-feet), one air-vaulted latrine (120-square-feet), one covered mess facility (800-square-feet), one range operations tower (248-square-foot), and covered bleachers with enclosure (800-square-feet). The actual range footprint is 25 meters in depth.

Primary facility force protection measures consist of laminated and safety glass. Supporting facilities include electric service, transformers and lighting, parking, drainage ditch, and latrine facility. Supporting facility force protection includes security fencing and gates. If necessary, an unexploded ordnance survey would be conducted prior to range construction.

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 IAW 385-63
- 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 Descriptions of Alternatives Carried forward for Analysis

2.3.1 Alternative 1 - No Action Alternative

Under this alternative the installation would not construct a Basic 10-meter/25-meter Firing Range. Since there are not adequate, Basic 10-meter/25-meter Firing Ranges on the installation, the Soldiers that train on the installation would not be trained to Army standards. The ranges that do exist on the installation for rifle marksmanship training cannot accommodate the annual marksmanship throughput needed to test Soldiers in their live-fire marksmanship skills. Consequently, some Soldiers would not conduct the required marksmanship training and would not be deployable. This would result in the units to which these Soldiers are assigned to not be combat ready and not meet stated deployment criteria.

2.3.2 Alternative 2 – Preferred Alternative

The preferred alternative is to construct a Basic 10-meter/25-meter Firing Range (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 Locations

BATTLE AREA COMPLEX:

Chapter 1: Purpose and Need for the Proposed Action

1.1 Introduction

The U.S. 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 U.S. 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)

- Soil Erosion
- Wetlands/Waterways of the United States
- Noise Disturbances
- Threatened and Endangered Species
- Cultural Resources
- Unexploded Ordnance
- 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 area 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 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

COMBAT PISTOL QUALIFICATION COURSE:

Chapter 1: Purpose and Need for the Proposed Action

1.1 Introduction

The U.S. Army proposes to construct, operate, and maintain a Combat Pistol Qualification Course (CPQC) range on Fort XXXXX. The CPQC range would meet critical live-fire individual marksmanship 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 range facilities for the training of Soldiers in basic pistol marksmanship skills. This range would be used by the Soldiers assigned to units on the installation and reserve component Soldiers that are assigned a pistol as a side arm.

The range would be used to train and test individual Soldiers on the skills necessary to identify, engage, and defeat stationary infantry targets with a pistol.

1.4 Need for the Proposed Action

Soldiers must enter engagements with the best possible assurance of success and survival. Therefore, the U.S. Army requires Soldiers be proficient in individual live-fire, marksmanship skills in order for them to conduct operations effectively in wartime and to be prepared for future global combat operations. Live-fire marksmanship skills include the firing of the pistol. In addition, the CPQC also serves as the installation's military police firearms qualification course range.

Fort XXXX does not have sufficient, modernized pistol marksmanship ranges to conduct the marksmanship training and testing required of Soldiers and military police assigned the pistol as a side arm. The Standards in Training Commission (STRAC) has established a requirement for each Soldier to qualify with his/her individual weapons twice annually. The Army Range Requirements Model (ARRM), which projects how many ranges by type are needed to meet the training requirements of the Soldiers assigned to or that habitually train on the installation, shows that Fort XXXX requires one CPQC to meet its annual pistol live-fire training requirements. (IF APPROPRIATE: Fort XXXX does not have a CPQC.)

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 CPQC on Fort XXXX 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.)

- Soil Erosion
- Wetlands/Waterways of the United States
- Noise Disturbances
- Threatened and Endangered Species

- Cultural Resources
- Unexploded Ordnance
- Safety (Surface and Air) Danger Zone

Chapter 2: Description of the Proposed Action and Alternatives

2.1 Description of the Proposed Action

The proposed action is to construct, operate, and maintain a CPQC range designed to train individual Soldiers and military police in the basic live-fire training tasks they require to sustain combat proficiency. Primary features of this range include 105 stationary infantry targets, 15 firing lanes and 15 stationary silhouette targets. In addition the range will include two 800-square-foot buildings, one ammunition breakdown building, one air-vaulted latrine, one covered mess facility, one 248-square-foot range operations tower, and covered bleachers with enclosure. The actual range would be 120 meters in width by 31 meters in depth.

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.

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 CPQC range. Since there are not adequate, modernized pistol marksmanship ranges on the installation, the Soldiers and military police that train on the installation would not be trained to Army standards. The ranges that do exist on the installation for pistol marksmanship training cannot accommodate the annual marksmanship throughput needed to test Soldiers and military police in their live-fire, pistol marksmanship skills. (AND/OR: The pistol ranges that are currently on the installation are not designed to Army standards and do not meet the Army standards for pistol marksmanship and qualification testing.) Consequently, some Soldiers or military police personnel would not conduct the required marksmanship training and would not be deployable. This would result in the units to which these Soldiers are assigned to not be combat ready and not meet stated deployment criteria.

2.3.2 Alternative 2 – Preferred Alternative

The preferred alternative is to construct a CPQC range at (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

COMBINED ARM COLLECTIVE TRAINING FACILITY (CACTF)

Chapter 1: Purpose and Need for the Proposed Action

1.1 Introduction

The U.S. Army and Fort XXXXXX propose to construct, operate, and maintain a Combined Arm Collective Training Facility (CACTF) on Fort XXXXX. The CACTF 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 range facility for the training of 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 units that train on the installation.

The CACTF is designed to enable units to conduct multi-echelon, collective full spectrum operations training up to battalion (task force) level. The facility is used to train individuals and units in the skills necessary to conduct tactical movement techniques and to detect, identify, engage, and defeat stationary and moving enemy targets in a tactical array in an urban environment. Units are trained in weapons use, target observation and engagement, team building and leadership development. The CACTF provides units the capability to meet live training tasks 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 U.S. Army. As a part of the modernization of forces, the Army has reorganized Infantry units and has established combined arms battalions. These units must train in a live-fire mode in an urban environment to accurately replicate those tasks they must perform in combat operations.

There is not a CACTF 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).

Fort XXXXX will prepare an Environmental Assessment (EA), in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act and Environmental Analysis of Army Actions (32 CFR Part 651), to analyze potential environmental consequences associated with this proposed range project.

The construction and operation of the proposed CACTF on Fort XXXX 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.)

- Soil Erosion
- Wetlands/Waterways of the United States
- Noise Disturbances
- Threatened and Endangered Species
- Cultural Resources
- Unexploded Ordnance
- Safety (Surface and Air) Danger Zone

Chapter 2: Description of the Proposed Action and Alternatives

2.1 Description of the Proposed Action

The proposed action is the construction of a standard Combined Arms Collective Training Facility to support the collective live-fire training of units assigned to or those that habitually train on the installation. This range would be used to train and test combined arms 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 an open and urban operating environment. This complex would also support tactical live-fire operations independently of, or simultaneously with, supporting vehicles in free maneuver. In addition to live-fire, this range can also be used for force on force training with laser training devices.

The BAX will contain 15 stationary infantry targets (SITs), 30 precision human urban targets (HUTs), 9 stationary armor targets (SATs), 24 buildings replicating an urban environment, 24 battle effects simulators, and 57 muzzle flash simulators. This facility 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. Live fire ballistic ammunition is not fired on this range facility. All live fire is conducted with sub-caliber or frangible ammunition.

Primary facility structures at the range include large 2,000-square-foot building, one 800-square-foot building, a large 2,592-square-foot AAR facility, an air-vaulted latrine facility, and a covered mess facility. American Disability Association (ADA) requirements will be met in the ROCA 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 after-action reviews 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.

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 Fort XXXX would not construct a CACTF 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 collective live-fire and command and control tasks. 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 combined arms units on a CACTF to train unit collective training tasks to Army standard in a live-fire mode. The installation does not have a CACTF or any other range on which units can conduct these collective training tasks to Army standard in a live-fire mode or force on force mode.

2.3.2 Alternative 2 – Preferred Alternative

The preferred alternative is to construct a CACTF at (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

CONVOY LIVE-FIRE RANGE/ENTRY CONTROL POINT:

Chapter 1: Purpose and Need for the Proposed Action

1.1 Introduction

The U.S. Army proposes to construct, operate, and maintain a Convoy Live-Fire (CLF) Entry Control Point (ECP) range at Fort XXXX. The CLF/ECP 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 live-fire training and range facility for the training of all combat, combat support and combat service support units. This range will be used by the active and reserve component unit and other joint forces Soldiers that are assigned to the installation or that habitually train at the installation. The current contemporary operating environment requires all Soldiers and units to participate in a convoy live-fire exercise prior to deploying into the overseas theaters of operation.

This complex is used to train and test Soldiers, crews, and units on the skills necessary to detect, identify, engage, and defeat stationary and moving vehicle and infantry targets from moving vehicles using all assigned weapons and weapon systems. The targets may be presented individually or as part of a tactical array in an open or urban environment. In addition, this complex is also used to train Soldiers to engage and defeat vehicle and infantry targets from multiple firing points as part of an Entry Control Point (ECP) of a Forward Operating Base (FOB).

The CLF/ECP range provides units a capability to train collective tasks in a live-fire 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 range, Soldiers will go into battle with the best possible training for threats the Army expects to encounter during combat operations.

1.4 Need for the Proposed Action

Soldiers, crews, platoons, and companies must train in a live-fire mode to accurately replicate those tasks they must perform in combat operations. Prior to deploying to an overseas area of operations, all personnel and all units are required to participate in a CLF exercise on an Army standard CLF/ECP range.

The CLF/ECP range has been designed to support the live-fire collective training needs of units stationed on or that habitually train on Fort XXXXX. This range is an essential element of their training and readiness. There are no CLF/ECP ranges at Fort XXXX to support the live-fire training of Soldiers assigned to active component units stationed or those that habitually train on the installation. (NOTE: In some cases it may be that the installation does have a CLF/ECP range but there is a need for one or more additional CLF/ECP to meet the training throughput requirements for the units and/or missions the installation must support. If this is the case, should be spelled out in this paragraph.)

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 1500-1 508, 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 CLF/ECP on Fort XXXX 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.)

- Soil Erosion
- Wetlands/Waterways of the United States
- Noise Disturbances
- Threatened and Endangered Species
- Cultural Resources
- Unexploded Ordnance
- Safety (Surface and Air) Danger Zone

Chapter 2: Description of the Proposed Action and Alternatives

2.1 Description of the Proposed Action

The proposed action is to construct, operate, and maintain a CLF range designed to train individual Soldiers, crews, platoons, and companies in the basic live-fire training tasks they require to sustain combat proficiency during convoy operations. These include the skills necessary to detect, identify, engage and defeat stationary and moving vehicle and infantry targets from a stationary or moving vehicle using all assigned weapons and weapons systems. The range also trains Soldiers and units to identify Improvised Explosive Devices (IED) and procedures for dealing with IEDs. This complex is also used to train and test Soldiers to engage and defeat vehicle and infantry targets from multiple firing points as part of an Entry Control Point (ECP). Primary features of this range include 5 stationary armor targets, 4 moving armor target, 43 stationary infantry targets, 3 moving infantry targets, 6 facades, 1 entry control point (ECP), and 1 course road. The ECP targets are fully automated, and the event-specific target scenario is computer-driven and scored from the range operations center. The range operating system is fully capable of providing immediate performance feedback to the using participants. All other targets are reconfigurable/RF and controlled with a hand-held device.

Gunnery tasks requiring the use of dud-producing ammunition cannot be fired on this range.

Primary facility structures at the range include one 800-square-foot building, an air-vaulted latrine facility, and ammo breakdown area. 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.

The range provides the Army a capability to safely and effectively train to control lethal fires from vehicles in convoy without intrusion into unit command integrity. 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 IAW 385-63
- 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, Fort XXXX would not construct a CLF/ECP range on the installation. Without this range complex, the units that are stationed on or habitually train on the installation would not be able to train critical, convoy live-fire tasks. There is no other range on the installation designed to support the convoy live-fire training of infantry platoon collective tasks. Without the CLF/ECP range, Soldiers, crews and units would not be trained in the unit collective live-fire skills needed and would be considered not combat ready. Since units and individual Soldiers must participate in a CLF exercise prior to deploying to an overseas theater of operation, units and Soldiers that train on Fort XXXX would not be combat ready or deployable.

2.3.2 Alternative 2 – Preferred Alternative

The preferred alternative is to construct a CLF/ECP range (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

DIGITAL AIR/GROUND INTEGRATION RANGE:

Chapter 1: Purpose and Need for the Proposed Action

1.1 Introduction

The U.S. Army proposes to construct, operate, and maintain a Digital Air/Ground Integration Range (DAGIR) on Fort XXXXX. The DAGIR would meet critical collective unit training needs for both active and reserve component aviation 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 a year-round, comprehensive and realistic aviation training range facility for the training of aviation crews, teams, platoons, and companies/troops. The range would be used primarily by the Combat Aviation units stationed at Fort XXXXX. The primary focus of the range is to train aviation units and crews on the skills necessary to detect, identify, and effectively engage stationary and moving infantry and/or armor targets in a tactical array. Company combined arms live fire exercises (CALFEX) and fully integrated advanced table may be fired by mechanized infantry and armor crews and units (Tables 10 and 12). In addition, this range would support the individual crew training of National Guard aviation units that habitually train on the installation.

The DAGIR provides training that aviation units need to build skills in weapons use, target observation and engagement, team building and leadership development. The DAGIR provides aviation units the capability to meet live-fire individual crew and unit collective training tasks in a digital mode, as outlined in Standards in Training Commission (STRAC) live-fire tasks. The range would train aviation 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.

