

FINAL

# SCOPING REPORT FOR THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES INTERCEPTOR SITE (CIS) ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (EIS)

The Missile Defense Agency's EIS Scoping Process for CIS Candidate Sites near Ravenna, Ohio; Redington Township, Maine; Fort Drum, New York; and Fort Custer, Michigan

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## Table of Contents

<b>Executive Summary</b> .....	<b>ES-1</b>
<b>Acronym List</b> .....	<b>AL-1</b>
<b>1.0 Introduction</b> .....	<b>1-1</b>
1.1 Background .....	1-1
1.2 Notice of Intent .....	1-2
1.3 Cooperating Agencies.....	1-2
1.4 Scoping Process .....	1-2
1.5 Stakeholder Coordination .....	1-3
<b>2.0 Public Participation and Outreach</b> .....	<b>2-1</b>
2.1 Public Engagement.....	2-1
2.2 Scoping Meetings .....	2-1
2.2.1 Format .....	2-1
2.2.2 Venues .....	2-2
2.2.3 Informational Displays .....	2-3
2.2.4 Public Comment Period.....	2-4
<b>3.0 Resources to Be Addressed in the CIS EIS</b> .....	<b>3-1</b>
<b>4.0 Issues Raised, Views &amp; Common Themes</b> .....	<b>4-1</b>
4.1 Camp Ravenna Joint Military Training Center (CRJMTC), Ohio.....	4-2
4.1.1 Air Quality – CRJMTC (1 comment) .....	4-4
4.1.2 Airspace – CRJMTC (2 comments) .....	4-4
4.1.3 Biological Resources – CRJMTC (4 comments).....	4-5
4.1.4 Cultural Resources – CRJMTC (0 comments) .....	4-5
4.1.5 Environmental Justice - CRJMTC (0 comments) .....	4-5
4.1.6 Geology and Soils – CRJMTC (2 comments) .....	4-5
4.1.7 Hazardous Materials and Hazardous Waste Management - CRJMTC (11 comments) .....	4-6
4.1.8 Health and Safety - CRJMTC (14 comments) .....	4-8
4.1.9 Land Use - CRJMTC (7 comments) .....	4-9
4.1.10 Noise - CRJMTC (4 comments) .....	4-10
4.1.11 Socioeconomics - CRJMTC (25 comments).....	4-11
4.1.12 Transportation - CRJMTC (2 comments).....	4-14
4.1.13 Utilities - CRJMTC (3 comments).....	4-14
4.1.14 Water Resources - CRJMTC (9 comments).....	4-14
4.1.15 Wetlands - CRJMTC (0 comments) .....	4-15
4.2 Center for Security Forces Detachment Kittery Survival, Evasion, Resistance, and Escape (SERE East) Training Area, Maine .....	4-16
4.2.1 Air Quality – SERE East (2 comments).....	4-18
4.2.2 Airspace – SERE East (0 comments) .....	4-18

4.2.3	Biological Resources – SERE East (13 comments).....	4-19
4.2.4	Cultural Resources – SERE East (2 comments) .....	4-22
4.2.5	Environmental Justice – SERE East (0 comments) .....	4-23
4.2.6	Geology and Soils – SERE East (4 comments).....	4-23
4.2.7	Hazardous Materials and Hazardous Waste Management – SERE East (5 comments).....	4-24
4.2.8	Health and Safety – SERE East (3 comments).....	4-24
4.2.9	Land Use – SERE East (46 comments) .....	4-24
4.2.10	Noise – SERE East (3 comments) .....	4-32
4.2.11	Socioeconomics – SERE East (56 comments).....	4-33
4.2.12	Transportation – SERE East (16 comments).....	4-40
4.2.13	Utilities – SERE East (2 comments).....	4-41
4.2.14	Water Resources – SERE East (9 comments).....	4-42
4.2.15	Wetlands – SERE East (3 comments).....	4-43
4.3	Fort Drum (FTD), New York.....	4-44
4.3.1	Air Quality - FTD (0 comments).....	4-46
4.3.2	Airspace - FTD (0 comments) .....	4-46
4.3.3	Biological Resources - FTD (0 comments).....	4-46
4.3.4	Cultural Resources - FTD (0 comments) .....	4-46
4.3.5	Environmental Justice - FTD (0 comments).....	4-46
4.3.6	Geology and Soils - FTD (0 comments).....	4-46
4.3.7	Hazardous Materials and Hazardous Waste Management - FTD (0 comments).....	4-46
4.3.8	Health and Safety - FTD (0 comments).....	4-46
4.3.9	Land Use - FTD (1 comment) .....	4-46
4.3.10	Noise - FTD (0 comments) .....	4-46
4.3.11	Socioeconomics – FTD (13 comments).....	4-47
4.3.12	Transportation – FTD (4 comments).....	4-49
4.3.13	Utilities - FTD (0 comments).....	4-50
4.3.14	Water Resources - FTD (0 comments).....	4-50
4.3.15	Wetlands - FTD (0 comments).....	4-50
4.4	Fort Custer Training Center (FCTC), Michigan.....	4-51
4.4.1	Air Quality - FCTC (0 comments).....	4-53
4.4.2	Airspace - FCTC (4 comments).....	4-53
4.4.3	Biological Resources - FCTC (4 comments) .....	4-54
4.4.4	Cultural Resources - FCTC (2 comments).....	4-54
4.4.5	Environmental Justice - FCTC (0 comments).....	4-55
4.4.6	Geology and Soils - FCTC (0 comments).....	4-55
4.4.7	Hazardous Materials and Hazardous Waste Management - FCTC (0 comments).....	4-55
4.4.8	Health and Safety – FCTC (1 comment).....	4-55

4.4.9	Land Use - FCTC (12 comments) .....	4-55
4.4.10	Noise - FCTC (4 comments) .....	4-57
4.4.11	Socioeconomics - FCTC (70 comments) .....	4-57
4.4.12	Transportation - FCTC (11 comments).....	4-63
4.4.13	Utilities - FCTC (1 comment).....	4-64
4.4.14	Water Resources - FCTC (3 comments).....	4-65
4.4.15	Wetlands - FCTC (2 comments) .....	4-66
<b>5.0</b>	<b>Issues Not To Be Addressed in EIS .....</b>	<b>5-1</b>
5.1	Interceptor Launch.....	5-1
5.2	Security Risk .....	5-1
5.3	System Performance.....	5-2
5.4	Fiscal Responsibility, Budget Allocation .....	5-3
5.5	General Comments Out of Scope .....	5-3
<b>6.0</b>	<b>Newspaper Advertisements .....</b>	<b>6-1</b>
6.1	Camp Ravenna Joint Military Training Center (CRJMTC), Ohio.....	6-1
6.2	Center for Security Forces Detachment Kittery Survival, Evasion, Resistance and Escape (SERE East) Training Center, Maine .....	6-1
6.3	Fort Drum (FTD), New York.....	6-1
6.4	Fort Custer Training Center (FCTC), Michigan .....	6-1
<b>7.0</b>	<b>News Releases .....</b>	<b>7-1</b>
7.1	Camp Ravenna Joint Military Training Center (CRJMTC), Ohio.....	7-1
7.2	Center for Security Forces Detachment Kittery Survival, Evasion, Resistance and Escape (SERE East) Training Center, Maine .....	7-2
7.3	Fort Drum (FTD), New York.....	7-3
7.4	Fort Custer Training Center (FCTC), Michigan .....	7-4
<b>8.0</b>	<b>Stakeholders .....</b>	<b>8-1</b>
8.1	Camp Ravenna Joint Military Training Center (CRJMTC), Ohio.....	8-2
8.2	Center for Security Forces Detachment Kittery Survival, Evasion, Resistance and Escape (SERE East) Training Center, Maine .....	8-4
8.3	Fort Drum (FTD), New York.....	8-6
8.4	Fort Custer Training Center (FCTC), Michigan .....	8-10
<b>9.0</b>	<b>Elected Officials Pre-Briefings .....</b>	<b>9-1</b>
<b>10.0</b>	<b>CIS EIS Website.....</b>	<b>10-1</b>
<b>11.0</b>	<b>Fact Sheets and Handouts .....</b>	<b>11-1</b>
<b>12.0</b>	<b>Posters.....</b>	<b>12-1</b>
<b>13.0</b>	<b>Sign-In Sheets .....</b>	<b>13-1</b>
13.1	Camp Ravenna Joint Military Training Center (CRJMTC), Ohio.....	13-1
13.2	Center for Security Forces Detachment Kittery Survival, Evasion, Resistance and Escape (SERE East) Training Center, Maine .....	13-1
13.3	Fort Drum (FTD), New York.....	13-1
13.4	Fort Custer Training Center (FCTC), Michigan .....	13-1

<b>14.0</b>	<b>Newspaper Articles and Media Broadcasts .....</b>	<b>14-1</b>
14.1	Camp Ravenna Joint Military Training Center (CRJMTC), Ohio.....	14-1
14.2	Center for Security Forces Detachment Kittery Survival, Evasion, Resistance and Escape (SERE East) Training Center, Maine .....	14-1
14.3	Fort Drum (FTD), New York.....	14-1
14.4	Fort Custer Training Center (FCTC), Michigan.....	14-2
<b>15.0</b>	<b>Scoping Comments.....</b>	<b>15-1</b>
15.1	Public Scoping Comments .....	15-1
15.2	Agency Scoping Comments .....	15-1
15.2.1	CRJMTC Agency Scoping Comments .....	15-2
15.2.2	SERE East Agency and Tribal Scoping Comments.....	15-2
15.2.3	FTD Agency Scoping Comments .....	15-4
15.2.4	FCTC Agency and Tribal Scoping Comments.....	15-5
<b>16.0</b>	<b>References .....</b>	<b>16-1</b>
<b>Appendix A.</b>	<b>CIS EIS Notice Of Intent Published In Federal Register .....</b>	<b>A-1</b>
<b>Appendix B.</b>	<b>Newspaper Advertisements .....</b>	<b>B-1</b>
<b>Appendix C.</b>	<b>MDA Press Releases .....</b>	<b>C-1</b>
<b>Appendix D.</b>	<b>Stakeholder Letter Templates.....</b>	<b>D-1</b>
<b>Appendix E.</b>	<b>Pre-Briefing to Local Leaders .....</b>	<b>E-1</b>
<b>Appendix F.</b>	<b>CIS EIS Website.....</b>	<b>F-1</b>
<b>Appendix G.</b>	<b>Fact Sheet Handouts.....</b>	<b>G-1</b>
<b>Appendix H.</b>	<b>Posters at Public Scoping Meetings .....</b>	<b>H-1</b>
<b>Appendix I.</b>	<b>Sign-In Sheets from Public Scoping Meetings .....</b>	<b>I-1</b>
<b>Appendix J.</b>	<b>Newspaper Articles .....</b>	<b>J-1</b>
<b>Appendix K.</b>	<b>Public Scoping Comments.....</b>	<b>K-1</b>
<b>Appendix L.</b>	<b>Agency Scoping Comments.....</b>	<b>L-1</b>

## LIST OF TABLES

Table ES-1	Comments by Subject Matter and Resource Area per CIS Location.....	ES-3
Table 2-1	Scoping Meetings for the CIS EIS .....	2-2
Table 4-1	CRJMTC Comments by Subject Matter and Resource Area.....	4-3
Table 4-2	SERE East Comments by Subject Matter and Resource Area .....	4-17
Table 4-3	FTD Comments by Subject Matter and Resource Area.....	4-45
Table 4-4	FCTC Comments by Subject Matter and Resource Area .....	4-52
Table 6-1	Paid Advertisements in Local Newspapers.....	6-3
Table 7-1	CRJMTC Press Releases .....	7-1
Table 7-2	SERE East Press Releases .....	7-2
Table 7-3	FTD Press Releases .....	7-3
Table 7-4	FCTC Press Releases .....	7-4

Table 8-1	NOI Letters to Government Officials.....	8-1
Table 8-2	CRJMTC Scoping Letters to Stakeholders.....	8-2
Table 8-3	SERE East Scoping Letters to Stakeholders .....	8-4
Table 8-4	FTD Scoping Letters to Stakeholders.....	8-6
Table 8-5	FCTC Scoping Letters to Stakeholders .....	8-10
Table 9-1	Elected Officials Pre-Briefings .....	9-1
Table 10-1	Website Traffic and Downloads as of September 25, 2014.....	10-1
Table 15-1	Public Scoping Submissions Received.....	15-1
Table 15-2	CRJMTC Scoping Letters Sent with DOPAA & Agency Comments .....	15-2
Table 15-3	SERE East Scoping Letters Sent with DOPAA & Agency Comments .....	15-3
Table 15-4	FTD Scoping Letters Sent with DOPAA & Agency Comments .....	15-4
Table 15-5	FCTC Scoping Letters Sent with DOPAA & Agency Comments .....	15-5

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure ES-1	CRJMTC Comments by Subject Matter and Resource Area.....	ES-4
Figure ES-2	SERE East Comments by Subject Matter and Resource Area .....	ES-5
Figure ES-3	FTD Comments by Subject Matter and Resource Area.....	ES-6
Figure ES-4	FCTC Comments by Subject Matter and Resource Area .....	ES-7
Figure 2-1	Sample Floor Plan .....	2-4
Figure 4-1	CRJMTC Comments by Subject Matter and Resource Area.....	4-2
Figure 4-2	SERE East Comments by Subject Matter and Resource Area .....	4-16
Figure 4-3	FTD Comments by Subject Matter and Resource Area.....	4-44
Figure 4-4	FCTC Comments by Subject Matter and Resource Area .....	4-51

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## Executive Summary

The fiscal year 2013 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) Section 227(a) directed the Secretary of Defense to conduct a study to evaluate at least three possible additional locations that would be best suited for future deployment of an interceptor capable of protecting the homeland against threats from nations such as North Korea and Iran. At least two of such locations shall be on the East Coast of the United States (U.S.). NDAA Section 227(b) directed the Department of Defense (DoD) to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) for the locations evaluated under NDAA Section 227(a). Pursuant to Congressional direction to complete an EIS for a potential additional missile defense site in the continental U.S. (CONUS), the Missile Defense Agency (MDA) has completed an extensive evaluation of sites announced by the DoD in September 2013. The DoD has not made a decision to deploy or construct the CONUS Interceptor Site (CIS) at the time of this report.

The EIS will build on the activities and analyses in the CIS siting study. The siting study determined that six sites on the following DoD-owned installations were best suited for potential deployment of a CIS:

- Camp Ravenna Joint Military Training Center (CRJMTC), Portage and Trumbull Counties, Ohio (one site).
- Center for Security Forces Detachment Kittery Survival, Evasion, Resistance, and Escape Facility (SERE East), Redington Township, Maine (one site).
- Fort Drum (FTD), Jefferson County, New York (two sites).
- Fort Custer Training Center (FCTC), Augusta, Michigan (two sites).

This report describes the scoping process, outreach and engagement, meeting format, interactions, and public comments received for the CIS EIS. It does not discuss other site surveys, studies, and reports conducted in the evaluation of the four candidate CIS locations identified by MDA for this EIS. Nor does it discuss potential remedies or mitigations related to any of the resource areas that will be addressed in the Draft EIS.

This scoping report is prepared under Task Order 007 of prime contract W912DY-12-D-0001 for the U.S. Army Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville, Alabama. Black & Veatch Special Projects Corp. (Black & Veatch) is developing the CIS EIS, with assistance from Potomac Communications Group, Inc. (PCG) for public participation and outreach services.

Publication of the Notice of Intent (NOI) in the Federal Register (FR) began the 60-day public comment period for the EIS scoping process. In the weeks leading up to the July 16, 2014, publication of the NOI, MDA and the public outreach team developed and executed a plan for reaching out to stakeholders, elected officials, and members of the community in the areas surrounding each of the four candidate locations. The plan was developed in close consultation with senior staff and environmental experts at each of the proposed locations to ensure that appropriate stakeholders and audiences were adequately informed and engaged throughout the entire process. The primary objective was to maximize interest and participation, resulting in a robust and

informed scoping process that takes into consideration all appropriate issues and concerns that might impact each community.

Major elements of the public outreach and participation plan included:

- Publish the NOI in the FR, in accordance with NEPA requirements.
- Invite public participation and hold public scoping meetings near each of the candidate locations.
- Design, produce, and secure placements for informational advertising in local print media outlets in each of the four candidate markets.
- Develop and issue news releases about the project and upcoming public meetings to area print, broadcast, and online news outlets in each of the four candidate markets.
- Develop targeted letters to key stakeholders – local elected officials and community leaders – in each of the four candidate locations, describing the project, the process, and encouraging participation and comments.
- Schedule and hold individual and small group briefings on the project and the process for federal, state, and local elected officials in each of the four candidate locations.
- Create a dedicated space on the MDA public website containing information about the project and the EIS process.

The results of this public outreach and participation plan include the following:

- Approximately 526 community members and stakeholders attended the eight public meetings held at varying locations near each of the candidate sites.
- 280 public comment documents were submitted via comment sheet, court reporter, email, fax, and U.S. Postal Service (USPS) mail. A total of 539 comments were provided in the 280 documents received.
- 30 comment documents were received from federal, state, and local regulatory and resource agencies.

The majority of public comments were within the scope of the EIS, as described in Section 3.0. Section 4.0 of this report presents excerpts of comments organized by resource area. Several issues outside the scope of the EIS were also raised and are described in Section 5.0. Additional detail can be found in Section 15.0 – Scoping Comments.

Appendix K contains reproductions of all 280 public comment documents (containing 539 comments) received during the EIS scoping process. Copies of the 30 agency comment documents are provided in Appendix L.

The purpose of the scoping report is not to respond to the comments received, but to document the comments to ensure relevant comments are considered appropriately in the EIS. Table ES-1 shows the distribution of public comments organized by subject matter and 15 resource areas for each of the candidate CIS locations. Note that individual comment submissions (i.e., each

comment sheet, court reporter transcript, email, fax, and USPS mail document) may address more than one resource area.

**Table ES-1 Comments by Subject Matter and Resource Area per CIS Location**

CATEGORY	CRJMTC	SERE EAST	FTD	FCTC	TOTAL
Purpose and Need (Subject Matter, Not Resource Area)	8	18	3	7	36
Air Quality	1	2	0	0	3
Airspace	2	0	0	4	6
Biological Resources	4	13	0	4	21
Cultural Resources	0	2	0	2	4
Environmental Justice	0	0	0	0	0
Geology and Soils	2	4	0	0	6
Hazardous Materials/Waste Management	11	5	0	0	16
Health and Safety	14	3	0	1	18
Land Use	7	46	1	12	66
Noise	4	3	0	4	11
Socioeconomics	25	56	13	70	164
Transportation	2	16	4	11	33
Utilities	3	2	0	1	6
Water Resources	9	9	0	3	21
Wetlands	0	3	0	2	5
Out of Scope (Subject Matter, Not Resource Area)	54	34	11	24	123
<b>Totals</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>539</b>

Additional details and public comment excerpts are provided in Section 4.0 of this scoping report. Subsections are organized in the order in which scoping meetings were held at the candidate site locations: CRJMTC, SERE East, FTD, and FCTC.

Figures ES-1 through ES-4 provide a visual comparison of the percentages of comments received by subject matter and resource areas for each of the candidate CIS locations. Although comments varied somewhat from location to location, the scoping comments to be considered for the EIS generally consisted of the following:

- Overall, the dominant theme was socioeconomic impacts – especially employment and income to the community, population growth and associated impacts, and health and education resources.
- The second most common theme concerned effect on land use, including recreational, visual, and aesthetic resources.
- The third most common theme was the purpose and need for the CIS.
- Impacts to transportation, biological resources, and water resources were the next most commonly raised issues.

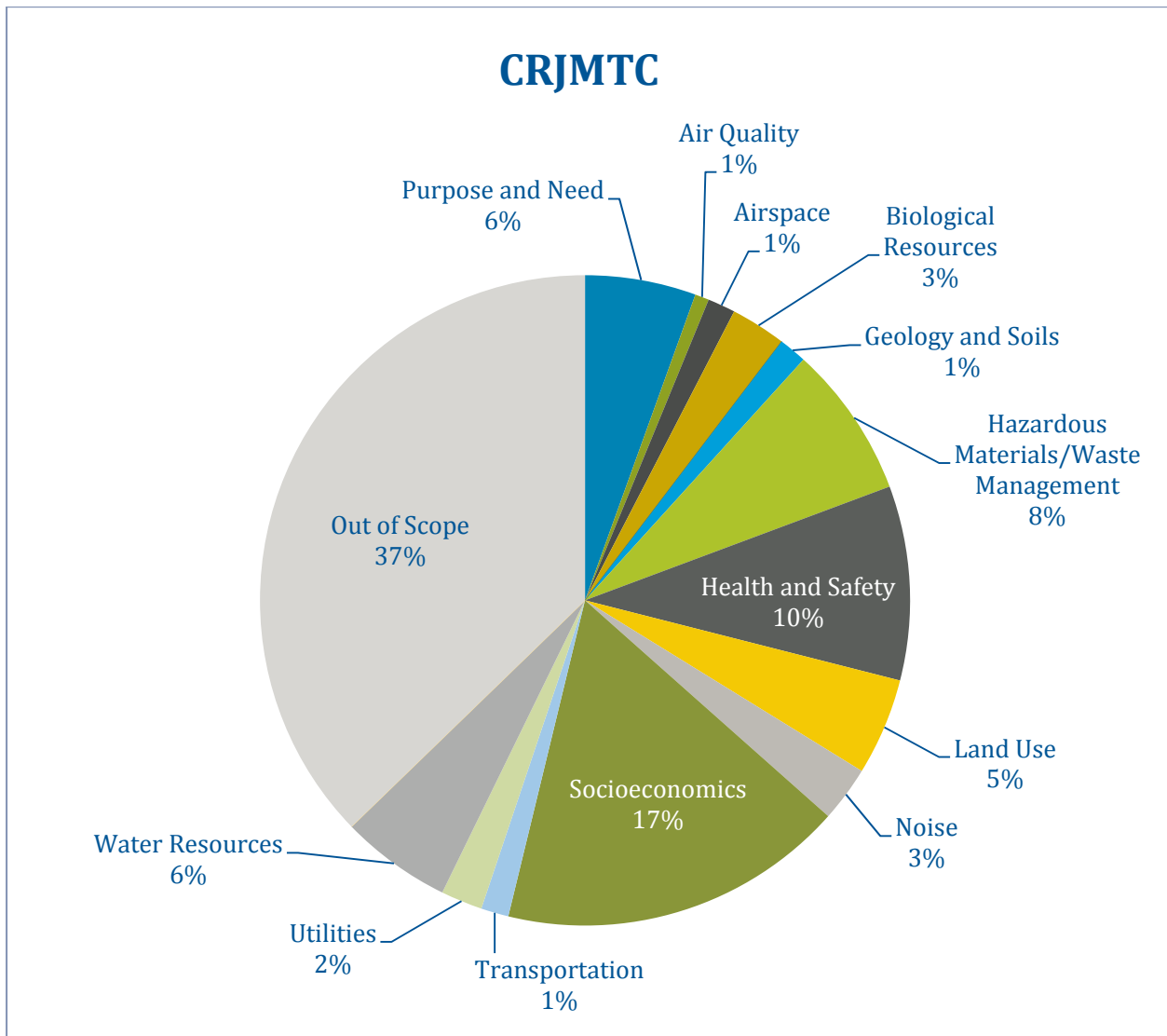


Figure ES-1 CRJMTC Comments by Subject Matter and Resource Area

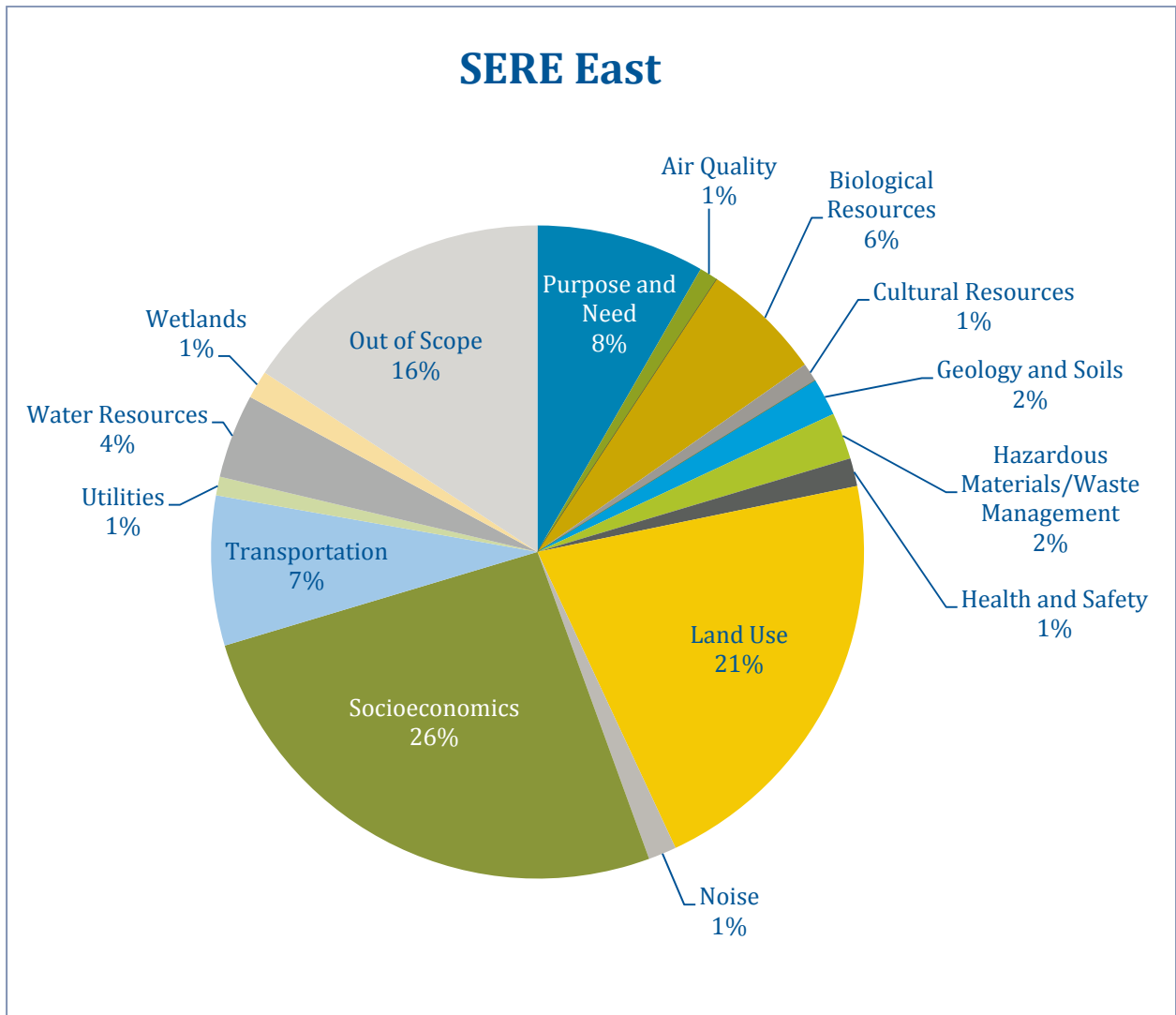


Figure ES-2 SERE East Comments by Subject Matter and Resource Area

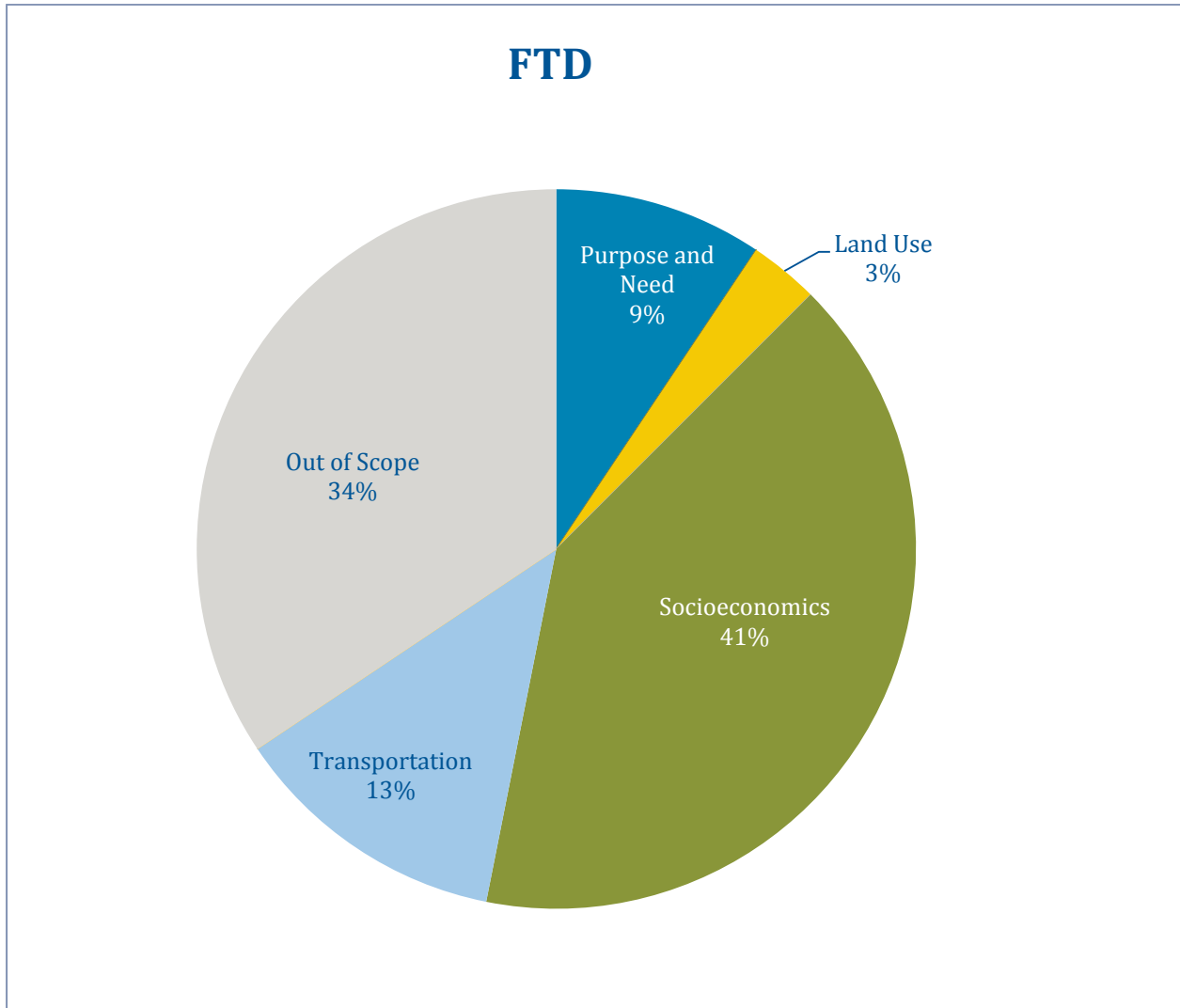


Figure ES-3 FTD Comments by Subject Matter and Resource Area

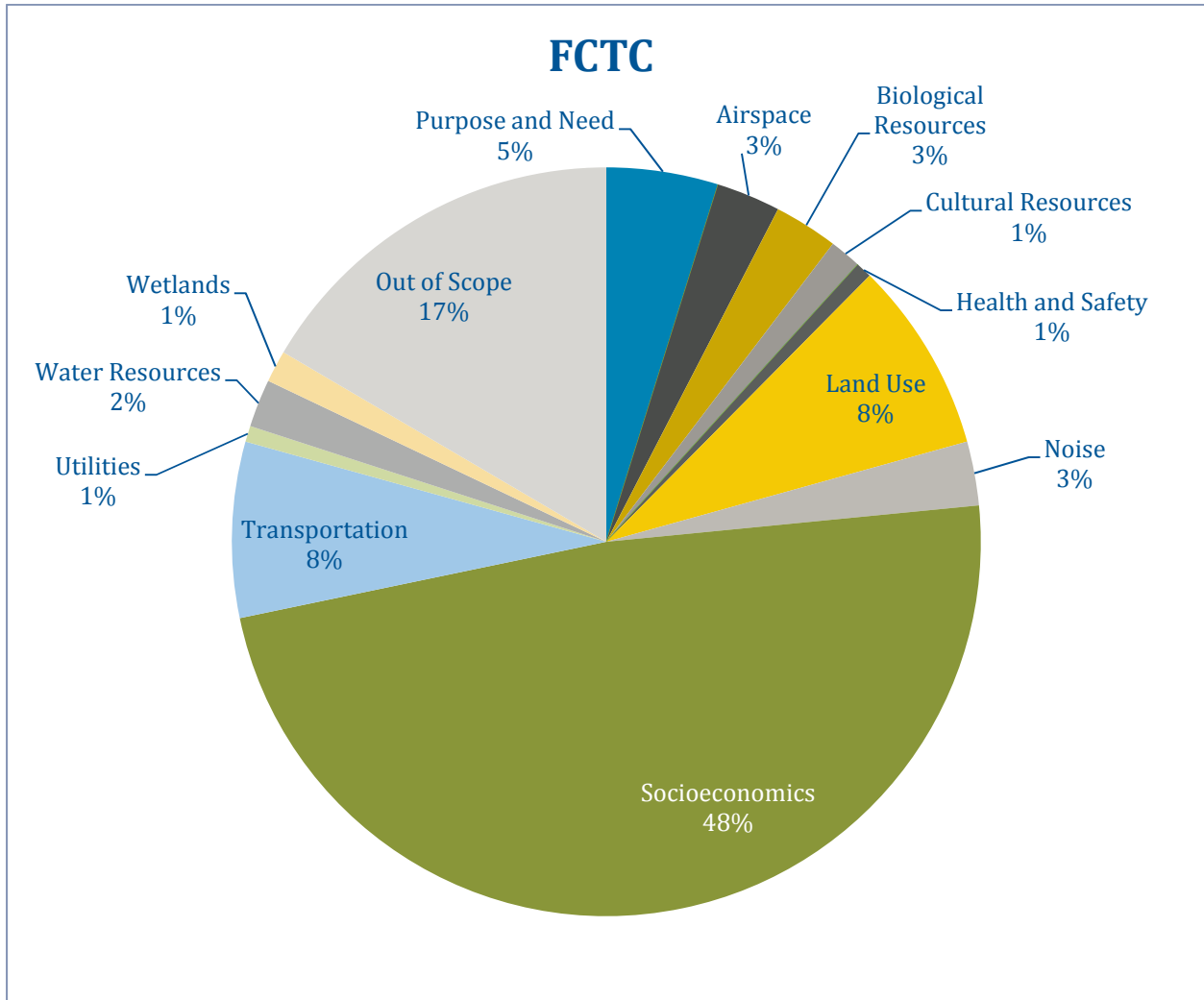


Figure ES-4 FCTC Comments by Subject Matter and Resource Area

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## Acronym List

AMC	Appalachian Mountain Club
ANST	Appalachian National Scenic Trail
AST	Above-ground Storage Tank
AT	Appalachian Trail
BAQ	Basic Allowance for Quarters
BMDS	Ballistic Missile Defense System
B&V	Black & Veatch
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CIS	CONUS Interceptor Site
CONUS	Continental United States
CRJMTC	Camp Ravenna Joint Military Training Center, Portage and Trumbull Counties, Ohio
D.C.	District of Columbia
DFFO	Director Findings and Final Orders
DoD	Department of Defense
DOPAA	Description of the Proposed Action and Alternatives
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EKV	Exo-atmospheric Kill Vehicle
EMA	Emergency Management Agency
EMS	Emergency Medical Service
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FCTC	Fort Custer Training Center, Michigan
FR	Federal Register
FS	Feasibility Study

**U.S. Army Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville, Alabama | SCOPING REPORT FOR THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES INTERCEPTOR SITE (CIS) ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (EIS)**

FTD	Fort Drum, New York
GBI	Ground-Based Interceptor
GMD	Ground-based Midcourse Defense
I	Interstate
ICBM	Intercontinental Ballistic Missile
IRP	Installation Restoration Program
MATC	Maine Appalachian Trail Club
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Levels
MD	Maryland
MDA	Missile Defense Agency
MDNR	Michigan Department of Natural Resources
MDOT	Michigan Department of Transportation
mm	Millimeter
MMRP	Military Munitions Response Program
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
MTG	Meeting
MW	Megawatt
NDAA	National Defense Authorization Act
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NFA	No Further Action
NHBP	Nottawaseppi Huron Band of the Potawatomi
NOI	Notice of Intent
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
PAH	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyl

**U.S. Army Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville, Alabama | SCOPING REPORT FOR THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES INTERCEPTOR SITE (CIS) ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (EIS)**

PCG	Potomac Communications Group, Inc.
POV	Portage County Airport
RA	Remedial Action
RD	Remedial Design
RI	Remedial Investigation
ROD	Record of Decision
Rt	Route
RVAAP	Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant
SERE East	Center for Security Forces Detachment Kittery Survival, Evasion, Resistance, and Escape Facility, Redington Township, Maine
SESOIL	SEasonal SOIL
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
SVOC	Semivolatile Organic Compound
T&E	Threatened and Endangered
TNT	Trinitrotoluene
TWS	The Wildlife Society
U.S.	United States
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USPS	U.S. Postal Service
UST	Underground Storage Tank
VA	Virginia
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound

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## 1.0 Introduction

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 is the basic national charter for protection of the environment. All federal agencies must consider the environmental consequences when planning for, authorizing, and approving federal actions. NEPA requires that environmental information is available to public officials and citizens before decisions are made and before actions are taken. Accurate scientific analysis, expert agency comments, and public scrutiny are essential to implementing NEPA. The NEPA process is intended to help public officials make decisions that are based on understanding of environmental consequences and to take actions that protect, restore, and enhance the environment. (NEPA 1969)

The Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations for implementing NEPA (40 CFR 1501.7) require federal agencies to conduct a scoping process for determining the scope of issues to be addressed and for identifying the significant issues related to a proposed action. Scoping is intended to ensure that problems are identified early and properly studied, that issues of little significance do not consume time and effort, that the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is thorough and balanced, and that delays occasioned by an inadequate EIS are avoided. The scoping process should identify the public and agency concerns, and clearly define the environmental issues and alternatives examined in the EIS including the elimination of non-significant issues.

