ALCOM Public Affairs 9480 Pease Avenue, Suite 120 JBER, AK 99506

Phone: 907-552-2341 Fax: 907-552-5411

Editor's Note: Media are invited to meet with Army and Air Force representatives 1 hour prior to the beginning of each public hearing other than in Fairbanks on May 19. Due to travel time constraints by the representatives, the representatives will be available to the media from 3:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. for the Fairbanks hearing. Media may also contact ALCOM Public Affairs at (907) 552-2341 at any time to set up interviews.

Alaskan Command PUBLIC SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENT

Alaskan Command Office of Public Affairs, 9480 Pease Ave, Ste 120, JBER, AK 99506-2100 Cmcl (907) 552-2341 DSN (317) 552-2341 Fax: Cmcl (907) 552-5411 DSN (317) 552-5411 Release 002 / March 30, 2012

MILITARY WILL HOST PUBLIC HEARINGS ON AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT FOR PROPOSED JOINT PACIFIC ALASKA RANGE COMPLEX

JOINT BASE ELMENDORF—RICHARDSON, ALASKA — The U.S. military invites you to attend a public hearing to learn about current Joint Pacific Alaska Range Complex (JPARC) proposals. The proposed JPARC actions would create improved joint military training and testing opportunities for the Army, Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps through modernization and enhancement of the training areas and capabilities currently existing in Alaska. The Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Modernization and Enhancement of Ranges, Airspace, and Training Areas in the Joint Pacific Alaska Range Complex in Alaska has been prepared and is currently available for review. The EIS addresses the potential effects of the JPARC proposal.

A copy of the Draft EIS is available to download from www.jparceis.com. You may also request a CD copy from Alaskan Command (ALCOM) Public Affairs (contact information below) or view a paper copy at the following libraries and locations: Anchorage Z. J. Loussac; UAA Alaska Resources Library and Information Services; Fairbanks North Star Borough (Noel Wien); Fairbanks Elmer E. Rasmuson Library; Palmer Public Library; Copper Valley Community Library; Alaska Department of Fish and Game in Glennallen; Paxson Lodge; Delta Community Library; Tri-Valley School/Community Library; Talkeetna Public Library; Willow Public Library; and Wasilla Public Library. ALCOM will host public hearings in communities near the proposed changes to provide the public an opportunity to learn about the impacts of the proposals and provide input. Citizens and government representatives are invited. The schedule and locations of the public hearings are as follows:

Public hearings are from 5:00 - 9:00 p.m., with a presentation at 5:45 p.m., except where noted*

Day	Date	Location
Friday	May 11, 2012	University of Alaska, Anchorage, Lucy Cuddy Hall, 2921 Spirit Way,
Anchorage, AK		
Monday	May 14, 2012	Palmer Community Center (The Railroad Depot), 610 S. Valley Way, Palmer,
AK		
Tuesday	May 15, 2012	Lake Louise Lodge, Mile 16.1 Lake Louise Road, Glennallen, AK
Wednesday	May 16, 2012	Caribou Hotel, Mile 186.5 Glenn Highway, Glennallen, AK
Thursday	May 17, 2012	Paxson Lodge, Mile 185.5 Richardson Highway, Dot Lake, AK

Alaskan Steakhouse and Motel, Mile 265 Richardson Highway, Delta Junction, Friday May 18, 2012 AK *Saturday May 19, 2012 University of Alaska Fairbanks, William R. Wood Center, multi-level lounge, 505 S. Chandalar Drive, Fairbanks, AK 10:00 a.m.-2:00 p.m. hearing with presentation to 10:45 a.m. / 4:00-8:00 p.m. hearing with presentation at 4:45 p.m. Monday May 21, 2012 Tri-Valley Community Center, 1 Healy Spur Rd, Healy, AK Tuesday May 22, 2012 Swiss Alaska Inn, 22056 South F Street, Talkeetna, AK Wednesday May 23, 2012 Menard Memorial Sports Center, 1001 S. Mack Drive, Wasilla, AK If you are unable to attend a public hearing, you may submit your comments on the Draft EIS to the ALCOM Public Affairs office at 9480 Pease Avenue, Suite 120, JBER, AK 99506 or by fax at 907 552 5411. To be considered in the review of the Final EIS, all comments must be received by June 7, 2012. To learn more, please visit the project website at www.jparceis.com. -END-

MEDIA RELEASE

Alaskan Command

NEWS RELEASE

Alaskan Command Office of Public Affairs 9480 Pease Ave, Ste 120, JBER, AK 99506-2101 Cmcl (907) 552-2341 DSN (317) 552-2341 Fax: Cmcl (907) 552-5411 DSN (317) 552-5411

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Release XXX March 30, 2012

MILITARY WILL HOST PUBLIC HEARINGS ON AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT FOR PROPOSED JOINT PACIFIC ALASKA RANGE COMPLEX

JOINT BASE ELMENDORF-RICHARDSON, ALASKA

In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), Alaskan Command (ALCOM), on behalf of the U.S. Army and U.S. Air Force, announces the availability of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Modernization and Enhancement of Ranges, Airspace, and Training Areas in the Joint Pacific Alaska Range Complex in Alaska (JPARC Modernization and Enhancement Draft EIS).

The Draft EIS describes and analyzes the potential environmental effects associated with the Air Force and Army proposals to modernize and enhance the JPARC in Alaska to best support the military exercises in and near Alaska. At present, the JPARC consists of all land, air, and sea training areas used by the Army, Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps (the services) in Alaska. The military currently uses the JPARC to conduct testing, training, and to support various joint exercises and mission rehearsals.

The JPARC was originally developed to support older and in some cases now obsolete weapons and tactics. Its current configuration cannot fully meet the training requirement for military forces and exercises conducted in Alaska. The JPARC requires a more contemporary and versatile design and improved infrastructure to meet the present and future needs of the military. The proposed JPARC modernization and enhancements would enable realistic joint training and testing to support emerging technologies, respond to recent battlefield experiences, and train with new weapons systems and tactics to meet combat and national security needs.

The JPARC Modernization and Enhancement DEIS analyzes the following 12 proposals - 6 definitive and 6 programmatic - including several viable alternative actions, as well as "no-action" alternatives.

-MORE-

Definitive Actions Evaluated in this Environmental Impact Statement:

- 1) Fox 3 Military Operations Area (MOA) Expansion and New Paxon MOA
- 2) Realistic Live Ordnance Delivery
- 3) Establish New Restricted Area Over the Battle Area Complex and Combined Arms
- 4) Expansion of Restricted Area R-2205
- 5) Night Joint Training
- 6) Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) Access Corridors

Programmatic Actions Evaluated in this Environmental Impact Statement:

- 1) Enhanced Ground Maneuver Space
- 2) Tanana Flats Training Area (TFTA) Roadway Access
- 3) Joint Air-Ground Integration Complex (JAGIC)
- 4) Intermediate Staging Bases (ISBs)
- 5) Missile Live Fire for AIM-9 and AIM-120
- 6) Joint Precision Airdrop System (JPADS) Drop Zones

Projects currently proposed to be addressed in the *JPARC Modernization and Enhancement EIS* can be viewed online at www.jparceis.com. Decisions on definitive proposal alternatives will be announced in the 2013 Record of Decision. Final decisions on the programmatic proposals will not be made prior to required subsequent tiered or supplemental environmental impact analysis.