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 U.S. Army. The modernization of Army forces has provided a digital command and control and battlefield awareness capability including each helicopter in the Army's arsenal. Aviation units must train with this digital capability in a live-fire mode to accurately replicate those tasks they must perform in combat operations.

The DAGIR has been designed to support the digital training needs of FORSCOM and National Guard units. There is not a DAGIR at Fort XXXXX to support the digitally capable units stationed or those that habitually train on the installation. IF APPLICABLE: One aerial gunnery range does exist on the installation but this range is not capable of supporting the digital capabilities required of the modernized force nor is this range built to Army standards for aerial gunnery ranges as outlined in TC 25-8.

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 1500-1 508, 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 DAGIR on Fort XXXX 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.)

- Soil Erosion
- Wetlands/Waterways of the United States
- Noise Disturbances
- Threatened and Endangered Species
- Cultural Resources
- Unexploded Ordnance
- Safety (Surface and Air) Danger Zone

Chapter 2: Description of the Proposed Action and Alternatives

2.1 Description of the Proposed Action

The proposed action is the construction of a standard Digital Air/Ground Integration Range to support the individual crew and unit collective qualification tasks of aviation units. This complex is used to train and evaluate aviation crews, teams, platoons, and companies/troops on the skills necessary to detect, identify, effectively engage, and defeat an enemy doctrinal tactical array of stationary and moving infantry and armor targets. Company combined arms live-fire exercises (CALFEX) would also be conducted on this range by tank and Bradley vehicle crews and units. Command and control of the vehicles firing is done in a digital manner replicating how the individual crew or unit would actually operate in a combat situation. In addition to live-fire, this range complex can also be used for training with sub-caliber and/or laser training devices. The range complex supports dismounted infantry platoon tactical live-fire operations either independently of, or simultaneously with, supporting helicopters or vehicles. Military operations on urban terrain (MOUT) and convoy live-fire facilities are required to enable helicopter diving engagements to specified streets and intersections and for engagement in close proximity on adjacent terrain. The DAGIR also enables critical air-ground integration tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) training to ensure the optimum teaming of ground and air, both Army and Joint aircraft.

The DAGIR would include the range itself (threshold) two objective areas titled A and B. The range or threshold footprint is 4 kilometers wide by 6 kilometers deep and would contain 50 stationary armor targets (SATs); 8 moving armor targets (MATs); 35 infantry target emplacement clusters with a total of 246 stationary infantry targets (SITs) and 35 moving infantry targets (MITs); 12 facades; 4 stationary 3D diving fire targets; 2 lanes with 4 course roads; and, 1 non-live-fire urban cluster town of 14 buildings with a mixture of 1, 2, and 3 story buildings. (Use the following 2 sentences only if the DAGIR will include an Area A and Area B extension to the range.) Area A would provide a 1 kilometer lateral extension on both sides of range and a 3 kilometer extension in depth and would contain 15 SATs; 2 MATs; 60 SITS in 10 different clusters each with 6 SITS; 10 MITs; and 1 live-fire urban cluster with 7 buildings. Area B would provide a 1 kilometer lateral extension to the Area A and a 3 kilometer extension in depth and would contain 5 SATs; 4 MATs; and, static targets to support indirect fire and Close Air Support (CAS) targets. The range would provide the digital interface needed by digitally equipped forces to properly exercise command and control on the modern battlefield. 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 range include a large Range Operations Control Area (ROCA) facility, a large AAR facility, an air-vaulted latrine facility, ammo breakdown area, an ops storage building, a forward aerial rearm and refuel point (FARRP), an ammunition holding area (AHA) a general instruction building, a bivouac area, and a surfaced staging area. American Disability Association (ADA) requirements would be met in the ROCA 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, a water storage tower, 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 live-fire training and qualification. All targets are fully automated, utilizing event-specific, computer-driven target scenarios and scoring. Targets 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 after-action reviews of all live-fire exercises. The DAGIR accommodates the full range of target practice munitions employed by aviation units.

The range is required to provide extended breadth and depth of unit collective live-fire engagements against a wide variety of targetry. The range provides the Army a capability to safely and effectively train to control lethal fires from diverse combat aviation 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 through company/troop level 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 IAW 385-63
- 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 DAGIR on the installation. Without this range, the aviation units that are stationed on or habitually train on the installation would not be able to train critical, individual crew and unit collective live-fire and command and control tasks in a digital mode. This would force aviation units to train critical tasks in a degraded mode and therefore, aviation crews and units would not be combat ready. The Army strategy is to train both aviation individual crews and units in a collective mode on the DAGIR. Without the DAGIR, the aviation crews and units would not be trained in the unit collective live-fire skills they would be expected to employ in combat. Aviation units would not be trained to Army standards and would not be combat ready or considered to be a deployable ready unit.

2.3.2 Alternative 2 – Preferred Alternative

The preferred alternative is to construct a DAGIR (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

DIGITAL MULTI-PURPOSE RANGE COMPLEX:

Chapter 1: Purpose and Need for the Proposed Action

1.1 Introduction

The U.S. Army proposes to construct, operate, and maintain a Digital Multi-Purpose Range Complex (DMPRC) on Fort XXXXX. The DMPRC would meet critical collective unit 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 a year-round, comprehensive and realistic training and range facility for the training of mechanized infantry, armor, and aviation crews, sections, squads, and platoons. The range would be used primarily by the Heavy Brigade Combat Teams of the XX Infantry Division (Mechanized) stationed at Fort XXXXX. In addition, this range would support the individual crew training of X National Guard Heavy Brigade Combat Teams (HBCT) that habitually train on the installation.

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

1.4 Need for the Proposed Action

As a part of Transformation, the Army has responded to changes in land combat operations, information and technology, and contemporary operating environments by modernizing and restructuring the U.S. Army. The modernization of Army forces has provided a digital command and control and battlefield awareness capability down to and including each tank, Bradley, and aviation platform. Mechanized infantry, armor, and aviation units must train with this digital capability in a live-fire mode to accurately replicate those tasks they must perform in combat operations.

The DMPRC has been designed to support the digital training needs of FORSCOM and National Guard units. There is not a DMPRC at Fort XXXXX to support the digitally capable units stationed or those that habitually train on the installation. IF APPLICABLE: One Multi-Purpose Range Complex does exist on the installation but this range is not capable of supporting the digital capabilities required of the modernized force.

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 DMPRC on Fort XXXX 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.)

- Soil Erosion
- Wetlands/Waterways of the United States
- Noise Disturbances
- Threatened and Endangered Species
- Cultural Resources
- Unexploded Ordnance
- Safety (Surface and Air) Danger Zone

Chapter 2: Description of the Proposed Action and Alternatives

2.1 Description of the Proposed Action

The proposed action is the construction of a standard Digital Multi-Purpose Range Complex (DMPRC) to support the unit collective qualification tasks of M1A1 tank crews, M2 and M3 Bradley vehicle crews, and aviation crews. This complex is used to train and evaluate armor, mechanized infantry and aviation crews, sections, squads, and platoons on skills necessary to detect, identify, engage, and defeat an enemy doctrinal tactical array of stationary and moving infantry and armor targets. Company live-fire exercises would also be conducted on this range complex. Command and control of the vehicles firing is done in a digital manner replicating how the vehicle crew would actually operate in a combat situation. In addition to live-fire, this range complex can also be used for training with sub-caliber and/or laser training devices. The range complex supports dismounted infantry platoon tactical live-fire operations either independently of, or simultaneously with, supporting vehicles.

The DMPRC would contain 100 stationary armor targets (SATs); 15 moving armor targets (MATs); 45 infantry target emplacement clusters with a total of 315 stationary infantry targets (SITs) and 45 Moving infantry Targets (MITs); 4 trenches; 2 breach obstacles; 3 lanes with 6 course roads; and, 36 defilade vehicle fighting positions. The range would provide the digital interface needed by digitally equipped forces to properly exercise command and control on the modern battlefield. The range would have television cameras strategically placed on the range to aid in the after-action review process.

Primary facility structures at the range include large Range Operations Control Area (ROCA) facility, a large AAR facility, an air-vaulted latrine facility, ammo breakdown area, an ops storage building, an instrumentation loading dock, a general instruction building, a bivouac area, and a surfaced staging area. The project would include a screening range that is required to support the armor and infantry fighting vehicle systems alignment and synchronization of their weapons systems, weapons sights, and computer systems. The screening range would be capable of functioning simultaneously with the DMPRC and will have the minimum required targetry and instrumentation. American Disability Association (ADA) requirements would be met in the ROCA 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, a water storage tower, 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 live-fire training and qualification. All targets are fully automated, utilizing event-specific, computer-driven target scenarios and scoring. Targets 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 after-action reviews of all live-fire exercises. The DMPRC accommodates the full range of target practice munitions employed by the armor, Bradley, and aviation platforms. Dud-producing ammunition would not be fired on this range.

The range is required to provide extended breadth and depth of unit collective live-fire engagements against a wide variety of targetry. 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 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 DMPRC on the installation. Without this range, the mechanized infantry, armor and aviation units that are stationed on or habitually train on the installation would not be able to train critical, collective 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, vehicle crews and units would not be combat ready. The Army strategy is to train individual crews on a DMPTR and collective training tasks (section and platoon level gunnery) on the DMPRC. Without the DMPRC, the infantry, armor, and aviation crews and units would not be trained in the unit collective live-fire skills they would be expected to employ in combat. Infantry, armor and aviation units would not be trained to Army standards and would not be combat ready or considered to be a deployable ready unit.

2.3.2 Alternative 2 – Preferred Alternative

The preferred alternative is to construct a DMPRC (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

DIGITAL MULTI-PURPOSE TRAINING RANGE:

Chapter 1: Purpose and Need for the Proposed Action

1.1 Introduction

The U.S. Army proposes to construct, operate, and maintain a Digital Multi-Purpose Training Range (DMPTR) on Fort XXXXX. The DMPTR 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 range facility for the training of tank, Bradley and Stryker vehicle crews. The range would be used primarily by the Heavy Brigade Combat Teams of the XX Infantry Division (Mechanized) stationed at Fort XXXXX. In addition, this range would support the individual crew training of X National Guard Heavy Brigade Combat Teams (HBCT) that habitually train on the installation. (In the event Strykers train or are stationed on the installations, add the following This range also supports the training of Stryker vehicle crews that train on the installation.)

The DMPTR range provides training that tank, Bradley, and Stryker individual crews need to build crew skills in weapons use, target observation and engagement, team building and leadership development. The DMPTR range provides tank, Bradley, and Stryker crews 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 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.

1.4 Need for the Proposed Action

As a part of Transformation, the Army has responded to changes in land combat operations, information and technology, and contemporary operating environments by modernizing and restructuring the U.S. Army. The modernization of Army forces has provided a digital command and control and battlefield awareness capability down to and including each tank, Bradley, and Stryker fighting vehicles. Tank, Bradley, and Stryker crews must train with this digital capability in a live-fire mode to accurately replicate those tasks they must perform in combat operations.

The DMPTR range has been designed to support the digital training needs of FORSCOM and National Guard units. There are no DMPTRs at Fort XXXXX to support the digitally capable vehicle crews assigned to active component units stationed or those that habitually train on the installation. One Multi-Purpose Training Range does exist on the installation but this range is not capable of supporting the digital capabilities required of the modernized force.

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).

Fort XXXXX will prepare an Environmental Assessment (EA), in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act and Environmental Analysis of Army Actions (32 CFR Part 651), to analyze potential environmental consequences associated with this proposed range project.

The construction and operation of the proposed DMPTR 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.)

- Soil Erosion
- Wetlands/Waterways of the United States
- Noise Disturbances
- Threatened and Endangered Species
- Cultural Resources
- Unexploded Ordnance
- Safety (Surface and Air) Danger Zone

Chapter 2: Description of the Proposed Action and Alternatives

2.1 Description of the Proposed Action

The proposed action is to construct a standard Digital Multi-Purpose Training Range (DMPTR) to support the crew qualification tasks of M1A1 tank crews, M2 and M3 Bradley vehicle crews, and Stryker vehicle crews. This range is used to train and evaluate vehicle crews on the skills necessary to detect, identify, engage, and defeat an enemy doctrinal tactical array of stationary and moving infantry and armor targets. Command and control of the vehicles firing is done in a digital manner replicating how the vehicle crew would actually operate in a combat situation. The range can also be used to train weapons crews operating in HMMWVs in the same tasks outlined above. In addition to live-fire, this range can also be used for training with sub-caliber and/or laser training devices. The range supports dismounted infantry squad tactical live-fire operations either independently of, or simultaneously with, supporting vehicles. The range would consist of a standard one lane DMPTR with four roads with midpoint cross over capability and five battle positions per road. The DMPTR would contain 105 stationary infantry targets (SITs), 35 stationary armor targets (SATs), 6 moving armor targets (MATs), 6 Moving infantry Targets (MITs), 4 facades to replicate urban targets, and five firing positions per road on the range. The range would provide the digital interface needed by digitally equipped forces to properly exercise command and control on the modern battlefield. 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 range include large Range Operations Control Area (ROCA) facility, a small AAR facility, an air-vaulted latrine facility, ammo breakdown area, an ops storage building, an instrumentation loading dock, a general instruction building, and a surfaced staging area. The project would include a Screening Range that is required to support the armor and infantry fighting vehicle systems alignment and synchronization of their weapons systems, weapons sights, and computer systems. The screening range would be capable of functioning simultaneously with the DMPTR and will have the minimum required targetry and instrumentation. American Disability Association (ADA) requirements would be met in the ROCA 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, a water storage tower, 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 live-fire training and qualification. All targets are fully automated, utilizing event-specific, computer-driven target scenarios and scoring. Targets 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 after-action reviews of all live-fire exercises. The DMPTR accommodates the full range of target practice munitions employed by the armor, Bradley, and Stryker vehicles.