This report describes the scoping process, outreach and engagement, meeting format, interactions, and public comments received for the Continental United States (CONUS) Interceptor Site (CIS) EIS.

### 1.1 BACKGROUND

The fiscal year 2013 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) Section 227(a) directed the Secretary of Defense to conduct a study to evaluate at least three possible additional locations that would be best suited for future deployment of an interceptor capable of protecting the homeland against threats from nations such as North Korea and Iran. At least two of such locations shall be on the East Coast of the United States (U.S.) NDAA Section 227(b) directed the Department of Defense (DoD) to prepare an EIS in accordance with NEPA for the locations evaluated under NDAA Section 227(a). Pursuant to Congressional direction to complete an EIS for a potential additional missile defense site in the CONUS, the Missile Defense Agency (MDA) has completed an extensive evaluation of sites announced by the DoD in September 2013. The DoD has not made a decision to deploy or construct the CIS at the time of this report.

The EIS will build on the activities and analyses in the CIS siting study. The siting study determined that six sites on the following DoD-owned installations were best suited for potential deployment of a CIS.

- Camp Ravenna Joint Military Training Center (CRJMTC), Portage and Trumbull Counties, Ohio (one site).
- Center for Security Forces Detachment Kittery Survival, Evasion, Resistance, and Escape Facility (SERE East), Redington Township, Maine (one site).

- Fort Drum (FTD), Jefferson County, New York (two sites).
- Fort Custer Training Center (FCTC), Augusta, Michigan (two sites).

## 1.2 NOTICE OF INTENT

On July 16, 2014, MDA published a Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare an EIS in the Federal Register (FR). The NOI described the purpose and need for the proposed CIS, identified the alternatives to be analyzed in the EIS including the no-action alternative, listed environmental resource categories for which impacts would be assessed, invited written comments, and identified local communities where scoping meetings would be held. MDA encouraged all interested members of the public, as well as federal, state, and local agencies, and Native American tribes, to participate in the scoping process for the preparation of this EIS. A copy of the NOI is provided in Appendix A.

## 1.3 COOPERATING AGENCIES

In accordance with 40 CFR 1501.6, an invitation for cooperating agency status was extended to the U.S. Departments of the Army and Navy, National Guard Bureau, Michigan National Guard, and Ohio National Guard. Each agency accepted its respective invitation.

## 1.4 SCOPING PROCESS

The purpose of the scoping process is to determine the significant environmental issues related to the proposed action so that preparation of the EIS document can be effectively managed (CEQ 1983). To this end, MDA began coordinating the EIS with the environmental staff at each of the four candidate CIS sites in early 2014. As lead agency, MDA is leveraging each cooperating agency's local knowledge, site expertise, and relationships with regulators. The candidate site environmental staff have assisted MDA in the scoping process by providing existing current data and reports, identifying data gaps and field studies which need to be completed, identifying resources for performing needed environmental surveys, and recommending locations for public meetings.

MDA conducted visits to each candidate CIS location in April and May 2014 to work through project details with site environmental staff from the CIS EIS candidate locations and to meet with federal and state regulatory and resource agencies associated with the candidate locations. MDA described the proposed project and held informal agency discussions with local U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), state wildlife, natural resource, and environmental quality representatives. These early meetings assisted MDA in better defining the aspects of the project that may have a potential significant effect or involve controversy.

In August 2014, MDA held eight EIS public scoping meetings to encourage public participation. Attendees from potentially affected communities were invited to receive information, ask questions, and submit their comments with regard to specific environmental impacts they would like to see addressed in the EIS. Table 2-1 provides a listing of dates, times, estimated

number of attendees, and locations for the public meetings conducted near the candidate CIS locations. A webpage with information about the CIS EIS is available on the MDA website as an additional form of public outreach.

## **1.5 STAKEHOLDER COORDINATION**

In July 2014, MDA sent 21 letters describing the proposed CIS project to the governors, U.S. senators, U.S. representatives, and adjutant generals in the four candidate locations. These letters notified the governmental officials of MDA's intent to prepare an EIS and to hold public scoping meetings in the local communities of Ravenna, Ohio; Rangeley and Farmington, Maine; Carthage, New York; and Galesburg and Battle Creek, Michigan.

MDA sent 193 letters to stakeholders in July and August 2014 to inform interested parties about the CIS EIS, solicit comments, and provide dates, times, and locations of upcoming scoping meetings in their areas.

Additionally, in keeping with Executive Order 12372, Intergovernmental Review of Federal Programs and the CEQ Regulations implementing NEPA, MDA mailed another 68 letters to regulatory agencies on September 25, 2014, requesting input from federal, state, and local agencies on the proposed CIS project. A copy of the draft Description of the Proposed Action and Alternatives (DOPAA) was enclosed with these letters to provide more detail for agency review. Agency responses and comments received as part of this coordinating activity will become part of the administrative record and will be considered when preparing the EIS. The scoping process extends until all issues to be addressed in the EIS have been clearly identified, and this would normally occur during the final stages of preparing the draft EIS and before it is officially circulated for public and agency review (CEQ 1983).

Section 8.0 contains further information regarding stakeholder coordination.

The following sections of this report detail the public participation and outreach efforts conducted during the scoping process.

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## 2.0 Public Participation and Outreach

### 2.1 PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

Congress directed MDA to prepare an EIS for the possible future construction of a CIS. A primary goal of the agency going into this process was to encourage as much public engagement in the process as reasonably achievable. Working with Black & Veatch Special Projects Corp. (Black & Veatch) and Potomac Communications Group, Inc. (PCG), the EIS public outreach team developed a plan for public engagement that included the following elements:

- Publish the NOI in the FR, in accordance with NEPA requirements.
- Invite public participation and hold public scoping meetings near each of the candidate locations.
- Design, produce, and secure placements for informational advertising in local print media outlets in each of the four candidate markets.
- Develop and issue news releases about the project and upcoming public meetings to area print, broadcast, and online news outlets in each of the four candidate markets.
- Develop targeted letters to key stakeholders – local elected officials and community leaders – in each of the four candidate locations, describing the project, the process, and encouraging participation and comments.
- Schedule and hold individual and small group briefings on the project and the process for federal, state, and local elected officials in each of the four candidate locations.
- Create a dedicated space on the MDA public website containing information about the project and the EIS.

The overall results included attendance of approximately 526 community members at the scoping meetings, active stakeholder participation, and submission of 280 public comment documents (which contained 539 specific comments) and 30 agency comment documents. A detailed breakdown of the numbers of public and agency scoping comments received is provided in Sections 15.1 and 15.2, respectively.

### 2.2 SCOPING MEETINGS

MDA held eight public scoping meetings to encourage and allow potentially affected communities to receive information, ask questions and submit their comments with regard to specific environmental impacts they would like to see addressed in the EIS. Specific areas addressed by the EIS are described in detail in Section 3.

#### 2.2.1 Format

For these meetings, MDA selected an open house format, with various information stations set up around the room designed to address various aspects of the CIS system and siting process, NEPA and the EIS process, the proposed action, and site-specific features including a notional CIS

layout, and environmental issues. This format allowed members of the community the opportunity to learn about the aspects of the program and project most important to them.

Each information station was staffed by a minimum of two subject matter experts from MDA, U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command, contractors, and candidate site personnel. The format allowed for in-depth, two-way communication where the public could listen to experts describe the various aspects of the program and project and ask questions or raise concerns in real time. The anecdotal sense of people attending the meetings was generally positive that this was an effective and appropriate format for the scoping meetings.

### 2.2.2 Venues

MDA and Black & Veatch worked with leadership at each candidate location to determine the appropriate number of and general locations for the public meetings. Considerations in selecting times and locations included counties and communities that may be affected, neutral venues, and times of day that would be most convenient for members of the community to attend.

Table 2-1 provides a listing of dates, times, estimated number of attendees (including signed-in visitors and those who chose not to sign-in), and locations for the series of public meetings across the candidate CIS locations.

**Table 2-1 Scoping Meetings for the CIS EIS**

SITE	DATE	TIME	SIGN-INS	OTHERS	TOTAL	LOCATION
CRJMTC	08/05/2014	6 – 9 pm	109	15	124	Ravenna High School gym, Ravenna, Ohio
SERE East	08/12/2014	6 – 9 pm	46	3	49	Rangeley Lakes Regional School gym, Rangeley, Maine
	08/13/2014	9 am – Noon	54	2	56	Rangeley Lakes Regional School gym, Rangeley, Maine
	08/14/2014	9 am – Noon	29	2	31	University of Maine at Farmington, Farmington, Maine
	08/14/2014	6 – 9 pm	25	2	27	University of Maine at Farmington, Farmington, Maine
FTD	08/19/2014	6 – 9 pm	92	5	97	Carthage High School cafeteria, Carthage, New York
FCTC	08/26/2014	6 – 9 pm	74	5	79	McCamy Plaza Hotel Branson Ballroom, Battle Creek, Michigan
	08/28/2014	6 – 9 pm	46	17	63	Sherman Lake YMCA, The Great Hall, Augusta, Michigan
<b>Total</b>			<b>475</b>		<b>526</b>	

### 2.2.3 Informational Displays

There were six information stations at each of the eight public scoping meetings. Each was staffed by two or more subject matter experts and included a minimum of two informational posters describing different aspect of the project.

- Welcome station
  - Two greeters
  - Welcome (poster)
  - Cooperating Agencies (poster)
  - Sign-in sheets
- About MDA/Siting station
  - Two MDA personnel
  - Why is MDA Preparing an EIS? (poster)
  - Siting Process (poster)
  - Candidate locations in EIS (poster)
- About Ground Systems station
  - Two MDA personnel
  - Ballistic Missile Defense System (BMDS) (poster)
  - How BMDS Works (poster)
  - About Ground-Based Interceptors (poster)
- NEPA / EIS station
  - One MDA personnel and one contractor
  - EIS Steps (poster)
  - Environmental Resources (poster)
  - Community Resources (poster)
- Proposed Action station
  - Two – three subject matter experts
  - Proposed Actions (poster)
  - Community Considerations (poster)
  - Notional CIS Layout (poster)
  - Alternatives to be Considered (poster)
- Site-Specific Impacts station
  - Two candidate site personnel
  - Facility Map (poster)
  - Environmental Area Maps (poster)

[Note that the site-specific station posters were changed for the meetings at each of the candidate locations, showing specific details about how the proposed action may likely be implemented, should that site be selected and the project move forward.]

Copies of the posters that were on display at each of the meetings are provided in Appendix H.

Figure 2-1 shows an example floor plan for the CIS EIS scoping meetings.

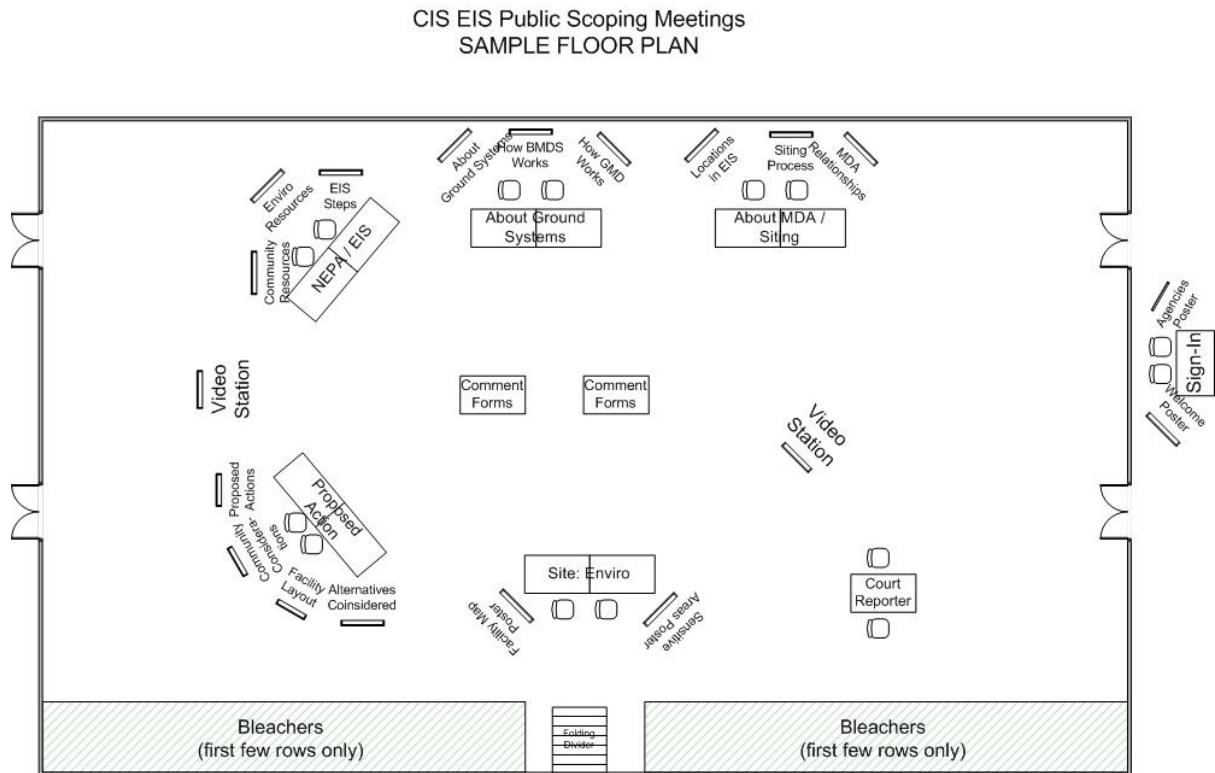


Figure 2-1 Sample Floor Plan

The room layout also included a professional court reporter to facilitate the recording of oral comments; transcripts of oral comments are provided in Appendix K.

There were also comment stations in the center of the room where attendees could complete comment forms and submit them in drop boxes that were provided.

Finally, there were two video stations, one inside the hall and one out near the reception area, where attendees could view a four minute looping video describing the Ground-Based Midcourse Defense (GMD) element of the BMDS.

#### 2.2.4 Public Comment Period

The 60-day public comment period for the EIS scoping process began with the publication of the NOI in the FR on July 16, 2014. The public comment period for the EIS scoping process ended September 15, 2014.

### 3.0 Resources to Be Addressed in the CIS EIS

As required by the NEPA of 1969, the CEQ Regulations for Implementing the Procedural Provisions of NEPA, and the 2013 NDAA, MDA is preparing an EIS to evaluate potential impacts from the future construction of the CIS.

Several environmental and community resources will be evaluated in the EIS at each of the candidate sites as part of the affected environment. Potential environmental consequences and mitigation will be determined based on the potential expected impacts. A no-action alternative will also be evaluated in the EIS.

The purpose and need for the CIS is addressed in the EIS. As provided in the DOPAA, “The 2013 NDAA requires the MDA to prepare this EIS to evaluate possible additional locations in the U.S. best suited for future deployment of an interceptor capable of protecting the homeland against threats from nations such as North Korea and Iran. Per the NDAA, at least two of these locations considered shall be on the East Coast of the U.S. The DoD has not made a decision to deploy or construct an additional interceptor site.” The deployment decision will be based on the analysis of the ballistic missile threat to the U.S., system performance and operational effectiveness, site constructability, affordability, and potential environmental impacts.

Specific resource areas that will be evaluated in the EIS at each of the candidate sites include the following:

1. Air Quality (Climate and Meteorology, and Existing Emissions Sources).
2. Airspace (Controlled Airspace, Military and Jet Routes, and Airports).
3. Biological Resources (Vegetation, Fish and Wildlife, Threatened and Endangered Species, and Sensitive Habitats).
4. Cultural Resources (Prehistoric and Historic Archaeological, Architectural, and Native Populations/Traditional Resources).
5. Environmental Justice (Minority and Low Income Populations).
6. Geology and Soils (Topography, Mineral Resources, and Geologic Hazards).
7. Hazardous Materials and Hazardous Waste Management (Installation Restoration Program and Site-Specific Contaminants).
8. Health and Safety (On-base Safety, Electromagnetic Radiation, and Explosive Hazards).
9. Land Use (Local and Regional Land Use, Recreation, and Aesthetics).
10. Noise.
11. Socioeconomics (Population, Employment, Income, Housing, Education, Health, Police, Fire, and Subsistence).
12. Transportation (On and Off base, Ground and Air).
13. Utilities (Water Supply, Wastewater, Solid Waste, and Energy).
14. Water Resources (Surface Water, Floodplains, and Groundwater).
15. Wetlands.

These resource areas were outlined on the informational posters displayed during each of the public scoping meetings.

Public comments that were received during the scoping process were organized and sorted by resource area as discussed below in Section 4.0. It should be noted that a significant number of “out of scope” or “issues not to be addressed in the EIS” comments were received from the public during the scoping process. These types of comments will be further described in Section 5.0.

## 4.0 Issues Raised, Views & Common Themes

Verbal and written comments provided at the public participation meetings, letters received via U.S. Postal Service (USPS), email, and fax submissions raised a variety of issues to be addressed in the EIS. The majority were within the scope of the EIS as discussed in Section 3.0 above.

- Overall, the dominant theme was socioeconomic impacts – especially employment and income to the community, population growth and associated impacts, and health and education resources.
- The second most common theme concerned effect on land use, including recreational, visual, and aesthetic resources. For the SERE East site in Redington Township, Maine, natural resources, viewsheds, and recreational uses of the nearby Appalachian Trail (AT) were dominant themes.
- The third most common issue was the purpose and need for the CIS.
- Impacts to transportation, biological resources, and water resources were the next most commonly raised issues.

The subsections below include bulleted excerpts of comments which are organized by the purpose and need subject matter and the specific resource areas. They are ordered as these topics will be addressed in the EIS. Each comment submittal document was entered into a database and sorted into categories based on the fundamental concepts or key ideas. Often a single comment submittal was separated into multiple individual comments which were then associated with the appropriate resource areas. Comments related to purpose and need are generally summarized and grouped into representative bullets. The bullets sorted under the 15 resources areas include verbatim statements (with some spelling and punctuation corrections for clarity) from the public comment submissions.

Several issues outside the scope of the EIS were also raised and are described in Section 5.0.

Additional detail can be found in Section 15 – Scoping Comments, in Appendix K – Public Scoping Comments, and in Appendix L – Agency Scoping Comments.

#### 4.1 CAMP RAVENNA JOINT MILITARY TRAINING CENTER (CRJMTC), OHIO

There were 145 comments submitted specific to CRJMTC. Distribution across the resource areas is shown in Figure 4-1 and Table 4-1. Note that individual comment submissions may address more than one resource area.

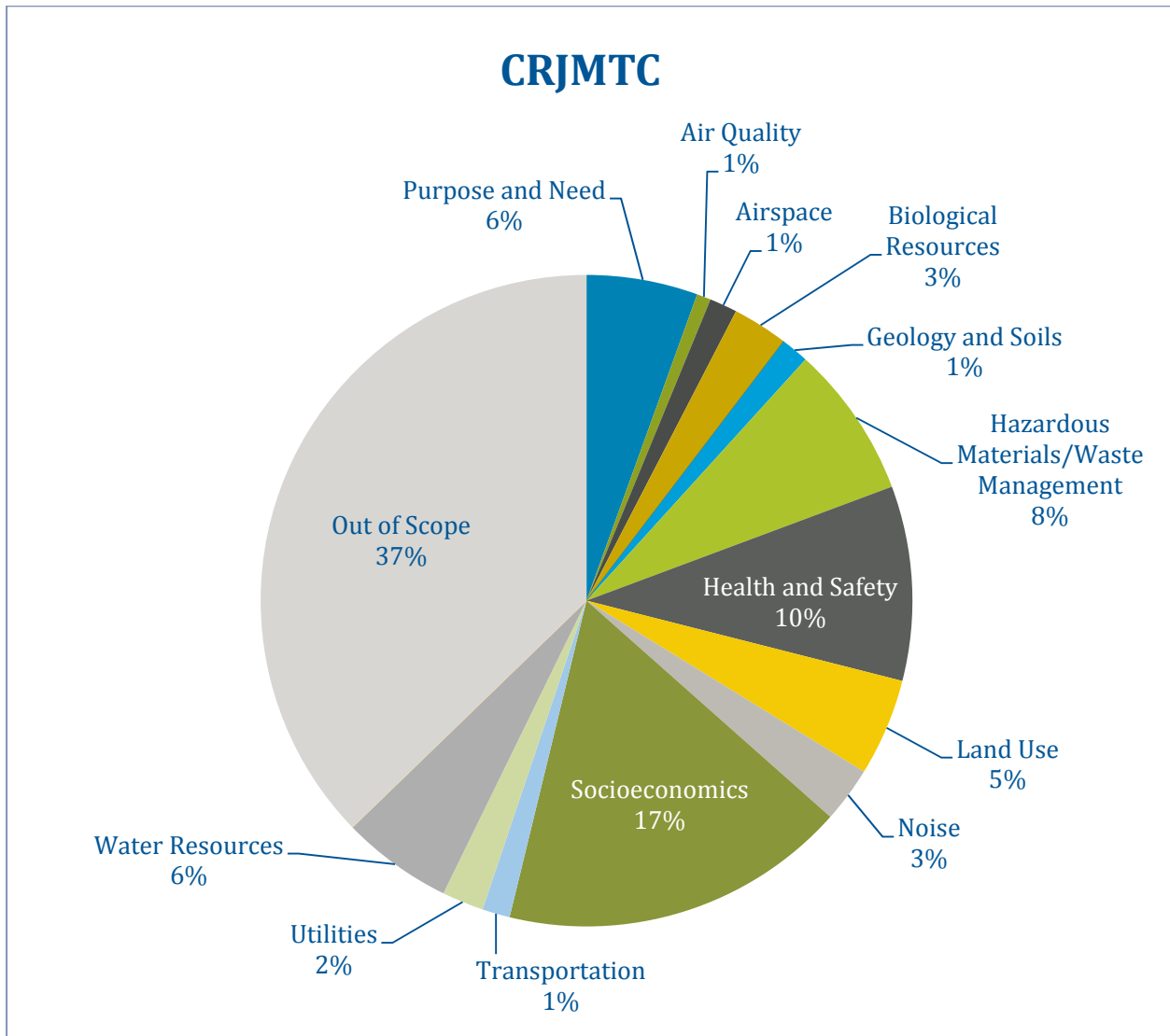


Figure 4-1 CRJMTC Comments by Subject Matter and Resource Area



**Table 4-1 CRJMTC Comments by Subject Matter and Resource Area**

NO.	CATEGORY	NUMBER OF COMMENTS
	Purpose and Need	8
1	Air Quality	1
2	Airspace	2
3	Biological Resources	4
4	Cultural Resources	0
5	Environmental Justice	0
6	Geology and Soils	2
7	Hazardous Materials and Hazardous Waste Management	11
8	Health and Safety	14
9	Land Use	7
10	Noise	4
11	Socioeconomics	25
12	Transportation	2
13	Utilities	3
14	Water Resources	9
15	Wetlands	0
	Out of Scope	54
	<b>Total</b>	<b>146</b>

Eight public comments were related to the purpose and need for the CIS. The following are representative excerpts:

- I oppose this strenuously. First, it's unnecessary. The representatives at this meeting ... said that ... the main places where you intercept missiles is in Alaska and California. .... So you don't need to have a particular site here when the issue's already taken care of somewhere else.
- I think is the lack of success of this whole program in the first place. If you look at the test results that are online...the mid-course place, the time of range, which is 20 minutes' time to try to get a successful strike on this, the test results show that since

1999, there's only been a 53-percent success rate for those kinds of strikes. So it's not going to work, and it's completely unnecessary for that reason as well.

- It would be a great thing for our country to have a defense, a missile defense location on the eastern seaboard to defend the eastern part of the country. And I understand it's a non-nuclear facility that would be designed solely to defend our country against missiles coming in.
- As a nearby resident, I am 100% in support of a possible missile base located at Camp Ravenna. Our country needs a strong defense, and I would be honored to lend my support to this location.

A total of 54 out of scope public comments were received for CRJMTC. These types of comments are further discussed in Section 5.0.

A listing of all verbatim statements (with some spelling and punctuation corrections for clarity) specific to the resource areas to be evaluated in the EIS is provided in the sections below for CRJMTC.

#### 4.1.1 Air Quality – CRJMTC (1 comment)

- I enjoy living here and feel it's very safe environmentally and climate wise. The Snow isn't as bad as Michigan and Maine and New York.

#### 4.1.2 Airspace – CRJMTC (2 comments)

A local pilot raised the issue of how a potential site would affect operations and airspace restrictions around the Portage County Airport, roughly 10 statute miles west of the Ravenna Arsenal. He was concerned there would be restrictions similar to what is currently in place around Washington, D.C.

- My area of principal concern is Portage County Airport, and if this facility is built in the Ravenna Arsenal, how is that going to impact operations at the airport? I'm expecting there's going to be some draconian rules and regulations established about using the airport. I don't want to see what took place at College Park, Maryland Airport, which is about three, maybe four miles to the north of the capitol. When you come in to land at College Park, you can see the capitol building. The rules and regulations regarding landing at College Park are what I call draconian...And because of the proximity of Portage County Airport to where this missile base will be, all I can see is a repeat of the College Park, Maryland Airport problem. And there's...three airports there in Washington, D.C....and they've all got these highly restrictive rules and regs...Now, maybe if they -- if they build this base and they stick it far enough to the east, of course, that would probably affect Youngstown Municipal Airport. If they build it to the west, it's going to impact Portage County Airport.

- How will this impact operations at the Portage County Airport (POV). POV is approximately 10 statute miles west of the Ravenna Arsenal and I, as a pilot who is based at POV, do not want to see a whole bunch of airspace restrictions similar to what now exists at College Park, MD airport in Washington, D.C. In the general area around Washington, D.C. there are 3 airports, known as the "DC-3," where airspace restrictions are absolutely draconian!!! College Park, MD airport is one of the "DC-3" airports. I DO NOT want to see this occur at POV!!!

#### 4.1.3 Biological Resources – CRJMTC (4 comments)

Comments in this section included the request that the EIS focus on the potential impact on West Branch, Lake Milton, and Berlin Reservoir and a determination of whether water quality, water levels, and wildlife habitats will be impacted.

- Environmental impact? Water, noise?
- What are the possible environmental impacts on West Branch, Lake Milton and Berlin Res? Will water quality, wildlife habitat or water levels be impacted? If so, how?
- Concerned about animal and bird habitats being obliterated. There is so much clearing of the land anymore for housing developments, shopping centers, etc. We don't need anymore, not even for this!
- Please note that the surface water quality within the installation is generally very good (in areas studied). In fact, sand creek is the home to the mountain brook lamprey, a state endangered/threatened species. It is critical to protect these areas.

#### 4.1.4 Cultural Resources – CRJMTC (0 comments)

No issues raised.

#### 4.1.5 Environmental Justice - CRJMTC (0 comments)

No issues raised.

#### 4.1.6 Geology and Soils – CRJMTC (2 comments)

The presence of hydraulic fracturing wells and seismic concerns were raised at CRJMTC in this resource area.

- Portage County has one of the largest numbers of Class II fracking waste injection wells in the state of Ohio. Research increasingly ties these injection wells to seismic activity. A potentially seismic area is not appropriate for the placement of a missile site.
- Portage County has 18 existing and an additional 7 permitted Class II injection wells that received 1,976,299 gallons of toxic, radioactive fracking waste in 2013. We were second only to our neighbor, Trumbull county, which received 2,367,037 gallons to make it recipient of the most fracking waste in 2013. Adjacent Stark

county received 607,698 gallons for ninth place. December 31, 2011 we experienced a 4.0 earthquake attributed to a Class II injection well in Mahoning County. These Class II wells present a significant risk of seismic activity and contamination of water aquifers. The existence of Class II wells drastically increases the risks to the public health, safety and welfare that would accompany a missile interceptor site.

#### 4.1.7 Hazardous Materials and Hazardous Waste Management - CRJMTC (11 comments)

Comments centered on already-documented groundwater and soil contamination and the fact that part of Ravenna Arsenal is a Superfund site with ongoing remediation efforts. Questions included: will you have above or underground storage tanks? What types of secondary containment will be in place? What type of leak detection system?

- Camp Ravenna already has two hazardous waste numbers, which is unusual in itself. Under what number would waste from the CIS be handled?
- During the meeting, I asked what solid propellant was proposed for use. I was directed to six different people, and no one knew. I would have thought that both the military and civilian folks charged with meeting the public would have this basic piece of information. So - what propellant is proposed?
- And there's a -- the Ravenna Arsenal is still a superfund site. I looked online, and they talk it's been a superfund site for a number of years, and it's going to continue to be until 2018. And it's interesting that we're considering a superfund site where to put a footprint of the Army, the Defense Department. I didn't understand that.
- On the facility layout example - are you proposing above ground storage tanks (ASTs) or underground storage tanks (USTs)? What type(s) of secondary containment will be in place (ASTs)? What type(s) of leak detection systems will be in place (USTs)? (EKV fuel tank storage, EKV oxidizer tank storage, fuel storage, etc.)
- The current proposed location is on "Fuze and Booster Hill." This area has documented soil and groundwater contamination. How will this be handled? Soil contamination at various Fuze and Booster lines are also predicted (via SESOIL and AT123D) to reach groundwater at concentrations greater than risk based standards and/or maximum contaminant levels (MCLs). How will this be addressed? Currently most, if not all, remedial investigations (RIs) at the proposed location are in the draft stage. Unless the load lines go "No Further Action" (NFA). Which is unlikely. Is it expected that the Ris, Feasibility Studies (FS), Record of Decisions (RODs), Remedial Designs (RDs)/Remedial Action (RAs), Operations and Maintenance (O+M) will be integrated into the proposal? How will additional studies mentioned at the open house be integrated with current CERCLA activities? The Army signed the directors final findings and orders (DFFO) with the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (Ohio EPA) in 2004. The orders can only be terminated by Ohio EPA. The DFFOs cover both installation restoration programs (IRPs) and military

- munitions response program (MMRP) activities. How will the DFFOs be integrated into this proposed location at Camp Ravenna?
- At load line 7 I believe it was, a 40mm round was found. It is not being addressed under the MMRP program. Given that the load line where the 40 mm was found is where they were produced. How will the investigation of whether or not more were dumped there be initiated and handled?
  - After years of inactivity, the facility became a Superfund site, due to the hazardous and toxic materials that seeped into the soil and the groundwater. It has not yet been remediated. Superfund sites are egregious, environmental disasters that have been allowed to occur over our entire country. Due to the slowness of our governmental processes, it takes years and years to clean up these sites. It seems inappropriate for a missile site to be constructed on an active Superfund site.
  - ... there are other uses for 121,000 acres. We could do other kinds of economic benefit construction. We could do permanent industries. Other types of training could occur there. If it were even possible to clean up the superfund site that still has some unexploded ordnance, apparently, in some of the areas that can't even be walked into because people are afraid of shells and things that might be there that would still explode; I'm sure that if eventually it could be cleaned up, 121,000 acres paying taxes would be a huge gift to Portage County.
  - I for one am here to say that this grave expansion, construction of a new continental interceptor site, has no merits or morals whatsoever, especially not at the former Ravenna Arsenal. As we all know, this site has been and continues to remain heavily contaminated. According to a 2014 contamination assessment report issued last June by the Camp Ravenna Joint Military Training Center, quote, Results from recent studies have confirmed that explosives and heavy metals are the most common contaminants and generally located immediately around buildings in the load lines and in the ditches and ponds draining the sites, unquote. Among the many contaminants at this heavily polluted site are explosives, explosive compounds, munitions, heavy metals, TNT, asbestos, VOC's, SVOC's, PCB's, PAH's, mustard gas, and napalm. That latter deadly contaminant is located at RVAAP-11, one of the many locations at this site which has, as the government euphemistically calls it, an incomplete remedy. Among the many locations identified with a lack of restoration are RVAAP-01, -09, -10, -11, -12, -34, and -38. The Winklepeck Burning Ground, which is RVAAP-05, even after so-called restoration, has a prohibition of the use of ground water for consumption or domestic purposes. Allegedly the restored load lines 1 through 4, RVAAP-08, prohibits any residential use whatsoever. Furthermore, the established schedule for so-called restoration of the former Ravenna Arsenal calls for cleanup efforts to continue well beyond 2019. Admittedly, the former Ravenna Arsenal was and remains an environmental disaster zone filled

with known and unknown dangerous contaminants. Why would any responsible government agency even seriously consider this highly polluted site for a so-called missile defense system?

- As a concerned citizen, I am writing to state that I am firmly OPPOSED to having Camp Ravenna (Ohio) used as a missile defense site (interceptor site). There is already considerable ground and water contamination in the area.
- What responsibility does the military have in informing local civilian first responders in the event of an accident that impacts civilian land outside a missile site? Are MSDS sheets provided? If so are all chemicals/compounds listed, or are some treated as secret and not listed?

#### 4.1.8 Health and Safety - CRJMTC (14 comments)

Most of the health and safety concerns raised are related to the existing facilities rather than the CIS itself. Several dealt with oil and gas industry hazards.

- Within the past 2 years at other sites there were instances of military personnel asleep and bunker doors open. Security was totally compromised. How will people be re-assured that this won't happen here?
- It's also, number three, going to increase the vulnerability of this region to attack, not only from other nations that wish to destabilize that particular site, but also to have people who will infiltrate on the domestic level that particular site and would make it likely that the security around it would be insufficient to withstand any sort of an attack and threaten the whole region with that sort of, arguably, terrorist activity or national or foreign national activity that would be directed at that site to destabilize it. Also, number four, I think the security itself around the site would be questionable because the people at this agency, from what I've determined, would only have it manned through visual and fencing, which is already there in the first place, but military police; and that's not enough to withstand any sort of attack and leads itself to other problems.
- Although it is assumed that the missile site would have its own security, the fact remains that the installation perimeter fence has been routinely documented to be in poor repair. Will this be fixed? How will the perimeter fence be integrated into missile security?
- On the facility layout example: What are the explosive components that will be stored? How? The ground based interceptor (GBI) slide indicates that there is no explosive component. So how do you explain this discrepancy?
- It also exposes the site and the surrounding region to a high risk of attack from foreign nationals and domestic insurgents who are likely to attack and destabilize the site. The security surrounding the site -- which will be military police and a fence, plus motion detectors and cameras -- will not be sufficient and bring more negative impacts.

- Portage County has huge oil carrying tanker cars on our highways, and increasingly on the rails. Oil tanker and train accidents are on the rise. The risks of a tanker explosion near Camp Ravenna are too high.
- Locating a so-called "missile defense" system in Ravenna puts a bulls-eye on NE Ohio by Russians and Chinese with their nuclear weapons. There is no reason for us to be a target. Portage County is more densely populated than other sites.
- The area is rather densely populated and the proposed site is close to our regional Medical School in Rootstown, OH...I am not convinced of the need for this type of defense system but if it is determined to be needed, I suggest locating it in an unpopulated area of the country.
- This email is to voice my vehement opposition to the location of the eastern missile interceptor site being at Camp Ravenna, in Ohio. I firmly believe that if we as a nation are going to throw money at a project such as this, despite its questionable efficacy, it should be constructed in a less populated area.
- We do not need to build this at all and certainly should not build in a populated area.
- You also have densely populated areas surrounding the site.
- In Portage County we have 331 people per square mile. The Maine site, that actually the Senator of Maine wants to have, has 18 people, 18 people per square mile. And I think with a population density like that, clearly shouldn't pick Portage County, nor should you pick Kalamazoo, which has even more people per square mile.
- Regarding this Star Wars thing they want to build here in Portage County, several issues come to mind. Number one, the population is way higher than any of the other sites that they considered constructing this boondoggle on.
- What coordination will be done with local safety forces - fire, EMS, emergency management agency (EMA) etc.?

#### 4.1.9 Land Use - CRJMTC (7 comments)

Comments submitted regarding land use were evenly split between support and criticism. Some view the arsenal at Camp Ravenna as underutilized. One expressed that the likelihood of soil contamination from the arsenal days actually make the land best suited for military use. Expressions of concern included using land for the CIS would not contribute to the area's tax base and that represents poor use of the land. Another issue was the proximity of Kent State University, which presents opportunity for academic and cultural uses for the land.

- Number three, there are other uses for 121,000 acres. We could do other kinds of economic benefit construction. We could do permanent industries. Other types of training could occur there. If it were even possible to clean up the superfund site that still has some unexploded ordnance, apparently, in some of the areas that can't even be walked into because people are afraid of shells and things that might be there that would still explode; I'm sure that if eventually it could be cleaned up, 121,000 acres paying taxes would be a huge gift to Portage County.

- And last, Portage County is a crossroads. When you look at the map, and I hope the people who read this will look at a map and understand that Portage County is a crossroads, and we are the center of way more than a million people: Cuyahoga County that has Cleveland, Summit County that has Akron, Trumbull County that has Youngstown, Geauga County that has many beautiful farms and fields, Stark County that has Canton, and Portage County that has Kent State University and this, the town of Kent and the town of Ravenna and several other towns and villages. We're at the center of that, and all the roads go through us, north and south, east and west. This is the wrong place to put a target. This is the wrong place for a missile site.
- A new military installation required for a missile interceptor site would have a significant negative effect on the tenor and quality of life in existing communities. The communities immediately surrounding Camp Ravenna are quiet and rural, with a great number of agricultural uses. An appreciable increase in traffic, noise, and military personnel would destroy the quality of life in our communities and change the make-up of our communities forever.
- I also feel that the Army, the Ravenna Army Arsenal, now called Camp Ravenna, has the area in which we could really utilize this asset to our nation's arsenal.
- We have Kent State University, which is very close to this site, which is a major influence and hub for intellectual and academic activity and cultural activity and social activity. You also have a national park, which is the only one in this region, if not in the country, Cuyahoga Valley National Park, which would be directly impacted by this. You also have West Branch State Park, which is next to the site itself.
- Then the second thing is the huge asset for Portage County. It's a 21,000-something acres that we'll never have again, and this anti-ballistic missile system only uses 600 acres out of 21,000, and it just seems like we're losing out on something that could have -- could have provided a huge tax base, could provide a stream of income.
- And it was much better when the original decision was made for the Camp Ravenna to be decommissioned, or whatever it was, to get rid of the munitions in the first place; and now it's a training facility, and now you want to upgrade it to an active defense system, which I think is culturally, socially, morally, economically, and any other way I can think about it completely wrong.