A copy of the Draft EIS will be available to download online at http://www.jparceis.com. CDs of the DEIS will also be mailed to persons requesting a copy and will be available in hard copy format at the following libraries or locations: Anchorage Z. J. Loussac; UAA Alaska Resources Library and Information Services; Fairbanks North Star Borough (Noel Wien); Fairbanks Elmer E. Rasmuson Library; Palmer Public Library; Copper Valley Community Library; Alaska Department of Fish and Game in Glennallen; Paxson Lodge; Delta Community Library; Tri-Valley School/Community Library; Talkeetna Public Library; Willow Public Library; and Wasilla Public Library.

Comments from the public will be considered before any final decision is made. ALCOM will host public hearings to solicit public and agency input. All members of the public are invited. The schedule and locations of the public hearings are provided below:

-MORE-

March 2013 Final M–123

Friday	University of Alaska, Anchorage, Lucy Cuddy Hall, 2921 Spirit
May 11, 2012	Way, Anchorage, Alaska
Monday	Palmer Community Center (The Railroad Depot), 610 S. Valley
May 14, 2012	Way, Palmer, Alaska
Tuesday	Lake Louise Lodge, Mile 16.1 Lake Louise Road, Glennallen,
May 15, 2012	Alaska
Wednesday	Caribou Hotel, Mile 186.5 Glenn Highway, Glennallen, Alaska
May 16, 2012	
Thursday	Paxson Lodge, Mile 185.5 Richardson Highway, Paxson, Alaska
May 17, 2012	
Friday	Alaskan Steakhouse and Motel, Mile 265 Richardson Highway,
May 18, 2012	Delta Junction, Alaska
Saturday	University of Alaska Fairbanks, William R. Wood Center,
May 19, 2012	multi-level lounge, 505 S. Chandalar Drive, Fairbanks, Alaska
Monday	Tri-Valley Community Center, 1 Healy Spur Rd, Healy, Alaska
May 21, 2012	
Tuesday	Swiss Alaska Inn, 22056 South F Street
May 22, 2012	Talkeetna, Alaska
Wednesday	Menard Memorial Sports Center, 1001 S. Mack Drive
May 23, 2012	Wasilla, Alaska

All hearings are scheduled to run from 5:00 – 9:00 p.m. with a 5:45 p.m. presentation, with the exception of the Fairbanks hearing, which is scheduled to occur from 10:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. and 4:00 to 8:00 p.m., with presentations at 10:45 a.m. and 4:45 p.m.

The first 45 minutes of the public hearing will be an opportunity for community members to learn more about the JPARC and EIS process and speak with Army and Air Force personnel one-on-one. This is an open house question and answer session. The Army and Air Force will begin a formal presentation after the open house. Comments received during the presentation are not considered part of the EIS administrative record. The presentation will provide information on the purpose and need and descriptions of the proposed actions and alternatives. The Air Force and Army will then open up the hearing for formal public comment and testimony. Comments may be submitted orally or in writing. A court reporter will be available to record all oral comments. Comments provided during the formal testimony will become part of the EIS administrative record. Substantive comments will be responded to in the Final EIS.

-MORE-

Federal, state, and local agencies, and interested groups and persons are encouraged to provide comments on the proposed action either at the public hearings or by mail, phone, or fax at the address and numbers provided below. More information can be found at the project website at www.jparceis.com. Written comments presented at public scoping or received no later than **June 7, 2012**, will be considered in the preparation of the final EIS.

ALCOM Public Affairs
9480 Pease Avenue, Suite 120
JBER, AK 99506
Phone: 907-552-2341
Fax: 907-552-5411

Editor's Note:

Media are invited to meet with Army and Air Force representatives 1 hour prior to the beginning of each public hearing other than in Fairbanks on May 19. Due to travel time constraints by the representatives, the representatives will be available to the media from 3:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. for the Fairbanks hearing. Media may also contact ALCOM Public Affairs at any time to set up interviews.

-END-

March 2013 Final M-125

M.3.4 Public Service Announcement (PSA)

PUBLIC SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENT

FOR RELEASE ON 30 MARCH 2012 AND 7-17 MAY 2012

DOD ISSUES NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING ON THE ISSUANCE OF A DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT REGARDING THE PROPOSALS TO MODERNIZE AND ENHANCE THE JOINT PACIFIC ALASKA RANGE COMPLEX

JOINT BASE ELMENDORF-RICHARDSON, ALASKA

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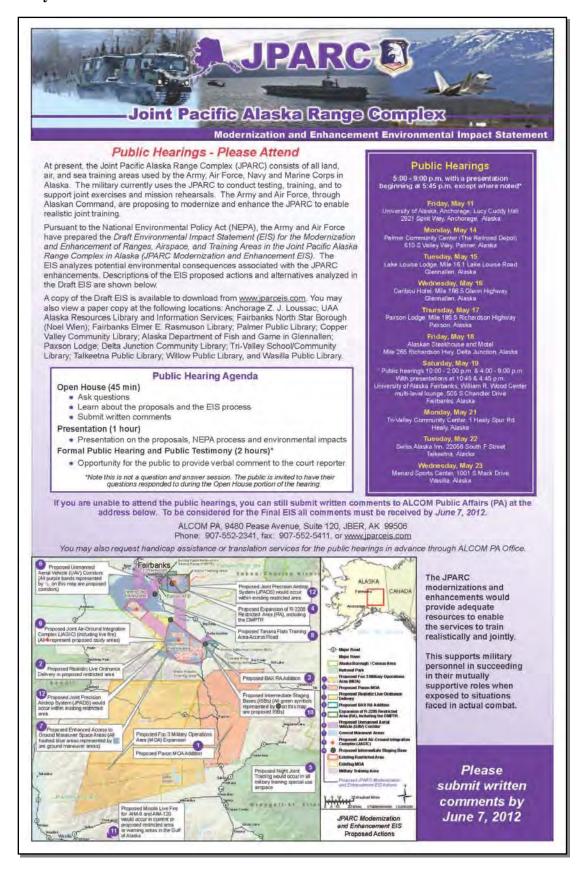
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To learn more, please visit the project website at www.jparceis.com.