The range is required to provide extended breadth and depth of crew live-fire engagements against a wide variety of targetry. 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 DMPTR 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, individual crew 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, vehicle crews would not be combat ready. The Army strategy is to train individual crews on a DMPTR and collective training tasks (section and platoon level gunnery) on a Digital Multi-purpose Range Complex (DMPRC). The installation has a DMPRC that will be constructed to train tank and Bradley crews in collective gunnery skills (section and platoon level) in a digital environment. The DMPRC, however, is not capable of supporting the training through-put of the units that train on the installation for both individual crew qualification and collective (squad and platoon level) training. It would take 522 range days (each day the range is used is considered one range day) a year to train all the individual and collective live-fire tasks on the DMPRC for the 3 Heavy BCTs on the installation. The 522 range days includes maintenance days on the range where targets, target mechanisms, and other sensitive equipment is maintained by range operations personnel. The National Guard units that train on the installation would cause the number of days to exceed 522 range days a year. The DMPRC cannot, therefore, be used to support both the individual live-fire training requirements and the annual collective live-fire training requirements. Without the DMPTR, the individual tank and Bradley crews would not be trained in the individual crew live-fire skills needed prior to moving into collective gunnery training skills.

2.3.2 Alternative 2 – Preferred Alternative

The preferred alternative is to construct a DMPTR (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

FIRE AND MOVEMENT RANGE:

Chapter 1: Purpose and Need for the Proposed Action

1.1 Introduction

The U.S. Army proposes to construct, operate, and maintain a Fire and Movement range (FMR) on Fort XXXXX. The FMR would meet critical basic live-fire individual buddy movement and marksmanship training needs for Soldiers undergoing basic training 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 range facilities for the training of Soldiers in basic fire and movement techniques. This range will be used by the Soldiers undergoing basic combat training.

The range would be used to train individual Soldiers and buddy teams on basic fire and movement techniques against stationary infantry targets replicating enemy soldiers on the battlefield. Soldiers show their ability to select covered and concealed positions, move while under fire, apply principles of teamwork, and use suppressive fire on enemy soldier targets.

1.4 Need for the Proposed Action

Soldiers must enter engagements with the best possible assurance of success and survival. Therefore, the U.S. Army requires Soldiers be proficient in basic live-fire and movement techniques in order for them to conduct operations effectively in wartime and to be prepared for future global combat operations.

Fort XXXX does not have sufficient modernized fire and movement ranges to conduct the basic fire and movement techniques training required of initial entry Soldiers that annually train on the installation. The Army Range Requirements Model (ARRM), which projects how many ranges by type are needed to meet the training requirements of the Soldiers assigned to or habitually training on the installation, shows that Fort XXXX requires one CPQC to meet its annual basic fire and movement techniques training. (IF APPROPRIATE: Fort XXXX does not have a fire and movement range OR Fort XXXX has X fire and movement range but it is not built to Army standards as outlined in TC 25-8.)

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 CPQC on Fort XXXX 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.)

- Soil Erosion
- Wetlands/Waterways of the United States
- Noise Disturbances
- Threatened and Endangered Species
- Cultural Resources

- Unexploded Ordnance
- Safety (Surface and Air) Danger Zone

Chapter 2: Description of the Proposed Action and Alternatives

2.1 Description of the Proposed Action

The proposed action is to construct, operate, and maintain a fire and movement range designed to train individual Soldiers in the basic fire and movement techniques they require while under enemy fire in a combat situation. Primary features of this range include 4 lanes, 6 stationary infantry targets per lane, and 3-meter-high berms along each side of each lane. All lanes would have natural vegetation and features that offer the Soldier covered or concealed positions from which he can select to move from one to the other while under enemy fire. In addition the range will include two 800-square-foot buildings, one ammunition breakdown building, one air-vaulted latrine, one covered mess facility, one 248-square-foot range operations tower, and covered bleachers with enclosure.

Primary facility force protection measures consist of laminated and safety glass. Supporting facilities include electric service, transformers and lighting. Supporting facility force protection includes security fencing and gates. If necessary, an unexploded ordnance survey will be conducted prior to range construction.

Anti-terrorism/force protection (AT/FP) includes vehicle barriers, appropriate vehicle parking setbacks, security lighting, and gates. Sustainable design would 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 fire and movement range. Since there are not adequate, modernized fire and movement ranges on the installation, the Soldiers that undergo basic entry training on the installation would not be trained to Army standards in this critical task. The Army training strategy is to train all Soldiers on fire and movement techniques during basic entry training. Fire and movement ranges do not exist on installations where tactical units are stationed. Consequently, these Soldiers would not be able to train on these critical tasks once they are assigned to a tactical unit after their basic training at Fort XXXX. (OR The ranges that do exist on the installation for fire and movement techniques training cannot accommodate the annual basic entry training throughput that annually trains on the installation. (AND / OR: The fire and movement ranges that are currently on the installation are not designed to Army standards and do not meet the Army standards for fire and movement technique training.) This would result in Soldiers in tactical units not being trained on this critical task prior to engaging in combat operations. .

2.3.2 Alternative 2 – Preferred Alternative

The preferred alternative is to construct a fire and movement range at (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

GRENADA LAUNCHER RANGE:

Chapter 1: Purpose and Need for the Proposed Action

1.1 Introduction

The U.S. Army proposes to construct, operate, and maintain a Grenade Launcher range on Fort XXXXX. The Grenade Launcher range would meet critical live-fire individual marksmanship training needs for both active and reserve component units that train on the installation.

1.2 Background (Installation specific details to be provided by the installation)

1.3 Purpose of the Proposed Action

The purpose of the proposed action is to provide year-round, comprehensive and realistic training and range facility for the training of Soldiers in grenade launching marksmanship skills. This range will be used by the Soldiers assigned to units on the installation and reserve component Soldiers that habitually train at the installation.

The range would be used to train and test individual Soldiers on the skills necessary to identify, engage, and defeat stationary target emplacements with the M203 40-milimeter grenade launcher.

1.4 Need for the Proposed Action

Soldiers must enter engagements with the best possible assurance of success and survival. Therefore, the U.S. Army requires Soldiers be proficient in individual live fire, grenade launcher marksmanship skills in order for them to conduct operations effectively in wartime and to be prepared for future global combat operations.

Fort XXXX does not have sufficient, modernized individual marksmanship ranges to conduct the marksmanship training and testing required of each Soldier assigned with the M203 grenade launcher. The Standards in Training Commission has established a requirement for each Soldier assigned with a grenade to qualify with his individual weapons twice annually, once annually for Reserve Component. The Army Range Requirements Model (ARRM) which projects how many ranges by type are needed to meet the training requirements of the Soldiers assigned to or habitually training on the installation, shows that Fort XXXX requires one Grenade Launcher range to meet its training requirements. (IF APPROPRIATE: Fort XXXX does not have a Grenade Launcher range.)

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 1500-1 508, 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).

Fort XXXXX will prepare an Environmental Assessment (EA), in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act and Environmental Analysis of Army Actions (32 CFR Part 651), to analyze potential environmental consequences associated with this proposed range project.

The construction and operation of the proposed Grenade Launcher range 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.)

- Soil Erosion
- Wetlands/Waterways of the United States
- Noise Disturbances
- Threatened and Endangered Species
- Cultural Resources
- Unexploded Ordnance
- Safety (Surface and Air) Danger Zone

Chapter 2: Description of the Proposed Action and Alternatives

2.1 Description of the Proposed Action

The proposed action is to construct, operate, and maintain a Grenade Launcher range designed to train and test individual Soldiers in the M203 live-fire training tasks they require to sustain combat proficiency. Primary features of this range include 4 Individual firing stations. No automation is required for this facility. All targets/facades are fixed at required distances. Zero targets are at least 2 meters high and 2 meters wide. The Zero target is clearly marked with a large “Z”. Targets are made of long-lasting, durable material that can withstand constant use with little maintenance. Salvaged oil drums filled with sand make excellent semi-permanent target material for this range. High Explosive (HE) 40mm rounds can only be fired on stations 1, 3, and 4.

In addition the range will include one ammunition breakdown building (120 square feet), one air-vaulted latrine (120-square-feet), one covered mess facility (800-square-feet), one range operations tower (248-square-feet), and covered bleachers with enclosure ((536-square-feet). The actual range is 350 meters in depth.

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 would be conducted prior to range construction.

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 IAW 385-63
- 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 Descriptions of Alternatives Carried forward for Analysis

2.3.1 Alternative 1 - No Action Alternative

Under this alternative the installation would not construct a Grenade Launcher range. Since there are not adequate, modernized marksmanship ranges on the installation, Soldiers assigned with the M203 Grenade Launcher that train on the installation would not be trained to Army standards. Or the ranges that do exist on the installation for grenade launching marksmanship training cannot accommodate the annual marksmanship throughput needed to test Soldiers in their live-fire grenade launching marksmanship skills. Consequently, some Soldiers would not conduct the required marksmanship and qualification training and would not be deployable. This would result in the units to which these Soldiers are assigned to not be combat ready and not meet stated deployment criteria.

2.3.2 Alternative 2 – Preferred Alternative

The preferred alternative is to construct a Grenade Launcher range at (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

HAND GRENADE FAMILIARIZATION RANGE:

Chapter 1: Purpose and Need for the Proposed Action

1.1 Introduction

The U.S. Army proposes to construct, operate, and maintain a live fragmentation hand grenade familiarization range (HGFR) on Fort XXXXX. The range would meet critical live-fire individual hand grenade training needs for both active and reserve component units that train on the installation.

1.2 Background (To be provided by the installation)

1.3 Purpose of the Proposed Action

The purpose of the proposed action is to provide year-round, comprehensive and realistic training and range facility for the training of Soldiers in the task of throwing live hand fragmentation hand grenades. The range also provides Soldiers confidence in their ability to employ live hand grenades in a combat environment. Prior to deploying to an overseas theater of operation, all Soldiers are required to demonstrate the ability to throw a live hand grenade during pre-deployment training.

1.4 Need for the Proposed Action

Soldiers must enter engagements with the best possible assurance of success and survival. Therefore, the U.S. Army requires Soldiers be proficient in the employment of live fragmentation hand grenades in order for them to conduct operations effectively in a wartime environment.

Fort XXXX does not have HGFR constructed to Army standard to train Soldiers on the task of effectively employing live fragmentation hand grenades in a combat environment. In addition to the need for each Soldier to throw a live fragmentation hand grenade effectively prior to deployment, the Standards in Training Commission (STRAC) has also established a requirement for each Soldier to annually throw a live fragmentation hand grenade. The Army Range Requirements Model (ARRM), which projects how many ranges by type are needed to meet the training requirements of the Soldiers assigned to or that habitually train on the installation, shows that Fort XXXX requires one HGFR to meet its annual live-fire fragmentation hand grenade training requirements. (IF APPROPRIATE: Fort XXXX does not have a HGFR.)

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 1500-1 508, 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 HGFR on Fort XXXX 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.)

- Soil Erosion
- Wetlands/Waterways of the United States
- Noise Disturbances
- Threatened and Endangered Species
- Cultural Resources
- Unexploded Ordnance

- **Safety (Surface and Air) Danger Zone**

Chapter 2: Description of the Proposed Action and Alternatives

2.1 Description of the Proposed Action

The proposed action is to construct, operate, and maintain a HGFR designed to train individual Soldiers in the basic live-fire training task of the employment of live fragmentation hand grenades they require to sustain combat proficiency. Primary features of this range include 4 throwing bays each with a lane for the throwing of fragmentation hand grenades, a 1.8 meter high, 50 meter long earthen berm between lanes, and a minimum of one static target per a lane targets (targets may be as simple as a 55 gallon drum filled with dirt. No automated targets are required on this range. In addition the range will include a control bunker, one ammunition breakdown building, one air-vaulted latrine, one covered mess facility, and covered bleachers with enclosure.

Supporting facilities include 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.

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

2.2 Criteria for Evaluating Alternative Sites

- Meets mission and safety requirements IAW 385-63
- 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 HGFR range. Since there is not a standard HGFR on the installation, the Soldiers that train on the installation would not be trained to Army standards. OR The HGFR range that does exist on the installation cannot accommodate the annual live fragmentation hand grenade training throughput needed to train Soldiers on their annual or pre-deployment skills. AND/OR: The HGF range currently on the installation is not designed to Army standards and does not meet the Army training OR safety standards for the employment of live fragmentation hand grenades. Consequently, Soldiers would either not conduct the required live fragmentation hand grenade training or would not the training in a safe manner. To not conduct the live fragmentation training requirement would result in the units to which these Soldiers are assigned to not be combat ready and not meet stated deployment criteria.

2.3.2 Alternative 2 – Preferred Alternative

The preferred alternative is to construct a HGF range at (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

HAND GRENADE QUALIFICATION COURSE:

Chapter 1: Purpose and Need for the Proposed Action

1.1 Introduction

The U.S. Army proposes to construct, operate, and maintain a training and testing fragmentation hand grenade qualification range (HGQC) on Fort XXXXX. The range would meet critical individual hand grenade qualification needs for both active and reserve component units that train on the installation.