#### 4.1.10 Noise - CRJMTC (4 comments)

Concerns were raised regarding noise disruptions in the event that blasting would be required as part of the excavation process. Also, increased noise from traffic due to increased training levels was cited as a concern.

- A new military installation required for a missile interceptor site would have a significant negative effect on the tenor and quality of life in existing communities. The communities immediately surrounding Camp Ravenna are quiet and rural, with



a great number of agricultural uses. An appreciable increase in traffic, noise, and military personnel would destroy the quality of life in our communities and change the make-up of our communities forever.

- The proposed locations for Camp Ravenna is more towards the southern part of the installation. What about noise mitigation (etc) in the event that blasting needs to be done? This could be disruptive to neighbors and local community.
- The addition of the training center for the Army National Guard at Camp Ravenna has had a negative effect on surrounding home owners due to the increase in traffic and noise during training sessions at Camp Ravenna.
- Environmental impact? Water, noise?

#### 4.1.11 Socioeconomics - CRJMTC (25 comments)

General socioeconomic issue raised include a perceived negative impact on property values and an overall negative change on the quality of life and existing makeup of the surrounding community. More supportive issues were raised including the availability and co-location of infrastructure like railroads, airports and access to health care facilities.

- Portage County has been beaten up a lot with a lot of other abuses from corporations, from poor economic development in the past, and generally we're kind of a poor county. We're struggling to improve and become an advanced gem of northeastern Ohio where people want to live. And nobody says, my house will be worth more because I'm ten miles from a missile site.
- From the military we got no taxes, no property taxes, no anything.
- As business and community leaders throughout Portage County, Ohio, we welcomed the announcement that Camp Ravenna Joint Training Center was included on the list of possible locations for a potential third Ground-based Defense missile defense system. We would be honored to be the location for this defense facility. Portage County and the surrounding area in Northeast Ohio offers the vital support needed to ensure that such a project would be a success.
- So if you look at the sixteen impacts...I think many of them are negatively impacted, especially the social, cultural, air quality, air space, land use, noise, wetlands, visual and aesthetic, and potentially hazardous materials, if there are any, that are going to be brought onto the site.
- Our geographic location offers...convenient transportation access (including major airports and landing strips, highways, waterways and rail); a network of world-renowned research, higher education and medical systems...
- In a recent endorsement of the project, our local independent fact checker and newspaper, The Record-Courier wrote about the potential location: It is federally owned, so no land acquisition would be involved; it is close to manufacturing and research facilities, which could provide support during construction of the base; and it also is near railroads and other infrastructure. All could be points in favor of

locating the base at the former Army ammunition facility known as the Ravenna Arsenal. (Oct. 25, 2013).

- So with that in mind, I can't see that there's any kind of significant risk to the citizens of Portage County or any of the local communities surrounding Camp Ravenna, and there's nothing but benefit for everyone in this area by having it become actual.
- Number three, there are other uses for 121,000 acres. We could do other kinds of economic benefit construction. We could do permanent industries. Other types of training could occur there. If it were even possible to clean up the superfund site that still has some unexploded ordnance, apparently, in some of the areas that can't even be walked into because people are afraid of shells and things that might be there that would still explode; I'm sure that if eventually it could be cleaned up, 121,000 acres paying taxes would be a huge gift to Portage County.
- Ravenna is in the manufacturing heart land of America. Our steel mills, automotive and other manufacturing facilities are critical to our defense. Our only tank manufacturing facility is in Lima, Ohio. There are more colleges and universities within 60 miles of Ravenna than any other place in the country except New York City. This is going to be a highly technical function.
- This program sounds good. I believe Portage County Ohio would be a good location for this important program. I doubt there would be any opposition to locating here. The Ravenna Arsenal needs some sort of development use and this sounds like a good use of the land, which is no doubt contaminated by previous arsenal use.
- Having been assigned to an ICBM unit, I wish to vote for the Camp Ravenna site being chosen. Camp Ravenna has been used for many industrial/war material purposes, electric power lines already exist, office/military command posts/etc. can be built in the camp. There are civilian housing units available in Ravenna and surrounding communities. Local schooling is available for children. One hospital exists in Ravenna and life-flight is available to Cleveland Clinic facilities. The camp is near several interstates and the Ohio Turnpike. Multiple cultural attractions are in the area. Football Hall of Fame/Rock n' Roll Hall of Fame/Science Museum/Theater District in Cleveland/Football, basketball, and ball teams exist. Minor league teams play in the area. Local homes can be retro-fitted (updated) and rented to workers in the construction phase. These homes can then be sold to personnel stationed at the camp once the construction phase is done. This reduces housing costs. Hazardous chemical teams/fire departments would have to be trained in fuel and oxidizer handling and response in an emergency.
- I hope you choose Ohio. I do not have a problem with it. This area would welcome the military workers...The Ravenna Arsenal has been under used.

- I'd just like to say that I am in favor of installing this missile defense silo in Ravenna. It would be a wonderful economic boon for the community, both in terms of investment of capital and ongoing jobs.
- I am totally in favor of adding another layer of protection for America. I don't mind it being in my back yard, look forward to the jobs it'll produce and will encourage my Representatives to support it.
- One of the big selling points by local, state and federal politicians has been the creation of jobs. However, other than short term construction jobs, it is unlikely that this region will see any positive impact on the job front. Military personnel will staff the system, correct? And what number of people? I cannot see this positively impacting the local economy. Hard numbers need to be presented to the people impacted by this proposal.
- Please bring it here. We need jobs and the country needs the security.
- We need jobs here at home. This project is not going to create jobs. They will be short, short duration construction-type project jobs and nothing to show for it after. We need sustainable jobs, and we need clean water. We need investment in infrastructure. We don't need pie-in-the-sky Star Wars.
- I respect the idea that some economic benefit might come to Portage County as a result of the missile site being placed here, but I think those economic benefits are not the long-term, deep economic benefits and improvements that we need here in Portage. They would be short-term construction worker benefits and might very well, probably would, fade away when the construction is completed.
- In my lifetime and my recollection, I remember when this arsenal in Ravenna was developed and built back in 1940...And while they were building the arsenal, there were about 25,000 employees during the construction period. And then after it went into production of arms, bombs and such, they had about 20,000 employees. That property has been government property for 75 years, and it has laid vacant for about the last 50 years. This, this town and this area handled the construction of the arsenal and all the people that came with it with no problem at all, and I'm sure we could handle the construction of this missile unit without any problem. And it would be a fine addition to this area.
- Our geographic location offers a vibrant and skilled construction and manufacturing workforce.
- There are many needs for employment that our government can address through other initiatives.
- We do not need or want to have our lives, property values or the quiet enjoyment of our property, interrupted even further by the addition of a missile interceptor site and the ancillary activities that come with it.

- We have a lot of under used homes, churches and buildings with the rubber and steel jobs leaving...the cost of living is very reasonable. I would welcome new military workers.
- I'm afraid it would seriously affect all of our property values.
- Property values in all of Portage County would certainly depreciate. A missile site is not likely to attract new homeowners. Portage County is too densely populated for this project. Our county has 331 persons per square mile. Other potential sites proposed for this project have a less dense population, e.g., Franklin County, Maine has 18 people per square mile, and Jefferson County, New York, has 91.6 people per square mile.

#### 4.1.12 Transportation - CRJMTC (2 comments)

- Basically I feel that we would be asking for constant airplanes overhead, constant military vehicle traffic.
- Our geographic location offers...convenient transportation access (including major airports and landing strips, highways, waterways and rail); a network of world-renowned research, higher education and medical systems...

#### 4.1.13 Utilities - CRJMTC (3 comments)

- Camp Ravenna has been used for many industrial/war material purposes, electric power lines already exist, office/military command posts/etc. can be built in the camp.
- This area has no current infrastructure. No electric, sewer, water. The nearest water well on George Road is not sited nor set up to serve more than 25 people. The decision on the part of Camp Ravenna was to drive it as a private well and not as a community water supply regulated by Ohio EPA. Are you preparing to run water, sewer, electric, etc.? If using any current wells on post, you need to be aware of all drinking water regulations.
- The facility layout example shows a wastewater treatment plant. Is this for industrial or sanitary waste water? Will you be looking for a NPDES permit or to tie into an existing community's system?

#### 4.1.14 Water Resources - CRJMTC (9 comments)

- What are the possible environmental impacts on West Branch, Lake Milton and Berlin Res? Will water quality, wildlife habitat or water levels be impacted? If so, how?
- Environmental impact? Water, noise?
- Please note that the surface water quality within the installation is generally very good (in areas studied). In fact, sand creek is the home to the mountain brook lamprey, a state endangered/threatened species. It is critical to protect these areas.

- The current proposed location is on "Fuze and Booster Hill." This area has documented soil and groundwater contamination. How will this be handled? Soil contamination at various Fuze and Booster lines are also predicted (via SESOIL and AT123D) to reach groundwater at concentrations greater than risk based standards and/or maximum contaminant levels (MCLs). How will this be addressed?
- After years of inactivity, the facility became a Superfund site, due to the hazardous and toxic materials that seeped into the soil and the groundwater. It has not yet been remediated. Superfund sites are egregious, environmental disasters that have been allowed to occur over our entire country. Due to the slowness of our governmental processes, it takes years and years to clean up these sites. It seems inappropriate for a missile site to be constructed on an active Superfund site.
- On the facility layout example - are you proposing above ground storage tanks (ASTs) or underground storage tanks (USTs)? What type(s) of secondary containment will be in place (ASTs)? What type(s) of leak detection systems will be in place (USTs)? (EKV fuel tank storage, EKV oxidizer tank storage, fuel storage, etc.)
- Portage County has 18 existing and an additional 7 permitted Class II injection wells that received 1,976,299 gallons of toxic, radioactive fracking waste in 2013. We were second only to our neighbor, Trumbull county, which received 2,367,037 gallons to make it recipient of the most fracking waste in 2013. Adjacent Stark county received 607,698 gallons for ninth place. December 31, 2011 we experienced a 4.0 earthquake attributed to a Class II injection well in Mahoning County. These Class II wells present a significant risk of seismic activity and contamination of water aquifers. The existence of Class II wells drastically increases the risks to the public health, safety and welfare that would accompany a missile interceptor site.
- There has been documented groundwater contamination outside of the perimeter fence in the vicinity of (down gradient) of load line 1 and 2 (east of the proposed site). Additional wells are proposed for off-installation. The contaminants include explosives which are clearly related to the installation. How does this impact Camp Ravenna as the potential CIS? Groundwater is being evaluated on a facility-wide basis. How will groundwater be evaluated in the EIS and integrated in the event that Camp Ravenna is selected as the CIS?
- As a concerned citizen, I am writing to state that I am firmly OPPOSED to having Camp Ravenna (Ohio) used as a missile defense site (interceptor site). There is already considerable ground and water contamination in the area.

#### 4.1.15 Wetlands - CRJMTTC (0 comments)

No issues raised.

#### 4.2 CENTER FOR SECURITY FORCES DETACHMENT KITTERY SURVIVAL, EVASION, RESISTANCE, AND ESCAPE (SERE EAST) TRAINING AREA, MAINE

There were 216 comments submitted specific to SERE East. Distribution across the resource areas is shown in the following Figure 4-2 and Table 4-2. Note that individual comment submissions may address more than one resource area.

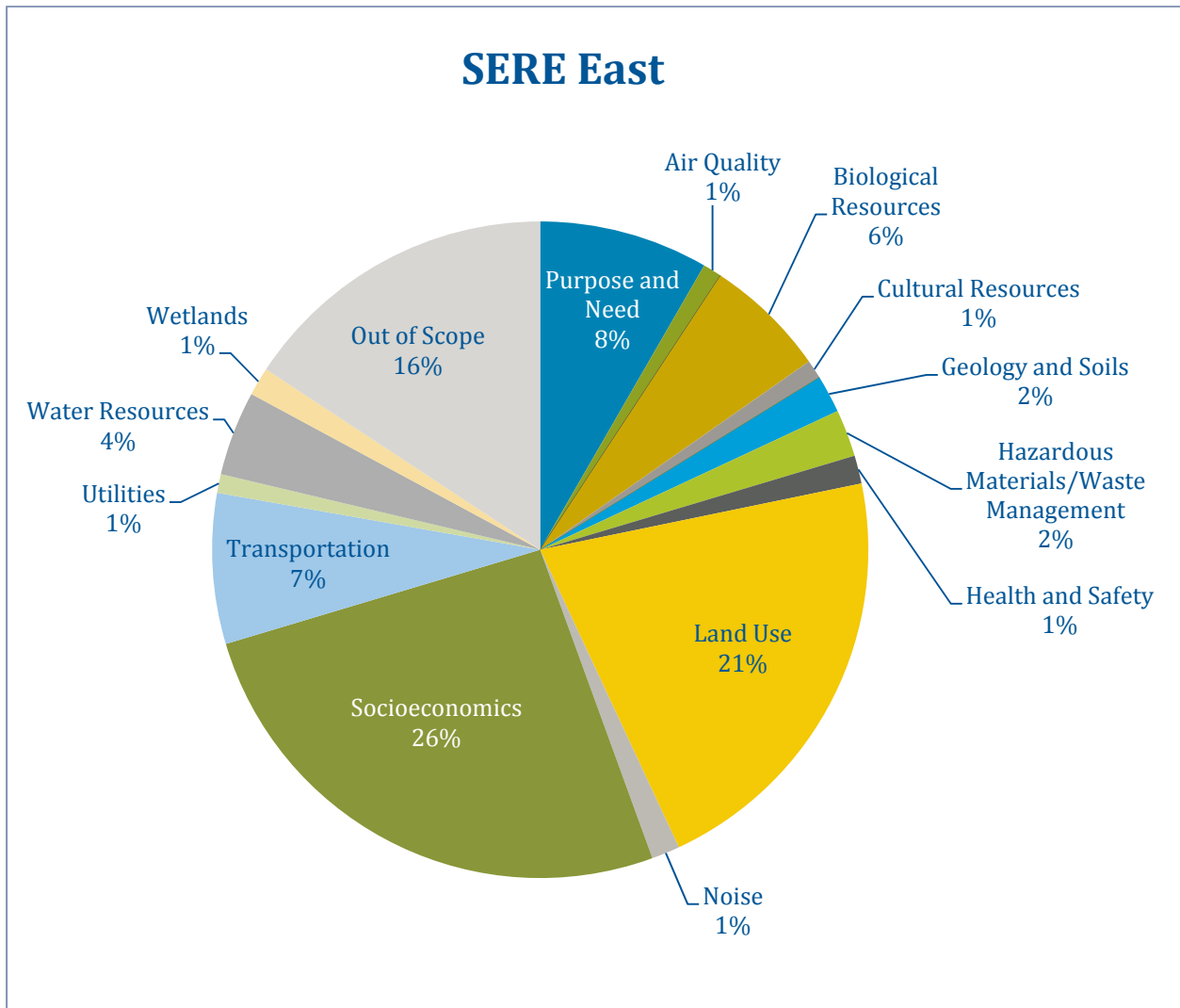


Figure 4-2 SERE East Comments by Subject Matter and Resource Area

**Table 4-2 SERE East Comments by Subject Matter and Resource Area**

NO.	CATEGORY	NUMBER OF COMMENTS
	Purpose and Need	18
1	Air Quality	2
2	Airspace	0
3	Biological Resources	13
4	Cultural Resources	2
5	Environmental Justice	0
6	Geology and Soils	4
7	Hazardous Materials and Hazardous Waste Management	5
8	Health and Safety	3
9	Land Use	46
10	Noise	3
11	Socioeconomics	56
12	Transportation	16
13	Utilities	2
14	Water Resources	9
15	Wetlands	3
	Out of Scope	34
	<b>Total</b>	<b>216</b>

Eighteen public comments were related to the purpose and need for the CIS. The following are representative excerpts:

- I just hope that Congress disbands the whole effort, once they realize how much taxpayer dollars are being spent for something that's not even likely to work. Plus we already have a defense system in Alaska, to do what is required. Test often have failure.
- I am totally opposed to all of this money and time and human effort, being spent on preparation for war, and to protect us against, I think a false fear, certainly of Korea and Iran. I think it's a false fear.

- To spend millions of taxpayer dollars in order to bring this project called "Missile Defense" to a small community of peaceful people, creating military jobs in order to construct an enormous project that cannot possibly work -- namely, to intercept a missile traveling at 15,000 miles per hour -- and in the process which would destroy the environmental quality of a whole section of Northwestern Maine, ruin the peace and quiet of a rural lake community and pollute the water with imported undesirable chemicals..... This makes no sense whatsoever and I am opposed. If you consider me part of the environment, the impact would be NEGATIVE.
- It says that there is a threat from Iran, which is preposterous. Iran doesn't have any nuclear weapons. And it's ridiculous. What we need defense from is our own military that keep starting wars, or the politicians that keep starting wars...
- I realize this is a high proposal and I endorse this completely. The whole world wants a piece of America and protection is needed. The best offense is a good defense.
- The Defense of our country is paramount in our current world and I would be proud to support a defense capability in our region.
- Security is #1 when protecting the U.S..
- I believe that weapons from terrorists are more likely to come here in a suitcase, or on a boat or small plane. The proposal looks more like a way to continue to justify the huge amount of money the military receives, rather than to protect us from incoming threats. If the proposed site has 20 interceptor missiles, what happens if the incoming attack has 21 or 22 bombs?

A total of 34 out of scope public comments were received for SERE East. These types of comments are further discussed in Section 5.0.

A listing of verbatim statements (with some spelling and punctuation corrections for clarity) specific to the resource areas to be evaluated in the EIS is provided in the sections below for SERE East.

#### 4.2.1 Air Quality – SERE East (2 comments)

- Not only would the identified climate adaptation value of this ecosystem be negatively impacted, but the conversion of forest to a human dominated landscape from a CONUS-CIS facility could result in the loss of significant areas of mature high-carbon forest. The climate change impact of development should be considered.
- Not only would the identified climate adaptation value of this ecosystem be negatively impacted, but the conversion of forest to a human dominated landscape from a CONUS-CIS facility could result in the loss of significant areas of mature high-carbon forest. The climate change impact of development should be considered.

#### 4.2.2 Airspace – SERE East (0 comments)

No issues raised.



#### 4.2.3 Biological Resources – SERE East (13 comments)

- Watershed of Sandy River...has had successful restoration of Atlantic salmon, actually been bred in the watershed, swum out and come back. Important the EIS consider the ecological impact of the kind of digging activity involved at the base.
- The High Peaks region includes approximately 230,000 acres of relatively intact and ecologically diverse forest cover spanning an ecological gradient that rises from tributaries of the Kennebec and Dead Rivers through northern hardwood, northern mixed-wood, spruce-fir, and subalpine forests to arctic alpine ridge and summits. This gradient includes spawning habitat for the Atlantic Salmon in the Orbeton and Perham Streams that rise out of a pond and wetland system on the Navy SERE lands which are at the geographic and ecological center of the High Peaks landscape. The middle and higher elevation forests of the SERE lands include approximately 1,564 acres of mountain bird habitat according to models developed and field tested by the Vermont Center for Ecological Studies. Mountain birds include the threatened Bicknell's thrush and several other species of birds of conservation concern due to declines in adequate region-wide habitat. The importance of this landscape based on its ecological diversity and relatively high quality forest with minimal permanent roads is recognized by the state of Maine Beginning with Habitat Program which identified close to 11,665 acres of the SERE lands within a statewide system of Focal Areas representing conservation priorities. Much of the landscape's habitat quality, ecological connectivity, and predicted resilience in the face of climate change derives from the relatively low human impact present on this landscape in conjunction with the high ecological diversity along the mountain gradient. TWS and conservation partners have targeted this landscape based in part on the roughly 47,000 acres scoring in the least impacted, least fragmented decile of the Wildlife Conservation Society Human Footprint Model. As importantly, a similar sized area scores in the second to lowest decile of modeled human impact. The SERE lands include close to 7,900 acres in the lowest decile of human impact and approximately 4,400 acres in the second to lowest decile of human impact. These qualities are often associated with higher ecological integrity, including greater ecological connectivity and population viabilities. In the face of climate change these attributes associated with the landscape's relative contiguity and ecological diversity suggest that it may well function as an ecological refugia for varying periods of time. The entirety of the SERE lands are within The Nature Conservancy modeled lands of high ecological resilience in the face of climate change. The landscape plays a much larger scale and longer term potential role in the face of climate change as well as it is ecologically connected to the rest of the northern forest through a relatively narrow band of the Appalachian Mountain chain. This point was made in an ecological report on the region by the Maine Appalachian Trail Land Trust, and the Wilderness Society with

the identification of the Heart of the Northern Forest, and has since been reiterated by the Staying Connected Initiative. The Nature Conservancy model of regional ecological connectivity significant to regional climate change resilience identifies the entirety of the SERE lands within a slightly wider band of landscape. Significant conservation has occurred here to date and is ongoing. There is currently a proposal to establish a new National Wildlife Refuge in the High Peaks that would include the SERE lands. The Maine Appalachian Trail Land Trust has conserved approximately 6,000 acres of the lowest impacted lands in the Human Footprint Model as ecological reserve and these lands are in the immediate vicinity of the SERE lands. The Trust for Public Land has recently closed on one project and will soon close on another project that together will conserve approximately 17,000 acres of land in the immediate vicinity of the SERE lands as part of its White Mountains to Moosehead Lake Initiative. These two projects will conserve approximately 6,759 acres of land in the lowest decile of human impact in the Human Footprint Model. Based upon the acreage of relatively intact forest in the best condition available in this landscape, the acreage conserved to date through great effort and expense, and the potential contribution that the SERE lands offer at the center of this landscape, we are concerned about the ecological and landscape fragmentation effects that would occur with the development and operation of the CIS. The fragmentation effects would furthermore potentially have a negative impact upon the regional contribution that this landscape may offer as a refuge and source of northern forest connectivity in the face of all stressors including forest reduction, overall fragmentation, and climate change.

- Analysis of effect on Bicknell Thrush and water aquifers should be looked at. Light pollution is an important factor, please provide clear studies that preserve the dark skies of the region.
- EIS consider from Bigelows to Mt Blue. More recent study for U.S. Fish and Wildlife, who would like to create a high altitude refuge for this area. I want to make sure that information from that study is available and taken into consideration with the EIS.
- Building the facility here would destroy forest, animal habitat, and beauty.
- Will there be biologists living on site? Will they use radar to track birds and bats? Will the findings of the EIS be available to the public? I would love to know what you guys find up there.
- Habitat fragmentation[:] According to Maine's Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy, the state's strategy for wildlife conservation which was developed by the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife and the Maine Department of Marine Resources, together with conservation organizations and state and federal agencies, conversion and fragmentation are two key issues affecting wildlife diversity. The Beginning with Habitat Program, a habitat conservation program

developed by the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife, the Natural Areas Program, Maine Audubon, and others, emphasizes the large role fragmentation has in isolating and diminishing the value of important wildlife habitat. Fragmentation caused by this project has the potential to adversely affect the wildlife diversity found in the Redington Mountain area.

- Impact of blueberry growth in area[.]
- But other aspects of outdoor recreation would also be affected by the CIS. Naturalists are concerned with the impact on wildlife habitat – those in the A.T. area are likely to have a significantly lower chance of seeing threatened or elusive species like the Bicknell’s Thrush or the Canadian Lynx. They will be concerned with water quality and the increased potential for industrial accidents. The SERE East facility also contains Redington Pond which is the source of Orbeton Stream – headwaters of the Atlantic Salmon which has just recently been successfully reintroduced.
- The Longfellow Mountain chain that includes this mountain region has been identified by The Nature Conservancy as an extended but relatively narrow corridor of “concentrated regional flow”, providing an important route for species migration and dispersal from the White Mountains to northern Maine. The proposed development lies in close proximity to subalpine forest documented to be occupied by Bicknell’s thrush – one of the nation’s rarest migratory songbirds and a candidate for T&E listing by USFWS. It has been under consideration for a New England Acadian Forest upland National Wildlife Refuge unit. Currently the SERE base encompasses nearly 60% of a 17,000-acre unroaded and unfragmented forest block – one of the largest in Maine. The proposed CONUS development would reduce the size of this fragmented block by nearly 20%. This ecoregion has been identified by a number of organizations for its high adaptation value to climate change because of its undeveloped state, lack of fragmentation, varied topography and rich diversity of ecological communities and high proportion of rare plants and animals. A significant area of new concentrated development from a CONUS-CIS facility within this corridor could impede the ability of species to move along it in response to future climate change.
- The project will potentially have direct and indirect impacts on a suite of rare species. In our work on the proposed Redington Wind Farm Project, proposed on adjacent land, we discovered that a total of seventeen species listed as endangered or threatened, or of special concern, were identified as likely to occur in the area raising the issue that the project is not well suited for industrial development such as the CONUS-CIS Project. The presence of seven of these species (Northern Bog Lemming, Bicknell’s Thrush, Cooper’s Hawk, Olive-sided Flycatcher, Little Brown Bat, Big Brown Bat, and Hoary Bat) all have the potential for being negatively impacted by the roads and other infrastructure associated with the project.

Bicknell's Thrush is an example of a high-elevation obligate bird species that has the potential to be adversely affected by the proposal. Bicknell's Thrush, a species of special concern, has been classified at the highest level of conservation priority by the Maine Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy, the North American Bird Conservation Initiative Atlantic Coast Joint Venture, and Partners in Flight. Bicknell's Thrush habitat has been declining due to habitat loss and degradation. The Western Maine mountain region, which includes the area in which the proposed project would be located, contains one of the largest populations of Bicknell's Thrush known in the Northeast. In Maine, Bicknell's thrush only flourishes in high elevation subalpine forests that are not fragmented by roads. The long-term establishment and management of core protected areas are vital to the future conservation of Bicknell's Thrush. The Northern Bog Lemming is another species that has the potential to be adversely impacted by the proposal. As a state-listed threatened species, the Northern Bog Lemming is the state's only listed non-marine mammal. Conservation of this lemming has been identified as a high priority by the Maine Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy. There have been only seven documented observations in northeastern United States including one at Redington Mountain, very close to the project area. The EIS should consider whether this species would be potentially impacted by the proposal.

- The area is also vital to maintaining healthy natural resources in the region. After 175 years, federally endangered Atlantic salmon are once again spawning in the region, including in Orbeton Stream. Salmon, as well as native brook trout, use the shady and cool streams of the area for spawning habitat. In higher elevations, dense spruce-fir provides important nesting habitat for Bicknell's thrush, a species of Special Concern in Maine that is also being considered to be listed as federally endangered. The federally threatened Canada lynx also uses spruce-fir thickets in the area as it hunts for its main prey species, snowshoe hare. Finally, the topographic diversity in the region is vital to the survival of many more species as they are forced to adapt to climate change.
- The Maine Natural Areas Program has mapped the presence of an exemplary Subalpine Spruce-Fir Forest community on top of the entire Redington Pond Range ridgeline.

#### 4.2.4 Cultural Resources – SERE East (2 comments)

Several features in the surrounding area were identified as having cultural significance by members of the Rangeley community.

- I did attend the Tues. evening session of your meeting in Rangeley and I did leave a comment, but there is another issue regarding the aquifer used by both Rangeley Water District and Poland Springs. At present, the Water District has a historic school house in that area under contract. It is likely that building should be

preserved and moved to a different location out of the aquifer. I can see a bit of a 'quid pro quo' developing regarding the moving of that building.

- While I fully understand and appreciate the need for future missile defense installations, unless due consideration is given to the impact of such a facility upon the historic recreation and scenic aspects of the Rangeley region, I cannot in good conscience support the construction of such a facility in this area.

#### 4.2.5 Environmental Justice – SERE East (0 comments)

No issues raised.

#### 4.2.6 Geology and Soils – SERE East (4 comments)

Several challenges related to the terrain and the ability to construct silos in this environment were identified.

- Alteration of terrain and erosion potential: Due to the steep slopes at the SERE location, it would require extensive alteration of terrain on steep slopes (20% or more) and require extensive blasting, earth moving and create significant potential for erosion into the valley bottom wetlands and stream corridor. The EIS should identify the degree of terrain alteration, slope terracing and other topographic changes that would be necessary to fit a facility of this type at this location. It should quantify the amount of overburden that would need to be removed and/or be imported on site, how and where it would need to be located, and the risk of soil erosion and sediment runoff on water quality. If and when the site was decommissioned, the EIS should also identify the needed actions and costs necessary to restore the SERE site
- I have the same concern about the process of the EIS as it gathers data on “Geology and Soils.” In talking with B&V representatives, I learned that, once again, they use their own in-house geologists who are not specialists in Maine geology and have done no research in western Maine or in Maine. Since many such Maine geological specialists exist, B&V should have them do research and help write the final draft of the EIS. Such geologists can easily be found at the Maine Geological Survey in Augusta, ME; at the University of Maine, Farmington; and at the U.S. Geological Survey, (Minerals), in Reston, VA.
- This part of Maine is covered in granite. How would they sink the silos?
- Terrain alteration and potential soil erosion. The proposed project and its associated infrastructure have the potential to cause undue adverse impacts on the fragile high-elevation soils, seeps, and small wetlands and thus the entire quality of the existing habitat of the subalpine vegetation. Redington is an ecologically sensitive and significant mountain located in the heart of an area that many people and organizations have identified as a high priority for land conservation.

#### 4.2.7 Hazardous Materials and Hazardous Waste Management – SERE East (5 comments)

There was concern that the missiles would be filled with highly toxic substances and trucked through towns like Farmington to the potential site.

- We know what a missile "defense system" will do in Rangeley. We know that it will destroy the environment, we know there's an incredible amount of pollution and environmental degradation caused by the rocket fuels all over the country.
- One of my concerns is about the environment. There aren't enough places like this left where the water and air are clean and the environment in general is unspoiled. Are there any toxins in the weapons which could affect the environment?
- I fail to comprehend how hydrazine and perchlorate will help stop this speeding enemy missile.
- Are there any toxins in the weapons which could affect the environment?
- We know what a missile "defense system" will do in Rangeley. We know that it will destroy the environment, we know there's an incredible amount of pollution and environmental degradation caused by the rocket fuels all over the country.

#### 4.2.8 Health and Safety – SERE East (3 comments)

- They will be concerned with water quality and the increased potential for industrial accidents.
- My understanding is they would blast 55 foot holes into the mountains...in order to put the silos that would hold 60 missiles filled with highly toxic substances...they would not only be mountainside but also on trucks...going through the town of Farmington.
- As a Department of Defense site, the Rangeley region would be under risk of attack or harm from protestors, terrorists, and—possibly—enemy missiles from anywhere in the world. And, although the missiles do not have nuclear warheads, they are fueled with “solid propellant.” In the case of fire, especially forest fires, such flammables represent an additional danger. I do not welcome such risks. Those of us who live in Rangeley for all or part of the year have chosen to accept certain risks—an hour-long drive to the nearest hospital; thunderstorms, microbursts, and winter weather conditions that can be violent, damaging; and more—but the ICBMs represent risks of another, potentially catastrophic, region-wide level.

#### 4.2.9 Land Use – SERE East (46 comments)

The majority of comments in this area were more directly related to recreation and visual aesthetics.

- While this facility would be presumably self-sufficient with respect to water supply and sewage disposal, it would require significant amounts of electricity. I would anticipate significant upgrades to the only two feeder lines into town: one coming from Rumford crossing Route 4 at the south end of Rangeley Lake, and the other

from Stratton paralleling Route 16. Both traverse areas that are quite scenic and that would be adversely affected by any increase in size. Lastly, the main missile site is within a mile of the Appalachian Trail. The future expansion site is half that distance. I'm sure that civilization is evident on the trail at many points, but most are preexisting from a different era. To propose constructing as massive a project on the very edge of the trail corridor makes one wonder if anyone involved with this project has hiked any part of the trail or even looked a map.

- This area is totally dependent on tourism. Impacting the local roads, water will hurt the reason why people come here - Nature! Please don't mess with this fragile area. It won't be able to recover.
- The Rangeley Lakes region is one of the last generally pristine regions on the East Coast of the United States. As such, it is a legacy for all of us, and represents an irreplaceable aspect of the American outdoors. This installation would degrade this wilderness area, one in which the Appalachian Trail (a central national wilderness landmark), hunting, fishing and other outdoors activities takes place. I hope that this project will never come to fruition in this currently untouched land.
- The EIS should examine and acknowledge the extensive recent and ongoing efforts to protect lands in this invaluable region. This includes millions of dollars from federal and state funding sources. Examples include but are not limited to the recent Crocker acquisition and ongoing Orbeton project. Development of a CONUS-CIS missile facility at the SERE site could adversely affect ongoing and future conservation protection efforts and funding of this high value region due to the landscape transformation required for construction of a CONUS-CIS facility at this location. The EIS should examine how development of a CONUS-CIS facility at the SERE location could adversely affect ongoing and future conservation management of the Western Maine High Peaks region.
- ... still have some concerns...environmental issues[.]
- The current use of the SERE facility in Redington Township fits well into the recreation and natural resource-based landscape of the High Peaks Region. However, development of the facility into a Continental United States Interceptor Site (CIS) would be incompatible with the natural resources, recreation values, and communities in the region. Moreover, the 24-hour lighting and noise from the CIS would destroy the unique experience of hiking on the Appalachian Trail through the High Peaks of Maine. The Appalachian National Scenic Trail, a national resource that has been protected through federal legislation, supported by millions of taxpayer dollars, and made possible by millions more hours of volunteer labor, would be severely negatively impacted by construction, noise, lighting, and ongoing operation necessary for the CIS. In addition to the direct impacts of the facility itself, this 33-

- mile section of the Appalachian Trail would be seriously affected by the associated development required to accommodate staffing and support personnel for the CIS.
- This is one of the last mostly pristine, yet accessible, areas on the East Coast. Even the best efforts to mitigate the impacts of the proposed development could not prevent destroying some of the quiet, calm and virtually complete darkness. The impact of the 24-hour/day lighting for the site would create light pollution far beyond the immediate area. There are few remaining areas on the east coast where one can see the night sky without light pollution. The additional traffic to and from the site would also detract from the quiet beauty of the area.
  - This area is a pristine place of great natural beauty. It's beautiful and old mountains, clean and healthy lakes and many forested areas should not be degraded by this project. We depend on forests and waters to absorb carbon emissions. We depend on our environment to help us here in Maine earn a living.
  - One of my concerns is about the environment. There aren't enough places like this left where the water and air are clean and the environment in general is unspoiled.
  - I grew up 15 miles north of Redington Township in Eustis Maine. I still go up there for hunting, hiking and skiing...What is the potential for light and noise pollution during construction and after completion? How thorough will the EIS be?
  - Building the facility here would destroy forest, animal habitat, and beauty.
  - THERE IS NO GUARANTEE, AFTER ALL THE DESTRUCTION OF WILDLIFE, DISPLACEMENT OF PEOPLE DUE TO THE UPHEAVAL OF CONSTRUCTION AND DESTABILIZATION OF OUR BEAUTIFUL RANGELEY AREA, THAT A SYSTEM OF THIS MAGNITUDE WOULD EVEN WORK. IS IT EVEN POSSIBLE TO TEST SUCH A SYSTEM?
  - appears to be a "low impact" military project. This is a site with many structures still intact, USAF property. Looking forward to construction.
  - My concerns are light pollution, traffic and most importantly population increase.
  - I am very concerned about maintaining the wilderness area...Maine...is known to be one of the most wild, remote parts of the entire trail from Georgia to Maine. And this...experience is why people come here to hike...and that will absolutely be compromised.
  - The EIS should identify that the SERE base's mission as a wilderness training site and its management and footprint have been most compatible with the exceptional value of this region's landscape and ecosystem and backcountry recreational activities. A conversion of the SERE's base to a CONUS-CIS facility would represent a very significant and negative alteration to the natural and recreational resources of this region.
  - Light pollution is an important factor, please provide clear studies that preserve the dark skies of the region.