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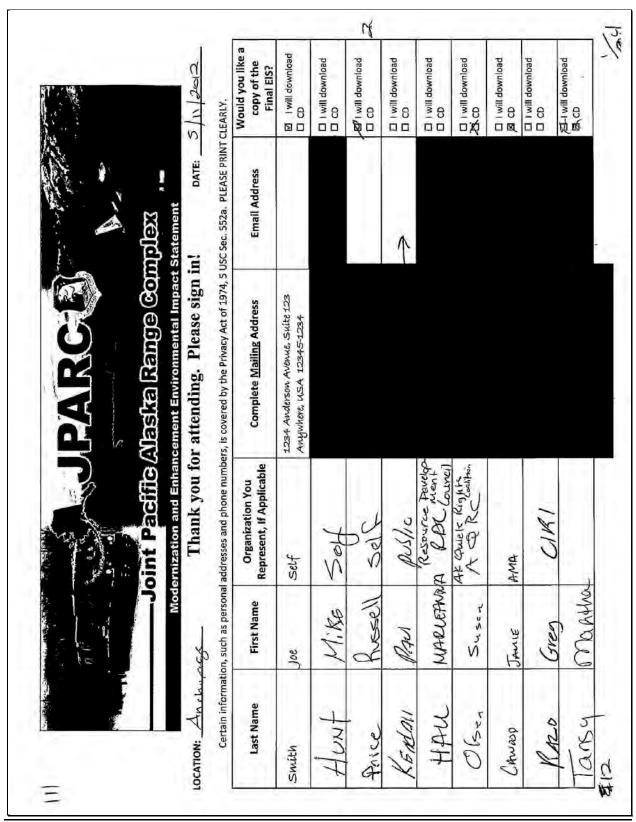
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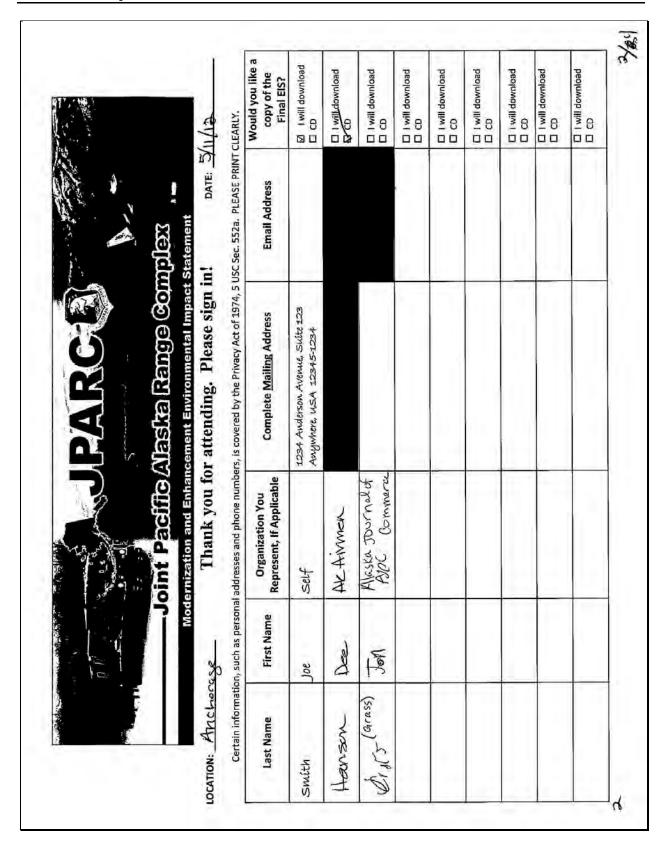
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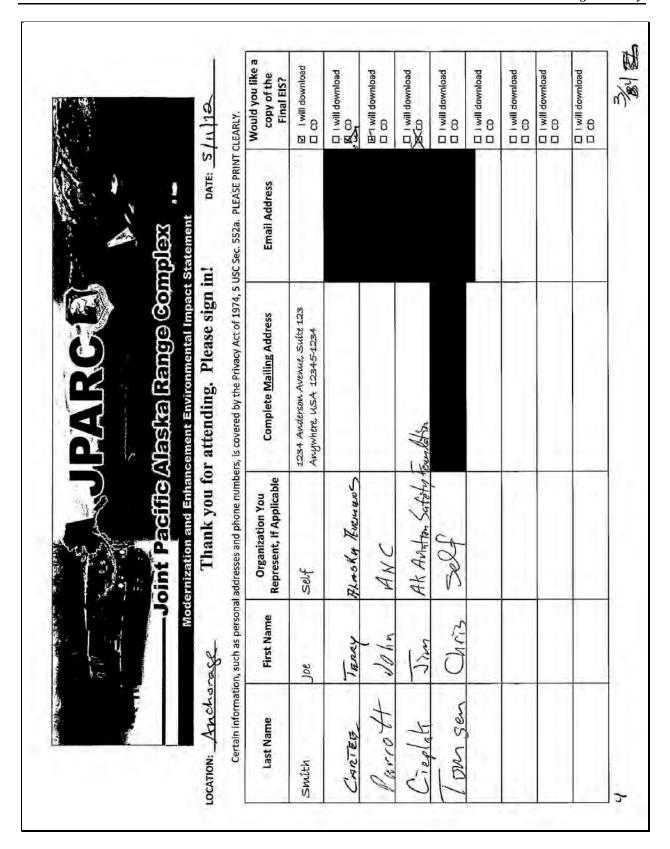


M.4 PUBLIC HEARING MATERIALS, TRANSCRIPTS, AND COMMUNITY MEETING SUMMARIES

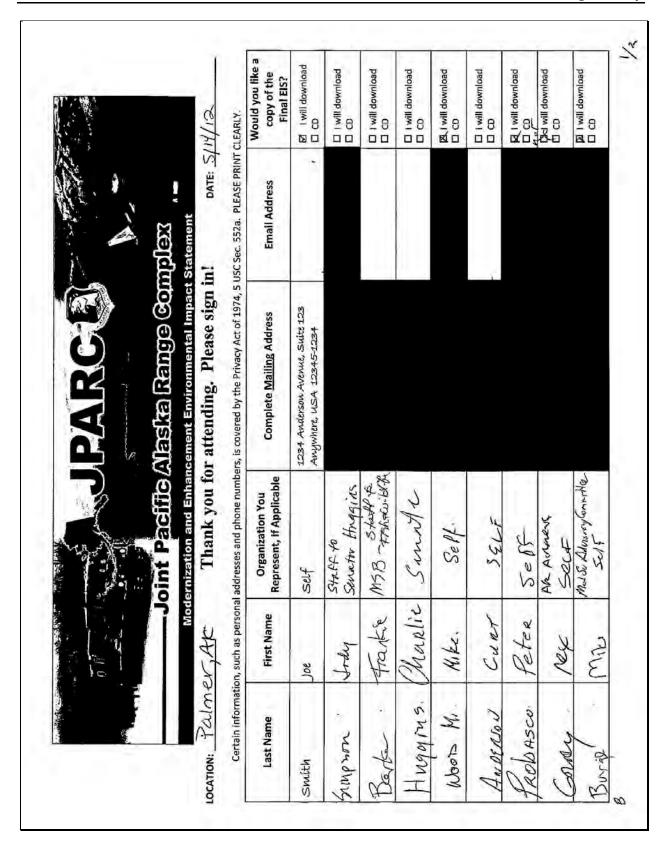
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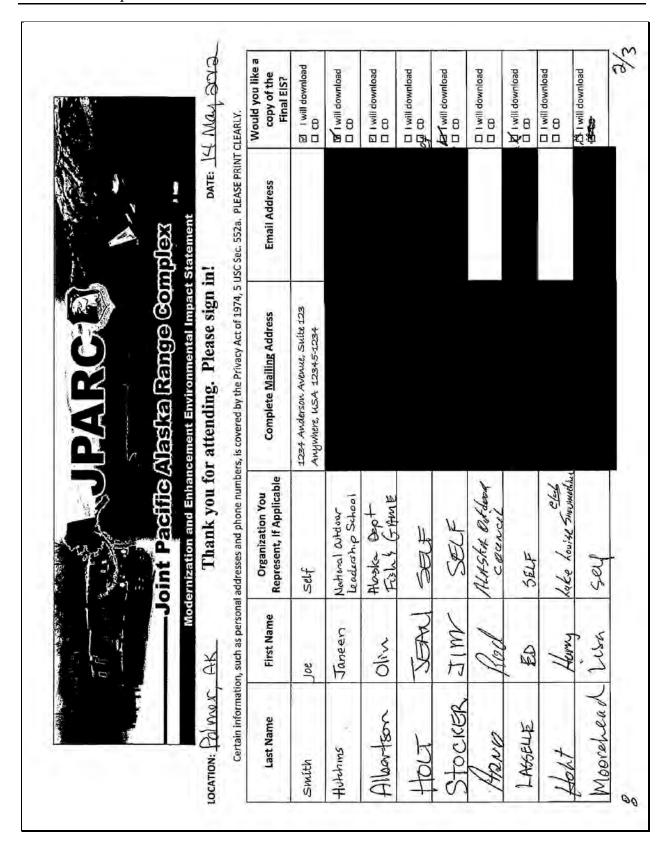