1.2 Background (To be provided by the installation)

1.3 Purpose of the Proposed Action

The purpose of the proposed action is to provide year-round, comprehensive and realistic range facility for the training and testing of soldiers in the task of throwing hand fragmentation hand grenades. The range also provides soldiers confidence in their ability to employ hand grenades in a combat environment. Prior to deploying to an overseas theater of operation, all soldiers are required to demonstrate the ability to throw hand grenades during pre-deployment training to Army standard.

1.4 Need for the Proposed Action

Soldiers must enter engagements with the best possible assurance of success and survival. Therefore, the U.S. Army requires soldiers be proficient in the employment of fragmentation hand grenades in order for them to conduct operations effectively in a wartime environment.

Fort XXXX does not have HGQC constructed to Army standard to train and test soldiers on the task of effectively employing fragmentation hand grenades in a combat environment. The Army Range Requirements Model (ARRM), which projects how many ranges by type are needed to meet the training and testing requirements of the Soldiers assigned to or that habitually train on the installation, shows that Fort XXXX requires one HGQC to meet its annual fire fragmentation hand grenade training and testing requirements. (IF APPROPRIATE: Fort XXXX does not have a HGQC.)

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 1500-1 508, 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 HGQC on Fort XXXX 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.)

- Soil Erosion
- Wetlands/Waterways of the United States
- Noise Disturbances
- Threatened and Endangered Species
- Cultural Resources
- Unexploded Ordnance
- Safety (Surface and Air) Danger Zone

Chapter 2: Description of the Proposed Action and Alternatives

2.1 Description of the Proposed Action

The proposed action is to construct, operate, and maintain a HGQC designed to train and test individual soldiers in the basic training task of the employment of fragmentation hand grenades they require to sustain combat proficiency. The hand grenade qualification course allows soldiers to use fused practice hand grenades to engage targets in natural terrain under simulated combat conditions. No automation is required for this facility. All targets/facades are fixed at required distances.

Primary features include seven individual stations:

- Station 1 – Engage a group of F-Type silhouettes in open form 2-man foxhole.
- Station 2 – Engage a bunker with one or two firing positions.
- Station 3 – Engage a fortified 82 millimeter mortar position from 20 meters.
- Station 4 – Engage a group of targets behind cover at a 20 meter distance.
- Station 5 – Clear an entry point to a trench line at a 25 meter distance.
- Station 6 – Engage troops in halted, open type wheeled vehicle at a 25 meter distance.
- Station 7 – Identify hand grenades by shape, coloring, markings, and capabilities.

In addition the range will include one air-vaulted latrine, one covered mess, and covered bleachers with enclosure. Supporting facilities include 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.

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

2.2 Criteria for Evaluating Alternative Sites

- Meets mission and safety requirements IAW 385-63
- 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 HGQC range. Since there is not a standard HGQC on the installation, the Soldiers that train on the installation would not be trained to Army standards. OR The HGQC range that does exist on the installation cannot accommodate the annual live fragmentation hand grenade training throughput needed to train and test soldiers on their annual or pre-deployment skills. AND/OR: The HGQC course currently on the installation is not designed to Army standards and does not meet the Army training OR safety standards for the employment of fused practice fragmentation hand grenades. Consequently, soldiers would either not conduct the required fragmentation hand grenade training or would not conduct the training in a safe manner. To not conduct the fragmentation training and testing requirement would result in the units to which these Soldiers are assigned to not be combat ready and not meet stated deployment criteria.

2.3.2 Alternative 2 – Preferred Alternative

The preferred alternative is to construct a Hand Grenade Qualification course at (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 Locations

HEAVY SNIPER RANGE:

Chapter 1: Purpose and Need for the Proposed Action

1.1 Introduction

The U.S. Army proposes to construct, operate, and maintain a Heavy Sniper Range on Fort XXXXX. The Heavy Sniper 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 range facilities for the training of heavy weapons equipped sniper teams that train on the installation (list any units that train or are stationed on the installation that will use this range such as SOCOM units, National Guard units, etc.)

The Heavy Sniper Range provides training that sniper teams need to build marksmanship skills in weapons use, and to detect, identify, engage, and defeat stationary targets as well as stationary and moving vehicle targets. This range is designed to satisfy the training and qualification requirements of the M107 long range sniper rifle equipped sniper teams. The range provides sniper teams the capability to meet all live training tasks as outlined in Standards in Training Commission (STRAC) live-fire tasks for Army sniper teams. The range would train sniper teams 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.

1.4 Need for the Proposed Action

The Army has responded to recent changes in land combat operations, information and technology, and contemporary operating environments by restructuring the U.S. Armed Forces. Heavy sniper teams are an integral part of these changes to meet the contemporary operating environment.

On a heavy sniper range, sniper teams engage a series of targets in a tactical array. This training enhances a Soldier's ability to identify and engage targets, working in a realistic training environment. Moving and stationary infantry targets with natural vegetation in the target area provide a realistic training environment. This range's targets and the range operating system provide immediate performance feedback to the using participants.

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 1500-1 508, 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 Heavy Sniper Range 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.)

- Soil Erosion
- Wetlands/Waterways of the United States
- Noise Disturbances
- Threatened and Endangered Species
- Cultural Resources
- Safety (Surface and Air) Danger Zone

Chapter 2: Description of the Proposed Action and Alternatives

2.1 Description of the Proposed Action

The proposed action is to construct, operate, and maintain a heavy Sniper range designed to train M107 equipped sniper teams in the basic live-fire training tasks they require to sustain combat proficiency. Primary features of this range include 3 stationary infantry targets, 14 stationary Armor targets, 2 moving armor targets, and one zero target at 200 meters. All targets (excluding permanent iron targets) are fully automated and the event-specific scenario is computer driven and scored from the range tower. Dud producing munitions are not fired on this range. The range operating system is fully capable of providing immediate performance feedback to the using participants. In addition the range will include seven administrative buildings, two 800-square-foot buildings, one ammunition breakdown building, one air-vaulted latrine, one covered mess facility, a covered bleachers, and one range operations center

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 would be conducted prior to range construction. 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 IAW 385-63
- 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 will not construct a TC 25-8 standard heavy sniper range. Since there are no heavy sniper ranges constructed to Army standards, the heavy sniper teams that train on the installation would not be trained to Army standards. This would result in a degraded live-fire capability of the sniper teams. Sniper teams would not be combat ready and this can affect the deployability of the units.

2.3.2 Alternative 2 – Preferred Alternative

The preferred alternative is to construct a heavy sniper range at (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

INFANTRY PLATOON BATTLE COURSE:

Chapter 1: Purpose and Need for the Proposed Action

1.1 Introduction

The U.S. Army proposes to construct, operate, and maintain an Infantry Platoon Battle Course (IPBC) at Fort XXXXX. The IPBC would meet critical live-fire training needs for both active and reserve component units that train on the installation.

1.2 Background (Installation specific details to be provided by the installation)

1.3 Purpose of the Proposed Action

The purpose of the proposed action is to provide year-round, comprehensive and realistic live-fire training and range facility for the training of infantry platoons. The IPBC would support the collective live-fire training of active and reserve component infantry platoons assigned to or that habitually train at the installation.

The IPBC range complex is used to train and test infantry platoons on the skills necessary to conduct tactical movement techniques, detect, identify, engage, and defeat stationary and moving infantry and armor targets in a tactical array. The IPBC range would provide platoons the ability to train collective tasks in a live-fire mode as outlined in Standards in Training Commission (STRAC) live-fire tasks. The range would train the infantry platoons 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 IPBC, infantry platoons will go into battle with the best possible training for threats the Army expects to encounter during combat operations.

1.4 Need for the Proposed Action

Infantry platoons must train in a live-fire mode to accurately replicate those tasks they must perform in combat operations. The IPBC range has been designed to support the live-fire collective training needs of active and reserve component infantry platoons. This range is an essential element of infantry platoon training and readiness requirements prior to deployment into a theater of operations. There is not an IPBC at Fort XXXX to support the live-fire training of infantry platoons assigned to active component units stationed there or those units 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 live-fire shoothouse 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.)

- Soil Erosion
- Wetlands/Waterways of the United States
- Noise Disturbances
- Threatened and Endangered Species
- Cultural Resources
- Unexploded Ordnance
- Safety (Surface and Air) Danger Zone

Chapter 2: Description of the Proposed Action and Alternatives

2.1 Description of Proposed Action

The proposed action is the construction of a standard Infantry Platoon Battle Course (IPBC) range to support the infantry platoon live-fire collective training. This complex is used to train and test infantry platoons, either mounted or dismounted, on the skills necessary to conduct tactical movement techniques, and detect, identify, engage, and defeat stationary and moving infantry and armor targets in a tactical array. In addition to live fire, this range can also be used for training with sub-caliber and/or laser training devices. All targets are fully automated and the event specific target scenarios are computer driven and scored from the range operations center on the range. The range operating system is fully capable of providing immediate performance feedback to the using units. The IPBC includes 6 stationary armor targets, 1 moving armor target, 43 stationary infantry targets, 14 moving infantry targets, 1 trench obstacle, 9 machine-gun bunkers (with sound effects simulator), 2 landing zones and 1 assault/defend house. All targets are fully automated, and the event-specific target scenario is computer-driven and scored from the range operations center. The range operating system is fully capable of providing immediate performance feedback to the using participants.

Target locations are site adapted to meet established training requirements. All trenches, bunkers, and target emplacements must simulate typical threat scenarios. Eight mortar simulation device emplacements are located in areas from which unfriendly mortar fire is to be simulated. Each emplacement will contain one battle/sound effects simulator each.

Primary facility structures at the range include large two 800-square-foot buildings, an air-vaulted latrine facility, ammo breakdown area, a range tower, enclosed bleachers, and a covered mess facility. American Disability Association (ADA) requirements will be met in two 800-square-foot buildings. 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 after-action reviews of all live-fire exercises.

The range provides the Army a capability to safely and effectively train to control lethal fires of the weapons assigned to infantry platoons without intrusion into unit command integrity.

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 an IPBC range on the installation. Without this range complex, the infantry units that are stationed on or habitually train on the installation would not be able to train critical, collective infantry platoon live-fire tasks. There is no other range on the installation designed to support the live-fire training of infantry platoon collective tasks. Without the IPBC range, infantry platoons would not be trained in the unit collective live-fire skills needed prior to moving into platoon and company level collective live-fire training. Without this range infantry platoons would not be able to train to Army collective live-fire tasks standards and would not be considered combat ready.

2.3.2 Alternative 2 – Preferred Alternative

The preferred alternative is to construct an IPBC range at (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

INFANTRY SQUAD BATTLE COURSE RANGE:

Chapter 1: Purpose and Need for the Proposed Action

1.1 Introduction

The U.S. Army proposes to construct, operate, and maintain a live-fire Infantry Squad Battle Course (ISBC) range on Fort XXXXX. The ISBC range would meet critical training needs for both active and reserve component infantry 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 live-fire training and range facility for the training of infantry squads. The range would be used primarily by the infantry squads of the infantry OR Heavy Brigade Combat Teams stationed at Fort XXXXX. (OPTIONAL: In addition, this range would support the live-fire training of X National Guard infantry OR Heavy Brigade Combat Teams (HBCT) that habitually train on the installation.)

The ISBC range complex is used to train and test infantry squads on the skills necessary to conduct tactical movement techniques, detect, identify, engage, and defeat stationary and moving infantry and armor targets in a tactical array. The ISBC range provides to train collective tasks in a live-fire mode as outlined in Standards in Training Commission (STRAC) live-fire tasks. The range would train the infantry squads 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.

1.4 Need for the Proposed Action

Infantry squads must train in a live-fire mode to accurately replicate those tasks they must perform in combat operations.

The ISBC range has been designed to support the live-fire collective training needs of FORSCOM and National Guard infantry units. There are no ISBCs at Fort XXXXX to support the live-fire training of infantry squads assigned to active component 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 ISBC 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.)

- Soil Erosion
- Wetlands/Waterways of the United States
- Noise Disturbances
- Threatened and Endangered Species
- Cultural Resources

- Unexploded Ordnance
- Safety (Surface and Air) Danger Zone

Chapter 2: Description of the Proposed Action and Alternatives

2.1 Description of the Proposed Action

The proposed action is to construct a standard Infantry Squad Battle Course (ISBC) range to support the infantry squad live-fire collective training. This complex is used to train and test infantry squads on the skills necessary to conduct tactical movement techniques, detect, identify, engage, and defeat an enemy doctrinal tactical array of stationary and moving infantry and armor targets. In addition to live-fire, this range can also be used for training with sub-caliber and/or laser training devices. All targets are fully automated and the event specific target scenarios are computer driven and scored from the range operations center on the range. The range operating system is fully capable of providing immediate performance feedback to the using units. The ISBC includes 6 different objective areas and will contain a total of 20 stationary infantry targets (SITs), 6 stationary armor targets (SATs), 1 moving armor targets (MATs), 6 Moving infantry Targets (MITs), 2 trench obstacles, and 5 machinegun/observation bunkers with sound effects simulators.

Primary facility structures at the range include two 800-square-foot buildings, one ammunition breakdown building, one air-vaulted latrine, one covered mess facility, one 248-square-foot range operations tower, and covered bleachers with enclosure. American Disability Association (ADA) requirements will be met in the Range Operations Center facility. Primary facility force protection measures consist of laminated and safety glass. Supporting facilities include electric service, transformers and lighting. Supporting facility force protection includes security fencing and gates. If necessary, an unexploded ordnance survey would be conducted prior to range construction.