- Currently the SERE base encompasses nearly 60% of a 17,000-acre unroaded and unfragmented forest block – one of the largest in Maine. The proposed CONUS development would reduce the size of this unfragmented block by nearly 20%.
- The SERE base’s current mission is as a wilderness training site. As such, its use has been compatible with the exceptional value of the region’s landscape and ecosystem. Conversion to a CONUS-CIS facility would drastically change for the worse the natural resources of the region.
- The area is part of the largest contiguous area above 2700 ft. elevation in the state. The entire region is generally undeveloped and dominated by a working industrial forest and mountain landscape. The higher elevations, stretching from Saddleback Mountain to Redington and Crocker Mountains, remain nearly totally unfragmented.
- At a minimum, approximately 350 acres in seven non-contiguous blocks would be converted from mature spruce/fir and mixed hardwood forest to CIS facilities. The facilities would have to be brightly lit around the clock and would be entirely powered by generators. Approximately 1200 to 1500 individuals would be operating the CIS. All of this activity would be occurring approximately one half mile from the most famous walking path in the world, in the midst of one of the longest stretches of the Appalachian Trail without a public road crossing (twenty miles).
- Adding a significant number of people to the currently small population of Rangeley is going to change the culture of this area.
- The AMC is the nation's oldest conservation, and recreation organization with more than 100,000 members, volunteers and supporters, including over 5,000 members of our Maine chapter. AMC maintains over 300 miles of the 2,184 mile long Appalachian National Scenic Trail (AT), a unit of the National Park System. AMC owns and manages over 66,000 acres of forest lands in ME. The AMC appreciates the public outreach by the Department of Defense (DOD) Missile Defense Agency (MDA) as required by NEPA as it undertakes a search for a potential Continental United States Interceptor Site (CONUS). AMC expresses its concern about the potential location of a CONUS facility of this scale at the Portsmouth (Redington) SERE site, one of the four CONUS sites under consideration in this NEPA analysis. We do not have experience with nor will comment on the other three alternative sites, except to note that their existing infrastructure and access appear more amenable for a CONUS site, should the decision to deploy such a facility be made. To date the SERE base's mission as a wilderness training site and its management and footprint have been most compatible with the exceptional value of this region's landscape and ecosystem. However, conversion of the SERE's base to a CONUS facility would represent a very significant and negative alteration to the natural and recreational resources of this region. For context the SERE property lies within a 230,000 acre region known as the Western Maine High Peaks Region, which is one

of the more ecologically and recreationally significant regions in the northeast. It is the largest contiguous mountain ecoregion in Maine and contains 40% more land above 2700 feet elevation than Baxter State Park. The SERE base abuts one of the most remote and spectacular stretches of the Appalachian National Scenic Trail (AT). Conversion of the SERE's base to a CONUS site with its buildings, supporting infrastructure and road complex would severely degrade the AT experience, changing the view shed from a natural like to a human dominated landscape. Landscapes not dominated by human development are becoming a rare resource along the AT and United States in general. Currently the SERE's base encompasses nearly 60% of a 17,000-acre unroaded and unfragmented forest block -one of the largest in Maine. The proposed CONUS development would reduce the size of this unfragmented block by nearly 20%. Much of the proposed CONUS development would take place on steep slopes (20% or more), requiring extensive blasting, earth moving and terrain alteration and creating significant potential for erosion into the valley bottom wetlands and stream corridor. Not only would the identified climate adaptation value of this ecosystem be negatively impacted, but the conversion of forest to a human dominated landscape in the development of a CONUS site could result in the loss of significant areas of (likely) mature high-carbon forest. The climate change impact of development must be considered. Considerable public and private funds have been expended on land conservation in this remote and largely undeveloped region, including properties abutting the base. Additional land protection projects abutting the base (one of which has received Forest Legacy funding) are in progress. Development of a CONUS missile facility likely would adversely affect ongoing and future conservation management of the property and its surrounding lands. In summary continued use of the SERE property as a wilderness training facility by DOD is very much compatible with the character and uses of the surrounding area. Proposed large scale development such as a CONUS site would be highly incompatible.

- It's a vacation/environmentally attractive and relatively pristine location.
- We are noted for clear skies and lots of stars at night, and a facility the size of what you're talking about, but I have a concern about the amount of lighting used to illuminate your facility, and how it might affect the brightness of our skies at night
- MATC volunteers were alarmed to learn in August of the plans underway by the Missile Defense Agency (MDA) to evaluate the SERE East property for potential development as a Continental United States Interceptor Site (CIS). As we learned more about the proposed CIS development, we became alarmed at the potential impacts. The MDA project would turn a quiet, largely pristine, 5,000-acre mountain valley, directly adjacent to and overlooked by the AT, into the largest military installation in the region. Steep, forested mountain slopes would be cleared, blasted

and excavated to allow installation of missile silos. Support and logistics infrastructure, covering many hundreds of acres, would be required to support a brand-new military community that could be 3 times that size of the nearest town...The scope of potential impact to the AT and surrounding landscape may exceed anything contemplated in its 76-year history

- Visual Impact. Visual impacts to the ANST in this location have been subject to considerable recent controversy from two proposed wind farms (Redington and Black Knubble). These wind farms were not permitted by Maine's Land Use Regulatory Commission. Conversion of the SERE's base to a CONUS-CIS site with its buildings, supporting infrastructure and road complex would severely degrade the same ANST experience and viewpoints, changing the viewshed from a natural-like to a human dominated landscape. Landscapes not dominated by human development are becoming a rare resource along the ANST and United States in general. The proposed CONUS-CIS development would impact extensive acreage and contain missile silos, associated support facilities and residential housing to host the military staff, all which would be incongruent with this special region's natural appearing visual landscape. The EIS should conduct a full visual analysis of this project from viewpoints from but not limited to the ANST, including both photo simulations and a regional 'zone of visual impact' analysis using standard visual analysis techniques.
- I am knowledgeable about New England's Appalachian Trail...and the trail comes right up over Mount Saddleback and down into the Redington Valley before it climbs Sugarloaf. There a good piece of that trail where you will look down on the Redington site.
- I'm very much in favor of military and the fact that Congress and the military is considering a missile-defense site here in our area. I did have one question that would be in reference to lighting.
- I say with confidence that the local people care deeply about the impact that any big development has on our wilderness. Maintaining the wilderness in these high peaks of Maine is a priority and we work hard to protect our mountains and lakes. Development by MDA will forever change the wild nature of this area of Maine. While the silos will not be highly visible from a distance, the associated infrastructure and influx of personnel will effectively create a small town where presently few structures exist.
- Then there are the impacts on the community resources. Tourism is a large part of the local economy, and in Rangeley it depends on the natural features of the region – the pristine lakes, the clear air, the woods, the lack of highway traffic – you know, peaceful natural beauty. Dark night skies where one can still see the Milky Way and hundreds of constellations that are invisible in areas with more light in the night sky

– as there would no doubt be with this CIS site. This area capitalizes on its remoteness and unspoiled natural beauty; an interceptor site at SERE East would destroy these attributes. Whatever the ultimate decision is on building another interceptor site, the SERE East location in the Rangeley area should never have been identified as a possible site; it could not be less suited.

- We have many visitors and guests visit each year who spend their money to visit our beautiful state. They hike, swim, fish, hunt, ski, build second homes and this project would be a disaster for this environment and our livelihoods. Please do not come to Redington Township.
- as someone who works on Saddleback Mountain, and spends a lot of time on that summit...I would really hate to see that view marred by a lot of clear cutting, a lot of new buildings and facilities, because...I can see it from the summit.
- While I fully understand and appreciate the need for future missile defense installations, unless due consideration is given to the impact of such a facility upon the historic recreation and scenic aspects of the Rangeley region, I cannot in good conscience support the construction of such a facility in this area. Provided that steps are taken to mitigate the impact of such a facility upon the region, particularly in terms of light pollution, impact upon local infrastructure without adequate improvement or funding and quality of life, I would consider such a facility a positive in some regards. But if there is an excessive negative impact on the environment any support on my part would vanish rapidly.
- I am very concerned for the integrity of the wilderness experience in the Saddleback Mountain region. As a ridgerunner on the Appalachian Trail from Rt 4 to Rt 27, I am certain that the wild, pristine nature of the area surrounding the trail would be sacrificed by development of a CIS in Redington Township - views would be marred, ecological systems disturbed and the wilderness hiking experience compromised by noise, light, road development and disturbing levels of military presence.
- Concerned about impacts to the recreation experience on the Appalachian Trail, a popular recreation area located less than one mile from the missile defense complex and less than a quarter mile from the future expansion area.
- Tourism is a huge source of prosperity for the area, the western mountains, and particularly the missile site, represent northern reach of the Appalachian Trail, which is a historic walking trail...many, many visitors come to Maine on the Appalachian Trail.
- I wanted to express my deep reservations concerning the proposed anti-ICBM site at Reddington Township, in Rangeley, Maine. I feel strongly that given the rural nature of this site, as well as the region's strong dependence on clean air, clean water and tourism, that this massive installation would gravely affect the whole western Maine region. Not only the widening of the roads of egress, Routes 4 and 17, but also the

doubling of the size of the population in the region would definitively change, for the worse, the area. The Rangeley Lakes region is one of the last generally pristine regions on the East Coast of the United States. As such, it is a legacy for all of us, and represents an irreplaceable aspect of the American outdoors. This installation would degrade this wilderness area, one in which the Appalachian Trail (a central national wilderness landmark), hunting, fishing and other outdoors activities takes place. I hope that this project will never come to fruition in this currently untouched land.

- If there were to be a large influx of military construction equipment, it would most certainly eradicate the unspoiled quality that is fundamental to the area's attractiveness. I understand and appreciate the fact that we must protect our country. I hope that you will consider protecting the unique nature of the beautiful Rangeley Lakes, and locate missile sites elsewhere, if necessary.
- The EIS should examine and acknowledge the extensive recent and ongoing efforts to protect lands in this invaluable region. This includes millions of dollars from federal and state funding sources. Examples include but are not limited to the recent Crocker acquisition and ongoing Orbeton project. Development of a CONUS-CIS missile facility at the SERE site could adversely affect ongoing and future conservation protection efforts and funding of this high value region due to the landscape transformation required for construction of a CONUS-CIS facility at this location. The EIS should examine how development of a CONUS-CIS facility at the SERE location could adversely affect ongoing and future conservation management of the Western Maine High Peaks region.
- Identify the recreational and ecological context of this special region: For appropriate context the SERE property lies within a 230,000 acre region known as the Western Maine High Peaks Region, which is one of the more ecologically and recreationally significant regions in the northeast. It is the largest contiguous mountain ecoregion in Maine and contains 40% more land above 2700 feet elevation than Baxter State Park. It has also been identified for its climate change adaptation values due to the low degree of fragmentation, high connectivity with other high ecological value areas and varied topography. It is visible from and abuts one of the most remote and spectacular stretches of the Appalachian National Scenic Trail (ANST), a unit of the National Park system.
- The Alliance recognizes that the region, home to 10 of Maine's 14 mountains over 4,000 feet, thousands of acres of working forests, hundreds of miles of motorized and non-motorized back country trails, and rich wildlife habitat is too special and too important to let it be gradually posted, subdivided, gated and eventually lost for its forest production and traditional back country recreational uses. The idea of a defensive site with up to 60 missile silos in the middle of these unique natural

resources works counter to and will undo countless months and years of work of this local organization and its partners. This idea simply does not make sense environmentally or economically for the future of the region and for these reasons we are vehemently opposed to it.

- This area is a pristine place of great natural beauty. It's beautiful and old mountains, clean and healthy lakes and many forested areas should not be degraded by this project. We depend on forests and waters to absorb carbon emissions. We depend on our environment to help us here in Maine earn a living.
- The SERE base's current mission is as a wilderness training site. As such, its use has been compatible with the exceptional value of the region's landscape and ecosystem. Conversion to a CONUS-CIS facility would drastically change for the worse the natural resources of the region. The area is part of the largest contiguous area above 2700 ft. elevation in the state. The entire region is generally undeveloped and dominated by a working industrial forest and mountain landscape. The higher elevations, stretching from Saddleback Mountain to Redington and Crocker Mountains, remain nearly totally unfragmented.
- At a minimum, approximately 350 acres in seven non-contiguous blocks would be converted from mature spruce/fir and mixed hardwood forest to CIS facilities. The facilities would have to be brightly lit around the clock and would be entirely powered by generators. Approximately 1200 to 1500 individuals would be operating the CIS. All of this activity would be occurring approximately one half mile from the most famous walking path in the world, in the midst of one of the longest stretches of the Appalachian Trail without a public road crossing (twenty miles).
- For centuries, Native Americans regarded Rangeley Lake as a spiritual epicenter. What makes it one still today is the darkness of the night sky. The feeling of "being at the end of the line." The way Rangeley attracts visitors and permanent residents who come because of the feeling that it is pristine and relatively "untouched."

#### 4.2.10 Noise – SERE East (3 comments)

Increased traffic in the area was raised as a concern about possible disturbance to the quiet beauty and wildlife.

- What is the potential for light and noise pollution during construction and after completion? How thorough will the EIS be?
- The additional traffic to and from the site would also detract from the quiet beauty of the area.
- Moreover, the 24-hour lighting and noise from the CIS would destroy the unique experience of hiking on the Appalachian Trail through the High Peaks of Maine. The Appalachian National Scenic Trail, a national resource that has been protected through federal legislation, supported by millions of taxpayer dollars, and made possible by millions more hours of volunteer labor, would be severely negatively

impacted by construction, noise, lighting, and ongoing operation necessary for the CIS.

#### 4.2.11 Socioeconomics – SERE East (56 comments)

Socioeconomic impacts, either positive or negative, made up the bulk of the comments received. While some pointed to the economic benefits, the majority were concerned about possible negative impacts on existing tourism and local businesses.

- The town of Rangeley earns much of its income through recreational visitors. Changing the nature of the town will, in my opinion, be detrimental to our present economy. It will be a trade-off of one type of living over an economy that has a military base at its center. I fail to see any benefit.
- Please consider the impact of the ecotourism economy of the area.
- The proposed missile defense system for the East Coast needs to happen especially in Rangeley. It would be an economic boost to the area.
- The quaint, quiet nature of Rangeley - the very feature which attracts tourists powering its economy - would be entirely compromised by CIS development, which would double the town's winter population. Please consider the subsequent destructive effects on this culturally unique town.
- The CIS site in the Rangeley area would be a very positive impact on the economic future of this region. The economy in Rangeley has always been dependent on tourism, however, industries such as logging and paper have decreased significantly. As demographics change and tourism dollars are spread in multiple locations instead of concentrated this region will need to look to new industries to survive. The construction of and the maintenance of a military project will help this area.
- Was a socio-economic study done before and after on the Greely, Alaska site? For a community, I would like to look at that...it's one thing to say we're going to provide jobs for civilians, etc...and another thing to see the real, the reality of it.
- Then there are the impacts on the community resources. Tourism is a large part of the local economy, and in Rangeley it depends on the natural features of the region – the pristine lakes, the clear air, the woods, the lack of highway traffic – you know, peaceful natural beauty. Dark night skies where one can still see the Milky Way and hundreds of constellations that are invisible in areas with more light in the night sky – as there would no doubt be with this CIS site. This area capitalizes on its remoteness and unspoiled natural beauty; an interceptor site at SERE East would destroy these attributes. Whatever the ultimate decision is on building another interceptor site, the SERE East location in the Rangeley area should never have been identified as a possible site; it could not be less suited.
- Not only the widening of the roads of egress, Routes 4 and 17, but also the doubling of the size of the population in the region would definitively change, for the worse, the area.

- Tourism is a huge source of prosperity for the area, the western mountains, and particularly the missile site, represent northern reach of the Appalachian Trail, which is a historic walking trail...many, many visitors come to Maine on the Appalachian Trail.
- My concerns are light pollution, traffic and most importantly population increase. Twelve hundred people live here, this is a tourist based economy.
- I think this would be very beneficial to the Rangeley Lakes area. There is a very good school here with room for 100 more students. It would be necessary to hire more teachers as well as building more housing for employees and families. There are many skilled workers in the area who could be hired for building as well as maintaining the site.
- SECOND, THE AREA OF THE POTENTIAL SITE IS VERY ENVIRONMENTALLY FRAGILE, TOURISM (SKI SLOPE AREAS) AND AGRICULTURE WOULD BE VERY NEGATIVELY IMPACTED. WITH THE MANY ECONOMIC PROBLEMS THAT CONFRONT THIS COUNTRY, CAUSING MOST OF THE MIDDLE CLASS TO FALL INTO THE ABYSS OF POVERTY, NO FUNDS FOR EDUCATION, INFRASTRUCTURE THAT IS CRUMBLING – PAYING OVER A BILLION DOLLARS FOR THIS PROJECT DOES NOT MAKE ANY SENSE.
- My concerns seemed to have been addressed by the study committee: 1. Impact on schools 2. Impact on economy 3. Worried about need for increase in services but no increase in the tax base.
- Many - most here at the Onion are in favor of the base being expanded @ Redington. Rangeley is the best place for this. The families relocating will be as happy to come as we'll be to accept them into our community. Great schools, activities, 4 seasons of sports, fresh clean mountain air & great pizza from the Onion!
- I am a frequent visitor to Maine and both my mother and sister live there. Job creation should not focus on military "solutions." Maine has plenty of unpaved roads without wide shoulders for bicyclists. I suggest spending money on improving the existing infrastructure of the state instead.
- Provided that steps are taken to mitigate the impact of such a facility upon the region, particularly in terms of light pollution, impact upon local infrastructure without adequate improvement or funding and quality of life, I would consider such a facility a positive in some regards. But if there is an excessive negative impact on the environment any support on my part would vanish rapidly.
- The EIS should look at the impact on the local economy - an economy based on eco-tourism
- This area is totally dependent on tourism. Impacting the local roads, water will hurt the reason why people come here - Nature! Please don't mess with this fragile area. It won't be able to recover.



- I am writing to express serious concerns about the contemplated missile defense interceptor site in Redington Township, ME. This is a bad idea for a variety of reasons: 1. Tourism is Maine's no. 1 industry. Our wild lands are a significant part of this attraction. These lands continue to be targeted for commercial development to generate profits for a few corporations (or military use) while destroying their value for wild country tourism and recreation. Each time a section of wild land is converted to commercial/military use the people of the State lose. The State increasingly loses its draw and recreational value. It is like bleeding to death by a million paper cuts. Maine is unique with the largest area of undeveloped wild lands east of the Mississippi. The value of this expanse of land for tourism and recreation will only increase for decades to come IF it is not checkered with military/commercial developments. 2. The proposed site in Redington Township is within 2-3 miles of the Appalachian Trail and Poplar Ridge Hut. Who wants to hike a trail where you can look at a missile site and industrial windmills? 3. The proposed site is also within 5 miles of the Town of Rangeley and Rangeley Lake, both high tourist areas. I urge you to not locate such an interceptor site in Maine.
- Not only would the serenity and majesty of the area be degraded by this siting, but the local economy could also face loss. Much of the local economy is dependent on the tourism and visitors who are drawn to the area for its beauty, remoteness and natural resources. Visitors can hike, bike, canoe, kayak, boat, snowboard, ski, and more. Some people believe that this interceptor site would provide jobs for local residents, but all of the jobs at the site are assigned via a federal, national process. There is no preference given for hiring local residents. The main possible benefit for local residents would be the potential of more visitors at local dining and shopping establishments; however, the degraded quality of the area and accompanying loss of visitors drawn to the area for the natural beauty would exceed any potential gain.
- In addition to its obvious negative impact on local efforts to draw tourists - hikers to our adjacent heritage-recreation trails, the proposed project is "doomed" according to the experts quoted in this article. See and read the attached.
- I need more information on the job opportunities - are there going to be jobs available for local people after the construction of the site? What of kind of jobs will be available how many?
- The project would create good jobs during construction and once completed. Rangeley would grow to accommodate new residents, but there wouldn't be so much growth that it would change what Rangeley is today.
- THUMBS UP: We all should support the pending missile base in the Rangeley area. Many jobs, some temporary but never the less, what a shot to our economy
- The influx of workers and base personnel would be a great benefit to the local economy.

- Should the Maine site under consideration become reality, the community that would be most affected will be Rangeley. Currently, there is a public water system as well as a public sewer system that serves the more built up portions of the community. Additional residential housing would be required that could place pressures on both systems that may require increased capacity. The same could be implied for the local roads and streets within the community. All of those improvements could be carried out in response to additional tax revenues resulting from the ancillary activities that would be required as support services to the project. The GFDC views these challenges positively because of the increased job creation necessary to make these infrastructure improvements that would result from the interceptor base.
- The EIS should look at the impact on the local infrastructure as it relates to schools, health facilities, etc.
- I have two other concerns, I'm a property owner at the headwaters of the Orebeton, and I would like to see my land values go up not down. And there would be concern that the installation might create the area as a target.
- Impact on local school and businesses; long-term pollution caused by construction and maintenance and decommissioning; nature American lands.
- Address the issue of adverse impact to property owners...this is pristine wilderness...it has a high value and I believe myself putting in a facility of this magnitude, and for this purpose, will have a negative impact on land values.
- As an owner of 375 acres in Rangeley Maine, I was alerted about the investigation of locating in Rangeley. Possibly, to make this site more attractive, we have some amazing land available-for sale, 4 miles away from Saddleback ski area. It is totally secluded around a large pond, with some rugged terrain. We have been contacted by some security firms as it would make e a wonderful encampment and training facility There are some cabins on the land that would accommodate over 20 people The rest of the land is cleared, has wiring for electricity and all utilities.
- Housing and the school would change in scope and size.
- Few would argue that the Rangeley region doesn't want jobs. What the area needs are jobs from a mix of small- to medium-size businesses developed over a period of time to allow local resources to adapt. What a town of a little over 1,300 people doesn't need is an influx of between 1,200 and 1,800 new residents over a short period of time. This staffing figure, provided during the MDA public meeting, may or may not include local employees, but a large number will presumably be military personnel responsible for the operation of the site itself and therefore an addition to the local population. While the slide entitled "SERE East Proposed Site" from the MDA.mil web page suggests all living and working facilities will be constructed onsite, the construction phase of this project ("Proposed Action to be Analyzed,"

same web site) will be evaluated for availability of “Temporary housing and other facilities for construction workers.” This suggests that this phase may in fact anticipate the use of local infrastructure. This infrastructure in a town of Rangeley’s size is not available for a construction project of this size and duration. The current use of the SERE facility is for training, and there appear to be few if any military personnel permanently stationed there. Since the proposed use anticipates both the continued use for SERE training as well as the CIS facility, the total population would be between 1,000 and 2,000. This figure may or may not include spouses and dependents. Even assuming that these individuals and families are all housed onsite (something that runs counter to the general trend in military housing and appears only as an options in the EIS), a facility of this size is unlikely to be self-sufficient in most basic necessities. Thus the town of Rangeley within the space of five years(?) doubles in size. While this increase will likely bring better medical facilities and perhaps better shopping choices, it may also bring fast-food, traffic, and crime. A small school system will certainly increase in size, and with a population that is far more transient. One has only to look to North and South Dakota to reflect on the comment “be careful what you wish for . . .,” for while we like energy self-sufficiency as much as anyone else, I think there are many in the Dakota’s who wonder, “At what cost?”

- We have many visitors and guests visit each year who spend their money to visit our beautiful state. They hike, swim, fish, hunt, ski, build second homes and this project would be a disaster for this environment and our livelihoods. Please do not come to Redington Township.
- ...more explicit information should be provided regarding the expected increase in population and the tentative plans for housing, schools, medical facilities, etc... on site...a population increase of roughly 4-5,000 people (including dependents) is immense relative to the current permanent population of the Rangeley area.
- School system - can't support.
- The impact on our region and its resources will be major. A work force of 1200 to 1800 workers and their families (once the site is fully operational) represents a doubling or tripling or more of the year-round Rangeley population of 1200. Schools, health facilities, emergency services, some roads—as they now exist—will be overwhelmed. Much money will need to be spent on infrastructure, including roads leading from Augusta to Rangeley and Redington Township. I think that this ICBM project could be added to other, already existing military bases, such as that at Ft. Drum, NY, for far less expense and disruption.
- The impact will be most on public education. We have too few K-12. 1200 people will double our year round size. The economic impact will be of great value.

- How increasing the population 5 fold will impact the local services - will the qualities of Rangeley be less?
- The proposed project doubles the population of our town in one swoop.
- Rangeley needs more people and children for our school. Rangeley is a great place to bring up children.
- I have identified the following issues I feel are important for my community: 1. Will the agency regularly communicate with the local government and if so, how? 2. Will increased capacity for firefighting or emergency response be needed? 3. Who will pay for increased training for local first responders and other personnel 4. Will Franklin County be reimbursed for expenses it incurs to protect human life? 5. What are the general implications of limited road access in our region? 6. Will evacuation plans be prepared, and if so, who will be involved? 7. What would happen if a fire breaks out on or off the site? 8. What would be the consequences of an explosion on or off the site? 9. How will the agency deal with any fuel leak or spill? 10. What would be the consequences if the site's security or computers went down? 11. Will presence of the site mean increased surveillance, and if so, where? 12. Will the agency assist local government with natural disaster recovery?
- My question basically, centers around emergency services, planning, communications and working together with MDA to make a determination on what the appropriate response and trains would be, to be able to facilitate emergency events at that facility. Should this project be approved, is there a projected life that this greatly enlarged base would stay active? As I am sure you are aware that a base closing can have a tremendous effect on the town and community. I have a business in town that was doing business with Redington until the last base realignment and they were told that purchases were to come out of Portsmouth. Besides personal purchases by base personnel, will the military be doing business with the town and how would that work? The effects good or bad on property values? This is an area that depends on tourism and our tax base on vacation homes. Effects on this?
- Vacationers and visitors will be scared off once they learn this is in the area. Impact of ski areas and the businesses.
- I am a property owner in Rangeley, Maine, and I am writing to express my concern for the negative impact that would occur to the area, if a missile defense system were to be constructed in the area. I am sorry that I was not able to attend one of the public forums in town. I am a physician, and, I see day to day how the spectacular and unique environment of Franklin County is necessary for the sustenance of the community. Rangeley, and its surrounding towns and lakes, is truly one of the most pristine and unique areas in our beautiful country. The businesses of logging, hunting, fishing, and associated recreational activities provide the livelihood for many of the county's inhabitants.

- Environmental Impact: this is such a big part of our appeal to tourists. I do feel that in the future it would not impact tourism. Once it is built, I don't think the tourists would even know it was here.
- The large number of workers needed to maintain the facility and to provide military security would obviously bring with them occupational cultures of their own. Such military and police cultures exist in Rangeley (Redington Navy base, Border Patrol) but in much smaller numbers than the planned workforce represents. Many of us in western Maine value what we have: cultures based on woods occupation, tourism, subsistence and sports food gathering, outdoor living, outdoor water sports, hiking, gardening, etc. The culture shift would be a major change and an unwelcome one to many of us.
- Upgrading roads, school, fire and airport will be necessary. Conservation easements and environment impacts need to be part of the plan.
- The EIS should look at the impact of an operation of this magnitude on a community for 1,100 and the changes to the character of the local community.
- I wanted to express my deep reservations concerning the proposed anti-ICBM site at Reddington Township, in Rangeley, Maine. I feel strongly that given the rural nature of this site, as well as the region's strong dependence on clean air, clean water and tourism, that this massive installation would gravely affect the whole western Maine region. Not only the widening of the roads of egress, Routes 4 and 17, but also the doubling of the size of the population in the region would definitively change, for the worse, the area.
- Further, the proposed CIS and associated development would fundamentally and very quickly change the rural character of the nearby community in ways that would be detrimental to the outdoor industry that they are dependent on.
- The Community Resources identified in your presentation will change the flavor of our small mountain community to a military town. To me this is beyond comprehension. In as much as there is technically a military base in our neighborhood, it is one that has virtually no impact on the surrounding community because of its use as a wilderness survival training camp.
- Please, you must recognize that constructing the interceptor site at Reddington would permanently ruin -- going forward and forever more -- what makes our little hamlet so very special. The other three potential locations are far more suited to this project on every level. In the name of decency, I fervently ask you to not destroy our Rangeley.
- I think this whole study of the Environmental Impact is a waste of money, because it's a treasured environment in Maine, and the whole area would be changed drastically.

- We are special. If you bring a facility like this into an area where the Appalachian trail crosses a four mile ridge walk, and you nearly double our population, the very unique experience the people in this community get to have, will be destroyed.
- Other visitors come to Maine to engage in sports year-round like skiing, fishing, boating, hunting and all of this economic activity depends on continued beauty and pristine waterways and clean air and wildlife being undisturbed...

#### 4.2.12 Transportation – SERE East (16 comments)

Several comments were in regards to Route 4 and how specifically it might need to be expanded was the most significant transportation issue.

- The EIS should look at grave concern over any proposed road enlargement of RT. 4
- What is the potential for truck and other construction traffic during construction and after completion?
- How road development will impact local towns and villages along south 4.
- My concerns are light pollution, traffic and most importantly population increase.
- Upgrades to Routes 27 and 4 are anticipated. These roads are currently quite adequate to support current traffic, and any upgrade would be for the sole purpose of accommodating the large transport vehicles to be used to construct and support the CIS installation. It should be noted that parts of Route 4 are classified as a national scenic highway.
- Upgrading the roads and the infrastructure would be a plus.
- Not only the widening of the roads of egress, Routes 4 and 17, but also the doubling of the size of the population in the region would definitively change, for the worse, the area.
- Road upgrades. Hoping that the timing with MDOT with current upgrades to avoid overlap and more dollars. Can Rangeley handle the traffic?
- The roads needed to be built to supply this venture would change this community.
- How will the "improvement" of roads impact local communities? Will the roads be returned to good condition after the 70ft missiles passed through?
- Talking about using Route 24 and Route 27 for access team Redington, now, Route 27 goes from Farmington to Canada, Route 4 goes from Farmington to Rangeley. Why would anybody be using Route 27 to go to Redington, unless they're coming out of Canada?
- The silos, which I'm told are about 50 feet long, and would be trucked to this proposed area, here in Rangeley from the Bangor airport. My question is, what is the weight displacement of that truck carrying the silos? How much does that weigh? What is the weight displacement of the trucks carrying the interceptor missiles. I understand that they would be in pieces, when they were trucked, and so I want to know what is the weight displacement of the trucks when they are carrying those.

- There would have to be significant reengineering of the roads through Farmington to accomplish this project. But over the last years in Maine our roads have had very little maintenance on them. Our roads are in bad shape, our bridges are in bad shape.
- The SERE school was purposefully sited in a remote and rugged area to limit access to its activities. This missile site would benefit similarly. Any improvements needed on the roads between BGR and the SERE school will benefit the entire area. These roads are already taking heavy logging and cement truck traffic. That traffic will benefit from widening the curves and sight lines along this route.
- On every parameter among the environmental resources and community resources to be analyzed for the EIS, this location makes no sense whatsoever. From Bangor International Airport, from which point GBIs would have to be transported, it is more than 120 miles to the SERE East proposed site. In addition, information provided at the public meetings notes: “SIV/SILO transportation may require road upgrades from Augusta to Rangeley (i.e., Route 27 and Route 4)” – really? Has anyone at the MDA driven either of these roads in this area?! No question these roads as they currently exist could not serve, and the magnitude of the change and the negative end result should rule this location out of consideration for this reason alone. The volume of truck traffic involved in making the large upgrades to the aforementioned two roads over the distances involved, in transporting materials and workers to the site during construction of the facilities, in the ongoing resupplying of the “mission” in perpetuity, plus the increase in local traffic in town with the influx of people to support the installation would mean an incredible – and unacceptable -- amount of air and noise pollution that would never end.
- Upgrades to Routes 27 and 4 are anticipated. These roads are currently quite adequate to support current traffic, and any upgrade would be for the sole purpose of accommodating the large transport vehicles to be used to construct and support the CIS installation. It should be noted that parts of Route 4 are classified as a national scenic highway.

#### 4.2.13 Utilities – SERE East (2 comments)

- Provided that steps are taken to mitigate the impact of such a facility upon the region, particularly in terms of light pollution, impact upon local infrastructure without adequate improvement or funding and quality of life, I would consider such a facility a positive in some regards. But if there is an excessive negative impact on the environment any support on my part would vanish rapidly.
- While this facility would be presumably self-sufficient with respect to water supply and sewage disposal, it would require significant amounts of electricity. I would anticipate significant upgrades to the only two feeder lines into town: one coming from Rumford crossing Route 4 at the south end of Rangeley Lake, and the other

from Stratton paralleling Route 16. Both traverse areas that are quite scenic and that would be adversely affected by any increase in size. An affiliate of my company owns two mountains adjacent and north of the SERE facility in Redington Township, Maine. We attempted to develop Maine's first wind farm on the site several years ago but were not issued permits. After the permit rejection, Maine's wind farm permitting rules were updated to make wind farm permitting more predictable. Redington Mountain Wind power, LLC continues to own the site and is looking for opportunities to develop a 90 MW wind farm on the site. There are at least two elements of this project that might be useful for your efforts: 1. Power: A newspaper article said you would be evaluating the availability of power at the site. I believe there is an existing 34kV power line at the site. If the new facility needed a bigger, more reliable line, connecting to the Bigelow substation—about 8 miles from our mountains—might be an option. Having that line cross our property could be in both of our interests. We also might be able to sell power to the missile facility. The wind farm as planned would generate about 260,000,000 kWh a year. An energy storage system might also benefit both facilities. 2. Environmental studies: We invested several hundred thousand dollars in environmental studies. These might be helpful in your work. They are in the public record. Let me know if you would like to see them.

#### 4.2.14 Water Resources – SERE East (9 comments)

Impacts to water quality in the area drew several comments.

- Analysis of effect on Bicknell Thrush and water aquifers should be looked at.
- Only concern is that you examine the effects on the aquifer in Redington that serves the Rangeley Water District.
- They will be concerned with water quality and the increased potential for industrial accidents.
- To reach the SERE facility, one must cross over our property via the Redington Road, which is currently a narrow, gravel road that runs through a significant wetland and is located directly adjacent to our spring site. We understand the CIS project would likely include widening and paving that road, thus bringing the roadway closer to our spring site and risking discharge of pollutants, both from paving and from traffic, to the aquifer. This would also likely involve the taking of our property. Also, pursuant to agreement with the SERE East facility personnel, Nestle Waters maintains the portion of Redington Road that crosses over our property during winter without the use of salt. Any change in that practice would also threaten the health of the aquifer.
- How does this sort of enterprise affect the Brand of Rangeley? In the late-70s...comprehensive study for Saddleback Mountain to develop the valley...DEP



ruled the regulations of maintaining water quality would be too infected by ski area development.

- The EIS should look at impact on groundwater (a significant concern in the Rangeley region).
- As shown on the attached plan, the SERE East facility is located directly in the recharge area for White Cedar Spring. The recharge area also serves the public water supply for the Rangeley Water District. Any activity (and the associated infrastructure) that involves the siting, storage, testing or firing of missiles has the potential to contaminate this important groundwater resource.
- The groundwater will be impacted.
- The impact of fracking on groundwater.

#### 4.2.15 Wetlands – SERE East (3 comments)

- Much of the proposed CONUS development would take place on steep slopes (20% or more), requiring extensive blasting, earth moving and terrain alteration and creating significant potential for erosion into the valley bottom wetlands and stream corridor.
- The proposed project and its associated infrastructure have the potential to cause undue adverse impacts on the fragile high-elevation soils, seeps, and small wetlands and thus the entire quality of the existing habitat of the subalpine vegetation.
- To reach the SERE facility, one must cross over our property via the Redington Road, which is currently a narrow, gravel road that runs through a significant wetland and is located directly adjacent to our spring site. We understand the CIS project would likely include widening and paving that road, thus bringing the roadway closer to our spring site and risking discharge of pollutants, both from paving and from traffic, to the aquifer.

### 4.3 FORT DRUM (FTD), NEW YORK

There were 32 comments submitted specific to FTD. Distribution across the resource areas is shown in the following Figure 4-3 and Table 4-3. Note that individual comment submissions may address more than one resource area.

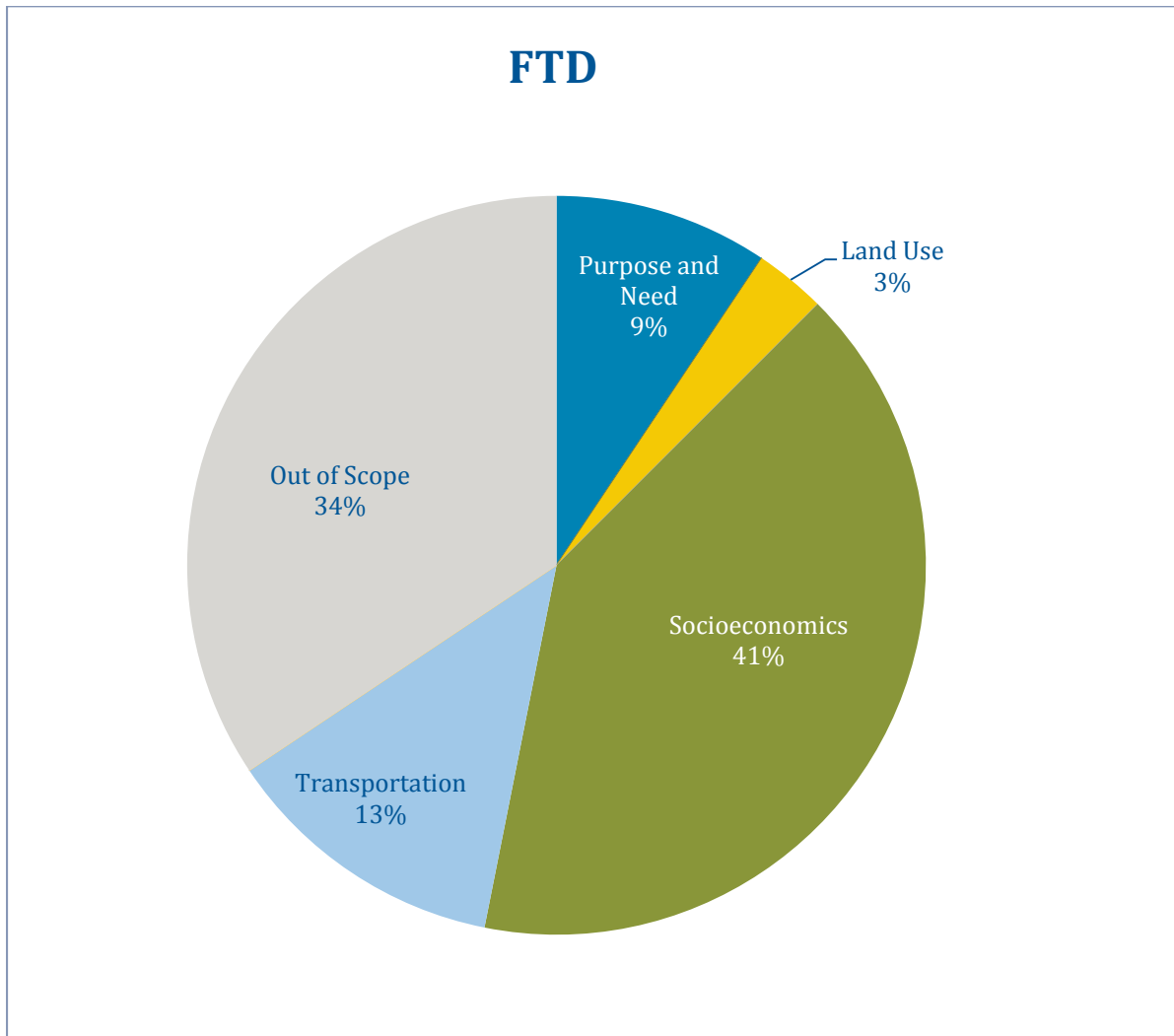


Figure 4-3 FTD Comments by Subject Matter and Resource Area

**Table 4-3 FTD Comments by Subject Matter and Resource Area**

NO.	CATEGORY	NUMBER OF COMMENTS
	Purpose and Need	3
1	Air Quality	0
2	Airspace	0
3	Biological Resources	0
4	Cultural Resources	0
5	Environmental Justice	0
6	Geology and Soils	0
7	Hazardous Materials and Hazardous Waste Management	0
8	Health and Safety	0
9	Land Use	1
10	Noise	0
11	Socioeconomics	13
12	Transportation	4
13	Utilities	0
14	Water Resources	0
15	Wetlands	0
	Out of Scope	11
	<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>

Three public comments were related to the purpose and need for the CIS. The following are representative excerpts:

- With the world changing on a weekly basis our enemies are not contained by borders and a missile launch into the USA may come from any direction. We must be prepared to protect ourselves from our unpredictable enemies.
- I feel this MDS site is needed here and will be a positive addition to Fort Drum. I am definitely a supporter.
- Finally, our Pentagon leaders say that an East Coast interceptor base is not necessary for the nation's defense (Syracuse Post Standard, 8-24-14)

A total of 11 out of scope public comments were received for FTD. These types of comments are further discussed in Section 5.0.