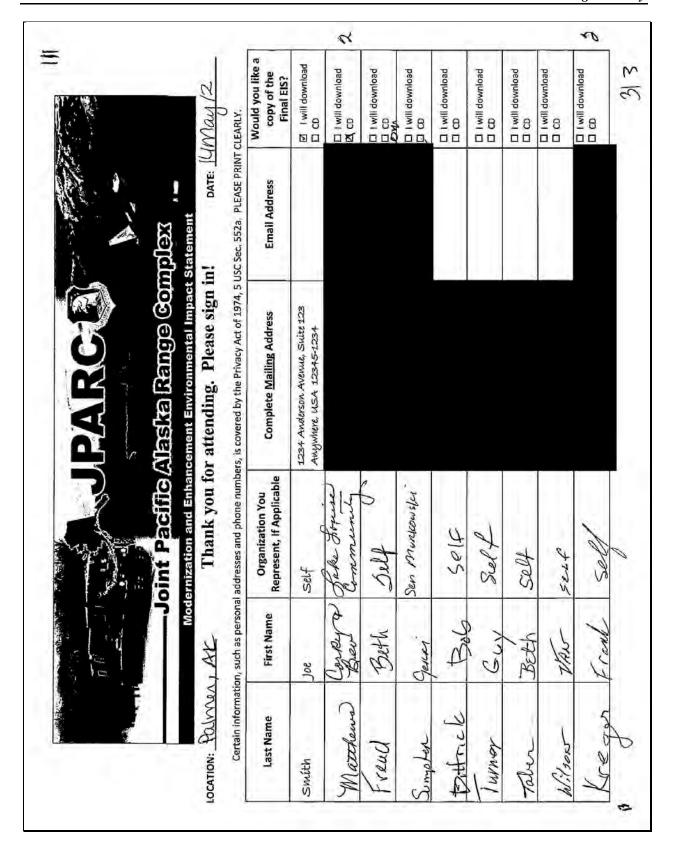


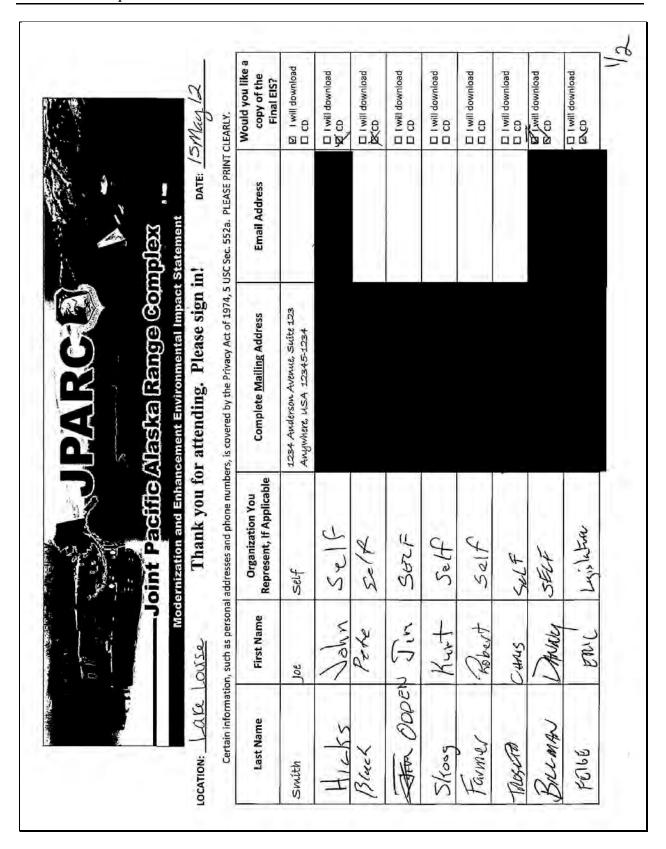


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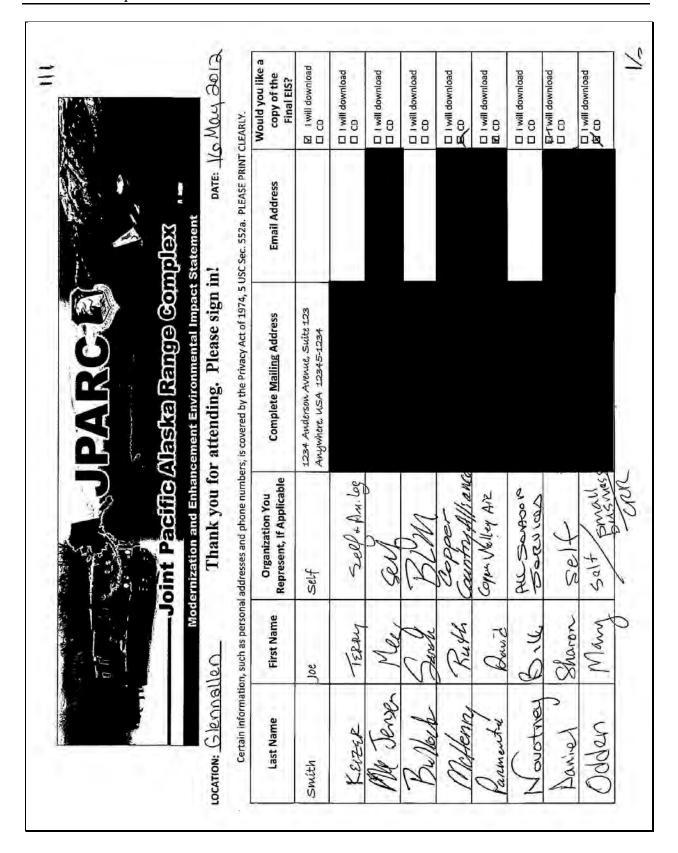