To produce a realistic training environment, this range uses thermal targets, night illumination devices, and visual flash simulators. This simulation technology provides infantry squads 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 ISBC, infantry units will go into battle with the best possible training for threats the Army expects to encounter during combat operations.

The range is required to provide extended breadth and depth of infantry squad live-fire engagements against a wide variety of targetry. The range provides the Army a capability to safely and effectively train to control lethal fires of the infantry squad

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 an ISBC range on the installation. Without this range complex, the infantry units that are stationed on or habitually train on the installation would not be able to train critical, collective infantry squad live-fire tasks. There is no other range on the installation designed to support the live-fire training of infantry squad collective tasks. Without the ISBC range, infantry squads would not be trained in the unit

collective live-fire skills needed prior to moving into platoon and company level collective live-fire training conducted normally on a Battle Area Complex range. Without this range infantry squads would not be able to train to Army collective live-fire tasks standards and would be considered not combat ready.

2.3.2 Alternative 2 – Preferred Alternative

The preferred alternative is to construct a DMPTR (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

INFILTRATION COURSE:

Chapter 1: Purpose and Need for the Proposed Action

1.1 Introduction

The U.S. Army proposes to construct, operate, and maintain an Infiltration Course at Fort XXXX. The Infiltration Course 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 range facility for the training of individual Soldiers on combat movement techniques in a realistic live-fire environment. This training range facility will be used by active and reserve component units and other joint forces Soldiers that train at the installation.

The facility would provide Soldiers the best possible training for current threats the Army encounters during combat operations in the contemporary operating environment. OR This facility would provide the basic entry Soldiers training and confidence in execution of individual combat movement techniques in a realistic live fire environment.

1.4 Need for the Proposed Action

There is not an Army standard Infiltration Course at Fort XXXXX. Soldiers enter engagements with the best possible assurance of success and survival. Therefore, the U.S. Army requires Soldiers to be proficient in combat movement techniques in a realistic live-fire environment for them to conduct operations effectively in wartime and to be prepared for future global combat operations.

The Infiltration Course has been designed to support the individual training tasks of Army Soldiers. This range is an essential element of their training and readiness in that the Infiltration Course provides training that Soldiers need to build basic skills in combat movement techniques in a realistic live-fire environment. The Infiltration Course provides Soldiers the capability to meet live-fire training tasks, as outlined in Standards in Training Commission (STRAC) live-fire tasks. The range would train Soldiers to meet mission-essential training tasks while simultaneously providing the best possible training for current threats the Army encounters during combat operations in the contemporary operating environment.

The primary features of the Infiltration Course include:

- 80 X 100 meters movement area
- 3 fixed machine gun positions (with safety measures installed)
- 2 barbed wire obstacles
- 9 demolition pits
- 2 log obstacles

The range will be constructed to account for the surface danger fans for each machine gun; firing procedures will be emplaced to ensure proper and safe overhead clearance of personnel in accordance with AR/DA Pam 385-63. Conduct test firing before each use of the range to determine dispersion pattern. Machine gun traverse and elevating stops will be used to prevent firing beyond the right and left limits of fire or below minimum elevations for Soldier safety during training.

Primary facility structures at the range include a 800-square-foot Range Operations/Storage building, an air-vaulted latrine facility (120-square-feet), bleacher enclosure (536-square-feet), one Range Operations Tower (248-square-feet), and a covered mess (800-square-feet). American Disability Association (ADA) requirements will be met in the range facilities. Primary facility force protection

measures consist of laminated and safety glass. Primary facility force protection measures consist of laminated and safety glass. Supporting facilities include electric service, fiber optic cable connections, 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.

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 1500-1 508, 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 Infiltration Course on Fort XXXX 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.)

- Soil Erosion
- Wetlands/Waterways of the United States
- Noise Disturbances
- Threatened and Endangered Species
- Cultural Resources
- Safety (Surface and Air) Danger Zone

Chapter 2: Description of the Proposed Action and Alternatives

2.1 Description of the Proposed Action

The proposed action is to construct, operate, and maintain an Infiltration Course designed to train Soldiers on combat movement techniques in a realistic live-fire environment.

Sustainable design will be incorporated where possible.

2.2 Criteria for Evaluating Alternative Sites

- Meets mission and safety requirements IAW 385-63
- 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 will not construct a TC 25-8 standard Infiltration Course. Without this course, Soldiers that train on the installation would not be able to train critical individual combat movement techniques required in STRAC. The Army strategy is to train Soldiers on individual combat movement techniques tasks to Army standard in a live-fire mode. The installation does not have an Infiltration Course or any other range on which units can conduct these individual training tasks to Army standard. Soldiers within the units assigned to the installation may not be considered combat ready or be considered capable of deploying into a theater of operations.

2.3.2 Alternative 2 – Preferred Alternative

The preferred alternative is to construct an Infiltration Course at (site location).

2.4 Alternatives Considered and Eliminated from Detailed Study

2.4.1 Use of Another DoD Asset

KNOWN DISTANCE RANGE:

Chapter 1: Purpose and Need for the Proposed Action

1.1 Introduction

The U.S. Army proposes to construct, operate, and maintain a Know Distance (KD) range on Fort XXXXX. The KD range would meet critical advanced live-fire individual marksmanship training needs for both active and reserve component units that train on the installation.

1.2 Background (Installation specific details to be provided by the installation)

1.3 Purpose of the Proposed Action

The purpose of the proposed action is to provide year-round, comprehensive and realistic training and range facilities for the training of Soldiers in both basic and advanced rifle marksmanship skills. This range will be used by the Soldiers assigned to units on the installation and reserve component Soldiers that habitually train at the installation. This range is designed for training advanced rifle marksmanship and target engagement techniques with immediate downrange feedback and competition. This range is used to train and familiarize Soldiers on the skills necessary to identify, calculate distance, engage, and hit targets in a static array with small arms weapons systems out to 1,000 meters. It is also used for Squad Designated Marksmanship (SDM) training and certification. The range firing points are graduated in 100-meter increments from 100 to 1,000 meters. Additionally, the KD range can be used for automatic rifle practice; basic and advance rifle marksmanship, designated marksman; and sniper training.

1.4 Need for the Proposed Action

Soldiers must enter engagements with the best possible assurance of success and survival. Therefore, the U.S. Army requires Soldiers be proficient in individual live fire, rifle marksmanship skills in order for them to conduct operations effectively in wartime and to be prepared for future global combat operations.

Fort XXXX does not have sufficient, modernized individual marksmanship ranges to conduct the marksmanship training and testing required of each Soldier. The Standards in Training Commission has established a requirement for each Soldier to qualify with his/her individual weapons twice annually. The Army Range Requirements Model (ARRM) which projects how many ranges by type are needed to meet the training requirements of the Soldiers assigned to or habitually training on the installation, shows that Fort XXXX requires one KD range to meet its training requirements. (IF APPROPRIATE: Fort XXXX does not have a KD range.)

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 1500-1 508, 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).

Fort XXXXX will prepare an Environmental Assessment (EA), in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act and Environmental Analysis of Army Actions (32 CFR Part 651), to analyze potential environmental consequences associated with this proposed range project.

The construction and operation of the proposed KD range 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.)

- Soil Erosion
- Wetlands/Waterways of the United States
- Noise Disturbances
- Threatened and Endangered Species
- Cultural Resources
- Safety (Surface and Air) Danger Zone

Chapter 2: Description of the Proposed Action and Alternatives

2.1 Description of the Proposed Action

The proposed action is to construct, operate, and maintain a KD range designed to train and test individual Soldiers in the small arms weapons systems live-fire training tasks they require to sustain combat proficiency. Primary features of this range include 32 target lifting devices and 32 firing lanes. All targets are sliding target frames, paraleg carrier or fully automated based on installation Army Command and the installation senior mission commander. (NOTE: Location of Miss and Hit (LOMAH) is authorized for TRADOC installations only.) In addition the range will include two 800-square-foot buildings, one ammunition breakdown building, one air-vaulted latrine, one covered mess facility, one 248-square-foot range operations tower, and covered bleachers with enclosure. The actual range is 1,000 meters in depth.

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 would be conducted prior to range construction. 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 IAW 385-63
- 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 Descriptions of Alternatives Carried forward for Analysis

2.3.1 Alternative 1 - No Action Alternative

Under this alternative the installation would not construct a KD range. Since there are not adequate, modernized basic and advanced marksmanship ranges on the installation, the Soldiers that train on the installation would not be trained to Army standards. The ranges that do exist on the installation for rifle marksmanship training cannot accommodate the annual advanced marksmanship throughput needed to test Soldiers in their live-fire marksmanship skills. Consequently, some Soldiers would not conduct the required basic and advanced marksmanship training and would not be deployable. This would result in the units to which these Soldiers are assigned to not be combat ready and not meet stated deployment criteria.

2.3.2 Alternative 2 – Preferred Alternative

The preferred alternative is to construct an ARF range at (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 Locations

LIGHT DEMOLITION RANGE:

Chapter 1: Purpose and Need for the Proposed Action

1.1 Introduction

The U.S. Army proposes to construct, operate, and maintain a training and certification Light Demolition range on Fort XXXXX. The range would meet critical individual soldiers and Explosive Ordnance Demolition (EOD) soldiers in the employment techniques of explosives and demolitions both active and reserve component units that train on the installation.

1.2 Background (To be provided by the installation)

1.3 Purpose of the Proposed Action

The purpose of the proposed action is to provide year-round, comprehensive and realistic range facility for the training and certification of soldiers in the task of employment techniques of explosives and demolitions. The range also provide soldiers confidence in their ability to employ live explosives and demolitions in a combat environment. Prior to deploying to an overseas theater of operation, soldiers are required to certify their ability to employ explosives and demolitions annually as well as during pre-deployment training to Army standard.

1.4 Need for the Proposed Action

EOD soldiers must enter combat environment with the best possible assurance of success and survival. Therefore, the U.S. Army requires soldiers to be proficient in the employment of explosives and demolitions in order for them to conduct operations effectively in a wartime environment or where ever EOD soldiers are required for disposal operations.

Fort XXXX does not have a Light Demolition range constructed to Army standard to train and certify soldiers on the task of effectively employing explosives and demolitions in a combat environment. In addition to the need for soldiers to employ explosives and demolitions effectively prior to deployment or disposal operations, the Standards in Training Commission (STRAC) has also established a requirement for each these soldier to certify annually with explosives and demolitions. The Army Range Requirements Model (ARRM), which projects how many ranges by type are needed to meet the training and certification requirements of the soldiers assigned to or that habitually certify on the installation, shows that Fort XXXX requires one Light Demolition range to meet its annual explosive and demolition training and testing requirements. (IF APPROPRIATE: Fort XXXX does not have a Light Demolition range.)

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 1500-1 508, 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 Light Demolition range on Fort XXXX 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.)

- Soil Erosion
- Wetlands/Waterways of the United States
- Noise Disturbances
- Threatened and Endangered Species

- Cultural Resources
- Safety (Surface and Air) Danger Zone

Chapter 2: Description of the Proposed Action and Alternatives

2.1 Description of the Proposed Action

The proposed action is to construct, operate, and maintain a Light Demolition range designed to train and certify soldiers in the basic live-fire training task of the employment of explosives and demolitions they require to sustain combat proficiency and disposal operations. The Light Demolition range allows soldiers to use live explosives and demolitions in natural terrain under simulated combat conditions. No automation is required for this facility.

Primary features include seven individual stations:

- 6 demolition points
- Safety berms (on each side of six demolition points)
- 3 missile-proof shelters
- Class V issue storage bunker

In addition the range will include one air-vaulted latrine.

Additional features and information include:

- Wire obstacle: width – 7 meters; length – 20 meters; use one Bangalore kit to breach the obstacle.
- Minefield: width – 10 meters; length – 20 meters. Mines may be placed on the Surface or buried.
- Steel-cutting chamber has a ledge to mount steel or concrete beams. Steel and concrete beams vary in width and length.
- Timber-cutting site: width 10 - meters; length 35 - meters. There are 8 concrete Base supports (4 on each side of road) for placement of logs. Poles should be no longer than 36 centimeters in diameter, and no taller than 10 meters.
- Charges should be placed to prevent damage to the concrete base.
- Concrete obstacle is constructed with concrete cubes or tetrahedrons. It is 10 x 30 meters.
- The road crater site must be refilled after each use.

Supporting facilities include 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.

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

2.2 Criteria for Evaluating Alternative Sites

- Meets mission and safety requirements IAW 385-63
- 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 Light Demolition range. Since there is not a standard Light Demolition range on the installation, the soldiers that train on the installation

would not be trained to Army standards. OR The Light Demolition range that does exist on the installation cannot accommodate the annual training and certification throughput needed to train and certify soldiers on their annual or pre-deployment skills. AND/OR: The Light Demolition range currently on the installation is not designed to Army standards and does not meet the Army training, certification, OR safety standards for the employment of explosives or demolitions. Consequently, soldiers would either not conduct the required explosive and demolition training and certification or would not conduct the training or certification in a safe manner. To not conduct the explosive and demolition training and certification requirement would result in the units to which these soldiers are assigned to not be combat ready and not meet stated deployment criteria.

2.3.2 Alternative 2 – Preferred Alternative

The preferred alternative is to construct a Light Demolition range at (site location).