A listing of verbatim statements (with some spelling and punctuation corrections for clarity) specific to the resource areas to be evaluated in the EIS is provided in the sections below for FTD.

**4.3.1 Air Quality - FTD (0 comments)**

No issues raised.

**4.3.2 Airspace - FTD (0 comments)**

No issues raised.

**4.3.3 Biological Resources - FTD (0 comments)**

No issues raised.

**4.3.4 Cultural Resources - FTD (0 comments)**

No issues raised.

**4.3.5 Environmental Justice - FTD (0 comments)**

No issues raised.

**4.3.6 Geology and Soils - FTD (0 comments)**

No issues raised.

**4.3.7 Hazardous Materials and Hazardous Waste Management - FTD (0 comments)**

No issues raised.

**4.3.8 Health and Safety - FTD (0 comments)**

No issues raised.

**4.3.9 Land Use - FTD (1 comment)**

- If the sight south of Rt. 3A is selected, our concern is that the illumination would be detrimental to the village of Herrings and areas of Carthage. [...] We are also concerned as to the possible loss of recreational access to sections of training areas 7, 8, 9, and 14 which may be placed on the off limits list due to security requirements.

**4.3.10 Noise - FTD (0 comments)**

No issues raised.

#### 4.3.11 Socioeconomics – FTD (13 comments)

Economic aspects of the proposed project were the dominant topic at FTD. Although there were several comments submitted at this site, socioeconomics was the only in-scope topic raised, apart from transportation.

- The Fort Drum community recognizes the importance of the military and its benefit to the region as the largest single-site employer in Upstate New York. Fort Drum generated \$1.8 billion in economic benefits last year. We are fierce advocates for maintaining its continued presence for the economic prosperity of the communities surrounding Fort Drum. As a result, we consider this project like any other economic development initiative, an opportunity to consider you as a new community partner and an opportunity to better understand both the positive and negative impacts your project will have on the community
- We are also very interested in understanding any impacts this project may have on the Army's current mission at Fort Drum and the surrounding community. Ensuring this project's compatibility with current and future activities at Fort Drum is critically important to the community.
- It is a good thing for the economy and we need it to happen at Fort Drum.
- A missile site on Fort Drum in Northern New York would be a definite plus for our economy.
- Taxes: Due to the ever expansion of new rental developments, Village, Town, County and School taxes will continue to increase. An increase in population and corresponding infrastructure always necessitates an increase in services and therefore taxes. Adding approximately 1800 personnel who will avail themselves of the new construction of rental units/homes will also add to the number of children in our schools thus requiring additional classrooms, staff and transportation costs which will need to be met by increasing taxes. Taxes have become a severe burden to our senior citizens who are on fixed incomes and increasingly unable to remain in their homes as the housing market changes with increased assessments every two years
- The contractors who will build the missile system site will be hired by the prime contractor and some may possibly be sub-contracted from local businesses. The contractors who will assist in the maintenance of the site will probably be from the prime contractor for the development of the system. Many positions will probably be filled by retired military personnel who are already trained in the field or recently discharged personnel also already trained, having recent security clearances and veterans' points/preference in consideration for employment in a civil service position. We do not foresee a large increase of employment for the local residents. Another local impact with the addition of more personnel is the

availability of health care. Ft. Drum does not have a hospital and our ability to provide care with the number of local physicians is already an issue.

- The recent scoping session at Fort Drum provided valuable information to the community in order to better understand the opportunities with potentially siting a missile defense system at Fort Drum. We were especially interested in hearing about the economic benefits to the community, including the creation of both short-term construction jobs and long-term permanent jobs.
- It proposes more jobs, but I have learned quite readily it truly does not benefit non civilian and non veterans.
- We definitely need the 400 - 600 temporary construction jobs and the 1200 - 1800 military, civilian and contractor jobs it would provide. The impact of closing paper mills in our area has been traumatic on the local economy.
- This type of military expense is often sold as a job creator. I think the scoping document should look at what jobs could be created by the same amount of money going into job creation, training and placement for useful peaceful endeavors.
- Regarding jobs that the missile site would provide, the same number of jobs and more could be created by putting people to work setting up renewable forms of energy, such as solar, wind, geothermal, biomass.
- Housing prices and assessments: With the influx of approximately 1800 permanent personnel and the short term increase of construction workers, the prices and assessments of existing homes and rental units will continue to increase. This will continue to price out the local residents who do not have the equivalent income of the military and civilian workers. If the population of Ft. Drum stabilizes or decreases due to sequestration, there would possibly be a ceiling on these increases thus enabling the local population to purchase a home and/or for the older residents to remain in their homes. The continued increases in assessments and taxes has forced many long time senior residents to sell their homes in lieu of losing them to tax foreclosure.

Rental costs: The same cost issues apply to rental housing. The military BAQ dictates local rents and only military/DOD civilians can afford decent rental units. Every time there is an increase in BAQ, rents also increase. Whereas there are a large number of rental units available in the Ft. Drum area, a large portion of those are sub-standard by military standards and these are the units that are left for the local populace to rent.

- I am for this. I want to say I'm in favor of the ground base interceptor site at Fort Drum. I think it makes sense if congress and the national commendatory deem that's what they want to do, it would be a great spot for it. The area of Fort Drum would be diversified beyond just the Army. It would be an economic benefit to the local area,

and it seems that we have the infrastructure that would support the missile interceptor system.

#### 4.3.12 Transportation – FTD (4 comments)

The only other in-scope issue raised, transportation, may pose some challenges in terms of upgrades to existing roads leading to and from the proposed CIS at FTD.

- I totally oppose this. My local area has had more than enough negative impact from Fort Drum than it can endure. Please don't inflict this on us. The proposal is sold with the embellishment of a politician and ends up far from the painted rosy picture. I fear the loss of public use of Route 3A causing longer commutes. This happened with "the Philadelphia RD" when the airfield was enlarged. Again causing us to drive miles out of the way and doubling travel time. Please do not put this in my back yard.
- Site selection: If Ft. Drum is selected, we would prefer the site which lies north of County Rt. 3A near Fargo. The area closer to Fargo has a less dense population and the effects of the illumination would be less of an annoyance. If the decision was made to expand that site to 60 missiles, the re-routing of Rt. 3A is of great concern. With the past closing of other roads (Rt. 37), the additional closing of Rt. 3A would create a burden to the local populace. Although security issues must be taken into consideration and we realize this will be a high security area, the loss of the use of Rt. 3A would not be in the best interest of a large group of local residents and would create a hardship.
- The main concern of the Board of the Town of Wilna is the fate of Route 3A. That route has become, over the years, the gateway to the Adirondacks. Closing it would be a detriment to our area. It seems that Fort Drum is large enough that a missile sight could be chosen that would not impact any of the surrounding highways.
- The one issue that has me concerned is a statement that was made at the meeting. That statement was "Route 3A will have to be reconfigured". What does that mean, "reconfigured"? Does it mean redesign, rearrange, reshape? Or does it mean close route 3A as was done to the road from Fort Drum to Philadelphia, for the airport project? If route 3A was completely closed, what would be the impact? There are several consequences that would result from this closure that need to be considered. I would like to list a few that I foresee, that need to be addressed. Since the Herrings Fire Departments are closed, the Carthage FD would have further to travel to respond to calls in that area. 2) Route 3, between Herrings and Carthage is not always the safest route to drive. The speed limit was recently lowered to 45 mph because of its sharp corners and hazards. It can also be extremely dangerous during the winter months, with the wind and snow coming off the Black River making visibility difficult, even blinding at times. 3) Almost every year the Black River floods portions of this road, closing businesses, homes and even the road itself. So much so

that Gov. Cuomo came to inspect the flooding problem. 4) The surge in traffic on this road, especially from larger vehicles hauling containments, could endanger the environment. The Black River is very close to the road. Doesn't Watertown get their drinking water from the Black River? The increased traffic through Carthage create congestion? Just a few days ago, I witnessed a tractor trailer coming up North School Street (route 3), while turning onto State Street (to remain on route 3) the cars stopped at the light had to back up so he could make the corner. I am sure if the tractor trailer driver had realized that 3A was an alternate route, he could have avoided that situation. But, without 3A, that will be an everyday occurrence. The stretch of route 3, from Herrings to Carthage is very fragile. Route 3A gives drivers an alternate route around what some consider a dangerous span of highway. Route 3A saves both time traveling and aides in the safety of our environment. So, what does "Reconfiguring route 3A" mean? I hope our representatives in Carthage, Town of Wilna and surrounding areas are asking this important question

**4.3.13 Utilities - FTD (0 comments)**

No issues raised.

**4.3.14 Water Resources - FTD (0 comments)**

No issues raised.

**4.3.15 Wetlands - FTD (0 comments)**

No issues raised.



#### 4.4 FORT CUSTER TRAINING CENTER (FCTC), MICHIGAN

There were 145 comments submitted specific to FCTC. Distribution across the resource areas is shown in the following Figure 4-4 and Table 4-4. Note that individual comment submissions may address more than one resource area.

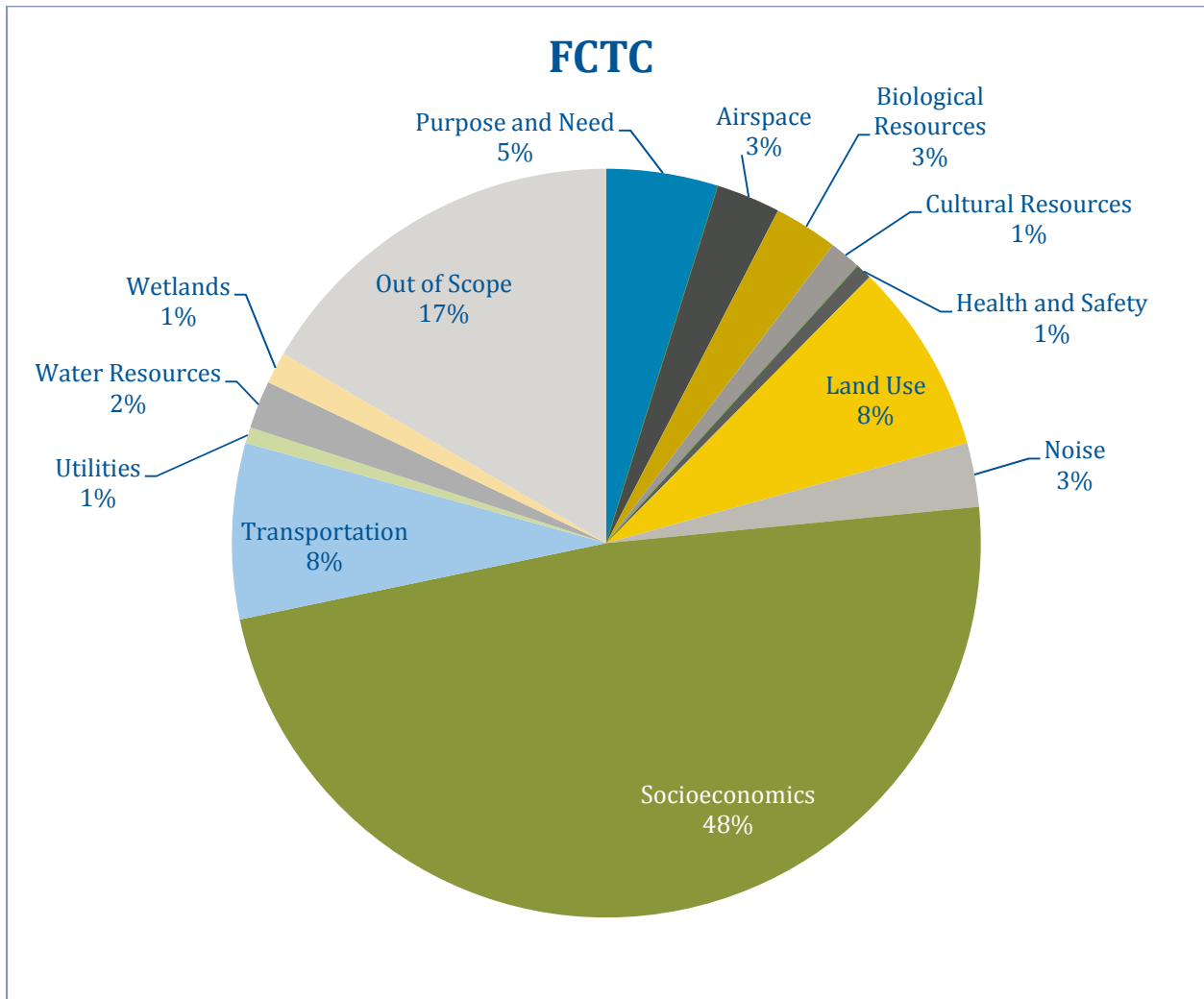


Figure 4-4 FCTC Comments by Subject Matter and Resource Area

**Table 4-4 FCTC Comments by Subject Matter and Resource Area**

NO.	CATEGORY	NUMBER OF COMMENTS
	Purpose and Need	7
1	Air Quality	0
2	Airspace	4
3	Biological Resources	4
4	Cultural Resources	2
5	Environmental Justice	0
6	Geology and Soils	0
7	Hazardous Materials and Hazardous Waste Management	0
8	Health and Safety	1
9	Land Use	12
10	Noise	4
11	Socioeconomics	70
12	Transportation	11
13	Utilities	1
14	Water Resources	3
15	Wetlands	2
	Out of Scope	24
	<b>Total</b>	<b>145</b>

Seven public comments were related to the purpose and need for the CIS. The following are representative excerpts:

- We hope this system comes to Michigan as it is important to our national defense.
- I hope this missile defense system gets approved because Carl Levin took away our only air defense we had in Michigan. Michigan has no air defense. That's it.
- And the three billion dollar price tag represents a colossal waste. It will not benefit the region so much as it will benefit corporate profiteers and weapons contractors.
- We do need such a facility built there for the protection of our country.

A total of 24 out of scope public comments were received for FCTC. These types of comments are further discussed in Section 5.0.

A listing of verbatim statements (with some spelling and punctuation corrections for clarity) specific to the resource areas to be evaluated in the EIS is provided in the sections below for FCTC.

#### 4.4.1 Air Quality - FCTC (0 comments)

No issues raised.

#### 4.4.2 Airspace - FCTC (4 comments)

- Battle Creek and Ft. Custer have long been an essential component of our nation's military and national defense. This community understands the value of our military installations and has often risen up in support of maintaining or when expanding the military presence. The Battle Creek Air National Guard Base is a key figure in providing high tech support of the air space in multiple theaters around the world. Those facilities are world class and nearly new. The 10,000 foot runway provides an excellent base of flight operation support for the missile defense system. Recently, the City Commission took action to allow Ft. Custer and the Air Guard Base a contiguous facility.
- The Fort Custer Training Center site offers an exceptional infrastructure complete with the W.K. Kellogg Airport with multiple runways, the Air National Guard Base, Western Michigan University Flight School, Air National Guard base and proven aviation professionals. I urge the United States Department of Defense Missile Defense Agency to select the Fort Custer Training Center in the Battle Creek/Calhoun and Kalamazoo counties for the expansion of the national missile defense system.
- There is no better infrastructure than what can be found in Battle Creek. The WMU College of Aviation calls the W.K. Kellogg Airport home and they are proud neighbors of the Battle Creek Air National Guard. There have been significant investments made in the base and the airport in recent years. Airport users enjoy the new state of the art air traffic control tower and multiple runways, including the longest measuring at 10,000 feet. We believe Michigan's Fort Custer Training Center would serve as the absolute perfect location for the proposed Ground Based Midcourse Defense site.
- Avoid fly-over restrictions that would impact the heavily used air lanes currently travelled by commercial, military and private aircraft. 1. Major travel corridors exist north to south and especially east to west, where commercial routes from Detroit to Chicago, two important major hubs, are some of the busiest airways in the midwest in terms of number of flights and economic value. 2. Also potentially affected by any major restrictions and redirects would be the nearby Western Michigan University

flight school located at the Battle Creek airport~ Duncan Aviation production, maintenance and flight testing operations at the airport; and the long-standing annual "Field of Flight" hot air balloon festival that originates at the airport, with twice-daily balloon launches from and to varying points around the area that has often had them flying over the Base property at low altitudes. Festival flights by precision aircraft such as the Blue Angels have also used the airways for their high speed maneuvers that can occur over the Base. These are all important venues to both the city of Battle Creek and surrounding communities.

#### 4.4.3 Biological Resources - FCTC (4 comments)

- And finally I am concerned about the environmental impact with the wetlands and endangered species. Please consider this proposal carefully.
- There are many species of concern at the Base in both option areas, from the Eastern Box Turtle to the endangered (but not yet listed) Massasauga rattlesnake, Cerulean warbler, and many species of insects and plants. Bald eagles now nest on the site. Over the past 100 years or so, this once degraded heavily farmed area has been rejuvenated partly by its own recovery to the various ecosystems that once met the early settlers to the region, but in large part due to the award-winning efforts of Base natural resource staff and many local, state and federal partners which have provided funding support and volunteer "sweat equity" to restoration efforts. It would be totally unacceptable to roll back the tide of progress and investment and again destroy what nature and our partners have so painstakingly recreated. The many awards from the military itself regarding these successes would be ironic indeed if allowed to become moot.
- I live in the neighborhood next to option 2 in Fort Custer. I have fears of what is going to happen with the following[:] Wildlife and hunting.
- I am also concerned about the wildlife. That is one of the reasons we moved here and not only will this large facility push away the wildlife but the constant movement of people, lighting and noise will keep them away.

#### 4.4.4 Cultural Resources - FCTC (2 comments)

- Also that access to the on-site historic cemetery will not be curtailed, since relatives however distant of those interred there currently have been accommodated when desiring to visit the final resting place of loved ones and to do ongoing cemetery maintenance.
- We have only one area of discontent and that is the name of the Training Center, Veteran Administration and State Park. We are a proud Tribal Nation and we strive to lead with character and honor, but we find it difficult to recognize the property site by that particular name so we refer to the project by address or Battle Creek Training Center.

#### 4.4.5 Environmental Justice - FCTC (0 comments)

No issues raised.

#### 4.4.6 Geology and Soils - FCTC (0 comments)

No issues raised.

#### 4.4.7 Hazardous Materials and Hazardous Waste Management - FCTC (0 comments)

No issues raised.

#### 4.4.8 Health and Safety – FCTC (1 comment)

- Someone with a backpack nuclear bomb. Or go to the Battle Creek Farm Bureau and look at the map of the Kalamazoo watershed, it's huge, hundreds of miles in diameter, get into a boat with a handheld rocket designed for long distance with a nuclear war head, and what about the aliens getting the energy from the missile bases. They turned on the missiles in Russia, a base their, while stealing energy. I think the silos are economically bad for Battle Creek. I think silos will call terrorists and maybe aliens messing with the wiring.

#### 4.4.9 Land Use - FCTC (12 comments)

Several comments were submitted regarding land use and were generally supportive, pointing to the existing co-located infrastructure including the Air National Guard base and other facilities that are viewed as being supportive of the CIS mission.

- Preliminary drawing appears well thought out and safe for the community. I would like to see the development occur.
- I am not opposed to this project in Battle Creek, however I feel Ft. Drum would be a better location. I am very familiar with Ft. Drum since my son has been stationed there for the past two years. Ft. Drum is closer to the east coast, has much more land and is not near any large cities.
- The placing Fort Custer's tactical and secure location provides the CIS installation with many benefits. The infrastructure already in place at Fort Custer will allow the CIS to benefit from the location's proximity to other successful Air National Guard, Army Reserve and National Guard Training Center missions. And because of the site's expansiveness, the proposed CIS will not impact these existing missions or create a nuisance for neighboring citizens.
- Base mission impact will likely be taken into account so that the areas under consideration will be judged on their merits with respect to how the CIS may limit or redefine each base's operation. Since such a large acreage (1,300 +) is expected to be dedicated to a CIS site if Fort Custer is chosen, and Fort Custer is a modest 7,500 acres m/1, with continually expanding demand for use of its facilities, it should be clear from the outset that any CIS development will not limit either the current or

projected use of Base facilities both for military-type training and the public safety entities which depend on it for their training.

- The placement of the CIS at Fort Custer will take full advantage of the site's tactical and secure location. The infrastructure already in place will allow the CIS to benefit from the location's proximity to other successful Air National Guard, Army Reserve and National Guard Training Center missions. Thank you for your consideration of the Fort Custer Training Center in Battle Creek, Michigan for the expansion of the national missile defense system.
- The placement of the CIS at this location will take full advantage of Fort Custer's tactical and secure location. The infrastructure already in place at Fort Custer will allow the CIS to benefit from the location's proximity to other successful Air National Guard, Army Reserve and National Guard Training Center missions. And because of the site's expansiveness, the proposed CIS will not impact these existing missions or create a nuisance for neighboring citizens.
- Our airbase @ Battle Creek can accommodate services for (CONUS) & (CIS). Fort Custer is perfect site!
- The placement of the CIS at this location will take full advantage of Fort Custer's tactical and secure location. The infrastructure already in place at Fort Custer will allow the CIS to benefit from the location's proximity to other successful Air National Guard, Army Reserve and National Guard Training Center missions. And because of the site's expansiveness, the proposed CIS will not impact these existing missions or create a nuisance for neighboring citizens.
- Conveniently located between Kalamazoo and Battle Creek, Fort Custer was built in 1917 as a training facility for World War I. It is currently home to the Michigan Army National Guard's 177th Regiment, Regional Training Institute, and the Augusta Armory. National Guard units from across the Midwest train at Fort Custer. Navy Reserve and Marine Reserve are tenants on the facility, and the Michigan State Police, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and many local emergency responders use Fort Custer's facilities. It is adjacent to the 110th Wing at the W.K. Kellogg Air National Guard Base in Battle Creek, which includes a 10,000 foot runway that can accommodate the largest aircraft in the Defense Department's arsenal. Both facilities, as part of the Michigan Cyber Initiative, are connected to the Michigan Cyber Range and offer state of the art opportunities to train in the cybersecurity field.
- We moved here for the peace and quiet and were told there would be bright lights and lots of security.
- I hunt, fish and love the peacefulness of the neighborhood.
- One of our creeks runs from Fort Custer onto our property. We moved here for the above and don't want to see it ruined.

#### 4.4.10 Noise - FCTC (4 comments)

Proximity to the Fort Custer cemetery was the primary issue raised with respect to noise, with a concern that construction noise would be both disruptive and disrespectful to those trying to bury or visit with lost loved ones who died in the line of military duty.

- I live in the neighborhood next to option 2 in Fort Custer. I have fears of what is going to happen with the following. 2. Our property values + peaceful country setting of our neighborhood.
- We are also afraid of the increased traffic ruining our quiet neighborhood and the increased traffic causing safety concerns for the children in the neighborhood.
- Noise during construction impacting trail users, campers and other park visitors.
- It's primarily sound pollution near the cemetery, and I think the primary source of that could be the road right outside Fort Custer, the cemetery, because there are grave sites right near the road, and the reason I am saying that is I know the funerals are very, very solemn, quiet. It's very quiet there. So, I'm just thinking about people that will be burying their military loved ones, for it to be quiet, as quiet as it is now. That is it, really. Very easy stuff. Thank you so much.

#### 4.4.11 Socioeconomics - FCTC (70 comments)

Potential socioeconomic benefits of the CIS dominated this area, with the prospect of increased employment and greater prosperity for the region emerging as prominent themes.

- I am very supportive of this project and the very positive economic impact it would have.
- As a veteran and Kalamazoo County Commissioner, continued information will always be welcome. Under good circumstance and public input, I am sure our communities would benefit and support our military mission here.
- I have read various articles in the Kalamazoo Gazette about the Fort Custer Training Center as a possible site for a new ground-based missile system. I would like to know where the 3.2 billion dollars comes from. Also I would like to know what it will cost each year to maintain and operate the program. Which budget or budgets finance the program? Are the expenses covered by existing taxes or are they deficit spending which increases the national debt? Are there any non funded mandates to state and local governments? If the county boards from Kalamazoo and Calhoun counties oppose the project will that legally affect locating the missile system in south western Michigan? Please answer my questions.
- But you know, assuming the system is -- it's determined that they're going to build it, then clearly we'd prefer this location, not just for the economic benefit but because of the strong support we have shown over the years. That's pretty much it.
- I don't believe the missile sites in Battle Creek are a good idea.

- I know it's in the early stages and future sites have not been chosen. Yes I hope that Ft. Custer would become a site. The economy would be greatly helped. The area people have always supported the base and welcome the military.
- All sorts of programs which directly sustain life in your community of Battle Creek and mine of Kalamazoo, the Federal school lunch program is being cut back, supplemental housing assistance for people and for families is being cut back. All of those funds are on the line, but there is always money for war. Huge amounts of money for war. I think we have our priorities way out of bounds.
- Battle Creek since 1917 has enjoyed the peace of mind that we have national security presence at Fort Custer in the Air National Guard, Army Reserve, Navy Reserve, and U.S. Marine Corps Reserve and are proud of our commitment to these DOD programs. And we also enjoy the economic impact of the jobs, wages, and salaries these programs bring to Calhoun/Kalamazoo Counties. The new jobs the CIS project would bring to the area would have a huge economic impact to this area and further take advantage of Fort Custer as it relates to our National Security.
- I really hope this comes to Ft. Custer, MI. We need an expanded military presence here. This will also boost the economy.
- Public support for the selection of Fort Custer has been overwhelming at every level. Both our state's Governor and Adjutant General are strong supporters and recognize the importance of this mission. The Kalamazoo County Board of Commissioners, the Calhoun County Board of Commissioners, and the Michigan State Senate (among others) have all passed resolutions formally endorsing the site, and the Michigan State House is expected to do the same. Fort Custer also has the backing of the region's two leading economic development organizations - Southwest Michigan First and Battle Creek Unlimited -as well as the recent endorsement of the Kalamazoo Gazette - the area's largest print and online news source.
- In support of the missile defense system I consider the following to be of great benefit: 1. Long history of Fort Custer complex 2. Great community support of the military 3. Significant building upgrades in the last decade 4. Airport capability with a long runway 5. ANG on site 6. Proximity to I-94 & M-96 highway system 7. The Federal Center's logistical support being a major component of B. Creek 8. Short term economic impact 9. Long term job market 10. Provision of safety for the immediate area.
- Selection of Ft. Custer Training Center for the Ground Based Interceptor Ballistic Missile Defense mission would create additional jobs in the region both directly through the additional military personnel stationed at the Center and indirectly through the facility's effect on the regional economy.
- I think this is government money well spent. Any time you can be proactive is a good thing. This project will create good jobs (permanent) and help with construction



jobs (temporary) in the area. Please select our site at the Fort Custer Training Center as the infrastructure is already there, and you would be welcome with open arms.

- This project also will bring economic impact in regards to the construction of the project employing local area contractors and construction workers, suppliers and vendors. West Michigan Construction Alliance and its Contractors and Building Trades Local Area workers stand in Support of this project and urge the United States Department of Defense Missile Agency to select Fort Custer Training Center in Battle Creek/ Calhoun and Kalamazoo Counties for Continental United States Interceptor Site.
- We have seen job growth potential of 200-300 direct jobs and other estimates of up to 1,800 temporary jobs, and \$3.2 billion in investment. These are staggering numbers and represent a significant impact on the entire region and State of Michigan.
- And it's my hopes that this comes to this area because the construction site of a project like this would be huge for the workers that do construction, it would be very large for the civilian population and the economic development of this area.
- The selection of Fort Custer for the CIS site would significantly and positively contribute to the local economy and offer economic stability to its families, not only through the project's construction, but with the estimated 250 new jobs that would be created.
- The economic impact will provide job creation for 250 full time military personnel and 50 civilian jobs. Spinoff job creation is estimated at 1,800. Local construction will be \$700 million, with a multi-billion dollar economic impact. In addition, Calhoun County's local housing market would be impacted positively by this job creation.
- I understand the project will involve a multi-million dollar investment in construction - certainly a boon for Michigan construction trades and skilled tradesmen and women. Michigan has no shortage of a workforce ready and willing to bring this project to its culmination.
- Missile defense system is necessary to rebuild some of Michigans economy. Since Michigan is the highest unemployable state next to Nevada it is a power boost for the people here. Being a Army vet myself I know the government would do much for jobs and additional business here that is necessary. Please build the Missile base here at Ft. Custer, Battle Creek, MI.
- I feel very positive about this endeavor. I sincerely hope that Battle Creek is chosen for the site that Congress approves the funding for the project. Not only would the creation of additional jobs in our area be a benefit, but the fact that we could do something constructive to stop the countries intent on waging war - for no reason -

on our country would make me very proud. If you need any information about our community and the benefits - and detriments - of living here, or if I can be of service in any other way to ensure this area is selected for this project, please don't hesitate to contact me. I am a retired DOD - Federal Government employee and was raised in the Air Force, so I am very supportive of our military and their mission. Thank you all - Great Job!!

- It's a lousy job creator. The GMD installation at Ft. Custer will create an estimated 300 jobs directly and 1500 indirectly. At a cost of \$3.4 billion, that's about \$2 million per Michigan job. Overall, military spending is the worst form of government spending for job creation, netting less than 9 jobs for every million spent. Education spending, on the other hand, produces nearly three times as many jobs. [Nation.time.com/2011/09/21/study-federal-spending-on-defense-doesn't-create-as-many-jobs-as-education-spending](http://Nation.time.com/2011/09/21/study-federal-spending-on-defense-doesn't-create-as-many-jobs-as-education-spending).
- Battle Creek, Michigan is uniquely positioned between 2 major cities in the United States of America. The Chicago, Illinois and Detroit, Michigan corridor is abundant with Institution Knowledge in leadership, engineering, technology and logistics. The Michigan employment status is hungry and that means individuals commit to local labor agreements as needed. The NHBP has found recent construction projects have finished earlier than expected and under the budget. At times we were in a position to upgrade components.
- I live in the neighborhood next to option 2 in Fort Custer. I have fears of what is going to happen with the following. Our property values + peaceful country setting of our neighborhood.
- The college is pleased to be considered an asset of this community and we pledge our fullest resources to provide any level of educational and training support with respect to staff and facilities. We look forward to the opportunity to work with MDA to the greatest extent possible if we are chosen as a site.
- My property is right next to Fort Custer on Fort Custer Dr; Galesburg, MI. I am very concerned about an interceptor site being built so close to me. I don't mind so much if it is built on the Battle Creek side but am against it being built by my property. I feel that it will lower the value of my property. We have put our life savings to build our home and when we go to sell it, who would want to buy it knowing this is so close. We moved here for the peace and quiet and were told there would be bright lights and lots of security.
- The missions currently based at Fort Custer are integral to the economy of Southwest Michigan providing more than \$22 million in total wages and salaries and \$26 million in gross regional product to Calhoun County. The selection of Fort Custer for the CIS will further positively contribute to this economic impact not only with its proposed multi-billion dollar investment, but also with the 250 new jobs

which will accompany it. It will leverage over \$100 million in federal, state and local investments that have been made over the last decade to make Battle Creek's military bases some of the most up-to-date, technologically advanced guard bases in the nation. Because of the United States Department of Defense's long-term commitment to the location, the entire Southwest Michigan region remains a staunch supporter and defender of Fort Custer and all of its military installations.

- As a small business operation in Southwest Michigan I understand the positive impact the missions currently based at Fort Custer have on our local economy. The selection of Fort Custer for the CIS will further positively contribute to this economic impact not only with its proposed multi-billion dollar investment, but also with the 250 new jobs which will accompany it. It will leverage over \$100 million in federal, state and local investments that have been made over the last decade to make Battle Creek's military bases some of the most up-to-date, technologically advanced guard bases in the nation. Because of the United States Department of Defense's long-term commitment to the location, the entire Southwest Michigan region remains a staunch supporter and defender of Fort Custer and all of its military installations.
- The Department of Defense missions based in or adjacent to Battle Creek are integral to the economy of Southwest Michigan providing more than \$22 million in total wages and salaries and \$26 million in gross regional product to Calhoun County and the selection of Fort Custer for the GBI mission will include a multi-billion dollar investment along with 250 new jobs in the area and will leverage over \$100 million in federal, state, and local investments that have been made over the last decade alone in order to make Battle Creek's military bases some of the most up-to-date, technologically advanced guard bases in the nation. The greater Battle Creek/Calhoun County region remains a staunch supporter and defender of Fort Custer and all of its military installations. The Battle Creek Area Chamber of Commerce Board of Directors, staff and membership urges the United States Department of Defense Missile Defense Agency to select the Fort Custer Training Center in Battle Creek/Calhoun and Kalamazoo counties for the expansion of the national missile defense system.
- The military presence in the area is an integral part of the economic stability in our community. The contribution of wages and salaries is essential to the contribution of the local community and its citizens. The investment of the Fort Custer GBI mission will further support the economic stability of our community with the addition of new jobs.
- The missions currently based at Fort Custer are integral to the economy of Southwest Michigan providing more than \$22 million in total wages and salaries and \$26 million in gross regional product to Calhoun County. The selection of Fort

Custer for the CIS will further positively contribute to this is economic impact not only with its proposed multi-billion dollar investment, but also with the 250 new jobs which will accompany it. It will leverage over \$100 million in federal, state and local investments that have been made over the last decade to make Battle Creek's military bases some of the most up-to-date, technologically advanced guard bases in the nation. Because of the United States Department of Defense's long-term commitment to the location, the entire Southwest Michigan region remains a staunch supporter and defender of Fort Custer and all of its military installations.

- NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That the Calhoun County Board of Commissioners does hereby urge the United States Department of Defense Missile Defense Agency to select the Fort Custer Training Center in Battle Creek/Calhoun and Kalamazoo counties for the expansion of the national missile defense system; and BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the Director of the United States Missile Defense Agency, the United States Secretary of Defense, and members of Michigan's Congressional delegation.
- These Department of Defense missions that are based in or adjacent to Battle Creek are very important to the economy of Southwest Michigan. Total wages and salaries from these missions equal \$22 million and contribute \$26 million in gross regional product to Calhoun County.
- As supportive corporate citizens of Battle Creek, Calhoun County, and Kalamazoo County, Duncan Aviation Inc. encourages the selection of Fort Custer for the GBI mission because we understand that it will include a multi-billion dollar investment along with the creation of 250 new jobs. It will also leverage over \$100 million in federal, state, and local investments that have already been made to Battle Creek's military bases that has resulted in keeping them the most up-to-date and technologically advanced guard bases in the nation.
- There is great promise and potential for Michigan in bringing the Continental United States Interceptor Site to the Battle Creek area as it would provide for economic development throughout the course of the construction and into the future, as well as furthering our national security. Let it be known that Michigan has the skilled workforce necessary to complete this project and exceed standards of safety, quality, and productivity.
- Within a 100 (air) mile radius of the Base reside over 3 million people, the largest direct human impact area of the four CIS possibilities. Certainly the location of such a site would be widely known and especially targeted by enemy forces intent on nuclear destruction. It makes no sense to deliberately risk such a sizeable population, and the assets they contain, when other less densely populated sites are available. MDA representatives noted in an April, 2014, initial meeting that being close to the Atlantic coast was an important attribute in the decision to consider a

new CIS installation. Fort Custer is the furthest of the four sites from the Atlantic, by far. It would be more logical to consider a site at the Fort Drum property in terms of minimizing negative human risk and maximizing proximity to the east coast. Eventually, of course, the comparative assessment of the four sites will give the public its next chance to evaluate the options available under the current scenario.

#### 4.4.12 Transportation - FCTC (11 comments)

- I don't believe the missile sites in Battle Creek are a good idea. They are thinking of tearing down a good road area to get a large amount of traffic on Columbia Ave. to Fort Custer. It will cause so much problems getting in and out of businesses parking on Columbia, the businesses will probably close and if terrorists want to get to the silos they might be being provided a straight shot to get there.
- Strategically located between Chicago and Detroit, the region surrounding Fort Custer boasts the robust critical infrastructure necessary to support the construction and long-term success of this mission, including surface and air transportation; energy; housing; and education. Positioned near two major interstates highways (I-94 and I-69), the location is a stone's throw away from the 110th Airlift Wing at the W.K. Kellogg Air National Guard Base, which boasts a 10,000-foot runway capable of meeting Department of Defense needs. Presently home to the Michigan Army National Guard's 177th Regiment, the Regional Training Institute, and the Augusta Armory, the Fort Custer Training Center is the heart of a community with a proud and longstanding history of supporting our military and its veterans.
- Avoid fly-over restrictions that would impact the heavily used airlines currently travelled by commercial, military and private aircraft. 1. Major travel corridors exist north to south and especially east to west, where commercial routes from Detroit to Chicago, two important major hubs, are some of the busiest airways in the midwest in terms of number of flights and economic value. 2. Also potentially affected by any major restrictions and redirects would be the nearby Western Michigan University flight school located at the Battle Creek airport~ Duncan Aviation production, maintenance and flight testing operations at the airport; and the long-standing annual "Field of Flight" hot air balloon festival that originates at the airport, with twice-daily balloon launches from and to varying points around the area that has often had them flying over the Base property at low altitudes. Festival flights by precision aircraft such as the Blue Angels have also used the airways for their high speed maneuvers that can occur over the Base. These are all important venues to both the city of Battle Creek and surrounding communities.
- The location has much to offer, allowing full advantage of Fort Custer's status as a secure military location. Plus, there is already infrastructure in place at Fort Custer

to allow CIS access to the Air National Guard, Army Reserve and National Guard Training Centers.