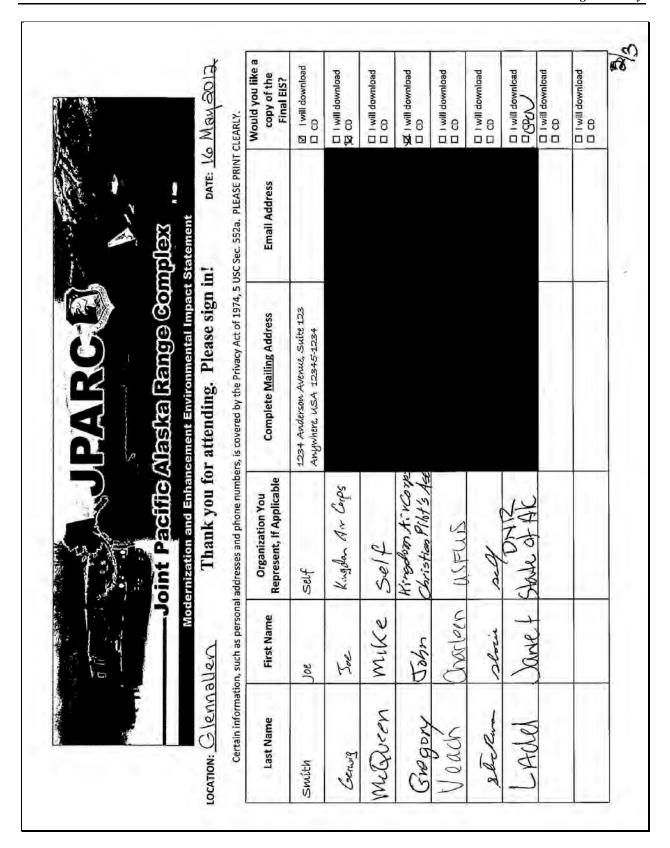




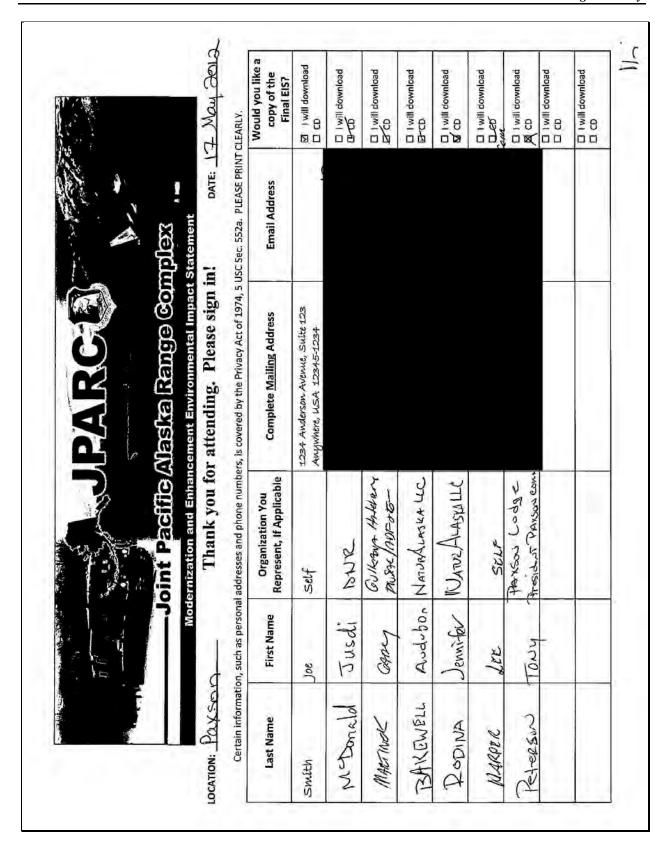


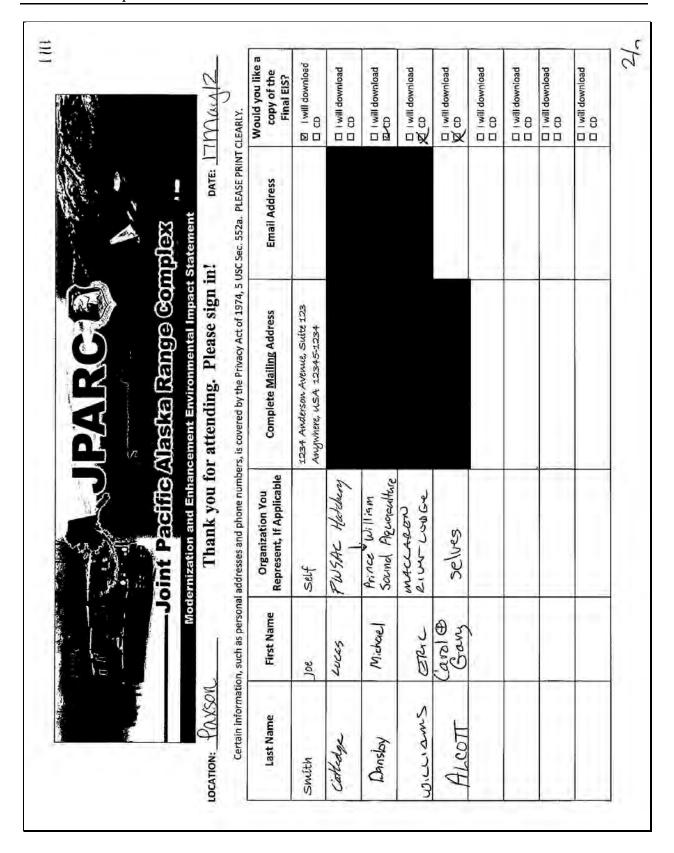
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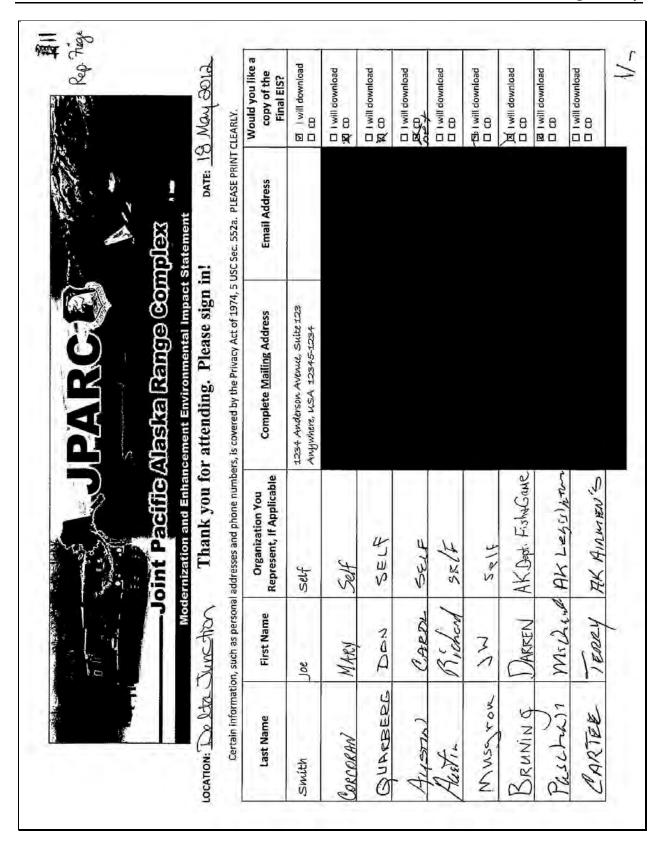