2.4 Alternatives Considered and Eliminated from Detailed Study

2.4.1 Use of Another DoD Asset

LIVE-FIRE EXERCISE BREACH FACILITY:

Chapter 1: Purpose and Need for the Proposed Action

1.1 Introduction

The U.S. Army proposes to construct, operate, and maintain a live-Fire Exercise Breach Facility on Fort XXXXX. The facility would meet critical soldier live-fire skills in breaching operations for both active and reserve component units that train on the installation.

1.2 Background (To be provided by the installation)

1.3 Purpose of the Proposed Action

The purpose of the proposed action is to provide a year-round, comprehensive and realistic training and range facility for the training of Soldiers on the skills necessary to breach windows, walls, and doors. It is used to train TTP's and explosive techniques not trained on any other type facility. The range also provides Soldiers confidence in their ability to employ live demolition charges in a built-up/urban area combat environment.

1.4 Need for the Proposed Action

Soldiers must enter into combat operations with the best possible assurance of success and survival. Therefore, the U.S. Army requires Soldiers be proficient in the employment of demolitions as part of breaching operations in order for them to conduct built-up/urban operations effectively in a wartime environment. The range would train Soldiers to meet breaching 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.

Fort XXXX does not have Live-Fire Exercise Breach Facility constructed to Army standard to train Soldiers on the task of effectively employing demolitions in a built-up/urban area combat environment. The Live-Fire Exercise Breaching Facility provides Soldiers a capability to train individual tasks in a live-fire mode as outlined in Standards in Training Commission (STRAC) live-fire tasks. The Army Range Requirements Model (ARRM), which projects how many ranges by type are needed to meet the training requirements of the Soldiers assigned to or that habitually train on the installation, shows that Fort XXXX requires one Live-Fire Exercise Breaching Facility to meet its built-up/urban operations training requirements. (IF APPROPRIATE: Fort XXXX does not have a Live-Fire Exercise Breaching Facility.)

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 1500-1 508, 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 Live-Fire Exercise Breaching Facility on Fort XXXX 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.)

- Soil Erosion
- Wetlands/Waterways of the United States
- Noise Disturbances
- Threatened and Endangered Species

- Cultural Resources
- Unexploded Ordnance
- Safety (Surface and Air) Danger Zone

Chapter 2: Description of the Proposed Action and Alternatives

2.1 Description of the Proposed Action

The proposed action is to construct, operate, and maintain a Live-Fire Exercise Breach Facility designed to train individual Soldiers in the basic live-fire training task of breaching windows, walls, and doors they require to sustain combat proficiency. Primary features of this range include three stations:

Station 1 – Door breaching structure

Station 2 – Window breaching structure

Station 3 – Wall breaching structure

Two berms, 3 meters high and 1 meter wide on top, separate the three stations. Slope of the berms varies depending on the soil. The Range Operations and Control facilities includes one air-vaulted latrine. Supporting facility force protection includes security fencing and gates. If necessary, an unexploded ordnance survey will be conducted prior to range construction.

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

2.2 Criteria for Evaluating Alternative Sites

- Meets mission and safety requirements IAW 385-63
- 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 Live-Fire Exercise Breach Facility. Since there is not a standard Live-Fire Exercise Breach Facility on the installation, the Soldiers that train on the installation would not be trained to Army standards. Or the Live-Fire Exercise Breach Facility range that does exist on the installation cannot accommodate built-up/urban area breaching operations training throughput needed to train Soldiers on their annual or pre-deployment skills. AND/OR: The Live-Fire Exercise Breach Facility currently on the installation is not designed to Army standards and does not meet the Army training OR safety standards for the employment of breaching demolitions. Consequently, Soldiers would either not conduct the required breaching operations training or would not be trained in a safe manner. To not conduct the built-up/urban area breaching operations requirement would result in the units to which these Soldiers are assigned to not be combat ready and not meet stated deployment criteria.

2.3.2 Alternative 2 – Preferred Alternative

The preferred alternative is to construct a Live-Fire Exercise Breach Facility at (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

LIVE-FIRE SHOOTHOUSE:

Chapter 1: Purpose and Need for the Proposed Action

1.1 Introduction

The U.S. Army proposes to construct, operate, and maintain a live-fire Shoothouse. The Shoothouse provides Army unit leaders with a facility to train and evaluate the unit during a live-fire exercise. Units are trained and evaluated on their ability to move tactically (enter and clear a room, enter and clear a building), engage targets, conduct breaches, and practice target discrimination. Active Army units stationed on the installation and reserve component units that habitually train on the installation will use this Shoothouse to improve unit combat readiness.

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 range facilities for the training of Soldiers in their ability to enter and clear a building in a live-fire mode. The range would be used to train and evaluate units on their ability to move tactically, enter and clear a building with the skills necessary to identify, practice target discrimination, engage, and defeat stationary enemy targets. Weapons used on this range include the M4 and M16 rifles and the standard issue pistol.

1.4 Need for the Proposed Action

Soldiers must enter engagements with the best possible assurance of success and survival. Therefore, the U.S. Army requires units and Soldiers to be proficient in individual live-fire, marksmanship skills and their ability to enter and clear a building in an urban environment in order for them to conduct operations effectively in wartime and to be prepared for future global combat operations.

Fort XXXX does not have sufficient, modernized shoothouse ranges to conduct the live-fire building entry and clearing training and testing required of units. The Standards in Training Commission has established a requirement for units and Soldiers to train building entry and clearing techniques in a live-fire mode. The Army Range Requirements Model (ARRM), which projects how many ranges by type are needed to meet the training requirements of the Soldiers assigned to or habitually training on the installation, shows that Fort XXXX requires one live-fire shoothouse to meet its training requirements. (IF APPROPRIATE: Fort XXXX does not have a standard Army live-fire shoothouse.)

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 live-fire shoothouse 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.)

- Soil Erosion
- Wetlands/Waterways of the United States

- Noise Disturbances
- Threatened and Endangered Species
- Cultural Resources
- Unexploded Ordnance
- Safety (Surface and Air) Danger Zone

Chapter 2: Description of the Proposed Action and Alternatives

2.1 Description of the Proposed Action

The proposed action is to construct, operate, and maintain a live-fire shoothouse range designed to train units and individual Soldiers in the basic building entry and clearing techniques to sustain combat proficiency. Primary features of this range include a two-story building with a roof. The building is divided into eight rooms with two hallways on the ground floor, one room on the second floor with two separate stairways gaining entrance into the second-floor room, 20 target camera outlets, and 13 precision human urban targets (HUT). All targets are fully automated and the event specific target scenario is computer driven and scored from the range operations center. The roof provides weather protection to the building, enhances realism, reduce light, and provides a superstructure for an overhead crane needed for construction and maintenance of the shoothouse. The range provides immediate performance feedback to the Soldiers using the range. In addition the range will include one 800-square-foot building, one ammunition breakdown building, one air-vaulted latrine, and one small after-action review (AAR) facility.

Primary facility force protection measures consist of laminated and safety glass. Supporting facilities include electric service, transformers and lighting. If necessary, an unexploded ordnance survey would be conducted prior to range construction.

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 live-fire shoothouse. Since there are not adequate, modernized live-fire shoothouse ranges on the installation to meet this critical Army collective unit training task, the Soldiers and units that train on the installation would not be trained to Army standards in the building entry and clearing training tasks. (IF APPROPRIATE: The live-fire shoothouse that does exist on the installation is not built to Army standard. IF APPROPRIATE: The live-fire shoot house that does exist on the installation cannot accommodate the annual unit throughput needed to test units and Soldiers in their live-fire building entry and clearing techniques.) Consequently, some units and Soldiers would not conduct this required training and would not be deployable. This would result in the units to which these Soldiers are assigned not being combat ready and not meeting stated deployment criteria.

2.3.2 Alternative 2 – Preferred Alternative

The preferred alternative is to construct a live-fire shoothouse range (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

MODIFIED RECORD FIRE RANGE:

Chapter 1: Purpose and Need for the Proposed Action

1.1 Introduction

The U.S. Army proposes to construct, operate, and maintain a Modified Record Fire (MRF) range on Fort XXXXX. The MRF range would meet critical live-fire individual marksmanship 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 range facilities for the training of Soldiers in basic marksmanship skills. This range will be used by the Soldiers assigned to units on the installation and reserve component Soldiers that habitually train at the installation.

The range would be used to train and test individual Soldiers on the skills necessary to identify, engage, and defeat stationary infantry targets for both day and night qualification requirements with both the M16 and M4 rifles.

1.4 Need for the Proposed Action

Soldiers must enter engagements with the best possible assurance of success and survival. Therefore, the U.S. Army requires Soldiers be proficient in individual live-fire, marksmanship skills in order for them to conduct operations effectively in wartime and to be prepared for future global combat operations.

Fort XXXX does not have sufficient, modernized individual marksmanship ranges to conduct the marksmanship training and testing required of each Soldier. The Standards in Training Commission has established a requirement for each Soldier to qualify with his/her individual weapons twice annually. The Army Range Requirements Model (ARRM), which projects how many ranges by type are needed to meet the training requirements of the Soldiers assigned to or habitually training on the installation, shows that Fort XXXX requires one MRF to meet its training requirements. (IF APPROPRIATE: Fort XXXX does not have an MRF.)

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 MRF 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.)

- Soil Erosion
- Wetlands/Waterways of the United States
- Noise Disturbances
- Threatened and Endangered Species
- Cultural Resources
- Unexploded Ordnance

- **Safety (Surface and Air) Danger Zone**

Chapter 2: Description of the Proposed Action and Alternatives

2.1 Description of the Proposed Action

The proposed action is to construct, operate, and maintain an MRF range designed to train individual Soldiers in the basic live-fire training tasks they require to sustain combat proficiency. Primary features of this range include 144 stationary infantry targets and 16 foxholes. In addition the range will include two 800-square-foot buildings, one ammunition breakdown building, one air-vaulted latrine, one covered mess facility, one 248-square-foot range operations tower, and covered bleachers with enclosure. The actual range will be 320 meters in width by 300 meters in depth.

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 would be conducted prior to range construction.

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 an MRF range. Since there are not adequate, modernized marksmanship ranges on the installation, the Soldiers that train on the installation would not be trained to Army standards. The ranges that do exist on the installation for marksmanship training cannot accommodate the annual marksmanship throughput needed to test Soldiers in their live-fire marksmanship skills. Consequently, some Soldiers would not conduct the required marksmanship training and would not be deployable. This would result in the units to which these Soldiers are assigned not being combat ready and not meeting stated deployment criteria.

2.3.2 Alternative 2 – Preferred Alternative

The preferred alternative is to construct an MRF range (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

MULTI-PURPOSE MACHINE GUN RANGE:

Chapter 1: Purpose and Need for the Proposed Action

1.1 Introduction

The U.S. Army proposes to construct, operate, and maintain a Multi-purpose Machine Gun (MPMG) range on Fort XXXXX. The MPMG range would meet critical live-fire individual marksmanship 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 range facilities for the training of Soldiers in basic marksmanship skills. This range will be used by the Soldiers assigned to units on the installation and reserve component Soldiers that habitually train at the installation.

The range would be used to train and test individual Soldiers on the skills necessary to identify, engage with a machine gun, and defeat stationary infantry targets. Weapons used on this range include the M249 squad automatic weapon (SAW) (5.56mm), the M60 machine gun (7.62mm), the M240B machine gun, the MK19 automatic grenade launcher, the M42 sniper weapon and the M2 machine gun (.50 caliber).

1.4 Need for the Proposed Action

Soldiers must enter engagements with the best possible assurance of success and survival. Therefore, the U.S. Army requires Soldiers to be proficient in individual live-fire, marksmanship skills with their assigned machine guns in order for them to conduct operations effectively in wartime and to be prepared for future global combat operations.

Fort XXXX does not have sufficient modernized machine gun ranges to conduct the marksmanship training and testing required of each Soldier. The Standards in Training Commission has established a requirement for each Soldier to qualify with his/her individual weapons twice annually. The Army Range Requirements Model (ARRM), which projects how many ranges by type are needed to meet the training requirements of the Soldiers assigned to or habitually training on the installation, shows that Fort XXXX requires one MPMG to meet its training requirements. (IF APPROPRIATE: Fort XXXX does not have a MPMG.)

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 MPMG 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.)

- Soil Erosion
- Wetlands/Waterways of the United States
- Noise Disturbances

- Threatened and Endangered Species
- Cultural Resources
- Unexploded Ordnance
- Safety (Surface and Air) Danger Zone

Chapter 2: Description of the Proposed Action and Alternatives

2.1 Description of the Proposed Action

The proposed action is to construct, operate, and maintain a MPMG range designed to train individual Soldiers in the basic machine gun live-fire training tasks they require to sustain combat proficiency. Primary features of this range include 180 stationary infantry targets, 20 moving infantry targets, 20 stationary armor targets, and 10 firing lanes. All targets are fully automated and the event specific target scenario is computer driven and scored from the range operations center. The range provides immediate performance feedback to the Soldiers using the range. In addition the range will include two 800-square-foot buildings, one ammunition breakdown building, one air-vaulted latrine, one covered mess facility, one 248-square-foot range operations tower, and covered bleachers with enclosure. The actual range will be 320 meters in width by 300 meters in depth.

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 would be conducted prior to range construction.