- Conveniently located between Kalamazoo and Battle Creek, Fort Custer was built in 1917 as a training facility for World War I. It is currently home to the Michigan Army National Guard's 177th Regiment, Regional Training Institute, and the Augusta Armory. National Guard units from across the Midwest train at Fort Custer. Navy Reserve and Marine Reserve are tenants on the facility, and the Michigan State Police, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and many local emergency responders use Fort Custer's facilities. It is adjacent to the 110th Wing at the W.K. Kellogg Air National Guard Base in Battle Creek, which includes a 10,000 foot runway that can accommodate the largest aircraft in the Defense Department's arsenal. Both facilities, as part of the Michigan Cyber Initiative, are connected to the Michigan Cyber Range and offer state of the art opportunities to train in the cybersecurity field.
- There is no better infrastructure than what can be found in Battle Creek. The WMU College of Aviation calls the W.K. Kellogg Airport home and we are proud neighbors of the Battle Creek Air National Guard. The college is among the top three collegiate aviation training programs in the U.S. and graduates aviation professionals in the areas of maintenance, management, and flight sciences. There have been significant investments made in the base and at the airport in recent years. Airport users enjoy the new state-of-the-art air traffic control tower and the multiple runways, including the longest, measuring at 10,000 feet.
- Further the scale of the associated runways and aviation support facilities through the ANG operations, as well as the Western Michigan University School of Aviation provide the infrastructure and skillsets to support the Site through implementation and throughout its operation.
- We are also afraid of the increased traffic ruining our quiet neighborhood and the increased traffic causing safety concerns for the children in the neighborhood.
- I live in the neighborhood next to option 2 in Fort Custer. I have fears of what is going to happen with the following[:] Traffic concerns...
- The change in traffic patterns would not be advisable, because the traffic would overwhelm the Columbia area and would take business away from the downtown area. Helmer road would also see problems. Both roads would require additional lanes and probably mean closing access of some feeder roads to them. Quality of life would suffer.
- Good access to railroad & interstate roads.

#### 4.4.13 Utilities - FCTC (1 comment)

- City H2O & waste water available.

#### 4.4.14 Water Resources - FCTC (3 comments)

- Extend the geological and hydrological surveys out at least 30 miles from this site so as to cover the Allegan County and Barry County areas as well as Kalamazoo and Calhoun counties. 1. Allegan and Barry counties have public lands under lease for potential fracking operations, though no permits have yet been applied for. In Allegan County, there are currently 34,000 acres in the Allegan State Game Area and Allegan State Forest which lie approximately 30 (air) miles northwest of Fort Custer. An unknown (by me) but available (MDNR) number of acres in the Barry State Game Area and the Yankee Springs State Recreation areas, about 20 (air) miles to the northeast, have also been leased by extraction industries interested in installing fracking wells. These county areas would be roughly 30 (air) miles from each other. A growing body of evidence suggests a connection between extensive fracking operations, as favored by the current state administration, with direct correlation to seismic activity, aka earthquakes, especially if the number and longevity of well operations is extensive and/or prolonged. Documentation from Pennsylvania supports this theory along with that from other states experiencing similar results from fracking operations within their borders. Interestingly, as of this week, media reports state that Michigan's governor agreed to accept radioactive waste from Pennsylvania fracking operations to landfill near the Detroit airport, when the state of origin and nearby states refused to allow the disposal within their boundaries. An obvious question, regardless of the wisdom of such an agreement, is why fracking wastes should be radioactive, which could be extrapolated to suggest that fracking wells in Allegan and Barry counties might also offer some additional risk not yet well understood. 2. There are huge risks to groundwater in either site in the Fort Custer area, but especially in the southeast corner currently the preferred option. Naturally occurring wetlands such as fens which are found there, besides being environmentally unique and valuable ecosystems, are also part of an extensive groundwater recharge area that extends throughout the Base as well as being connected to important areas surrounding it. Typical of such recharge areas is the relatively slow movement of water originating from permeable surface and subsurface areas (such as deep natural springs) into the aquifers that local residents and businesses rely on for a steady supply of uncontaminated water. If the activities created by construction and operation of a CIS were to reduce the ability of the recharge area to maintain the current supply and flow of water for maintenance of current critical wildlife habitat and likewise diminish the volume and quality of irreplaceable groundwater depended upon by outlying habitation, the consequences would prove to be unjustified.
- I am also concerned about the environmental part of this. We are close to the river and have streams that run through our property and Fort Custer. There are several

lakes nearby in Fort Custer Recreation Park also. You never know the long term affects until it is too late.

- I live in the neighborhood next to option 2 in Fort Custer. I have fears of what is going to happen with the following[:] The lakes, creeks and river ...

#### 4.4.15 Wetlands - FCTC (2 comments)

- And finally I am concerned about the environmental impact with the wetlands and endangered species. Please consider this proposal carefully.
- Effects on wetlands in the SW corner of the recreation area from construction runoff or if any watercourses are altered.



## 5.0 Issues Not To Be Addressed in EIS

As indicated in the tabular summaries and graphic illustrations in Section 4.0, there were a significant number of out of scope comments that were received during the public scoping process. The following categories of comments were considered out of scope and will not be considered directly in the EIS. Bullets below are representative excerpts from public comments.

### 5.1 INTERCEPTOR LAUNCH

The EIS will not analyze the environmental impacts of an interceptor launch from the CIS. The proposed CIS will be an operational site, not a test facility. No flight testing would take place at the CIS. An interceptor launch would only occur in defense of the homeland in response to a missile attack. NEPA does not require analysis of wartime activities. Example comments are listed below.

- What's going to happen to the debris when a missile goes off and hits something that's incoming? Are we going to have rocket casings come crashing down on homes and businesses? I was told no, that the impact would be way up there in the upper atmosphere, and something would be dissolved by the time it got down here and would disintegrate.
- If DOD go to elevated DEFCON - MDA immediately goes to launch. How are you going to let school and town know. It's 2:00 in the AM what are you going to do? Command and control / accident outside a battle management mode. Something tragic occurs - fire, explosion, gotta run for cover scenario...does the mountain command and control have decision making ability to mitigate or do they have to wake-up someone in another time zone in order to act...
- My concern is with shortfall. That is the reason the air force located its launch sites on the coasts. I understand that launch safety has progressed since the early missile tests at Cape Canveral, however that record didn't help the shuttle challenger. What would have happened if the debris from that disaster had rained down on Disney World instead of down range in the Atlantic Ocean? This is a weapon system and would have to be tested. While the local area might be safe, what about the populations of Youngstown or PA or NY? I believe the U.S. should have another missile site to protect the country but I would think that the Maine site would be much safer in this regard.
- What is the environmental impact? What happens if the launch of the missile fails? What happens to a missile that one of these weapons hurts?

### 5.2 SECURITY RISK

One concern across several of the candidate locations was in regards to security. This was often articulated by residents as fear that the CIS would “place a target” on the community and make it more attractive and susceptible to terrorist and foreign attack. Example comments are listed below.

- The Bulls-eye: When Ft. Drum became the home to the 10 Mountain Division this area became a recognized target for a possible first strike from any unfriendly nation with long range missile capability. By placing an anti-missile system at Ft. Drum, it only reinforces the probability of the area remaining a prime target of any country/terrorist group with a limited missile capability. We will remain a first strike zone. By eliminating the anti-missile sites it would enable any enemy with just a few remaining missiles to create severe damage to our government and population centers.
- I am a pro Fort Drum! I feel their influence is positive - we are all targets. New days - this does not make us anymore of one.
- I also don't think missile defense is going to make us any safer. I feel like diplomacy is a better option, and this is just another way where the U.S. kind of comes off as a threat to another country, and I don't see that as being helpful at all. So, that's why I came out tonight. I just wanted to make sure that the other viewpoint was represented. So, that is it. Thank you.
- It's time to end the arms race. For decades, we've been pouring our energy, effort, money and the lives of thousands of brave individuals into the relentless pursuit of nuclear superiority. Missile defense is just the latest escalation in that race, one which will prompt other nuclear powers to build or retain more missiles to overwhelm our defenses. This makes for a more dangerous world. We need to step back from the ledge.
- It won't make us safe. Even the military admits that the system is an unready prototype and that a third installation will not add to our security.
- Locating a missile defense system in Ravenna, Ohio, puts a bullseye on Northeast Ohio by Russians, Chinese, or any other countries with nuclear weapons. There is no reason for our area to be a target.

### 5.3 SYSTEM PERFORMANCE

Some comments included system performance concerns as a reason not to move forward with the CIS. Example comments are listed below.

- The tests have been largely faked. Missile defense has been described as trying to shoot a bullet with a bullet. As such, it is a dangerous and very expensive fantasy, in my opinion. There is much more at stake here than regional jobs. The future itself is at stake here.
- So, I am here to state my opposition to this system being installed at Battle Creek, and I feel like it's wrong for many reasons. First of all, from what I read about it, it doesn't work. It's not an effective system. It's only hit 9 out of 17 practice tries. And, so, it feels to me like it's not even a viable system.

## 5.4 FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY, BUDGET ALLOCATION

Many comments identified issues with priorities in federal spending. Example comments are listed below.

- I am strongly against the building of an East Coast missile defense site. We need to spend much less on military and apply the money to other severe problems of our country: alleviating poverty, improving education (a number of European and Asian countries are ahead of us in this area), fixing our neglected and deteriorating infrastructure, improving deplorable conditions in our inner cities, improving our health care system and making a high standard of health care uniformly available to our citizens
- Put more money and effort into diplomatic action to reduce the need for more defense spending. Encourage more international exchanges of students, scientists and the general public. This would reduce the mistrust between nations.
- I feel it would be far better to spend money that would go for interceptor systems for crying social needs of the United States. As you may be able to guess, I definitely favor the "No Action" alternative.
- Let's invest our 3.4 billion in life giving things. Let's house the homeless kids, let's feed them. Let's build infrastructure for the future. Let's tackle these quiet problems that are threatening us now instead of threats we imagine.
- I believe there are better ways to spend taxpayers' money. As a son of a nuclear physicist, I know how difficult, almost impossible for a ABM system to work.
- My concerns beyond the enormous costs - funds that could be put to better use to provide real security (affordable housing, healthcare, health, food, quality education for all and living wage jobs). Put our tax dollars to better use. Try real diplomacy with our so-called enemies.

## 5.5 GENERAL COMMENTS OUT OF SCOPE

Many general comments were deemed out of scope. A representative sampling of general out of scope comments are listed below.

- I oppose the proposed missile defense interceptor site.
- I strongly support the proposed installation.
- A site developed for missile interception would also expand. In time, it might offer storage for nuclear warheads or provide central control for drone technology and/or other strategic forces vulnerable to terrorist attack.
- The document should analyze the number of jobs which could be created by a massive campaign to train people to install solar panels, retrofit existing buildings to make them energy efficient, provide incentives to individuals and organizations and businesses to save energy and natural resources.

- I would have expected to have a public meeting where people were allowed to speak and hear from one another in the community. I want my objections to be part of the public record. In a democracy, the government should listen to the people and base legislation on the best interests of the people, not on the corporate interests of the military contractors!
- I think there should have been a presentation to the public so everyone could hear the same information and concerns of others.
- Border issues with our Canadian neighbors - base so close. Drugs run this area - can you help stop.
- More arms means more violence is possible and will happen. Money is wasted, lives are wasted building more arms, and all of this results in supreme failure. The cruel reality is that this humanity knows more about weapons than it does about its own soul, and even less about its spirit. The consequence of making weapons is that they will be used. It is better to invest in life-affirming projects than life-taking projects.

## 6.0 Newspaper Advertisements

Attention was given to communicating information about the CIS EIS to the local communities where alternatives are being considered, including placing advertisements with local media. Paid advertisements were purchased in at least four publications for each location, including both daily and weekly print publications. These advertisements were in color and around 7.5 inches wide by 10.5 inches high, but varied depending on the publications specifications.

For all daily publications, the same advertisement ran twice prior to the meeting, including one roughly two weeks prior and a second on the Sunday before the meeting. For weekly publications, one advertisement ran between one to two weeks before the meeting, depending on the deadlines and run dates for the publication. All advertisements were placed in a metro, local or “A” section of a publication and as close to the front of the paper as possible.

Table 6-1 provides a list of all the publications and the run dates. A sample advertisement is provided in Appendix B.

### 6.1 CAMP RAVENNA JOINT MILITARY TRAINING CENTER (CRJMTC), OHIO

The scoping meeting for CRJMTC was held on August 5, 2014. Prior to the meeting 10 advertisements ran in six separate publications in the Ravenna, Ohio area.

### 6.2 CENTER FOR SECURITY FORCES DETACHMENT KITTY SURVIVAL, EVASION, RESISTANCE AND ESCAPE (SERE EAST) TRAINING CENTER, MAINE

The scoping meetings for SERE East were held on August 12, 13, and 14, 2014. Prior to the meetings, 12 advertisements ran in seven separate publications in and around Redington Township, Maine.

### 6.3 FORT DRUM (FTD), NEW YORK

The scoping meeting for FTD was held on August 19, 2014. Prior to the meeting six advertisements ran in four separate publications in the Fort Drum, New York area.

### 6.4 FORT CUSTER TRAINING CENTER (FCTC), MICHIGAN

The scoping meetings for FCTC were held on August 26, 2014, and August 28, 2014. Prior to the meetings nine advertisements ran in five publications in the Augusta, Michigan area.

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Table 6-1 Paid Advertisements in Local Newspapers

SITE	PUBLICATION NAME	DAILY OR WEEKLY	AD SIZE	1 <sup>ST</sup> RUN DATE	2 <sup>ND</sup> RUN DATE	CIRCULATION
CRJ/MTC, Ohio	Akron Beacon Journal	Daily	7.61" x 11"	July 22, 2014	Aug. 3, 2014	74,621
	Cuyahoga Falls News-Press	Weekly (Sunday)	7.94" x 10.5"	July 27, 2014	N/A	25,533
	News Leader	Weekly (Wed.)	7.94" x 10.5"	July 30, 2014	N/A	
	Record-Courier	Daily	7.94" x 10.5"	July 23, 2014	Aug. 3, 2014	13,581
	News-Herald	Daily	8.22" x 10"	July 22, 2014	Aug. 3, 2014	
	The Repository	Daily	7.29" x 10.4"	July 22, 2014	Aug. 3, 2014	54,149
	Kennebec Journal	Daily	7.71" x 10.5"	July 29, 2014	Aug. 10, 2014	11,224
	Morning Sentinel	Daily	7.71" x 10.5"	July 29, 2014	Aug. 10, 2014	14,532
	Portland Press Herald	Daily	7.71" x 10.5"	July 29, 2014	Aug. 10, 2014	52,323
	The Rangeley Highlander	Bi-Monthly	7.5" x 10.5"	Aug. 1, 2014	N/A	
SERE East, Maine	Bangor Daily News	Daily	5.13" x 10.4"	July 29, 2014	Aug. 10, 2014	35,348
	Franklin Journal of Farmington	Bi-Weekly (Thurs/Fri)	8.64" x 10.5"	July 29, 2014	N/A	5,200
	The Sun Journal	Daily	8.64" x 10.5"	July 29, 2014	Aug. 3, 2014	21,503

U.S. Army Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville, Alabama | SCOPING REPORT FOR THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES INTERCEPTOR SITE (CIS)  
 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (EIS)

SITE	PUBLICATION NAME	DAILY OR WEEKLY	AD SIZE	1 <sup>ST</sup> RUN DATE	2 <sup>ND</sup> RUN DATE	CIRCULATION
FTD, New York	Watertown Daily Times	Daily	7.45" x 10"	Aug 5, 2014	Aug.17, 2014	17,147
	Carthage Republic Tribune	Weekly (Thursday)	7.45" x 10.5"	Aug 14, 2014	N/A	3,000
	Syracuse Post-Standard	Tues, Thurs, Sun	10.9" x 20.5"	Aug 5, 2014	Aug. 19, 2014	99,252
	Fort Drum Mountaineer	Weekly (Thursday)	8.4" x 10.18"	Aug 14, 2014	N/A	10,000
	Battle Creek Enquirer	Daily	8.305" x 10"	Aug 12, 2014	Aug.24, 2014	12,049
FCTC, Michigan	Sturgis Journal	Mon - Sat	6.79" x 9.25"	Aug 12, 2014	Aug. 23, 2014	4,500
	Kalamazoo Gazette	Daily	4.89" x 9.75"	Aug 12, 2014	Aug. 24, 2014	33,372
	Ann Arbor News	Thurs & Sun	4.89" x 9.75"	Aug 21, 2014	N/A	22,650
	Jackson Citizen Patriot	Daily	4.89" x 9.75"	Aug 12, 2014	Aug. 24, 2014	16,874
				<b>Total 37 Ads Run</b>		



## 7.0 News Releases

The MDA Public Affairs Office issued several news releases to local media outlets at each proposed site. The releases informed readers about MDA’s intent to host the public scoping meetings, and informed stakeholders and local citizens that they were invited to attend the meetings. The releases addressed the open comment period and opportunities for potential stakeholders to solicit additional public input. Appendix C provides a copy of each news release.

### 7.1 CAMP RAVENNA JOINT MILITARY TRAINING CENTER (CRJMTC), OHIO

The news releases were emailed and faxed on July 29, 2014, and August 1, 2014, to the news tips contacts at the 20 outlets detailed below in Table 7-1 for CRJMTC.

**Table 7-1 CRJMTC Press Releases**

NEWS OUTLETS	CIRCULATION
Beacon Journal	74,621
Cuyahoga Falls News-Press	25,533
FOX-8 TV	N/A
Hudson Hub-Times	10,286
Northeast Ohio Media Group (The Cleveland Plain Dealer)	303,690
Radio City Group	N/A
Record-Courier	13,581
TAM-AM	N/A
The Aurora Advocate	6,234
The Barberton Herald	7,800
The Gateway News	5,893
The Repository	54,149
WEOL-AM	N/A
Western Reserve PBS	N/A
WEWS-TV	N/A
WHLO-Radio	N/A
WKBN-TV	N/A
WKCY-TV	N/A
WYSU-FM	N/A
WYTV	N/A

## 7.2 CENTER FOR SECURITY FORCES DETACHMENT KITTEERY SURVIVAL, EVASION, RESISTANCE AND ESCAPE (SERE EAST) TRAINING CENTER, MAINE

The news releases were emailed and faxed on August 1, 2014, and August 8, 2014, to the news tips contacts at 21 outlets detailed below in Table 7-2 for SERE East.

**Table 7-2 SERE East Press Releases**

NEWS OUTLETS	CIRCULATION
Bangor Daily News	35,348
Kennebec Journal	11,224
Maine PBS	N/A
Morning Sentinel	14,532
The Daily Bulldog, Franklin County	N/A
The Forecaster	20,000
The Franklin Journal	5,200
The Irregular	3,500
The Portland Press Herald	52,323
The Portland Sun	5,000
The Rumford Falls Times	5,100
The Sun Journal	21,503
WABI-TV	N/A
WCSH-TV	N/A
WERU-Radio	N/A
WFVX-TV	N/A
WGME-TV	N/A
WLBZ-TV	N/A
WLOB-Radio	N/A
WMTW-TV	N/A
WPBN-TV	N/A

### 7.3 FORT DRUM (FTD), NEW YORK

The news releases were emailed and faxed on August 8, 2014, and August 18, 2014, to the news tips contacts at 16 outlets in Table 7-3 below for FTD.

**Table 7-3 FTD Press Releases**

NEWS OUTLETS	CIRCULATION
Carthage Republic Tribune	3,000
Fort Drum Mountaineer	10,000
Jefferson County Journal	3,000
Post-Standard	99,252
The Observer	12,500
WANT-Radio	N/A
Watertown Daily Times	17,147
WFBL-Radio	N/A
WNYS-TV	N/A
WPBS-TV	N/A
WSLJ-Radio	N/A
WSYR-Radio	N/A
WSYR-TV	N/A
WTVH-TV	N/A
WWNY-TV	N/A
WWTI-TV	N/A

## 7.4 FORT CUSTER TRAINING CENTER (FCTC), MICHIGAN

The news releases were emailed and faxed on August 18, 2014, and August 22, 2014, to the news tips contacts at 15 outlets shown in Table 7-4 for FCTC.

**Table 7-4 FCTC Press Releases**

NEWS OUTLETS	CIRCULATION
Ann Arbor News	22,650
Battle Creek Enquirer	12,049
Kalamazoo Gazette	33,372
Sturgis Journal	4,500
The Jackson Citizen Patriot	16,874
Tri-City Record	2,400
WBCK-Radio	N/A
WILS-Radio	N/A
WJIM-Radio	N/A
WKAR-Radio	N/A
WLAJ-TV	N/A
WOOD-TV	N/A
WSYM-TV	N/A
WWMT-TV	N/A
WZZM-TV	N/A

## 8.0 Stakeholders

MDA was assisted by the candidate installations in developing and maintaining a list of stakeholders to facilitate effective communication and outreach with all interested parties. Stakeholders with a potential interest in the CIS EIS project include elected federal, state, and local officials; governmental agencies; federally recognized Native American Tribes; special interest groups and local organizations (nongovernmental organizations or NGOs); and the general public, including private individuals affiliated with local universities, medical facilities, and media. In Fort Drum, New York, contiguous land owners were also added to the stakeholder list.

The stakeholder list established during the scoping process will serve as a benchmark throughout the life of the CIS EIS project and will be revised and maintained with current contact information as the project progresses.

In July 2014, MDA sent 21 letters describing the proposed CIS project to the governors, senators, representatives, and adjutant generals in the four candidate locations (see Table 8-1). These NOI letters notified the governmental officials that MDA is preparing an EIS and would hold public scoping meetings in the local communities of Ravenna, Ohio; Rangeley and Farmington, Maine; Carthage, New York; and Galesburg and Battle Creek, Michigan.

Appendix D provides example templates of the stakeholder letters described above.

**Table 8-1 NOI Letters to Government Officials**

NAME (NOI LETTERS)	AGENCY/AFFILIATION	CITY	STATE
The Honorable John R. Kasich	Governor of Ohio	Columbus	OH
The Honorable Tim Ryan	U.S. House of Representatives	Washington	DC
The Honorable Sherrod Brown	U.S. Senate	Washington	DC
The Honorable Rob Portman	U.S. Senate	Washington	DC
Major General Deborah A. Ashenhurst	Adjutant General of Ohio	Columbus	OH
The Honorable Paul R. LePage	Governor of Maine	Augusta	ME
The Honorable Mike H. Michaud	U.S. House of Representatives	Washington	DC
The Honorable Susan Collins	U.S. Senate	Washington	DC
The Honorable Angus King	U.S. Senate	Washington	DC
Brigadier General James D. Campbell	Adjutant General of Maine	Augusta	ME
The Honorable Andrew M. Cuomo	Governor of New York	Albany	NY
The Honorable Bill Owens	U.S. House of Representatives	Washington	DC
The Honorable Kirsten Gillibrand	U.S. Senate	Washington	DC
The Honorable Chuck E. Schumer	U.S. Senate	Washington	DC

NAME (NOI LETTERS)	AGENCY/AFFILIATION	CITY	STATE
Major General Patrick A. Murphy	Adjutant General of New York	Latham	NY
The Honorable Rick Snyder	Governor of Michigan	Lansing	MI
The Honorable Justin Amash	U.S. House of Representatives	Washington	DC
The Honorable Fred Upton	U.S. House of Representatives	Washington	DC
The Honorable Debbie Stabenow	U.S. Senate	Washington	DC
The Honorable Carl Levin	U.S. Senate	Washington	DC
Major General Gregory Vadnais	Adjutant General of Michigan	Lansing	MI

MDA mailed 192 letters to stakeholders in July and August 2014 to inform interested parties about the CIS EIS, solicit comments, and provide the dates, times and locations of upcoming scoping meetings in their areas.

### 8.1 CAMP RAVENNA JOINT MILITARY TRAINING CENTER (CRJMTC), OHIO

The scoping meeting for CRJMTC was held on August 5, 2014, and MDA sent 39 scoping letters to stakeholders (21 letters to local leaders and 18 letters to regulatory/resource agencies). Table 8-2 lists the recipients' names, agency/affiliation, city, and state. CRJMTC sent EIS scoping information letters to 99 tribal representatives which are not listed herein.

**Table 8-2 CRJMTC Scoping Letters to Stakeholders**

NAME (CRJMTC SCOPING LETTERS)	AGENCY/AFFILIATION	CITY	STATE
Ms. Marygrace Aurant	St. Joseph Health Center	Warren	OH
Mayor Lou Bertrand	Village of Hiram Mayor	Hiram	OH
Mayor Joseph Bica, Jr.	City of Ravenna Mayor	Ravenna	OH
Mr. James Bierlair	Portage Soil and Water Conservation District	Ravenna	OH
Ms. Linda Breedlove	Robinson Memorial Hospital	Ravenna	OH
Chairman Todd Brewster	Braceville Township Trustees	Leavittsburg	OH
Commissioner Kathleen Chandler	Portage County Commissioner	Ravenna	OH
Commissioner Sabrina Christian-Bennett	Portage County Commissioner	Ravenna	OH
President Benjamin Coll	Garrettsville Area Chamber of Commerce	Garrettsville	OH

**U.S. Army Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville, Alabama | SCOPING REPORT FOR THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES INTERCEPTOR SITE (CIS) ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (EIS)**

<b>NAME (CRJMTC SCOPING LETTERS)</b>	<b>AGENCY/AFFILIATION</b>	<b>CITY</b>	<b>STATE</b>
Mayor Rob Donham	Windham Village Mayor	Windham	OH
Ms. Marlene Dublin	The Nature Conservancy	Dublin	OH
Chairman Greg Dubos	Newton Township Trustees	Newton Falls	OH
Mr. Mark Epstein	Ohio Historic Preservation Office	Columbus	OH
Executive Director Jack Ferguson	Ravenna Area Chamber of Commerce	Ravenna	OH
Commissioner Maureen T. Fredrick	Portage County Commissioner	Ravenna	OH
Commissioner Frank S. Funda	Trumbull County Commissioner	Warren	OH
Chairman Ralph Graham	Paris Township Trustees	Ravenna	OH
Regulatory Branch Chief Scott Hanns	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers - Pittsburgh District	Pittsburgh	PA
Commissioner Paul E. Heltzel	Trumbull County Commissioner	Warren	OH
Mr. Thomas Humphries	Youngstown/Warren Regional Chamber	Warren	OH
Dr. Robert Kent	Summa Western Reserve Hospital	Cuyahoga Falls	OH
Mr. John Kessler	Ohio Department of Natural Resources	Columbus	OH
Dr. Mary Knapp	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Columbus	OH
Mr. Burt Logan	Ohio Historic Preservation Office	Columbus	OH
Mr. Vincent Messerly	Ohio Wetlands Foundation	Lancaster	OH
District 3 Chief Doug Miller	Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Division of Wildlife	Akron	OH
Ms. Trish Nuskievicz	Trumbull County Planning Commission	Warren	OH
Mayor Rick Patrick	Village of Garrettsville Mayor	Garrettsville	OH
Chairman Tim Patrick	Charlestown Township Trustees	Ravenna	OH
Mr. Todd Peetz	Portage County Regional Planning Commission	Ravenna	OH
Commissioner Daniel E. Polivka	Trumbull County Commissioner	Warren	OH
Chief Kurt Princic	Ohio Environmental Protection Agency	Twinsburg	OH
Mr. Sam Rubens	Akron Regional Air Quality Management	Akron	OH

NAME (CRJMTC SCOPING LETTERS)	AGENCY/AFFILIATION	CITY	STATE
Chairman Dan Timmons	Windham Township Trustees	Windham	OH
Mayor Lyle A. Waddell	Village of Newton Falls Mayor	Newton Falls	OH
Mr. Mike Wilson	Trumbull Soil and Water Conservation District	Cortland	OH
Director James Zehringer	Ohio Department of Natural Resources	Columbus	OH
Chairman John Zizka	Freedom Township Trustees	Mantua	OH
Chief Scott Zody	Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Division of Wildlife	Columbus	OH

## 8.2 CENTER FOR SECURITY FORCES DETACHMENT KITTEERY SURVIVAL, EVASION, RESISTANCE AND ESCAPE (SERE EAST) TRAINING CENTER, MAINE

The scoping meetings for SERE East were held on August 12, 13 and 14, 2014, and 47 scoping letters were sent to stakeholders (22 letters to local leaders, 20 letters to agencies, and 5 letters to tribal leaders). Table 8-3 lists the recipients' names, agency/affiliation, city, and state.

**Table 8-3 SERE East Scoping Letters to Stakeholders**

NAME (SERE EAST SCOPING LETTERS)	AGENCY/AFFILIATION	CITY	STATE
Ms. Bethany Atkins	Maine Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife	Augusta	ME
Commissioner Clyde Barker	Franklin County Commissioner's Office	Farmington	ME
Mr. Milt Baston	High Peaks Alliance	Strong	ME
Mr. Tim Beaucage	Maine Land Use Planning Commission	Augusta	ME
Mr. Mark Bergeron	Maine Department of Environmental Protection	Augusta	ME
Commissioner David Bernhardt	Maine Department of Transportation	Augusta	ME
General Gerard Bolduc	Maine Air National Guard	Augusta	ME
Ms. Sara Brusila	Maine Land Use Planning Commission	West Farmington	ME
Selectman Dave Burgess	Rangeley Board of Selectmen	Rangeley	ME



**U.S. Army Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville, Alabama | SCOPING REPORT FOR THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES INTERCEPTOR SITE (CIS) ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (EIS)**

<b>NAME (SERE EAST SCOPING LETTERS)</b>	<b>AGENCY/AFFILIATION</b>	<b>CITY</b>	<b>STATE</b>
Mr. Paul Christman	Maine Department of Marine Resources	Augusta	ME
Governor Reuben Clayton Cleaves	Pleasant Point Reservation of the Passamaquoddy Tribe of Maine	Princeton	ME
Mr. Jay Clement	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers – Maine Project Office – New England District	Manchester	ME
Chief Brenda Commander	Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians of Maine	Littleton	ME
Mr. Robert Cordes	Maine Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife	Augusta	ME
Mr. Dan Courtemanche	Maine Department of Environmental Protection	Augusta	ME
Mr. Roger David	Appalachian Mountain Club	Portland	ME
Chris DeVine	Rangeley Lakes Heritage Trust	Oquossoc	ME
Mr. Ian Drew	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Errol	NH
Secretary Matthew Dunlap	Maine Office of the Secretary of State	Augusta	ME
Selectman Cynthia Egan	Rangeley Board of Selectmen	Rangeley	ME
Chief Kirk Francis	Penobscot Nation	Indian Island	ME
Ms. Dawn Hallowell	Maine Department of Environmental Protection	Augusta	ME
Commissioner Fred Hardy	Franklin County Commissioner's Office	Farmington	ME
Ms. Wendy Janssen	National Park Service	Harper's Ferry	WV
Selectman Shelly Lowell	Rangeley Board of Selectmen	Rangeley	ME
Ms. Wende Mahaney	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Orono	ME
Commissioner Gary McGrane	Franklin County Commissioner's Office	Farmington	ME
Dr. Peter McKinley	The Wilderness Society	Hallowell	ME
Attorney General Janet Mills	Maine Office of the Attorney General	Augusta	ME
Mr. Mike Mullen	Maine Department of Environmental Protection	Augusta	ME
Ms. Lee Ann Neal	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers - Maine Project Office - New England District	Manchester	ME
Ms. Nancy O'Toole	Sandy River Land Trust	Phillips	ME
Chief Edward Peter Paul	Aroostook Band of Micmacs	Presque Isle	ME

NAME (SERE EAST SCOPING LETTERS)	AGENCY/AFFILIATION	CITY	STATE
Mr. Greg Paxton	Maine Preservation	Yarmouth	ME
Ms. Judy Plouffe	Maine Audubon	Falmouth	ME
Ms. Lisa Pohlmann	Natural Resources Council of Maine	Augusta	ME
Mr. Scott Pratt	Federal Aviation Administration	Portland	ME
Superintendent Susan Pratt	Rangeley Lakes Regional School	Rangeley	ME
Mr. Charlie Rattigan	Vermont Institute for Natural Science	Quechee	VT
Chris Rimmer	Vermont Center for Ecostudies	Norwich	VT
Mr. Simon Rucker	Maine Appalachian Trail Land Trust	Portland	ME
Mr. Jeremy Shaffer	The Wilderness Society	Hallowell	ME
Mr. Earle Shettleworth	Maine Historic Preservation Commission	Augusta	ME
Governor Joseph Socobasin	Indian Township Reservation of the Passamaquoddy Tribe of Maine	Princeton	ME
Wolfe Tone	The Trust for Public Lands	Portland	ME
Selectman Robert Welch	Rangeley Board of Selectmen	Rangeley	ME
Town Manager Tiki White	Town of Rangeley	Rangeley	ME

### 8.3 FORT DRUM (FTD), NEW YORK

The scoping meeting for Fort Drum was held on August 19, 2014, and 77 letters were sent to stakeholders (45 letters to local leaders and agencies, 7 letters to medical centers, 7 letters to the SHPO and tribal leaders, and 18 to contiguous land owners). Table 8-4 lists the recipients' names, agency/affiliation, city, and state.

**Table 8-4 FTD Scoping Letters to Stakeholders**

NAME (FTD SCOPING LETTERS)	AGENCY/AFFILIATION	CITY	STATE
Don Alexander, CEO	Jefferson County Local Development Corporation	Watertown	NY
Historic Preservation Specialist Daniel Bagrow	New York State Division for Historic Preservation New York State Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation	Watertown	NY
Town Supervisor Joel Bartlett	Town Supervisor of Watertown	Watertown	NY

**U.S. Army Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville, Alabama | SCOPING REPORT FOR THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES INTERCEPTOR SITE (CIS) ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (EIS)**

<b>NAME (FTD SCOPING LETTERS)</b>	<b>AGENCY/AFFILIATION</b>	<b>CITY</b>	<b>STATE</b>
Executive Director Jon Bartow	New York State Tug Hill Commission	Watertown	NY
Historic Resources Specialist Jesse Bergevin	The Oneida Indian Nation	Oneida	NY
Executive Director Lori Borland	Chamber of Commerce Carthage	Carthage	NY
Town Supervisor Terry Buckley	Town Supervisor of Champion	Carthage	NY
CEO Eric Burch	Lewis County General Hospital	Lowville	NY
Mr. Malley Burns	Contiguous Land Owner	Carthage	NY
Mayor Scott Burto	West Carthage Mayor	West Carthage	NY
Ms. Nancy M. Bush	Contiguous Land Owner	Carthage	NY
Jesse W. Camidge	Contiguous Land Owner	Brownville	NY
Director Don Canfield	Jefferson County Department of Planning	Watertown	NY
Director of Regional Development Michelle Capone	Development Authority of The North Country	Watertown	NY
President & CEO Tom H. Carmen	Samaritan Medical Center	Watertown	NY
Mr. James P. Cassoni, Jr.	Contiguous Land Owner	Carthage	NY
Regional Director Judy Drabicki	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation	Watertown	NY
COO Rich Duvall	Carthage Area Hospital	Carthage	NY
Town Supervisor Gary Eddy	Town Supervisor of Rutland	Black River	NY
Regional Administrator Judith Enck	Region 2 Environmental Protection Agency	New York	NY
Executive Officer Lance Evans	Jefferson-Lewis Board of Realtors	Watertown	NY
VP, Foundation & Community Services Beth Fipps	Samaritan Medical Center Foundation	Watertown	NY
Chairwoman Carolyn Fitzpatrick	Jefferson County Board of Legislators	Watertown	NY
Mr. Joseph Genter	Contiguous Land Owner	Carthage	NY
Mr. Frederick Gibbons	Contiguous Land Owner	Carthage	NY
Mr. James R. Gibbons	Contiguous Land Owner	Carthage	NY

**U.S. Army Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville, Alabama | SCOPING REPORT FOR THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES INTERCEPTOR SITE (CIS) ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (EIS)**

<b>NAME (FTD SCOPING LETTERS)</b>	<b>AGENCY/AFFILIATION</b>	<b>CITY</b>	<b>STATE</b>
Mr. Ronald J. Gibbons	Contiguous Land Owner	Carthage	NY
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer Tony Gonyea	The Onondaga Nation	Nedrow	NY
Mayor Jeff Graham	Watertown Mayor	Watertown	NY
County Administrator Robert Hagemann	Federal Board/Jefferson County Administrator	Watertown	NY
Mr. Jonathan Hirschey	Jefferson County Legislature	Carthage	NY
Town Supervisor Cheryl Horton	Town Supervisor of Philadelphia	Philadelphia	NY
Mr. Bruce D. Hosmer	Contiguous Land owner	Carthage	NY
Thane Joyal	The Onondaga Nation	Syracuse	NY
Mr. Franklin Keel	Eastern Regional Office, Bureau of Indian Affairs	Nashville	TN
Acting Chief of Real Estate	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers -New York District	New York	NY
Town Supervisor Lawrence Longway	Town Supervisor of Pamelaia	Watertown	NY
Mr. Michael G. Marcum	Contiguous Land Owner	Carthage	NY
Commissioner Joe Martens	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation	Albany	NY
Mayor Wayne McIlroy	Carthage Mayor	Carthage	NY
Executive Director Carl McLaughlin	Fort Drum Regional Liaison Organization	Watertown	NY
Judge Susan Merrell	North Country New York Representative for Senator Gillibrand	Lowville	NY
Executive Director Ann Merrill	Lewis County Chamber of Commerce	Lowville	NY
CEO Ben Moore	River Hospital	Alexandria Bay	NY
Mr. Ronald Mulvaney	Contiguous Land Owner	Carthage	NY
Mr. Edward Palmer	Deferiet Development, LLC	Phoenix	NY
Mr. Kenneth A. Paragon	Contiguous Land Owner	Carthage	NY
Kelly Pearson	St Lawrence Legislative Board	Canton	NY

**U.S. Army Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville, Alabama | SCOPING REPORT FOR THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES INTERCEPTOR SITE (CIS) ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (EIS)**

<b>NAME (FTD SCOPING LETTERS)</b>	<b>AGENCY/AFFILIATION</b>	<b>CITY</b>	<b>STATE</b>
Deputy Commissioner Ruth Pierpont	New York State Division for Historic Preservation New York State Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation	Watertown	NY
President & CEO Lynn Pietroski	Greater Watertown North Country Chamber of Commerce	Watertown	NY
Mr. Michael A. Pistolese, Jr.	Contiguous Land Owner	Black River	NY
Mr. Arnold Printup	The St Regis Mohawk Tribe	Akwesasne	NY
COO James Redmore	River Hospital	Alexandria Bay	NY
Mr. Donald Rice	Contiguous Land Owner	Carthage	NY
Jan Rowsamm	Contiguous Land Owner	Carthage	NY
Chief of Public Affairs	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers - New York District	New York	NY
Mr. Carl Schwartz	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Cortland	NY
Town Supervisor John Shaw	Town Supervisor of Antwerp	Antwerp	NY
Mr. Robert J. Smith	Contiguous Land Owner	Lowville	NY
Town Supervisor Paul Smith	Town Supervisor of Wilna	Carthage	NY
Mr. Ricky Swem	Contiguous Land Owner	Carthage	NY
Acting Chief of Real Estate	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers - Baltimore District	Baltimore	MD
Town Supervisor Ronald Taylor	Town Supervisor of Leray	Evans Mills	NY
Ms. Cindy S. Thomas	Contiguous Land Owner	Great Bend	NY
Chief of Public Affairs	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers -Baltimore District	Baltimore	MD
Chief of Public Affairs	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers -Buffalo District	Buffalo	NY
Ms. Tina Wildhaber	Association of the United States Army	Fort Drum	NY
Olin Wooten	Nilo Olin, Inc.	Hazelhurst	GA
Executive Director James Wright	Development Authority of the North Country	Watertown	NY
Executive Director Denise K. Young	Fort Drum Regional Health Planning Organization	Watertown	NY

NAME (FTD SCOPING LETTERS)	AGENCY/AFFILIATION	CITY	STATE
Deputy CEO Dave Zembiec	Jefferson County Local Development Corporation	Watertown	NY
	F and F Property Holdings, LLC	Great Neck	NY
	Wilna Gormley Oil Co.	Carthage	NY
	Great Bend Construction Corp.	Carthage	NY
	CSX Transportation, Inc.	Jacksonville	FL
Director	New York State Clearinghouse	Albany	NY
	Gouverneur Hospital	Gouverneur	NY

#### 8.4 FORT CUSTER TRAINING CENTER (FCTC), MICHIGAN

The scoping meetings for FCTC were held on August 26 and 28, 2014, and MDA sent 29 scoping letters to stakeholders (16 letters to regulatory/resource agencies and 13 letters to tribal leaders). Table 8-5 lists the MDA scoping letter recipients' names, agency/affiliation, city, and state for FCTC. FCTC notified local stakeholders which are not listed herein.