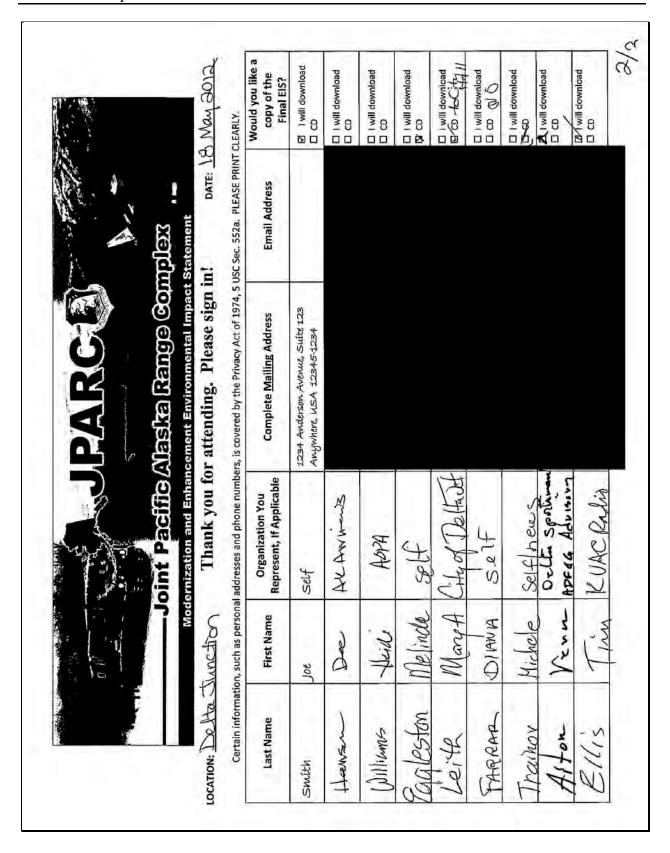


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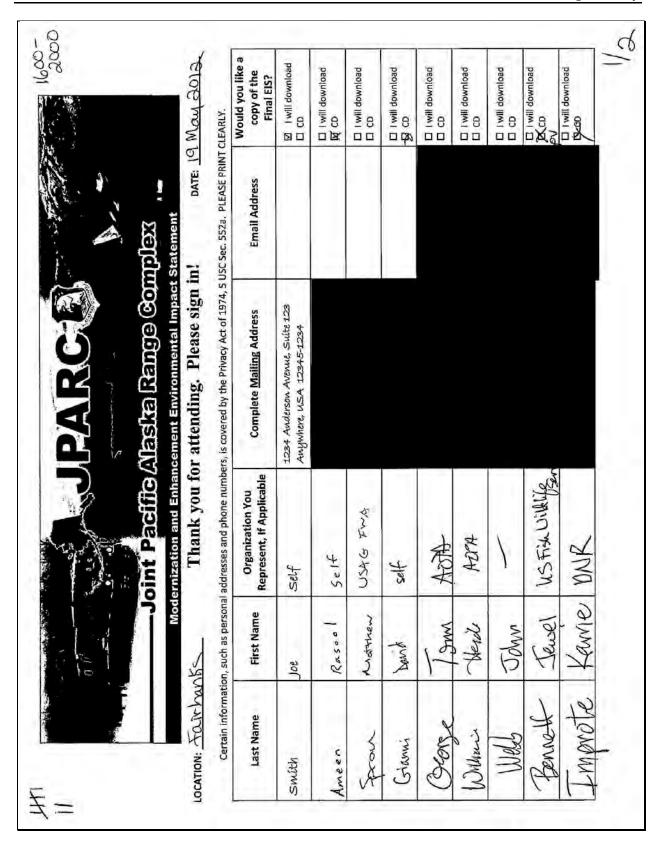