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 MPMG range. Since there are not adequate, modernized machine gun marksmanship ranges on the installation, the Soldiers that train on the installation would not be trained to Army standards. The ranges that do exist on the installation for machine gun marksmanship training cannot accommodate the annual marksmanship throughput needed to test Soldiers in their live-fire marksmanship skills. Consequently, some Soldiers would not conduct the required marksmanship training and would not be deployable. This would result in the units to which these Soldiers are assigned not being combat ready and not meeting stated deployment criteria.

2.3.2 Alternative 2 – Preferred Alternative

The preferred alternative is to construct an MPMG range (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

QUALIFICATION TRAINING RANGE:

Chapter 1: Purpose and Need for the Proposed Action

1.1 Introduction

The U.S. Army proposes to construct, operate, and maintain a Qualification Training Range (QTR) on Fort XXXXX. The QTR range would meet critical live-fire individual marksmanship 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 range facilities for the training of Soldiers in basic marksmanship skills. This range will be used by the Soldiers assigned to units on the installation and reserve component Soldiers that habitually train at the installation.

The range would be used to train and test individual Soldiers on the skills necessary to identify, engage, and defeat stationary infantry targets for both day and night qualification requirements with both M16 and M4 rifles, the standard issue pistol, machine guns, and M24 sniper weapons.

1.4 Need for the Proposed Action

Soldiers must enter engagements with the best possible assurance of success and survival. Therefore, the U.S. Army requires Soldiers be proficient in individual live-fire, marksmanship skills in order for them to conduct operations effectively in wartime and to be prepared for future global combat operations.

Fort XXXX does not have sufficient, modernized individual marksmanship ranges to conduct the marksmanship training and testing required of each Soldier. The Standards in Training Commission has established a requirement for each Soldier to qualify with his/her individual weapons twice annually. The Army Range Requirements Model (ARRM), which projects how many ranges by type are needed to meet the training requirements of the Soldiers assigned to or habitually training on the installation, shows that Fort XXXX requires one QTR to meet its training requirements. Fort XXXX does not have sufficient ranges to train Soldiers in basic rifle, pistol, machine gun, and sniper marksmanship skills.

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 QTR 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.)

- Soil Erosion
- Wetlands/Waterways of the United States
- Noise Disturbances
- Threatened and Endangered Species
- Cultural Resources

- Unexploded Ordnance
- Safety (Surface and Air) Danger Zone

Chapter 2: Description of the Proposed Action and Alternatives

2.1 Description of the Proposed Action

The proposed action is to construct, operate, and maintain a QTR designed to train individual Soldiers in the basic live-fire training tasks they require to sustain combat proficiency. This range is used to train Soldiers on the skills necessary to detect, identify, engage, and defeat stationary and moving infantry targets in a tactical array with their prescribed weapons. This range enhances throughput capability for units with multiple weapons densities by consolidating unit efforts to operating one live-fire training facility. This range combines the capabilities of a Modified Record Fire (MRF) range, an Automated Sniper Field Fire (SFF) range, a combat pistol qualification Course (CPQC) range, and the Multipurpose Machine Gun (MPMG) range. Primary features of this range include 429 stationary infantry targets (SITs), 20 stationary armor targets (SATs), 20 moving infantry targets (MITs), and 10 stationary infantry target emplacements with multiple targets. All targets are fully automated and the event specific target scenario is computer driven and scored from the range operations center. In addition the range will include two 800-square-foot buildings, one ammunition breakdown building, one air-vaulted latrine, one covered mess facility, one 248-square-foot range operations tower, and covered bleachers with enclosure.

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 would be conducted prior to range construction.

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 QTR range. There are not adequate, modernized marksmanship ranges on the installation to train the annual marksmanship throughput requirements for the M4 and M16, machine guns, sniper weapons and standard issue pistol. Therefore, the Soldiers that train on the installation would not be trained to Army standards using these weapons. Consequently, some Soldiers would not conduct the required marksmanship training and would not be deployable. This would result in the units to which these Soldiers are assigned not being combat ready and not meeting stated deployment criteria.

2.3.2 Alternative 2 – Preferred Alternative

The preferred alternative is to construct a QTR range (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

SCOUT RECONNAISSANCE/GUNNERY RANGE COMPLEX:

Chapter 1: Purpose and Need for the Proposed Action

1.1 Introduction

The U.S. Army and Fort XXXXX propose to construct, operate, and maintain a Scout Reconnaissance Range complex (Scout Recce). The Scout Recce complex would provide reconnaissance teams and units the capability to train critical combat tasks prior to deployment to a theater of operations.

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 range complex that would be used to train and test scout reconnaissance crews on the skills necessary to zero the bore sight of weapons systems and to detect, identify, engage, and defeat stationary and moving infantry and armor targets in a tactical array. The range would be used by both active and reserve component units that are assigned to or habitually train on the installation.

Weapons used on this range include small arms up to and including the M-50 machine gun and the MK-19 grenade launcher.

1.4 Need for the Proposed Action

There is not an Army standard Scout Recce/Gunnery complex on Fort XXXXX. Soldiers must enter engagements with the best possible assurance of success and survival. Therefore, the U.S. Army requires Soldiers to be proficient in individual live-fire, marksmanship skills with their assigned weapons in order for them to conduct operations effectively in wartime and to be prepared for future global combat operations.

The Scout Recce/Gunnery complex has been designed to support the live-fire collective training needs of Army reconnaissance units and crews. This range is an essential element of their training and readiness in that the Scout Recce/Gunnery complex provides training that reconnaissance units need to build crew skills in weapons use, target observation and engagement, team building and leadership development. The Scout Recce/Gunnery complex provides reconnaissance units the capability to meet live training tasks, 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 range, Soldiers will go into battle with the best possible training for threats the Army expects to encounter during combat operations

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 1500-1 508, 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 Scout RecceGunnery complex on Fort XXXX 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.)

- Soil Erosion
- Wetlands/Waterways of the United States
- Noise Disturbances
- Threatened and Endangered Species
- Cultural Resources
- Unexploded Ordnance
- Safety (Surface and Air) Danger Zone

Chapter 2: Description of the Proposed Action and Alternatives

2.1 Description of the Proposed Action

The proposed action is to construct, operate, and maintain a Scout Reconnaissance/Gunnery range complex designed to train and test reconnaissance crews on the skills necessary to detect, identify, engage, and defeat stationary and moving infantry and armor targets in a tactical array. Primary features of this range include 35 stationary armor targets, 4 moving armor targets, 154 stationary infantry targets (SITs) (12 clusters of 7 SITs each, 70 SITs for machine gun qualification, 1 lane (2 course roads with crossover capability), 2 facades, and 8 battle positions. All targets are fully automated, using event-specific, computer-driven target scenarios and scoring. The range operations center will have the capability to receive and send digital communications to the targets. In addition, these ranges use thermal targets, muzzle flash simulators, and hostile-fire/target-kill simulators. Gunnery tasks requiring the usage of dud-producing ammunition cannot be fired on these ranges. Provisions for these tasks must be made in impact areas adjacent to the ranges. The range operation center must have the capability to receive and send digital communications to the range targets.

Primary facility structures at the range include a small 800-square-foot Range Operations Center (ROCA) building, one 800-square-foot storage building, a small 1,152-square-foot after-action review (AAR) facility, an air-vaulted latrine facility, ammo breakdown area, a 282-square-foot ammo loading dock, a bivouac area, and a surfaced unit staging area. American Disability Association (ADA) requirements will be met in the ROCA and AAR facilities. Primary facility force protection measures consist of laminated and safety glass. Supporting facilities include electric service, fiber optic cable connections, 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 after-action reviews 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 combat environment to reconnaissance crews and units.

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 IAW 385-63**
- **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 will not construct a TC 25-8 standard scout reconnaissance range complex. Without this range, the reconnaissance 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 required in STRAC and therefore, units would not be combat ready. The Army strategy is to train reconnaissance crews and units on a Scout Recce/Gunnery range complex to train unit collective training tasks to Army standard in a live-fire mode. The installation does not have a Scout Recce/Gunnery range complex or any other range on which units can conduct these collective training tasks to Army standard in a live-fire mode. Reconnaissance units within the units assigned to the installation will not be considered combat ready or be considered capable of deploying into a theater of operations.

2.3.2 Alternative 2 – Preferred Alternative

The preferred alternative is to construct a Scout Reconnaissance/Gunnery range complex at (site location).

2.4 Alternatives Considered and Eliminated from Detailed Study

2.4.1 Use of Another DoD Asset

2.4.2 Alternative Site Location

SNIPER FIELD FIRE RANGE:

Chapter 1: Purpose and Need for the Proposed Action

1.1 Introduction

The U.S. Army proposes to construct, operate, and maintain a Sniper Field Fire (SFF) Range on Fort XXXXX. The SFF 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 range facilities for the training of sniper teams in the (Light or Heavy) Brigade Combat Teams (BCT) of the XX Infantry Division, (list any other units that train or are stationed on the installation that will use this range such as SOCOM units, National Guard units, etc.)

The SFF range provides training that sniper teams need to build marksmanship skills in weapons use, and to detect, identify, engage, and defeat stationary and moving infantry targets in a tactical array. This range is designed to satisfy the training and qualification requirements of the M24 sniper rifle equipped teams. (If SOCOM units will use the range it will also support the .50 calibre sniper rifle). The SFF range provides sniper teams the capability to meet all live training tasks as outlined in Standards in Training Commission (STRAC) live-fire tasks for Army sniper teams. The range would train sniper teams 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.

1.4 Need for the Proposed Action

The Army has responded to recent changes in land combat operations, information and technology, and contemporary operating environments by restructuring the U.S. Armed Forces. For installations with heavy BCTs: For installations with Light or Heavy BCTs: The restructuring of Army Forces has dramatically increased the number of snipers by forming sniper teams in Heavy Brigade Combat Teams where none had previously been assigned. For installations that have Stryker vehicles: Each Stryker battalion contains five sniper teams. In addition the range could be use by the designated marksman in each infantry squad to train marksmanship skills necessary to meet their battlefield marksmanship tasks.

Although the SFF range is used to train sniper teams on live-fire tasks, this range is not used for the qualification firing of snipers. Qualification is conducted on another range on the installation. There are no sniper ranges at Fort XXXX that meet current Army TC 25-8 standards to support the sniper teams.

An automated SFF range has individual Soldiers engage a series of targets in a tactical array. This training enhances a Soldier's ability to identify and to engage targets, working in a realistic training environment. Moving and stationary infantry targets with natural vegetation in the target area provide a realistic training environment. This range's targets and the range operating system provides immediate performance feedback to the using participants.

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 SFF 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.)

- Soil Erosion
- Wetlands/Waterways of the United States
- Noise Disturbances
- Threatened and Endangered Species
- Cultural Resources
- Unexploded Ordnance
- Safety (Surface and Air) Danger Zone

Chapter 2: Description of the Proposed Action and Alternatives

2.1 Description of the Proposed Action

The proposed action is to construct, operate, and maintain a SFF range designed to train FORSCOM sniper teams in the basic live-fire training tasks they require to sustain combat proficiency. Primary features of this range include 40 stationary infantry targets, 8 moving infantry targets (MITs) and 4 firing positions. In addition the range will include five administrative buildings, two 800-square-foot buildings, one ammunition breakdown building, one air-vaulted latrine, one covered mess facility, and one 500-square-foot range operations tower.

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 would be conducted prior to range construction.

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 will not construct a TC 25-8 standard sniper field fire range. (If a sniper range exists on the installation: The installation would continue to use the non-standard sniper range that already exists on the installation.) Since there are no SFF ranges constructed to Army standards, the sniper teams that train on the installation would not be trained to Army standards. This would result in a degraded live-fire capability of the sniper teams. Sniper teams would not be combat ready and this can affect the deployability of the units.

2.3.2 Alternative 2 – Preferred Alternative

The preferred alternative is to construct an SFF (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

SQUAD DEFENSE RANGE:

Chapter 1: Purpose and Need for the Proposed Action

1.1 Introduction

The U.S. Army proposes to construct, operate, and maintain a Squad Defense range at Fort XXXX. The Squad Defense 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 range facility for the training of individual Soldiers and squads on employing mutually supporting fires from defensive positions against stationary infantry targets. This training range facility will be used by active and reserve component units and other joint forces Soldiers that are assigned to the installation or that habitually train at the installation.

The facility would provide Soldiers the best possible training for current threats the Army encounters during combat operations in the contemporary operating environment.

1.4 Need for the Proposed Action

There is not an Army standard Squad Defense range at Fort XXXXX. Soldiers and squads must enter engagements with the best possible assurance of success and survival. Therefore, the U.S. Army requires Soldiers and squads to be proficient in employing mutually supporting fires from defensive positions in a realistic live-fire environment for them to conduct operations effectively in wartime and to be prepared for future global combat operations.

The Squad Defense range has been designed to support the individual and squad training tasks. The Infiltration Course provides Soldiers and squads the capability to meet live-fire training tasks, as outlined in Standards in Training Commission (STRAC) live-fire tasks. The range would train Soldiers and squads to meet mission-essential training tasks while simultaneously providing the best possible training for current threats the Army encounters during combat operations in the contemporary operating environment.

The primary features of the Infiltration Course include:

- 5 two-man fighting positions (foxholes)
- 31 stationary infantry targets (SIT's)

All targets are fully automated and the event specific target scenario is computer-driven and scored from the range operations center. The range operating system is fully capable of providing immediate performance feedback to the using participants.