**Table 8-5 FCTC Scoping Letters to Stakeholders**

NAME (FCTC SCOPING LETTERS)	AGENCY/AFFILIATION	CITY	STATE
Mr. Steve Allen	Nottawaseppi Huron Band of the Potawatomi	Fulton	MI
Chairman Derek Bailey	Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians of Michigan	Peshawbetown	MI
Mr. Steve Chadwick	Michigan Department of Natural Resources, Plainwell Service Center	Plainwell	MI
Mr. Josh Cohen	Michigan Natural Features Inventory	Lansing	MI
Mr. Brian Conway	State Historic Preservation Office	Lansing	MI
Mr. Keith Creagh	Michigan Department of Natural Resources, Executive Division	Lansing	MI
Mr. Jack Dingleline	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, East Lansing Field Office	Lansing	MI
Ms. Sarah Ehinger	Michigan Department of Environmental Quality, Water Resources Division	Kalamazoo	MI
Mr. Ray Fahlsing	Michigan Department of Natural Resources, Parks and Recreation Division	Lansing	MI

**U.S. Army Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville, Alabama | SCOPING REPORT FOR THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES INTERCEPTOR SITE (CIS) ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (EIS)**

<b>NAME (FCTC SCOPING LETTERS)</b>	<b>AGENCY/AFFILIATION</b>	<b>CITY</b>	<b>STATE</b>
Christine Hannaburgh	State of Michigan	Lansing	MI
Ms. Phyllis Higman	Michigan Natural Features Inventory	Lansing	MI
Ms. Janelle Hohm	Michigan Department of Environmental Quality, Water Resources Division	Kalamazoo	MI
Chief Dennis Kequom, Sr.	Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan	Mt. Pleasant	MI
Audrie Kirk	State of Michigan	Kalamazoo	MI
Chairperson Home Mandoka	Nottawaseppi Huron Band of the Potawatomi	Fulton	MI
Chairperson Darwin "Joe" McCoy	Sault Saint Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians of Michigan	Sault Saint Marie	MI
Chairperson Dexter McNamara	Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians	Harbor Springs	MI
Chris Mensing	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, East Lansing Field Office	Lansing	MI
Chairperson Kenneth Meshigaud	Hannahville Potawatomi Indian Community of Michigan	Wilson	MI
Chairman Kurt Perron	Bay Mills Indian Community of Michigan	Brimley	MI
Ms. Lori Sargent	Michigan Department of Natural Resources	Lansing	MI
Mr. Mark Schieber	Michigan Department of Environmental Quality	Kalamazoo	MI
Chairperson Alan Shively	Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa of Michigan	Watersmeet	MI
Chairperson David K. Sprague	Match-e-be-nash-shee-wish (Gun Lake) Band of Potawatomi Indians	Dorr	MI
President Warren Swartz, Jr.	Keweenaw Bay Indian Community of Michigan	Baraga	MI
Chairperson Mathew Wesaw	Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians of Michigan	Dowagiac	MI
Ogema Patrick Wilson	Little River Band of Ottawa Indians	Manistee	MI
Mr. Barry Tucker	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Fort Knox	KY
Public Affairs Office	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers - Detroit District	Detroit	MI

Agency comments are provided in Appendix L and responses to scoping letters are further described in Section 15.

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## 9.0 Elected Officials Pre-Briefings

Several briefings were presented to elected officials and local leaders by MDA staff prior to the public scoping meetings at each candidate location. Table 9-1 shows the dates, attendees, and locations of these pre-briefings. The CIS EIS project, as well as an overview of MDA’s mission and the BMDS, was described in a PowerPoint presentation. Each pre-briefing was tailored to each site by varying the local maps and environmental resources/issues to be addressed. An example of the PowerPoint briefing packet is provided in Appendix E.

**Table 9-1 Elected Officials Pre-Briefings**

SITE	DATE	ATTENDEES	LOCATION
CRJMCT, Ohio	8-05-2014	Governor of Ohio staff, Senator Rob Portman and Senator Sherrod Brown staff, local leaders	Ravenna Public Library, Ravenna, Ohio
SERE East, Maine	8-11-2014	Governor of Maine Chief Legal Counsel, Senator Angus King staff	State Capitol, Augusta, Maine
FTD, New York	8-19-2014	Senator Kirsten Gillibrand, Senator Chuck Schumer, and Representative Bill Owens staff, Fort Drum Liaison Organization, federal, state, and local elected officials, local leaders	Carthage High School, Carthage, New York
FCTC, Michigan	7-01-2014	Governor of Michigan	Video-teleconference
	Various	Garrison Commander LTC Gorzynski presented to numerous local leaders and groups.	Various in Michigan

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## 10.0 CIS EIS Website

A CIS EIS project webpage was developed on the MDA public website to provide information about the project. Details about each scoping meeting were posted online along with the advertisements given to the local media. The webpage has links to the NOI published in the FR on July 16, 2014, newspaper advertisements, copies of the handouts and posters presented at the scoping meetings, and fact sheets about the EIS, GMD, and the BMDS. The website also provided information to potential stakeholders about comment submissions.

The webpage launched on July 24, 2014, and will be maintained throughout the life of the project, providing a key information resource for the public. The Draft EIS and the Final EIS documents will be available on the webpage when they are complete.

Appendix F illustrates a screenshot showing the basic layout and information available on the CIS EIS public webpage, found at [http://www.mda.mil/about/enviro\\_CIS.html](http://www.mda.mil/about/enviro_CIS.html) about the time of the public scoping meetings.

Table 10.1 displays the website statistics for web traffic and downloads as of September 25, 2014.

**Table 10-1 Website Traffic and Downloads as of September 25, 2014**

PAGE/DOCUMENT	HITS/ DOWNLOADS
<a href="http://www.mda.mil/about/enviro_cis.html">http://www.mda.mil/about/enviro_cis.html</a>	2,366
<a href="http://www.mda.mil/news/14news0006.html">http://www.mda.mil/news/14news0006.html</a>	3,078
<a href="http://www.mda.mil/news/14news0007.html">http://www.mda.mil/news/14news0007.html</a>	1,590
<a href="http://www.mda.mil/news/14news0008.html">http://www.mda.mil/news/14news0008.html</a>	2,365
<a href="http://www.mda.mil/news/14news0009.html">http://www.mda.mil/news/14news0009.html</a>	5,134
<a href="http://www.mda.mil/global/documents/pdf/CIS_Ravenameetings.pdf">http://www.mda.mil/global/documents/pdf/CIS_Ravenameetings.pdf</a>	503
<a href="http://www.mda.mil/global/documents/pdf/CIS_SEREmeetings.pdf">http://www.mda.mil/global/documents/pdf/CIS_SEREmeetings.pdf</a>	540
<a href="http://www.mda.mil/global/documents/pdf/CIS_Drummeetings.pdf">http://www.mda.mil/global/documents/pdf/CIS_Drummeetings.pdf</a>	367
<a href="http://www.mda.mil/global/documents/pdf/CIS_Custer.pdf">http://www.mda.mil/global/documents/pdf/CIS_Custer.pdf</a>	264
<a href="http://www.mda.mil/global/documents/pdf/CIS_EIS_fact_sheet.pdf">http://www.mda.mil/global/documents/pdf/CIS_EIS_fact_sheet.pdf</a>	411
<a href="http://www.mda.mil/global/documents/pdf/CIS_about_public_meeting.pdf">http://www.mda.mil/global/documents/pdf/CIS_about_public_meeting.pdf</a>	52,362

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## 11.0 Fact Sheets and Handouts

Informational fact sheets and handouts were provided at every scoping meeting. Three fact sheets were distributed, including one that described the BMDS along with a summary of how missile defense technology works. Another fact sheet described the GMD element of the BMDS, and included details of the integrated system, deployment, and communication technology used. The third fact sheet provided details of the CONUS CIS EIS with a summary of the steps involved in the EIS process, including details about the NOI, the Draft EIS, the Final EIS, and the ROD.

A packet containing copies of every poster used at the public meetings were also made available as a take-away for attendees. All fact sheets, as well as copies of the poster pack, were placed on a table near the entrance of the room at every scoping meeting.

Appendix G provides a copy of the scoping meeting fact sheets. Appendix H provides a copy of each poster shown during the meetings and included in the poster pack handouts.

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## 12.0 Posters

A total of seventeen 24 inch by 36 inch sized posters were arranged around the venues at each scoping meeting. These posters summarized the MDA siting process, locations under consideration, missile defense systems, local environmental resources, proposed actions, and the proposed notional layout at each site. These posters were set up on six-foot easels at approximately eye level, and roughly two to three posters were placed by each table. The posters formed a semi-circle around the room, and experts stood by each poster.

Subject matter experts were available at each poster station to present information and answer questions on the project. These experts included individuals from MDA, Black & Veatch, candidate site leadership, and their environmental experts.

Appendix H provides a copy of each poster that was displayed during each scoping meeting.

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## 13.0 Sign-In Sheets

When attendees entered the venue, two individuals at the sign-in table greeted them. An individual from MDA and from PCG staffed the sign-in table at each meeting. Sign-in sheets included space for the attendee's name, affiliation, and email. Attendees were informed that signing in was not required, however, doing so would aid in an accurate meeting attendance number.

Appendix I provides a copy of the sign-in sheets collected during the public scoping meetings.

See Table 2-1 for a list of scoping meetings, number of attendees, and additional details. Approximately 526 community members and stakeholders attended the eight meetings, although a total of 475 people signed-in.

### 13.1 CAMP RAVENNA JOINT MILITARY TRAINING CENTER (CRJMTC), OHIO

Approximately 124 people attended the public scoping meeting in Ravenna, Ohio.

### 13.2 CENTER FOR SECURITY FORCES DETACHMENT KITTEERY SURVIVAL, EVASION, RESISTANCE AND ESCAPE (SERE EAST) TRAINING CENTER, MAINE

Approximately 105 people attended the two public scoping meetings in Rangeley, Maine. Approximately 58 people attended the two public scoping meetings in Farmington, Maine.

### 13.3 FORT DRUM (FTD), NEW YORK

Approximately 97 people attended the public scoping meeting in Carthage, New York.

### 13.4 FORT CUSTER TRAINING CENTER (FCTC), MICHIGAN

Approximately 79 people attended the public scoping meeting in Battle Creek, Michigan. Approximately 63 people attended the public scoping meeting in Augusta, Michigan.

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## 14.0 Newspaper Articles and Media Broadcasts

Interest in the project was generated both before and after each scoping meeting. There were more than 130 media clips, including newspaper articles and media broadcasts for all four locations. The Redington Township, Maine, and Fort Custer, Michigan, locations garnered the most media mentions.

The overall tone of newspaper articles, as well as TV and radio broadcasts, were neutral and informed readers of the location, time, and purpose of the scoping meetings. In the Ravenna, Ohio, area publications, the tone was more evenly distributed between neutral and negative articles. The publications more often quoted concerned residents and activist groups and discussed community concerns. In the Fort Drum, New York, area publications, the tone was mostly neutral, but a few pieces slanted toward a positive view as they quoted community members in support of the project. In the Rangeley, Maine, area publications, the tone was largely neutral, with a few articles slanting toward a more negative point of view by pointing out several concerns within in the community. Lastly, the Fort Custer area had the most media clips out of the four sites, leading to a relatively even distribution between neutral, positive, and negative articles and broadcasts. Several newspaper headlines and stories mentioned the support of elected officials for the CIS and the potential creation of jobs.

A sampling of newspaper articles published about the scoping meetings is provided in Appendix J.

### 14.1 CAMP RAVENNA JOINT MILITARY TRAINING CENTER (CRJMTC), OHIO

The scoping meeting for CRJMTC was held on August 5, 2014. There were more than 20 media clips before and after this meeting in publications in the Ravenna, Ohio, area.

### 14.2 CENTER FOR SECURITY FORCES DETACHMENT KITTERY SURVIVAL, EVASION, RESISTANCE AND ESCAPE (SERE EAST) TRAINING CENTER, MAINE

The scoping meetings for SERE East were held on August 12, 13 and 14, 2014. There were more than 50 media clips before and after these meetings in publications in the Rangeley and Farmington, Maine, areas.

### 14.3 FORT DRUM (FTD), NEW YORK

The scoping meeting for FTD was held on August 19, 2014. There were more than 20 media clips before and after this meeting in publications in the Fort Drum, New York area.

#### **14.4 FORT CUSTER TRAINING CENTER (FCTC), MICHIGAN**

The scoping meetings for FCTC were held on August 26 and 28, 2014. There were more than 40 media clips before and after these meetings in publications in the Battle Creek and Augusta, Michigan, areas.

## 15.0 Scoping Comments

### 15.1 PUBLIC SCOPING COMMENTS

During the 60-day public comment period, the public outreach team collected 280 submissions from individuals and organizations across communities surrounding the four candidate locations. Copies of all public comments received during the scoping period are provided in Appendix K. Available means to submit comments included USPS mail, email, fax, handwritten comment sheets submitted at the public meetings and delivering comments verbally through a court report provided for the purposes of receiving comments.

Detailed discussion of and excerpts from public comments are provided in Section 4.0.

Table 15-1 shows the number of public comment submissions received from various sources and categorizes the comments by candidate location.

**Table 15-1 Public Scoping Submissions Received**

INSTALLATION	USPS MAIL	EMAIL	FAX	COMMENTS AT PUBLIC MTG	COURT REPORTER	SUBTOTAL
CRJMTC, Ohio	2	13		18	12	45
SERE East, Maine	3	35	3	48	19	108
FTD, New York	4	5		4	3	16
FCTC, Michigan	49	35	1	19	7	111
	<b>58</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>280</b>

### 15.2 AGENCY SCOPING COMMENTS

In keeping with Executive Order 12372, Intergovernmental Review of Federal Programs and the CEQ Regulations implementing NEPA, MDA mailed 68 letters to regulatory/resource agencies on September 25, 2014, requesting input from federal, state, and local agencies on the proposal. A copy of the draft DOPAA was enclosed with these letters to provide more detail for agency review. Agency responses and comments received as part of this coordinating activity will become part of the administrative record and will be considered when preparing the EIS.

In addition to the public comments described above in Section 15.1, MDA received 30 scoping comment documents from federal and state agencies and tribal representatives, as of the date of this report. Appendix L contains copies of these agency and tribal scoping comment documents.

### 15.2.1 CRJMTC Agency Scoping Comments

Table 15-2 lists the 14 DOPAA letter recipients and notes the dates of the seven agency comment documents received for CRJMTC.

**Table 15-2 CRJMTC Scoping Letters Sent with DOPAA & Agency Comments**

NAME (CRJMTC LETTERS SENT WITH DOPAA)	AGENCY/AFFILIATION	CITY	STATE	COMMENT DATE
Mr. James Bierlair	Portage Soil and Water Conservation District	Ravenna	OH	
Mr. Mark Epstein	Ohio Historic Preservation Office	Columbus	OH	
Mr. John Kessler	Ohio Department of Natural Resources	Columbus	OH	
Dr. Mary Knapp	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Columbus	OH	09/11/2014
Mr. Burt Logan	Ohio Historic Preservation Office	Columbus	OH	
District 3 Chief Doug Miller	Ohio Department of Natural Resources	Akron	OH	
Ms. Trish Nuskievicz	Trumbull County Planning Commission	Warren	OH	10/21/2014
Mr. Todd Peetz	Portage County Regional Planning Commission	Ravenna	OH	10/24/2014
Chief Kurt Princic	Ohio Environmental Protection Agency	Twinsburg	OH	10/24/2014
Mr. Sam Rubens	Akron Regional Air Quality Management	Akron	OH	
Mr. Mike Wilson	Trumbull Soil and Water Conservation District	Cortland	OH	
Director James Zehringer	Ohio Department of Natural Resources	Columbus	OH	10/27/2014
Chief Scott Zody	Ohio Department of Natural Resources	Columbus	OH	10/09/2014
Public Affairs Office	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers - Pittsburgh District	Pittsburg	PA	10/01/2014

### 15.2.2 SERE East Agency and Tribal Scoping Comments

Table 15-3 lists the 22 DOPAA letter recipients and notes the dates of the 12 agency comment documents received for SERE East. One tribal comment dated September 19, 2014, was received from the Aroostook Band of Micmacs and is included in Appendix L.

**Table 15-3 SERE East Scoping Letters Sent with DOPAA & Agency Comments**

NAME (SERE LETTERS SENT WITH DOPAA)	AGENCY/AFFILIATION	CITY	STATE	COMMENT DATE
Ms. Bethany Atkins	Maine Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife	Augusta	ME	10/22/2014
Mr. Tim Beaucage	Maine Land Use Planning Commission	Augusta	ME	
Mr. Mark Bergeron	Maine Department of Environmental Protection	Augusta	ME	10/24/2014
Commissioner David Bernhardt	Maine Department of Transportation	Augusta	ME	10/27/2014
General Gerard Bolduc	Maine Air National Guard	Augusta	ME	
Ms. Sara Brusila	Maine Land Use Planning Commission	West Farmington	ME	10/27/2014
Mr. Paul Christman	Maine Department of Marine Resources	Augusta	ME	
Mr. Jay Clement	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers – Maine Project Office	Manchester	ME	11/14/2014
Mr. Robert Cordes	Maine Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife	Augusta	ME	10/22/2014
Mr. Dan Courtemanche	Maine Department of Environmental Protection	Augusta	ME	
Mr. Ian Drew	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Errol	NH	
Secretary Matthew Dunlap	Maine Office of the Secretary of State	Augusta	ME	
Ms. Dawn Hallowell	Maine Department of Environmental Protection	Augusta	ME	
Ms. Wendy Janssen	National Park Service	Harper’s Ferry	WV	11/14/2014
Ms. Wende Mahoney	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Orono	ME	
Attorney General Janet Mills	Maine Office of the Attorney General	Augusta	ME	
Mr. Kirk Mohny	Maine Historic Preservation Commission	Augusta	ME	10/28/2014 08/26/2014
Mr. Mike Mullen	Maine Department of Environmental Protection	Augusta	ME	

NAME (SERE LETTERS SENT WITH DOPAA)	AGENCY/AFFILIATION	CITY	STATE	COMMENT DATE
Ms. Lee Ann Neal	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers – Maine Project Office	Manchester	ME	11/14/2014
Mr. Scott Pratt	Federal Aviation Administration	Portland	ME	
Mr. Tim Timmerman	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	Boston	MA	10/27/2014
Executive Director/CEO Ron Tipton	Appalachian Trail Conservancy	Harper's Ferry	WV	10/27/2014

### 15.2.3 FTD Agency Scoping Comments

Table 15-4 lists the 11 DOPAA letter recipients and notes the dates of the four agency comment documents received for FTD.

**Table 15-4 FTD Scoping Letters Sent with DOPAA & Agency Comments**

NAME (FTD LETTERS SENT WITH DOPAA)	AGENCY/AFFILIATION	CITY	STATE	COMMENT DATE
Historic Preservation Specialist Daniel Bagrow	New York State Division For Historic Preservation New York State Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation	Watertown	NY	
Regional Director Judy Drabicki	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation	Watertown	NY	10/27/2014
Regional Administrator Judith Enck	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	New York	NY	10/27/2014
Commissioner Joe Martens	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation	Albany	NY	
Deputy Commissioner Ruth Pierpont	New York State Division For Historic Preservation New York State Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation	Watertown	NY	
Mr. Carl Schwartz	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Cortland	NY	10/27/2014
Public Affairs Office	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers - Baltimore District	Baltimore	MD	
Public Affairs Office	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers - Baltimore District	Baltimore	MD	
Public Affairs Office	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers - Buffalo District	Buffalo	NY	



NAME (FTD LETTERS SENT WITH DOPAA)	AGENCY/AFFILIATION	CITY	STATE	COMMENT DATE
Public Affairs Office	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers - New York District	New York	NY	10/27/2014
Public Affairs Office	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers - New York District	New York	NY	

#### 15.2.4 FCTC Agency and Tribal Scoping Comments

Table 15-5 lists the 21 DOPAA letter recipients and notes the dates of the five agency comment documents received for FCTC. Two tribal comments were received regarding the FCTC site and are included in Appendix L: Nottawaseppi Huron Band of the Potawatomie and Pokagon Band of Potawatomie.

**Table 15-5 FCTC Scoping Letters Sent with DOPAA & Agency Comments**

NAME (FCTC LETTERS SENT WITH DOPAA)	AGENCY/AFFILIATION	CITY	STATE	COMMENT DATE
Mr. Steve Chadwick	Michigan Department of Natural Resources	Plainwell	MI	
Mr. Josh Cohen	Michigan Natural Features Inventory	Lansing	MI	10/28/2014
Mr. Brian Conway	State Historic Preservation Office	Lansing	MI	
Mr. Keith Creagh	Michigan Department of Natural Resources Executive Division	Lansing	MI	
Mr. Jack Dingleline	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Lansing	MI	
Ms. Sarah Ehinger	Michigan Department of Environmental Quality Water Resources Division	Kalamazoo	MI	
Mr. Ray Fahlsing	Michigan Department of Natural Resources Parks and Recreation Division	Lansing	MI	
Ms. Christine Hannaburgh	Michigan Department of Natural Resources	Lansing	MI	
Regional Administrator Susan Hedman	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region 5	Chicago	IL	
Ms. Phyllis Higman	Michigan Natural Features Inventory	Lansing	MI	

**U.S. Army Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville, Alabama | SCOPING REPORT FOR THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES INTERCEPTOR SITE (CIS) ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (EIS)**

<b>NAME (FCTC LETTERS SENT WITH DOPAA)</b>	<b>AGENCY/AFFILIATION</b>	<b>CITY</b>	<b>STATE</b>	<b>COMMENT DATE</b>
Ms. Janelle Hohm	Michigan Department of Environmental Quality Water Resources Division	Kalamazoo	MI	
Plainwell District Manager Roland Johnson	Michigan Department of Natural Resources	Plainwell	MI	
Ms. Audrie Kirk	Michigan Department of Environmental Quality	Kalamazoo	MI	
Assistant Regional Director Lynn Lewis	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Bloomington	MN	09/11/2014
Chris Mensing	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Lansing	MI	
Ms. Lori Sargent	Michigan Department of Natural Resources - Wildlife Division	Lansing	MI	12/05/2014 10/02/2014
Mr. Mark Schieber	Michigan Department of Environmental Quality	Kalamazoo	MI	
Ft Custer RA Manager Tony Trojanowski	Michigan Department of Natural Resources	Augusta	MI	10/28/2014
Regional Director Wendi Weber	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Hadley	MA	
Public Affairs Office	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers - Detroit District	Detroit	MI	
Mr. Barry Tucker	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Fort Knox	KY	

## 16.0 References

Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Parts 1500 – 1508. Council on Environmental Quality, Executive Office of the President, Regulations for Implementing the Procedural Provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act.

Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ), “Guidance Regarding NEPA Regulations” (40 CFR Part 1500), Memorandum published in the Federal Register and appears at 48 Fed. Reg. 34263, 1983.

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. Public Law 91–190, as amended through Dec. 31, 2000, 42 U.S.C. 4321-4347.

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## Appendix A. CIS EIS Notice Of Intent Published In Federal Register

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prepare an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement.

Concurrent with the publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**, NMFS is forwarding copies of this application to the Marine Mammal Commission and its Committee of Scientific Advisors.

Dated: July 10, 2014.

**Julia Harrison,**

*Acting Chief, Permits and Conservation Division, Office of Protected Resources, National Marine Fisheries Service.*

[FR Doc. 2014-16666 Filed 7-15-14; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 3510-22-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

### Office of the Secretary

#### Notice of Intent To Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Continental United States Interceptor Site (CIS)

**AGENCY:** Missile Defense Agency, Department of Defense.

**ACTION:** Notice of intent.

**SUMMARY:** The Missile Defense Agency (MDA) announces its intention to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 and the Council on Environmental Quality Regulations for Implementing the Procedural Provisions of NEPA. As required by the 2013 National Defense Authorization Act, the MDA has selected possible additional locations in the United States that would be best suited for future deployment of an interceptor capable of protecting the homeland against threats from nations, such as North Korea and Iran. The MDA is preparing this EIS to evaluate the potential environmental impacts that could result from the future deployment of the Continental United States Interceptor Site (CIS). The existing Ballistic Missile Defense System (BMDS) provides protection of the United States from a limited ballistic missile attack, and the Department of Defense has not made a decision to deploy or construct the CIS.

**DATES:** The MDA invites public comments on the scope of the CIS EIS during a 60-day public scoping period beginning with publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**. Comments will be accepted on or before September 15, 2014.

**ADDRESSES:** Written comments, statements, and/or concerns regarding the scope of the EIS or requests to be added to the EIS distribution list should

be addressed to MDA CIS EIS and sent by email to [MDA.CIS.EIS@BV.COM](mailto:MDA.CIS.EIS@BV.COM), by facsimile 913-458-1091, or by U.S. Postal Service to: Black & Veatch Special Projects Corp Attn: MDACIS EIS, 6601 College Boulevard, Overland Park, KS 66211-1504. Electronic or facsimile comments are preferred. If sending comments by U.S. Postal Service, please do not submit duplicate electronic or facsimile comments. All comments, including names and addresses, will be submitted to the administrative record.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Mr. Rick Lehner, MDA Public Affairs, at 571-231-8210, or by email: [mda.info@mda.mil](mailto:mda.info@mda.mil).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** In accordance with 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 1501.6, an invitation for cooperating agency status has been extended to the U.S. Department of the Army and Navy and National Guard for consultation, review, and comment on the EIS. Other cooperating agencies may be identified during the scoping process.

If deployed, the CIS would be an extension of the existing Ground-based Midcourse Defense (GMD) element of the BMDS. Under the current proposed action, the deployment of the CIS would be as a contiguous Missile Defense Complex, similar to that found at Fort Greely, Alaska and would consist of an initial deployment of 20 Ground-based Interceptors (GBIs) with the ability to expand upward to 60 GBIs. The GBIs would not be fired from their deployment site except in the Nation's defense and no test firing would be conducted at the CIS. The overall system architecture and baseline requirements for a notional CIS include, but are not limited to, the GBI fields, Command Launch Equipment, In-Flight Interceptor Communication System Data Terminals, GMD Communication Network, supporting facilities, such as lodging and dining, recreation, warehouse and bulk storage, vehicle storage and maintenance, fire station, hazardous materials/waste storage, and roads and parking where necessary.

Alternatives to be analyzed include the No-Action Alternative and sites at the Combined Training Center Fort Custer—Michigan Army National Guard, Augusta, MI; Camp Ravenna Joint Military Training Center—Ohio Army National Guard, Portage and Trumbull Counties, OH; Fort Drum Army Base, Fort Drum, NY; and the Center for Security Forces Detachment Kittery Survival, Evasion, Resistance, and Escape Facility (SERE East), Redington Township, ME. At each site,

impacts will be assessed for the following resource categories—air quality, air space, biological, cultural, geology and soils, hazardous materials and hazardous waste management, health and safety, land use, noise, socioeconomics, transportation, utilities, water quality, wetlands, visual and aesthetic, environmental justice, and subsistence.

The MDA encourages all interested members of the public, as well as federal, state, and local agencies to participate in the scoping process for the preparation of this EIS. The scoping process assists in determining the scope of issues to be addressed and helps identify significant environmental issues to be analyzed in depth in the EIS.

Scoping meetings will be held in the local communities of Ravenna, OH; Galesburg and Battle Creek, MI; Carthage, NY; and Rangeley and Farmington, ME, during July through September 2014. Notification of the meeting locations, dates, and times will be published and announced in local news media prior to public scoping meetings.

Dated: July 10, 2014.

**Aaron Siegel,**

*Alternate OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Defense.*

[FR Doc. 2014-16629 Filed 7-15-14; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 5001-06-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

### Defense Acquisition Regulations System

[Docket Number DARS-2014-0030]

#### Information Collection Requirement; Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS); Material Inspection and Receiving Report

**AGENCY:** Defense Acquisition Regulations System, Department of Defense (DoD).

**ACTION:** Notice and request for comments regarding a proposed extension of an approved information collection requirement.

**SUMMARY:** In compliance with section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. chapter 35), DoD announces the proposed extension of a public information collection requirement and seeks public comment on the provisions thereof. *DoD invites comments on:* (a) Whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of DoD,

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## Appendix B. Newspaper Advertisements

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## The Missile Defense Agency to Hold Public Scoping Meetings for the Continental United States Interceptor Site Environmental Impact Statement

**The Missile Defense Agency (MDA)** in cooperation with the Ohio Army National Guard will host a public scoping meeting to review the scope of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for a potential additional interceptor site to be located in the Continental United States. Camp Ravenna Joint Military Training Center is one of four locations under consideration. **The Department of Defense has not made a decision to deploy or construct a Continental United States Interceptor Site (CIS).**

**When: August 5, 2014**  
**Time: 6:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m.**  
**Location: Ravenna High School**  
**6589 N Chestnut Street**  
**Ravenna, OH 44266**

The 2013 National Defense Authorization Act requires the MDA to prepare an EIS to evaluate possible additional locations in the U.S. best suited for a potential future deployment of an interceptor site capable of protecting the homeland against threats from nations, such as North Korea and Iran. The existing Ground-based Midcourse Defense System provides homeland defense from a limited long-range ballistic missile attack.

**The Department of Defense has not made a decision to deploy or construct the CIS.**

Four locations are being considered as part of the EIS: Fort Custer Training Center (FCTC), Augusta, MI; Camp Ravenna Joint Military Training Center – Ohio Army National Guard, Portage and Trumbull Counties, OH; Fort Drum, Fort Drum, NY; and the Center for Security Forces Detachment Kittery Survival, Evasion, Resistance, and Escape Facility (SERE East), Redington Township, ME.

Public input is important to ensure significant environmental issues, other areas of concern, and alternatives are considered early in the EIS process.

The public meeting will be in an open house format, which provides attendees with the opportunity to talk with and ask questions of representatives from the MDA and Camp Ravenna. Additionally, you will have the opportunity to provide verbal and written official comments. The MDA will use your input to help identify environmental and other issues to be considered in completing this EIS.

**In addition to attending the meeting, the public may submit written comments until September 15, 2014.**

**Email:** MDA.CIS.EIS@BV.com

**Facsimile:** (913) 458-1091

**US Mail:** Black & Veatch Special Projects Corp

**Attn:** MDA CIS EIS

6601 College Boulevard

Overland Park, KS 66211-1504

**Website:** [www.mda.mil/about/enviro\\_cis.html](http://www.mda.mil/about/enviro_cis.html)

*Anyone having further questions or media wishing to attend the meeting should contact Rick Lehner, MDA spokesman, at (571) 231-8210, or James Sims, Ohio National Guard, at (614) 336-7126.*



## The Missile Defense Agency to Hold Public Scoping Meetings for the Continental United States Interceptor Site Environmental Impact Statement

**The Missile Defense Agency (MDA)** in cooperation with the U.S. Navy will host a public scoping meeting to review the scope of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for a potential additional interceptor site to be located in the Continental United States. The Center for Security Forces Detachment Kittery Survival, Evasion, Resistance and Escape Facility (SERE East) in Redington Township, ME is one of four locations under consideration. **The Department of Defense has not made a decision to deploy or construct a Continental United States Interceptor Site (CIS).**

**When: August 12, 2014**  
**Time: 6:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m.**  
**Location: Rangeley Lakes Regional School - Gym  
43 Mendolia Road  
Rangeley, ME 04970**

**When: August 13, 2014**  
**Time: 9:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.**  
**Location: Rangeley Lakes Regional School - Gym  
43 Mendolia Road  
Rangeley, ME 04970**

**When: August 14, 2014**  
**Time: 9:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m. & 6:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m.**  
**Location: University of Maine at Farmington - Olsen Student Center  
111 South Street  
Farmington, ME 04938**

The 2013 National Defense Authorization Act requires the MDA to prepare an EIS to evaluate possible additional locations in the U.S. best suited for a potential future deployment of an interceptor site capable of protecting the homeland against threats from nations, such as North Korea and Iran. The existing Ground-based Midcourse Defense System provides homeland defense from a limited long-range ballistic missile attack. **The Department of Defense has not made a decision to deploy or construct the CIS.**

Four locations are being considered as part of the EIS: Fort Custer Training Center (FCTC), Augusta, MI; Camp Ravenna Joint Military Training Center – Ohio Army National Guard, Portage and Trumbull Counties, OH; Fort Drum, Fort Drum, NY; and the Center for Security Forces Detachment Kittery Survival, Evasion, Resistance, and Escape Facility (SERE East), Redington Township, ME.

Public input is important to ensure significant environmental issues, other areas of concern, and alternatives are considered early in the EIS process. The public meeting will be in an open house format,

which provides attendees with the opportunity to talk with and ask questions of representatives from the MDA and SERE East. Additionally, you will have the opportunity to provide verbal and written official comments. The MDA will use your input to help identify environmental and other issues to be considered in completing this EIS.

In addition to attending the meeting, the public may submit written comments until September 15, 2014.

**Email:** MDA.CIS.EIS@BV.com

**Facsimile:** (913) 458-1091

**US Mail:** Black & Veatch Special Projects Corp

**Attn:** MDA CIS EIS

6601 College Boulevard

Overland Park, KS 66211-1504

**Website:** [www.mda.mil/about/enviro\\_cis.html](http://www.mda.mil/about/enviro_cis.html)

*Anyone having further questions or media wishing to attend the meeting should contact Rick Lehner, MDA spokesman, at (571) 231-8210, or Thomas Kreidel, Navy Public Affairs Officer, at (757) 341-1410.*



## The Missile Defense Agency to Hold Public Scoping Meetings for the Continental United States Interceptor Site Environmental Impact Statement

**The Missile Defense Agency (MDA)** in cooperation with the U.S. Army will host a public scoping meeting to review the scope of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for a potential additional interceptor site to be located in the Continental United States. Fort Drum is one of four locations under consideration. **The Department of Defense has not made a decision to deploy or construct a Continental United States Interceptor Site (CIS).**

**When:** August 19, 2014  
**Time:** 6:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m.  
**Location:** Carthage Senior High School -  
Cafeteria  
36500 New York 26  
Carthage, NY 13619

The 2013 National Defense Authorization Act requires the MDA to prepare an EIS to evaluate possible additional locations in the U.S. best suited for a potential future deployment of an interceptor site capable of protecting the homeland against threats from nations, such as North Korea and Iran. The existing Ground-based Midcourse Defense System provides homeland defense from a limited long-range ballistic missile attack.

**The Department of Defense has not made a decision to deploy or construct the CIS.**

Four locations are being considered as part of the EIS: Fort Custer Training Center (FCTC), Augusta, MI; Camp Ravenna Joint Military Training Center – Ohio Army National Guard, Portage and Trumbull Counties, OH; Fort Drum, Fort Drum, NY; and the Center for Security Forces Detachment Kittery Survival, Evasion, Resistance, and Escape Facility (SERE East), Redington Township, ME.

Public input is important to ensure significant environmental issues, other areas of concern, and alternatives are considered early in the EIS process.