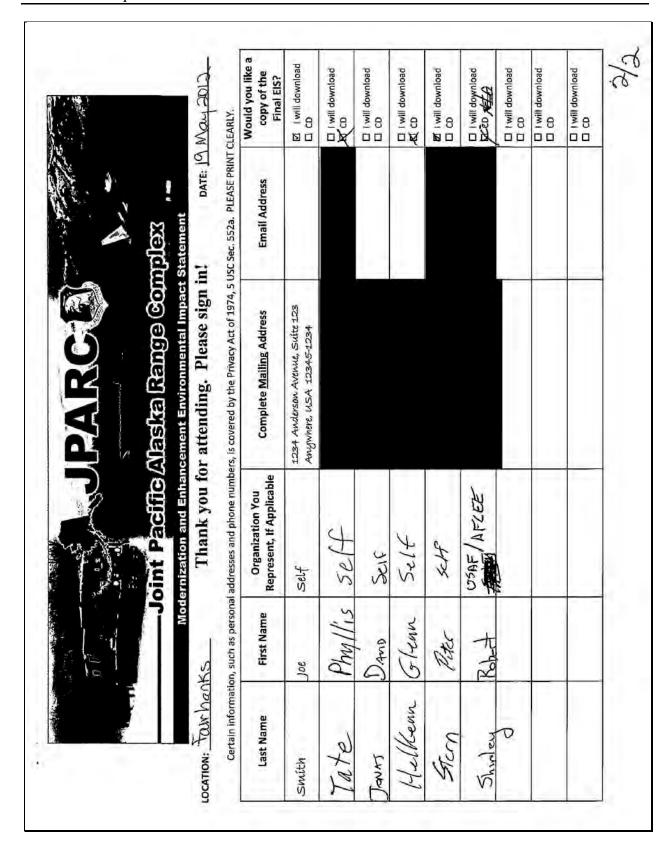
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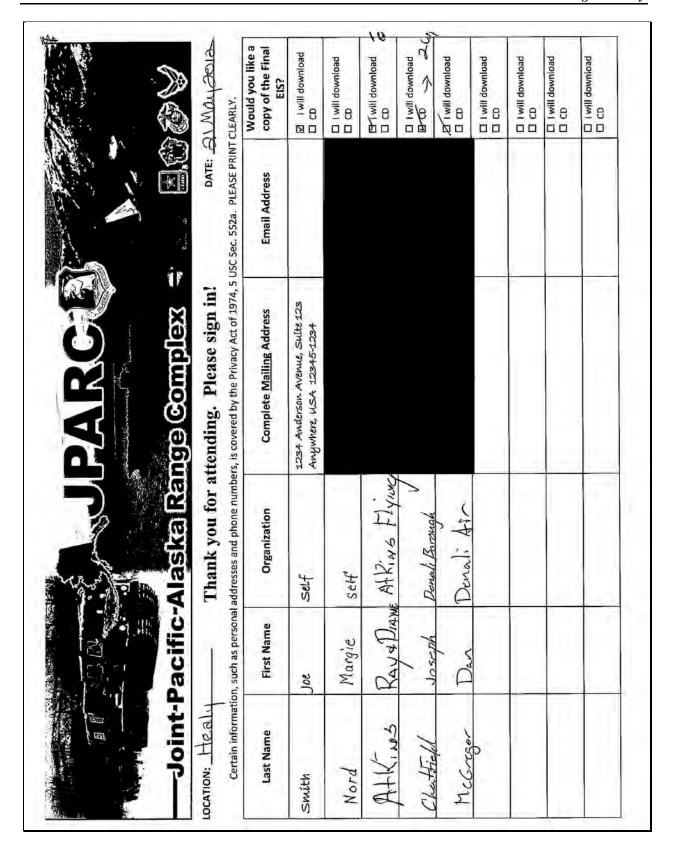
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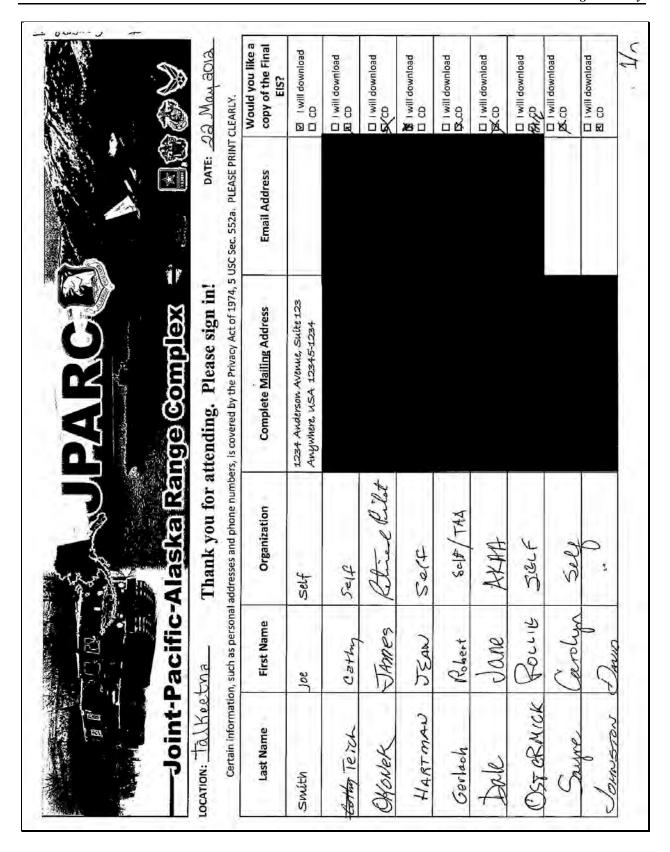
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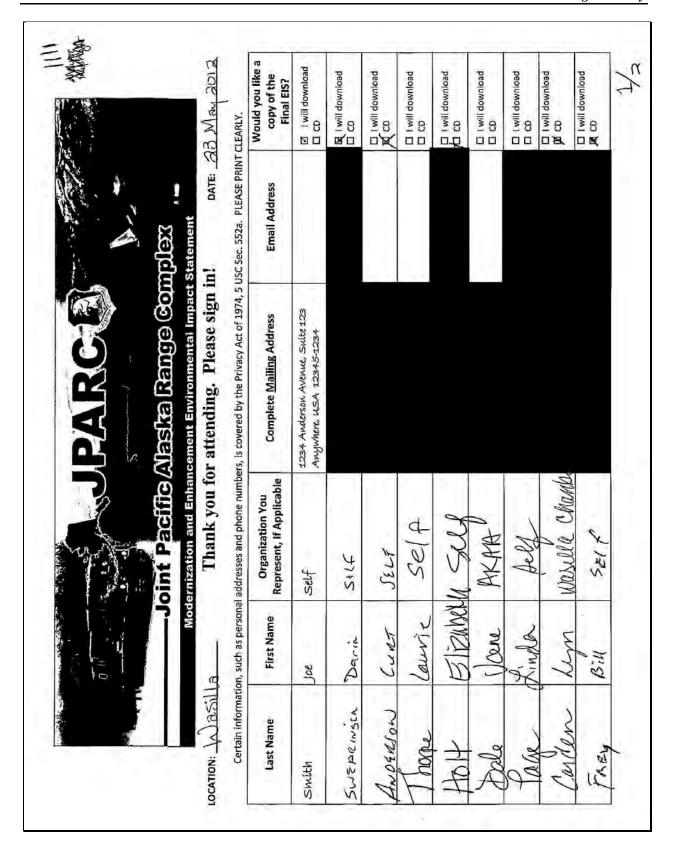


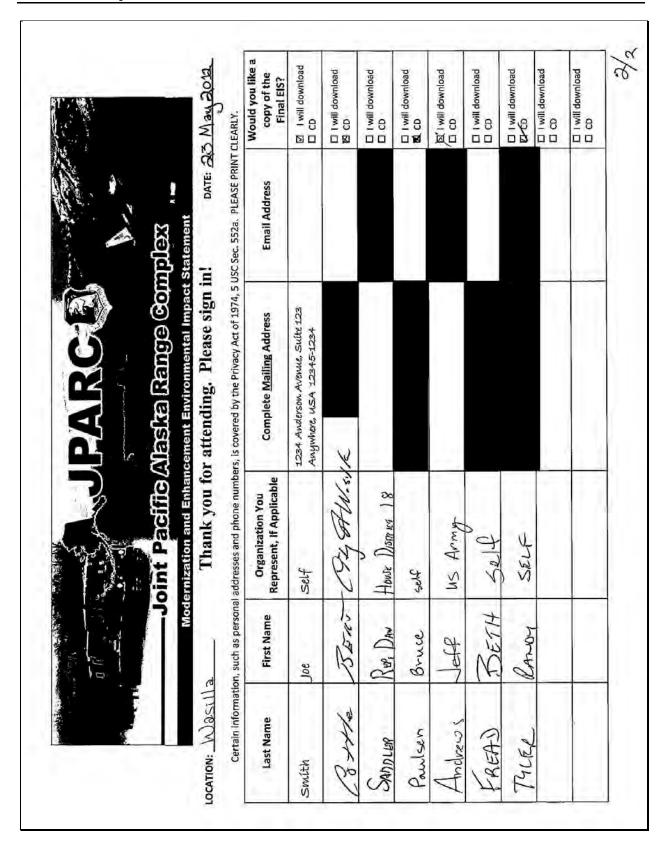


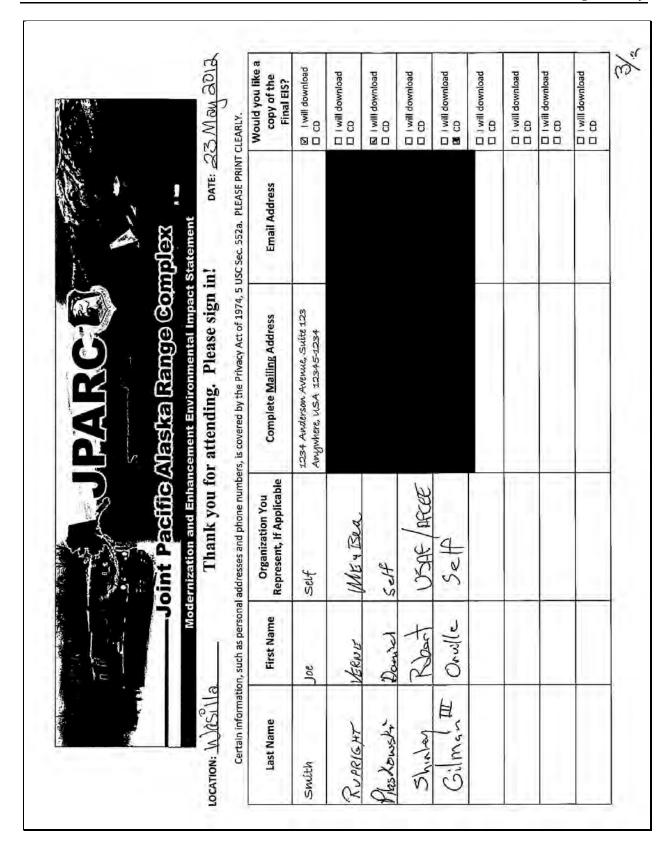
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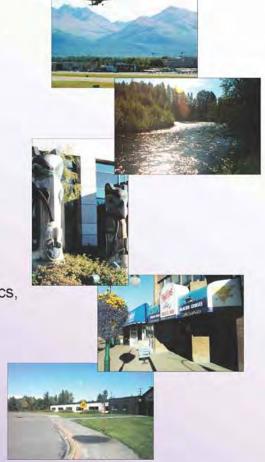