Primary facility structures at the range include a General Instruction building (800-square-feet), Range Operations/Storage building (800-square-feet), an air-vaulted latrine facility (120-square-feet), bleacher enclosure (536-square-feet), one Range Operations Tower (248-square-feet), ammunition breakdown (12-square-feet), and a covered mess (800-square-feet). The range is 300 meters in depth. American Disability Association (ADA) requirements will be met in the ROCA facilities. Primary facility force protection measures consist of laminated and safety glass. Primary facility force protection measures consist of laminated and safety glass. Supporting facilities include electric service, fiber optic cable connections, 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.

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 1500-1 508, 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 Squad Defense range on Fort XXXX 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.)

- Soil Erosion
- Wetlands/Waterways of the United States
- Noise Disturbances
- Threatened and Endangered Species
- Cultural Resources
- Safety (Surface and Air) Danger Zone

Chapter 2: Description of the Proposed Action and Alternatives

2.1 Description of the Proposed Action

The proposed action is to construct, operate, and maintain a Squad Defense range designed to train Soldiers on combat movement techniques in a realistic live-fire environment.

2.2 Criteria for Evaluating Alternative Sites

- Meets mission and safety requirements IAW 385-63
- 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 will not construct a TC 25-8 standard Squad Defense range. Without this course, Soldiers and squads that are stationed on or habitually train on the installation would not be able to train critical individual soldier and squad tasks employing mutually supporting fires from defensive positions against required in STRAC. The Army strategy is to train individual Soldiers and squads on training tasks to Army standard in a live-fire mode. The installation does not have a Squad Defense range or any other range on which units can conduct these individual and squad training tasks to Army standard. Soldiers and squads within the units assigned to the installation may not be considered combat ready or be considered capable of deploying into a theater of operations.

2.3.2 Alternative 2 – Preferred Alternative

The preferred alternative is to construct a Squad Defense range at (site location).

2.4 Alternatives Considered and Eliminated from Detailed Study

2.4.1 Use of Another DoD Asset

TANK/FIGHTING VEHICLE STATIONARY GUNNERY RANGE:

Chapter 1: Purpose and Need for the Proposed Action

1.1 Introduction

The U.S. Army and Fort XXXXX propose to construct, operate, and maintain a Tank/Fighting Vehicle Stationary Gunnery range. The Tank/Fighting Vehicle Stationary Gunnery range would provide Initial Entry Training (IET) tank and fighting vehicle Soldiers the capability to train critical crew combat vehicle tasks prior to graduation and assignment to a combat unit.

1.2 Background

(To be provided by the Installation)

1.3 Purpose of the Proposed Action

The purpose of the proposed action is to provide a year-round, comprehensive and realistic training and range facility that would be used to train and test tank/fighting vehicle crews on a stationary gunnery range on the skills necessary to detect, identify, engage, and defeat stationary and moving infantry and armor targets in a tactical array. In addition to live-fire, the Tank/Fighting Vehicle Stationary range can also be used for training with sub-caliber and/or laser training tasks. The range would be used by primarily by TRADOC-IET schools.

1.4 Need for the Proposed Action

There is not a Tank/Fighting Vehicle Stationary Gunnery range on Fort XXXXX. Tank/fighting vehicle crews must enter battlefield engagements with the best possible assurance of success and survival. Therefore, the U.S. Army requires tank/fighting vehicle crews to be proficient in crew weapon systems skills with their assigned combat vehicle in order for them to conduct operations effectively in wartime and to be prepared for future global combat operations.

The Tank/Fighting Vehicle Stationary Gunnery range has been designed to support the live-fire crew served weapons training needs of Army armor/ fighting vehicle crews. This range is an essential element of their training and readiness in that the Tank/fighting Vehicle Stationary Gunnery range provides training that crews need to build skills in weapons use, target observation, and engagement. The Tank/Fighting Vehicle Stationary Gunnery range provides crews the capability to meet live training tasks, as outlined in Standards in Training Commission (STRAC) live-fire tasks and TRADOC School Program of Instructions. The range would train the individual crews 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.

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 1500-1 508, 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 Tank/Fighting Vehicle Stationary Gunnery range on Fort XXXX 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.)

- Soil Erosion
- Wetlands/Waterways of the United States
- Noise Disturbances
- Threatened and Endangered Species
- Cultural Resources
- Unexploded Ordnance
- Safety (Surface and Air) Danger Zone

Chapter 2: Description of the Proposed Action and Alternatives

2.1 Description of the Proposed Action

The proposed action is to construct, operate, and maintain a Tank/Fighting Vehicle Stationary Gunnery range designed to train and test crews on the skills necessary to detect, identify, engage, and defeat stationary and moving infantry and armor targets in a tactical array with either live fire, sub-caliber, or laser systems. Primary features of this range include 25 stationary armor targets (SATs), 4 moving armor targets (MATs), 42 stationary infantry targets (SITs) (7 clusters of 6 SITs each, 7 moving infantry targets (15 meters each with 6-man SIT cluster), and 1 lane. To produce a realistic training environment, this range uses thermal targets, muzzle flash simulators and hostile-fire/target-kill simulators. This simulation technology provides crews with the best realistic training environment. This range will incorporate state-of-the-art technology to support armor/ fighting vehicle crew training, from target detection, identification, and target engagement to the critical after-action review (training feedback) phase. All targets are fully automated, using event-specific, computer driven target scenarios and scoring. Targets will receive and transmit data from the range operations center-tower. The captured data is then compiled and available to the unit during the after action review. This support and timely feedback are critical to effective training. A standard boresight line with target will be place on the footprint. Gunnery tasks requiring the usage of dud-producing ammunition cannot be fired on these ranges. Provisions for these tasks must be made in impact areas adjacent to the ranges. Because of the training on this range, TRADOC tank/fighting vehicle students will be able to progress to full vehicle fighting capability training and unit armor/fighting vehicle crews will go into battle with the best possible training for threats the Army expects to encounter during combat operations.

Primary facility structures at the range include a range operations center tower (248 square feet), general instruction building (800 square feet), one operations storage building (800 square feet), an air-vaulted latrine facility, ammo loading dock (282 square feet), covered mess (800 square feet), bleacher enclosure (536 square feet), a bivouac area, and a unit staging area. Primary facility force protection measures consist of laminated and safety glass. Supporting facilities include electric service, fiber optic cable connections, 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 footprint is 1,000 meters wide with a depth from the baseline out to 3,000 meters.

2.2 Criteria for Evaluating Alternative Sites

- Meets mission and safety requirements IAW 385-63
- 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 will not construct a TC 25-8 standard Tank/Fighting Vehicle Stationary Gunnery range. Without this range, the TRADOC school students nor unit tank/fighting vehicle crews 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 required in STRAC and therefore, units, nor school students, would not be trained to standard nor combat ready. The Army strategy is to train tank/fighting vehicle crews on a tank/fighting vehicle stationary range to train tank/fighting vehicle crew tasks to Army standard in a live-fire, sub-caliber, or laser mode. The installation does not have a tank/fighting vehicle stationary range or any other range on which TRADOC students or unit crews can conduct these training tasks to Army standard in a live-fire, sub-caliber, or laser mode. Tank/fighting vehicle crews within the TRADOC school or units assigned to the installation will not be considered trained or combat ready and be considered capable of deploying into a theater of operations.

2.3.2 Alternative 2 – Preferred Alternative

The preferred alternative is to construct a Scout Reconnaissance/Gunnery range complex at (site location).

2.4 Alternatives Considered and Eliminated from Detailed Study

2.4.1 Use of Another DoD Asset

2.4.2 Alternative Site Location

URBAN ASSAULT COURSE:

Chapter 1: Purpose and Need for the Proposed Action

1.1 Introduction

The U.S. Army proposes to construct, operate, and maintain an Urban Assault Course (UAC) at Fort XXXX. The UAC 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 range facility for the training of individual Soldiers, squads, and platoons on the tasks necessary to operate within a built-up/urban area. This training range facility will be used by the active and reserve component units and other joint forces Soldiers that are assigned to the installation or that habitually train at the installation.

The UAC provides a capability to train individual and collective tasks using Multiple Integrated Laser Engagement System (MILES) for stations 1, 2, 4, and 5 and a live-fire, non dud producing, grenadier station, station 3, as outlined in Standards in Training Commission (STRAC) live-fire tasks. The facility would train Soldiers, squads, and platoons to meet mission-essential built-up/urban operations training tasks while simultaneously providing the best possible training for current threats the Army encounters during combat operations in the contemporary operating environment.

1.4 Need for the Proposed Action

There is not an Army standard UAC at Fort XXXXX. Soldiers, squads, and platoons must enter engagements with the best possible assurance of success and survival. Therefore, the U.S. Army requires Soldiers, squads, and platoons to be proficient in building/room clearing, subterranean operations, and use of the M203 in an urban environment in order for them to conduct operations effectively in wartime and to be prepared for future global combat operations.

The UAC has been designed to support the individual and collective built-up/urban area training tasks of Army Soldiers, squads, and platoons. This range is an essential element of their training and readiness in that the UAC provides training that Soldiers, squads, and platoons need to build basic skills in clearing buildings and rooms, multiple buildings, attacking and defending a building, and subterranean operations, team building, and leadership development. The UAC provides grenadiers assigned as M203 gunners the capability to meet live-fire training tasks, as outlined in Standards in Training Commission (STRAC) live-fire tasks. The range would train Soldiers, squads, and platoons to meet mission-essential training tasks while simultaneously providing the best possible training for current threats the Army encounters during combat operations in the contemporary operating environment. The UAC is used by units to train Soldiers on the basic building clearing skills prior to conducting live fire training in a live fire shoot house.

To produce a realistic training environment, this range uses human urban (HUT's), stationary infantry targets (SIT's), and 36 muzzle flash simulators. This range will incorporate state-of-the-art technology to support all phases of training, including building/room clearing, building attack and defend operations, subterranean operations, and grenadier target engagements. Because of the training on this range, Soldiers, squads, and platoons will go into battle with the best possible training for threats the Army expects to encounter during combat operations.

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 1500-1 508, 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 UAC on Fort XXXX 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.)

- Soil Erosion
- Wetlands/Waterways of the United States
- Noise Disturbances
- Threatened and Endangered Species
- Cultural Resources
- Safety (Surface and Air) Danger Zone

Chapter 2: Description of the Proposed Action and Alternatives

2.1 Description of the Proposed Action

The proposed action is to construct, operate, and maintain an UAC designed to train and test Soldiers, squads, and platoons on the skills necessary to clear buildings/rooms, conduct subterranean operations, and master M203 target engagements in an urban environment. Primary features of this range include 26 human urban targets (HUT's) and 10 stationary infantry targets (SITs), and 1 façade. The UAC consist of five stations:

Station 1: Individual and Team Trainer. This station is a three-room trainer where team leaders and squad leaders train the basics of building and room clearing.

Station 2: Squad and Platoon Trainer. This station is a four-structure trainer with multiple rooms. Squads build upon tasks learned at Station 1 and begin to learn the concepts of clearing multiple buildings. The station is designed in such a way that it can be used as individual buildings with a narrow street or as rooms inside a building with a long connecting hallway.

Station 3: Grenadier Gunnery Trainer. This station is a live fire station where M203 gunners master target engagements in an urban area, move tactically, and respond to the fire commands.

Station 4: Offense/Defense House. This station is where a platoon can train to attack and/or defend a building. This station can also be divided into a number of smaller training stations to reinforce training or to train tasks not yet trained at the other stations.

Station 5: Underground Trainer. This station provides training for subterranean operations.

Targetry Requirements:

Station 1 – 6 human urban targets (Hut's)

Station 2 – 10 human urban targets (Hut's)

Station 3 – 10 stationary infantry targets (SIT's)

Station 4 – 10 human urban targets (HUT's)

Station 5 – No instrumentation required.

Targetry in Stations 1, 2, and 4 are precision interior targets that need to be manually reset, reconfigured and scored after each use. Station 3 targets are fully automated, and the vent-specific target scenario is computer-driven and scored from an individual pedestal at the station. Station 1, 2, 4, and 5 are not intended for live fire training. Station 3 is live fire range for 40 millimeter training rounds. No 40 millimeter high explosive (HE) rounds will be used. At Station 5, smoke/pyrotechnics will not be employed inside the underground trainer.

Primary facility structures at the range include a 800-square-foot Range Operations/Storage building,

a 120-square-foot air-vaulted latrine facility, a 120-square-foot ammo breakdown building, and one facade. American Disability Association (ADA) requirements will be met in the ROCA and AAR facilities. Primary facility force protection measures consist of laminated and safety glass. Supporting facilities include electric service, fiber optic cable connections, 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.

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 IAW 385-63
- 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 will not construct a TC 25-8 standard UAC. Without this range, Soldiers, squads, and platoons that are stationed on or habitually train on the installation would not be able to train critical individual and collective live and live-fire built-up/urban clearing tasks required in STRAC. Units and Soldiers would not receive the pre-training needed prior to conducting live fire training in a live fire shoothouse. The Army strategy is to train Soldiers, squads, and platoons on individual and collective training tasks to Army standard in a live and live-fire mode. The installation does not have an UAC or any other range on which units can conduct these individual and collective training tasks to Army standard prior to conducting live-fire training in a shoothouse. Soldiers, squads, and platoons within the units assigned to the installation may not be considered combat ready or be considered capable of deploying into a theater of operations.

2.3.2 Alternative 2 – Preferred Alternative

The preferred alternative is to construct an UAC at (site location).

2.4 Alternatives Considered and Eliminated from Detailed Study

2.4.1 Use of Another DoD Asset

2.4.2 Alternative Site Location