The public meeting will be in an open house format, which provides attendees with the opportunity to talk with and ask questions of representatives from the MDA and Fort Drum. Additionally, you will have the opportunity to provide verbal and written official comments. The MDA will use your input to help identify environmental and other issues to be considered in completing this EIS.

**In addition to attending the meeting, the public may submit written comments until September 15, 2014.**

**Email:** MDA.CIS.EIS@BV.com

**Facsimile:** (913) 458-1091

**US Mail:** Black & Veatch Special Projects Corp

**Attn:** MDA CIS EIS

6601 College Boulevard

Overland Park, KS 66211-1504

**Website:** [www.mda.mil/about/enviro\\_cis.html](http://www.mda.mil/about/enviro_cis.html)

*Anyone having further questions or media wishing to attend the meeting should contact Rick Lehner, MDA spokesman, at (571) 231-8210.*



## The Missile Defense Agency to Hold Public Scoping Meetings for the Continental United States Interceptor Site Environmental Impact Statement

**The Missile Defense Agency (MDA)** in cooperation with the Michigan Army National Guard will host a public scoping meeting to review the scope of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for a potential additional interceptor site to be located in the Continental United States. Fort Custer Training Center is one of four locations under consideration. **The Department of Defense has not made a decision to deploy or construct a Continental United States Interceptor Site (CIS).**

**When: August 26, 2014**  
**Time: 6:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m.**  
**Location: McCamly Plaza Hotel  
Branson Ballroom  
50 Capital Avenue SW  
Battle Creek, MI 49017**

**When: August 28, 2014**  
**Time: 6:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m.**  
**Location: Sherman Lake YMCA  
The Great Hall  
6225 North 39th Street  
Augusta, MI 49012**

The 2013 National Defense Authorization Act requires the MDA to prepare an EIS to evaluate possible additional locations in the U.S. best suited for a potential future deployment of an interceptor site capable of protecting the homeland against threats from nations, such as North Korea and Iran. The existing Ground-based Midcourse Defense System provides homeland defense from a limited long-range ballistic missile attack. **The Department of Defense has not made a decision to deploy or construct the CIS.**

Four locations are being considered as part of the EIS: Fort Custer Training Center (FCTC), Augusta, MI; Camp Ravenna Joint Military Training Center – Ohio Army National Guard, Portage and Trumbull Counties, OH; Fort Drum, Fort Drum, NY; and the Center for Security Forces Detachment Kittery Survival, Evasion, Resistance, and Escape Facility (SERE East), Redington Township, ME.

Public input is important to ensure significant environmental issues, other areas of concern, and alternatives are considered early in the EIS process.

The public meeting will be in an open house format, which provides attendees with the opportunity to talk with and ask questions of representatives from the MDA and Fort Custer. Additionally, you will have the opportunity to provide verbal and written official comments. The MDA will use your input to help identify environmental and other issues to be considered in completing this EIS.

In addition to attending the meeting, the public may submit written comments until September 15, 2014.

Email: MDA.CIS.EIS@BV.com  
Facsimile: (913) 458-1091  
US Mail: Black & Veatch Special  
Projects Corp  
Attn: MDA CIS EIS  
6601 College Boulevard  
Overland Park, KS 66211-1504

Website: [www.mda.mil/about/  
enviro\\_cis.html](http://www.mda.mil/about/enviro_cis.html)

*Anyone having further questions or media wishing to attend the meeting should contact Rick Lehner, MDA spokesman, at (571) 231-8210, or LTC William Humes, Michigan National Guard Public Affairs Officer, at (517) 481-8140.*

## Appendix C. MDA Press Releases

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MISSILE DEFENSE AGENCY

**MDANEWS** Release

[www.mda.mil](http://www.mda.mil)  
[mda.info@mda.mil](mailto:mda.info@mda.mil)

5700 18th Street, Bldg 245  
Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-5573

**July 29, 2014**

## **THE MISSILE DEFENSE AGENCY TO HOLD PUBLIC SCOPING MEETING FOR THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES INTERCEPTOR SITE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT**

The Missile Defense Agency (MDA) in cooperation with the Ohio Army National Guard will host a public scoping meeting on August 5, 2014, from 6:00 – 9:00 p.m. at the Ravenna High School in Ravenna to review the proposed scope of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for a potential Continental United States Interceptor Site (CIS) at the Camp Ravenna Joint Military Training Center.

The installation is one of four locations in the United States where MDA will conduct an EIS.

The open house-style event will provide attendees the opportunity to gather information about the potential project and help the MDA identify environmental and other issues of concern that will be addressed in the EIS.

The Department of Defense has not made a decision to deploy or construct the CIS and does not have a preferred alternative.

In the 2013 National Defense Authorization Act, Congress required the MDA to prepare an EIS to evaluate possible additional locations in the United States best suited for future deployment of a CIS capable of protecting the homeland against threats from nations, such as North Korea and Iran. The existing Ballistic Missile Defense System (BMDS) provides protection of the United States from a limited ballistic missile attack, and the proposed system would enhance that protection. Alternatives to be analyzed in the EIS include the No Action Alternative (no CIS deployment); Camp Ravenna Joint Military Training Center – Ohio Army National Guard, Portage and Trumbull Counties, Ohio; Fort Custer Training Center, Michigan; Fort Drum, New York; and the Center for Security Forces Detachment Kittery Survival, Evasion, Resistance, and Escape Facility (SERE East), Redington Township, Maine. At each site, impacts will be assessed for the following resource categories - air quality, air space, biological, cultural, geology and soils, hazardous materials and hazardous waste management, health and safety, land use, noise, socioeconomics, transportation, utilities, water quality, wetlands, visual and aesthetic, environmental justice, and subsistence.

“We invite the community to learn more about the CIS project and we welcome and encourage feedback,” said Rick Lehner, an MDA spokesman. “It’s a chance to ask questions, talk with subject matter experts, submit comments and receive additional information about the project.”



MISSILE DEFENSE AGENCY

# MDANEWS Release

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[mda.info@mda.mil](mailto:mda.info@mda.mil)

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Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-5573

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Once the Draft EIS is complete, the MDA will host a second round of public meetings to present findings and solicit additional public input.

More information is available on the MDA web site: [www.mda.mil](http://www.mda.mil). Written comments about the project will be accepted during the public comment period, which extends from July 15 through September 14, 2014. Comments can be submitted via e-mail to [MDA.CIS.EIS@BV.com](mailto:MDA.CIS.EIS@BV.com) or by U.S. Postal Service to: Black & Veatch Special Projects Corp. Attn: MDACIS EIS, 6601 College Boulevard, Overland Park, KS 66211-1504 and must be postmarked or received by September 14, 2014 to ensure they become part of the official record.

Public comments on the scope of the EIS and environmental issues that should be studied are requested pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act. All written comments received during the comment period will become part of the public record and will be considered during the preparation of the Draft EIS. Providing private address information with your comment is voluntary and such personal information will be kept confidential unless release is required by law. Your address will be used to compile a mailing list so that you may be notified of any future public meetings, and release of the Draft EIS and Final EIS in the Federal Register. Failure to provide your address will result in your name not being included on the list, and you will not receive notifications about this project.

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MISSILE DEFENSE AGENCY

MDA NEWS Release

[www.mda.mil](http://www.mda.mil)  
[mda.info@mda.mil](mailto:mda.info@mda.mil)

5700 18th Street, Bldg 245  
Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-5573

**August 8, 2014**

## **THE MISSILE DEFENSE AGENCY TO HOLD PUBLIC SCOPING MEETING FOR THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES INTERCEPTOR SITE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT**

The Missile Defense Agency (MDA) in cooperation with the U.S. Navy will host public scoping meetings on August 12, 2014 at the Rangeley Lakes Regional School, Rangeley, from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m., and on August 13, 2014 at the Regional School from 9 a.m. to noon, on August 14, 2014 at the University of Maine, Farmington, from 9 a.m. to noon and also from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m., to review the proposed scope of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for a potential Continental United States Interceptor Site (CIS) at the Center for Security Forces Detachment Kittery Survival, Evasion, Resistance, and Escape Facility (SERE East), Redington Township, Maine. The installation is one of four locations in the United States under consideration.

The open house-style event will provide attendees the opportunity to gather information about the potential project and help the MDA identify environmental and other issues of concern that will be addressed in the EIS.

There has been no decision by the Department of Defense to construct a missile defense site.

In the 2013 National Defense Authorization Act, Congress required the MDA to prepare an EIS to evaluate possible additional locations in the United States best suited for future deployment of a CIS capable of protecting the homeland against threats from nations, such as North Korea and Iran. The existing Ballistic Missile Defense System (BMDS) provides protection of the United States from a limited ballistic missile attack, and the proposed system would enhance that protection. Alternatives to be analyzed in the EIS include the No Action Alternative (no CIS deployment) and sites at the SERE, Camp Ravenna Joint Military Training Center – Ohio Army National Guard, Portage and Trumbull Counties, Ohio; and Fort Drum, New York. At each site, impacts will be assessed for the following resource categories - air quality, air space, biological, cultural, geology and soils, hazardous materials and hazardous waste management, health and safety, land use, noise, socioeconomics, transportation, utilities, water quality, wetlands, visual and aesthetic, environmental justice, and subsistence. The Department of Defense has not made a decision to deploy or construct the CIS and does not have a preferred alternative.



MISSILE DEFENSE AGENCY

# MDANEWS Release

[www.mda.mil](http://www.mda.mil)  
[mda.info@mda.mil](mailto:mda.info@mda.mil)

5700 18th Street, Bldg 245  
Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-5573

2-2-2

"We invite the community to learn more about the CIS project and we welcome and encourage feedback," says Rick Lehner, an MDA spokesman. "It's a chance to ask questions, talk with subject matter experts, submit comments and receive additional information about the project."

Once the Draft EIS is complete, the MDA will host a second round of public meetings to present findings and solicit additional public input.

More information is available on the MDA web site: [www.mda.mil/about/enviro\\_CIS.html](http://www.mda.mil/about/enviro_CIS.html). Written comments about the project will be accepted during the public comment period, which extends from July 16 through September 15, 2014. Comments can be submitted via FAX 913-458-1091, e-mail to [MDA.CIS.EIS@BV.com](mailto:MDA.CIS.EIS@BV.com) or by U.S. Postal Service to: Black & Veatch Special Projects Corp. Attn: MDACIS EIS, 6601 College Boulevard, Overland Park, KS 66211-1504 and must be postmarked or received by September 15, 2014 to ensure they become part of the official record.

Public comments on the scope of the EIS and environmental issues that should be studied are requested pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act. All written comments received during the comment period will become part of the public record and will be considered during the preparation of the Draft EIS. Providing private address information with your comment is voluntary and such personal information will be kept confidential unless release is required by law. Your address will be used to compile a mailing list so that you may be notified of any future public meetings, and release of the Draft EIS and Final EIS in the Federal Register. Failure to provide your address will result in your name not being included on the list, and you will not receive notifications about this project.

-END-



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[www.mda.mil](http://www.mda.mil)  
[mda.info@mda.mil](mailto:mda.info@mda.mil)

5700 18th Street, Bldg 245  
Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-5573

**August 8, 2014**

## **THE MISSILE DEFENSE AGENCY TO HOLD PUBLIC SCOPING MEETING FOR THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES INTERCEPTOR SITE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT**

The Missile Defense Agency (MDA) in cooperation with the U.S. Army will host a public scoping meeting on August 19, 2014 at the Carthage High School, Carthage, N.Y, from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m. to review the proposed scope of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for a potential Continental United States Interceptor Site (CIS) at Fort Drum. The installation is one of four locations in the United States under consideration.

The open house-style event will provide attendees the opportunity to gather information about the potential project and help the MDA identify environmental and other issues of concern that will be addressed in the EIS.

There has been no decision by the Department of Defense to construct a missile defense site.

In the 2013 National Defense Authorization Act, Congress required the MDA to prepare an EIS to evaluate possible additional locations in the United States best suited for future deployment of a CIS capable of protecting the homeland against threats from nations, such as North Korea and Iran. The existing Ballistic Missile Defense System (BMDS) provides protection of the United States from a limited ballistic missile attack, and the proposed system would enhance that protection. Alternatives to be analyzed in the EIS include the No Action Alternative (no CIS deployment) and sites at Fort Drum; Camp Ravenna Joint Military Training Center – Ohio Army National Guard, Portage and Trumbull Counties, Ohio; and the Center for Security Forces Detachment Kittery Survival, Evasion, Resistance, and Escape Facility (SERE East), Redington Township, Maine. At each site, impacts will be assessed for the following resource categories - air quality, air space, biological, cultural, geology and soils, hazardous materials and hazardous waste management, health and safety, land use, noise, socioeconomics, transportation, utilities, water quality, wetlands, visual and aesthetic, environmental justice, and subsistence. The Department of Defense has not made a decision to deploy or construct the CIS and does not have a preferred alternative.



MISSILE DEFENSE AGENCY

# MDANEWS Release

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[mda.info@mda.mil](mailto:mda.info@mda.mil)

5700 18th Street, Bldg 245  
Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-5573

2-2-2

"We invite the community to learn more about the CIS project and we welcome and encourage feedback," says Rick Lehner, an MDA spokesman. "It's a chance to ask questions, talk with subject matter experts, submit comments and receive additional information about the project."

Once the Draft EIS is complete, the MDA will host a second round of public meetings to present findings and solicit additional public input.

More information is available on the MDA web site: [www.mda.mil/about/enviro\\_CIS.html](http://www.mda.mil/about/enviro_CIS.html). Written comments about the project will be accepted during the public comment period, which extends from July 16 through September 15, 2014. Comments can be submitted via FAX 913-458-1091, e-mail to [MDA.CIS.EIS@BV.com](mailto:MDA.CIS.EIS@BV.com) or by U.S. Postal Service to: Black & Veatch Special Projects Corp. Attn: MDACIS EIS, 6601 College Boulevard, Overland Park, KS 66211-1504 and must be postmarked or received by September 15, 2014 to ensure they become part of the official record.

Public comments on the scope of the EIS and environmental issues that should be studied are requested pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act. All written comments received during the comment period will become part of the public record and will be considered during the preparation of the Draft EIS. Providing private address information with your comment is voluntary and such personal information will be kept confidential unless release is required by law. Your address will be used to compile a mailing list so that you may be notified of any future public meetings, and release of the Draft EIS and Final EIS in the Federal Register. Failure to provide your address will result in your name not being included on the list, and you will not receive notifications about this project.

END



MISSILE DEFENSE AGENCY

**MDANEWS** Release

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[mda.info@mda.mil](mailto:mda.info@mda.mil)

5700 18th Street, Bldg 245  
Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-5573

**August 18, 2014**

## **THE MISSILE DEFENSE AGENCY TO HOLD PUBLIC SCOPING MEETING FOR THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES INTERCEPTOR SITE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT**

The Missile Defense Agency (MDA) in cooperation with the Michigan Army National Guard will host public scoping meetings on August 26, 2014, from 6 to 9 p.m. at the McCamly Plaza Hotel, Branson Ballroom, 50 Capital Avenue SW, Battle Creek; and on August 28, 2014 from 6 to 9 p.m. at the Sherman Lake YMCA, The Great Hall, 6225 North 39 Street, Augusta, to review the proposed scope of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for a potential Continental United Interceptor Site (CIS) at the Fort Custer Training Center (FCTC), in Augusta. FCTC is one of four locations in the United States under consideration.

The open house-style event will provide attendees the opportunity to gather information about the potential project and help the MDA identify environmental and other issues of concern that will be addressed in the EIS.

There has been no decision by the Department of Defense to construct a missile defense site.

In the 2013 National Defense Authorization Act, Congress required the MDA to prepare an EIS to evaluate possible additional locations in the United States best suited for future deployment of a CIS capable of protecting the homeland against threats from nations, such as North Korea and Iran. The existing Ballistic Missile Defense System (BMDS) provides protection of the United States from a limited ballistic missile attack, and the proposed system would enhance that protection. Alternatives to be analyzed in the EIS include the No Action Alternative (no CIS deployment) and sites at FCTC; Camp Ravenna Joint Military Training Center – Ohio Army National Guard, Portage and Trumbull Counties, Ohio; Fort Drum, New York; and the Center for Security Forces Detachment Kittery Survival, Evasion, Resistance, and Escape Facility (SERE East), Redington Township, Maine. At each site, impacts will be assessed for the following resource categories - air quality, air space, biological, cultural, geology and soils, hazardous materials and hazardous waste management, health and safety, land use, noise, socioeconomics, transportation, utilities, water quality, wetlands, visual and aesthetic, environmental justice, and subsistence. The Department of Defense has not made a decision to deploy or construct the CIS and does not have a preferred alternative.



MISSILE DEFENSE AGENCY

# MDANEWS Release

[www.mda.mil](http://www.mda.mil)  
[mda.info@mda.mil](mailto:mda.info@mda.mil)

5700 18th Street, Bldg 245  
Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-5573

2-2-2

"We invite the community to learn more about the CIS project and we welcome and encourage feedback," says Rick Lehner, an MDA spokesman. "It's a chance to ask questions, talk with subject matter experts, submit comments and receive additional information about the project."

Once the Draft EIS is complete, the MDA will host a second round of public meetings to present findings and solicit additional public input.

More information is available on the MDA web site: [www.mda.mil/about/enviro\\_CIS.html](http://www.mda.mil/about/enviro_CIS.html). Written comments about the project will be accepted during the public comment period, which extends from July 16 through September 15, 2014. Comments can be submitted via FAX 913-458-1091, e-mail to [MDA.CIS.EIS@BV.com](mailto:MDA.CIS.EIS@BV.com) or by U.S. Postal Service to: Black & Veatch Special Projects Corp. Attn: MDACIS EIS, 6601 College Boulevard, Overland Park, KS 66211-1504 and must be postmarked or received by September 15, 2014 to ensure they become part of the official record.

Public comments on the scope of the EIS and environmental issues that should be studied are requested pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act. All written comments received during the comment period will become part of the public record and will be considered during the preparation of the Draft EIS. Providing private address information with your comment is voluntary and such personal information will be kept confidential unless release is required by law. Your address will be used to compile a mailing list so that you may be notified of any future public meetings, and release of the Draft EIS and Final EIS in the Federal Register. Failure to provide your address will result in your name not being included on the list, and you will not receive notifications about this project.

END



## Appendix D. Stakeholder Letter Templates

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE  
MISSILE DEFENSE AGENCY  
5700 18<sup>th</sup> STREET  
FORT BELVOIR, VIRGINIA 22060-5573

Name  
Agency  
Street Address  
City, State Zip

Dear TBD:

As required by the 2013 National Defense Authorization Act, the Missile Defense Agency (MDA), in cooperation with the Camp Ravenna Joint Military Training Center, is preparing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to evaluate possible additional locations in the United States best suited for future deployment of a Continental United States Interceptor Site (CIS) capable of protecting the homeland against threats from nations such as North Korea and Iran. The existing Ballistic Missile Defense System (BMDS) provides protection of the United States from a limited ballistic missile attack, and the Department of Defense (DoD) has not made a decision to deploy or construct the CIS.

If constructed, the CIS would be an extension of the existing Ground-based Midcourse Defense element of the BMDS. Under the current proposed action, the DoD will consider the impacts of the potential construction of a contiguous Missile Defense Complex, similar to that located at Fort Greely, Alaska, consisting of an initial deployment of 20 Ground-Based Interceptors (GBIs) with the ability to expand missile fields supporting up to 60 GBIs. Alternatives under consideration include the No Action alternative and CIS deployment locations at one of the following: Fort Custer Training Center – Michigan Army National Guard, Augusta, Michigan; Camp Ravenna Joint Military Training Center – Ohio Army National Guard, Portage and Trumbull Counties, Ohio; Fort Drum, Fort Drum, New York; and the Center for Security Forces Detachment Kittery Survival, Evasion, Resistance, and Escape Facility (SERE East), Redington Township, Maine.

In keeping with Executive Order 12372, Intergovernmental Review of Federal Programs and the Council for Environmental Quality Regulations implementing the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the MDA is requesting input from other Federal, state, and local agencies on the proposal. A Draft Description of the Proposed Action and Alternatives (DOPAA) describing the project in more detail is enclosed for your review. The MDA asks that Name of Agency identify any resources within your agency's purview that may be potentially impacted and that you respond on or before **October 27, 2014**, to enable the MDA to complete this phase of the project within the scheduled timeframe. Name of Agency's assistance in this matter is greatly appreciated.

Please send written responses via regular mail or e-mail (preferred) to:

Missile Defense Agency/DPF  
Bldg. 5222, Martin Road  
Redstone Arsenal, AL 35898  
ATTN: Mr. Ellis Gilliland, P.E.  
[Ellis.Gilliland@mda.mil](mailto:Ellis.Gilliland@mda.mil)

As part of the NEPA process, local citizens, groups and agencies, among others, will have ample opportunity to review and comment on the information and alternatives addressed in the EIS. However, at this time, the Draft DOPAA is protected from public release under the Federal Freedom of Information Act statute at 5 USC 552. As such, the MDA requests that the Draft DOPAA be protected from public release under Ohio State Freedom of Information/Freedom of Access statute.

If you have any questions regarding this information, please contact Mr. Ellis Gilliland, P.E, Deployment Environmental Compliance Officer at 256-450-2676, or Mr. Tim Morgan, State Environmental Supervisor at 614-336-6568

Sincerely,

MARTIN F. DUKE  
Director  
Facilities, Military Construction  
and Environmental Management

Enclosure:  
As stated



DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE  
MISSILE DEFENSE AGENCY  
5700 18<sup>th</sup> STREET  
FORT BELVOIR, VIRGINIA 22060-5573

Name  
Agency  
Street Address  
City, State Zip

Dear TBD:

As required by the 2013 National Defense Authorization Act, the Missile Defense Agency (MDA), in cooperation with the Center for Security Forces Detachment Kittery Survival, Evasion, Resistance, and Escape Facility (SERE East), is preparing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to evaluate possible additional locations in the United States best suited for future deployment of a Continental United States Interceptor Site (CIS) capable of protecting the homeland against threats from nations such as North Korea and Iran. The existing Ballistic Missile Defense System (BMDS) provides protection of the United States from a limited ballistic missile attack, and the Department of Defense (DoD) has not made a decision to deploy or construct the CIS.

If constructed, the CIS would be an extension of the existing Ground-based Midcourse Defense element of the BMDS. Under the current proposed action, the DoD will consider the impacts of the potential construction of a contiguous Missile Defense Complex, similar to that located at Fort Greely, Alaska, consisting of an initial deployment of 20 Ground-Based Interceptors (GBIs) with the ability to expand missile fields supporting up to 60 GBIs. Alternatives under consideration include the No Action alternative and CIS deployment locations at one of the following: Fort Custer Training Center – Michigan Army National Guard, Augusta, Michigan; Camp Ravenna Joint Military Training Center – Ohio Army National Guard, Portage and Trumbull Counties, Ohio; Fort Drum, Fort Drum, New York; and SERE East, Redington Township, Maine.

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Bldg. 5222, Martin Road  
Redstone Arsenal, AL 35898  
ATTN: Mr. Ellis Gilliland, P.E.

[Ellis.Gilliland@mda.mil](mailto:Ellis.Gilliland@mda.mil)

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If you have any questions regarding this information, please contact Mr. Ellis Gilliland, P.E, Deployment Environmental Compliance Officer at 256-450-2676, or Ms. Kari Moore, Navy NEPA Manager at 207-438-4352.

Sincerely,

MARTIN F. DUKE  
Director  
Facilities, Military Construction  
and Environmental Management

Enclosure:  
As stated



DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE  
MISSILE DEFENSE AGENCY  
5700 18<sup>th</sup> STREET  
FORT BELVOIR, VIRGINIA 22060-5573

Name  
Agency  
Street Address  
City, State Zip

Dear TBD:

As required by the 2013 National Defense Authorization Act, the Missile Defense Agency (MDA), in cooperation with Fort Drum, is preparing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to evaluate possible additional locations in the United States best suited for future deployment of a Continental United States Interceptor Site (CIS) capable of protecting the homeland against threats from nations such as North Korea and Iran. The existing Ballistic Missile Defense System (BMDS) provides protection of the United States from a limited ballistic missile attack, and the Department of Defense (DoD) has not made a decision to deploy or construct the CIS.

If constructed, the CIS would be an extension of the existing Ground-based Midcourse Defense element of the BMDS. Under the current proposed action, the DoD will consider the impacts of the potential construction of a contiguous Missile Defense Complex, similar to that located at Fort Greely, Alaska, consisting of an initial deployment of 20 Ground-Based Interceptors (GBIs) with the ability to expand missile fields supporting up to 60 GBIs. Alternatives under consideration include the No Action alternative and CIS deployment locations at one of the following: Fort Custer Training Center – Michigan Army National Guard, Augusta, Michigan; Camp Ravenna Joint Military Training Center – Ohio Army National Guard, Portage and Trumbull Counties, Ohio; Fort Drum, Fort Drum, New York; and the Center for Security Forces Detachment Kittery Survival, Evasion, Resistance, and Escape Facility (SERE East), Redington Township, Maine.

In keeping with Executive Order 12372, Intergovernmental Review of Federal Programs and the Council for Environmental Quality Regulations implementing the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the MDA is requesting input from other Federal, state, and local agencies on the proposal. A Draft Description of the Proposed Action and Alternatives (DOPAA) describing the project in more detail is enclosed for your review. The MDA asks that Name of Agency identify any resources within your agency's purview that may be potentially impacted and that you respond on or before **October 27, 2014**, to enable the MDA to complete this phase of the project within the scheduled timeframe. Name of Agency's assistance in this matter is greatly appreciated.

Please send written responses via regular mail or e-mail (preferred) to:

Missile Defense Agency/DPF  
Bldg. 5222, Martin Road  
Redstone Arsenal, AL 35898  
ATTN: Mr. Ellis Gilliland, P.E.

[Ellis.Gilliland@mda.mil](mailto:Ellis.Gilliland@mda.mil)

As part of the NEPA process, local citizens, groups and agencies, among others, will have ample opportunity to review and comment on the information and alternatives addressed in the EIS. However, at this time, the Draft DOPAA is protected from public release under the Federal Freedom of Information Act statute at 5 USC 552. As such, the MDA requests that the Draft DOPAA be protected from public release under New York State Freedom of Information/Freedom of Access statute.

If you have any questions regarding this information, please contact Mr. Ellis Gilliland, P.E, Deployment Environmental Compliance Officer at 256-450-2676, or Mr. Jason Wagner, Fort Drum Natural Resources Branch Chief at 315-772-5971.

Sincerely,

MARTIN F. DUKE  
Director  
Facilities, Military Construction  
and Environmental Management

Enclosure:  
As stated





DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE  
MISSILE DEFENSE AGENCY  
5700 18<sup>th</sup> STREET  
FORT BELVOIR, VIRGINIA 22060-5573

Name  
Agency  
Street Address  
City, State Zip

Dear TBD:

As required by the 2013 National Defense Authorization Act, the Missile Defense Agency (MDA), in cooperation with the Fort Custer Training Center, is preparing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to evaluate possible additional locations in the United States best suited for future deployment of a Continental United States Interceptor Site (CIS) capable of protecting the homeland against threats from nations such as North Korea and Iran. The existing Ballistic Missile Defense System (BMDS) provides protection of the United States from a limited ballistic missile attack, and the Department of Defense (DoD) has not made a decision to deploy or construct the CIS.

If constructed, the CIS would be an extension of the existing Ground-based Midcourse Defense element of the BMDS. Under the current proposed action, the DoD will consider the impacts of the potential construction of a contiguous Missile Defense Complex, similar to that located at Fort Greely, Alaska, consisting of an initial deployment of 20 Ground-Based Interceptors (GBIs) with the ability to expand missile fields supporting up to 60 GBIs. Alternatives under consideration include the No Action alternative and CIS deployment locations at one of the following: Fort Custer Training Center – Michigan Army National Guard, Augusta, Michigan; Camp Ravenna Joint Military Training Center – Ohio Army National Guard, Portage and Trumbull Counties, Ohio; Fort Drum, Fort Drum, New York; and the Center for Security Forces Detachment Kittery Survival, Evasion, Resistance, and Escape Facility (SERE East), Redington Township, Maine.

In keeping with Executive Order 12372, Intergovernmental Review of Federal Programs and the Council for Environmental Quality Regulations implementing the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the MDA is requesting input from other Federal, state, and local agencies on the proposal. A Draft Description of the Proposed Action and Alternatives (DOPAA) describing the project in more detail is enclosed for your review. The MDA asks that Name of Agency identify any resources within your agency's purview that may be potentially impacted and that you respond on or before **October 27, 2014**, to enable the MDA to complete this phase of the project within the scheduled timeframe. Name of Agency's assistance in this matter is greatly appreciated.

Please send written responses via regular mail or e-mail (preferred) to:

Missile Defense Agency/DPF  
Bldg. 5222, Martin Road  
Redstone Arsenal, AL 35898  
ATTN: Mr. Ellis Gilliland, P.E.  
[Ellis.Gilliland@mda.mil](mailto:Ellis.Gilliland@mda.mil)

As part of the NEPA process, local citizens, groups and agencies, among others, will have ample opportunity to review and comment on the information and alternatives addressed in the EIS. However, at this time, the Draft DOPAA is protected from public release under the Federal Freedom of Information Act statute at 5 USC 552. As such, the MDA requests that the Draft DOPAA be protected from public release under Michigan State Freedom of Information/Freedom of Access statute.

If you have any questions regarding this information, please contact Mr. Ellis Gilliland, P.E, Deployment Environmental Compliance Officer at 256-450-2676, or Mr. John Mitchel, Fort Custer Training Center Environmental Manager at 269-731-6570, or Ms. Michele Richards, Fort Custer Training Center Natural Resources Specialist at 269-731-6570.

Sincerely,

MARTIN F. DUKE  
Director  
Facilities, Military Construction  
and Environmental Management

Enclosure:  
As stated



DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE  
MISSILE DEFENSE AGENCY  
5700 18<sup>th</sup> STREET  
FORT BELVOIR, VIRGINIA 22060-5573

The Honorable Local Mayor  
XXX  
XXXXX  
XXXXX, OH XXXX

Dear Mayor XX:

As required by the 2013 National Defense Authorization Act, the Missile Defense Agency (MDA), in cooperation with the Ohio Army National Guard (OHARNG) is preparing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to evaluate possible additional locations in the United States best suited for future deployment of a Continental United States Interceptor Site (CIS) capable of protecting the homeland against threats from nations, such as North Korea and Iran. The existing Ballistic Missile Defense System (BMDS) provides protection of the United States from a limited ballistic missile attack, and the Department of Defense (DoD) has not made a decision to deploy or construct the CIS.

If deployed, the CIS would be an extension of the existing Ground-Based Midcourse Defense element of the BMDS. Under the current proposed action, the DoD will consider the impacts of the potential deployment of a contiguous Missile Defense Complex, similar to that located at Fort Greely, Alaska, consisting of an initial deployment of 20 Ground-based Interceptors (GBIs) with the ability to expand missile fields supporting up to 60 GBIs. CIS deployment locations would be at one of the following: Fort Custer Training Center – Michigan Army National Guard, Augusta, Michigan; Camp Ravenna Joint Military Training Center (CRJMTC) – Ohio Army National Guard, Portage and Trumbull Counties, Ohio; Fort Drum, Fort Drum, New York; and the Center for Security Forces Detachment Kittery Survival, Evasion, Resistance, and Escape Facility (SERE East), Redington Township, Maine.

In support of the EIS, the MDA and OHARNG will host public scoping meetings on Aug 5, 2014, from 6:00-9:00 p.m. at the Ravenna High School, Ravenna, Ohio to review the scope of the project alternative at CRJMTC. The public meeting will be in an open house format, which provides attendees the opportunity to speak with and ask questions of representatives from the MDA and OHARNG. Additionally, the public will have an opportunity to provide verbal or written official comments on the proposed project. The MDA will use public input to help identify environmental and other issues to be considered in completing this EIS.

Please contact Mr. Rick Lehner, MDA Public Affairs, at 571-231-8210, or Mr. James Sims, Ohio National Guard Communications Director, at 614-336-7126 if you have any questions regarding this matter.

Sincerely,

MARTIN F. DUKE  
Director  
Facilities, Military Construction,  
and Environmental Management



DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE  
MISSILE DEFENSE AGENCY  
5700 18<sup>th</sup> STREET  
FORT BELVOIR, VIRGINIA 22060-5573

Agency POC  
XXX  
XXXXX  
XXXXX, ME XXXX

Dear XX:

As required by the 2013 National Defense Authorization Act, the Missile Defense Agency (MDA), in cooperation with the Army, is preparing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to evaluate possible additional locations in the United States best suited for future deployment of a Continental United States Interceptor Site (CIS) capable of protecting the homeland against threats from nations, such as North Korea and Iran. The existing Ballistic Missile Defense System (BMDS) provides protection of the United States from a limited ballistic missile attack, and the Department of Defense (DoD) has not made a decision to deploy or construct the CIS.

If deployed, the CIS would be an extension of the existing Ground-Based Midcourse Defense element of the BMDS. Under the current proposed action, the DoD will consider the impacts of the potential deployment of a contiguous Missile Defense Complex, similar to that located at Fort Greely, Alaska, consisting of an initial deployment of 20 Ground-based Interceptors (GBIs) with the ability to expand interceptor fields supporting up to 60 GBIs. CIS deployment locations would be at one of the following: Fort Custer Training Center – Michigan Army National Guard, Augusta, Michigan; Camp Ravenna Joint Military Training Center – Ohio Army National Guard, Portage and Trumbull Counties, Ohio; Fort Drum (FTD), Fort Drum, New York; and the Center for Security Forces Detachment Kittery Survival, Evasion, Resistance, and Escape Facility (SERE East), Redington Township, Maine.

In support of the EIS and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the MDA and Army will host public scoping meetings on August 19 from 6:00 – 9:00 p.m. at Carthage High School, Carthage New York to review the scope of the project alternative at FTD. The public meeting will be in an open house format, which provides attendees the opportunity to speak with and ask questions of representatives from the MDA and the Army. The MDA will use public input to help identify environmental and other issues to be considered in completing this EIS.

In keeping with Executive Order 12372, Intergovernmental Review of Federal Programs and the Council for Environmental Quality Regulations implementing the National Environmental Policy Act and NHPA, the MDA is requesting input from other Federal, state, and local agencies on the proposal. A Draft Description of the Proposed Action and Alternatives describing the project in more detail will be sent to you shortly for your review. The MDA wanted to make you aware of the public scoping meeting being held August 19. To learn more about this project, please go to [www.mda.mil/about/enviro\\_cis.html](http://www.mda.mil/about/enviro_cis.html).

Please contact Mr. Ellis Gilliland, MDA Environmental Officer at 256-450-2676, or Mr. Jason Wagner, FTD Natural Resources Branch Chief at 315-772-5971, if you have any questions regarding this matter.

Sincerely,

MARTIN F. DUKE  
Director  
Facilities, Military Construction,  
and Environmental Management



DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE  
MISSILE DEFENSE AGENCY  
5700 18<sup>th</sup> STREET  
FORT BELVOIR, VIRGINIA 22060-5573

Tribal Contact

Dear Mr. XXX:

As required by the 2013 National Defense Authorization Act, the Missile Defense Agency (MDA), in cooperation with the Michigan Army National Guard (MIARNG), is preparing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to evaluate possible additional locations in the United States best suited for future deployment of a Continental United States Interceptor Site (CIS) capable of protecting the homeland against threats from nations such as North Korea and Iran. The existing Ballistic Missile Defense System (BMDS) provides protection of the United States from a limited ballistic missile attack, and the Department of Defense (DoD) has not made a decision to deploy or construct the CIS.

If deployed, the CIS would be an extension of the existing Ground-Based Midcourse Defense element of the BMDS. Under the current proposed action, the DoD will consider the impacts of the potential deployment of a contiguous Missile Defense Complex, similar to that located at Fort Greely, Alaska, consisting of an initial deployment of 20 Ground-based Interceptors (GBIs) with the ability to expand interceptor fields supporting up to 60 GBIs. CIS deployment locations would be at one of the following: Fort Custer Training Center (FCTC) – Michigan Army National Guard, Augusta, Michigan; Camp Ravenna Joint Military Training Center – Ohio Army National Guard, Portage and Trumbull Counties, Ohio; Fort Drum, Fort Drum, New York; and the Center for Security Forces Detachment Kittery Survival, Evasion, Resistance, and Escape Facility (SERE East), Redington Township, Maine.

In support of the EIS and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the MDA and MIARNG will host public scoping meetings on August 26, 2014 from 6:00 – 9:00 p.m. at the McCamly Plaza Hotel, Branson Ballroom in Battle Creek and on August 28, 2014 from 6:00 – 9:00 p.m. at the Sherman Lake YMCA in Augusta to review the scope of the project alternative at FCTC, Augusta, Michigan. The public meeting will be in an open house format, which provides attendees the opportunity to speak with and ask questions of representatives from the MDA and the FCTC. The MDA will use public input to help identify environmental and other issues to be considered in completing this EIS.

In compliance with Sections 106 and 110 of the NHPA, the FCTC has undertaken a number of historic property identification and evaluation efforts at FCTC. A Phase I Archaeological Survey encompassing nine locations in the proposed project area is currently being conducted and we will coordinate with you as this moves forward, providing an opportunity to review the work plan and draft report if desired. A map showing the potential CIS layouts at FCTC is provided. With your advice and assistance, we hope to maintain an ongoing cooperative relationship between your Nation, the MIARNG and the MDA.

To learn more about this project and how to provide comments, please go to [www.mda.mil/about/enviro\\_cis.html](http://www.mda.mil/about/enviro_cis.html). We request comments for this initial scoping stage be submitted by September 15, 2014.

Please contact Mr. Ellis Gilliland, MDA Environmental Officer at 256-450-2676,  
Mr. John Mitchell, FCTC Environmental Manager, at 269-731-6570 for any questions regarding  
this matter.

Sincerely,

MARTIN F. DUKE  
Director  
Facilities, Military Construction,  
and Environmental Management

Enclosure:  
As stated