Environmental Resource Areas

The Draft EIS evaluates the potential environmental impacts from the JPARC proposed actions and alternatives in addition to no-action alternatives. The environmental resource areas studied in the Draft EIS include the following:

- Airspace Operations Airspace, Noise, Air Quality, and Safety (Ground and Air)
- Natural Resources Geology, Soils, Water, and Biological Resources
- Cultural Resources
 Cultural, Alaska Native, and
 Subsistence Resources
- Human Resources Land Use, Recreation and Visual Resources, Socioeconomics, Environmental Justice, and Risks to Children
- Community Infrastructure Public Services, Hazardous Materials and Waste, and Transportation





Purpose and Need

The U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) continues to face exceptional challenges to meet increasingly urgent national security needs. The overall purpose of the proposed actions in the *JPARC Modernization and Enhancement EIS* is to enhance and modernize the capabilities of the JPARC to meet the needs of the military units that train in the State of Alaska more effectively. These proposed modernizations and enhancements to the JPARC are required because of:

- · Significant advances in warfighting technology
- · Advances in combat tactics and lessons learned from combat
- · The need for realistic, yet efficient training
- · Requirements for the military to train to operate jointly





Currently, Alaska's military training assets include air, land, and sea areas to replicate realistic conditions for training and testing of combat systems. However, expanded weapons and sensor capabilities, expanded mobility, and improved

communications have all driven the need for larger training

areas and safety zones. To address this need, the Army and Air Force undertook a rigorous screening and evaluation process to identify actions and projects in the *JPARC Modernization and Enhancement EIS*.

Alaska provides a unique backdrop with an uncluttered electromagnetic environment, minimal encroachment, and a strategic location within the United States. The expanse and availability of military ranges, training land, and airspace would allow Service members to train jointly on individual skills as well as complex, interrelated tasks.



Developing the JPARC would build on a firm foundation of extensive training, decades of testing, and range infrastructure already in place in Alaska. Future investments would come from the individual Services—Army, Navy, and Air Force—that would jointly benefit from these capabilities.





1 Fox 3 Military Operations Area (MOA) Expansion and New Paxon MOA

Proposed Action: Expand the existing Fox 3 MOA and establish a new, adjacent Paxon MOA with both extending from 500 feet above ground level (AGL) up to, but not including, flight level (FL)180 (18,000 feet mean sea level [MSL]).

Key Components:

- The new proposed MOAs would provide the vertical and horizontal airspace structure needed to better accommodate lowaltitude threat and multiple-axis mission activities during the JPARC training exercises.
- Expand boundaries of the existing Fox 3 MOA to the south and east with the low-altitude sector extending from 500 feet AGL up to, but not including, 5,000 feet AGL and high-altitude sector extending from 5,000 feet AGL up to, but not including 18,000 feet MSI
- Establish new Paxon MOA with the low-altitude sector extending from 500 feet AGL up to, but not including, 14,000 feet MSL and the high-altitude sector extending from 14,000 feet MSL up to, but not including, FL180.
- Routine training would occur year-round in both proposed MOAs but would be limited to the Paxon high-altitude sector under both alternatives.
- Up to six Major Flying Exercises (MFEs) would occur a maximum of 60 days per year in both MOAs and their high/low-altitude sectors.
- . Use of both proposed MOAs would not change significantly from the representative current/future planned Fox 3 MOA uses.
- Enhance the realism of the training by allowing both the defensive and aggressor aircraft to replicate tactics expected from adversaries during actual combat missions.
- Alternative A: Includes the proposed expanded Fox 3 MOA and the proposed new Paxon MOA with both the high- and lowaltitude MOAs.
- Alternative E: Airspace structure for the Fox 3 MOA expansion under this alternative would be smaller, with the southern boundary moved approximately 20 nautical miles (NM) to the north.
- No Action: Taking no action would not provide the expansion of the current Fox 3 MOA, the proposed addition of Paxon MOA, and would not satisfy the requirement for multiple-axis, low-altitude threat, and ordnance delivery training needed to effectively train with F-22 and fifth-generation fighter aircraft. This alternative would also continue to require more distant travel from JBER, which would negate opportunities for potential energy savings.

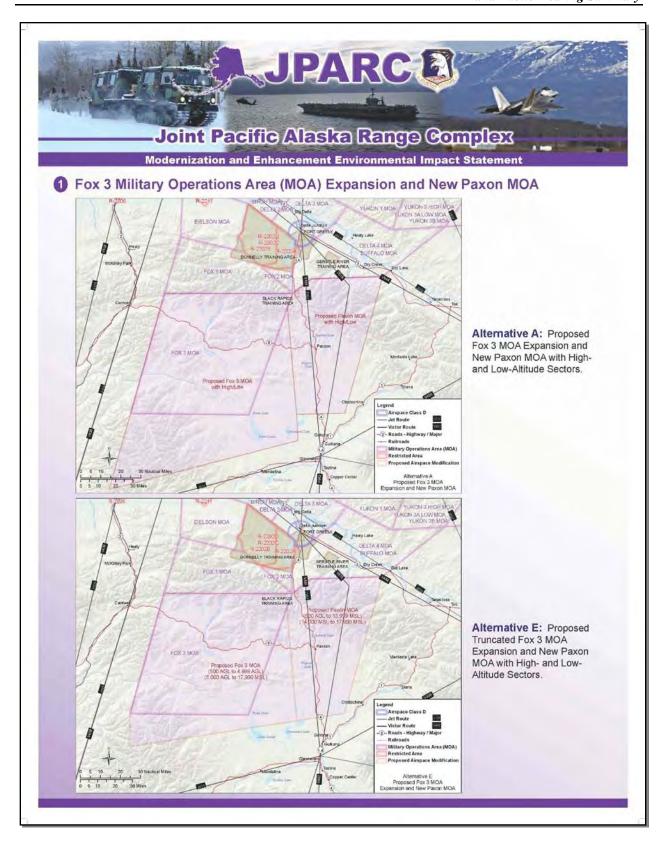
Alternatives Considered But Not Carried Forward

The following alternatives were dismissed from further consideration since scoping:

Alternative B: Included only the proposed Fox 3 MOA expansion without the proposed new Paxon MOA.

Alternative C: Included the Fox 3 MOA expansion without the low altitude sector below 5,000 feet AGL.

Alternative D: Maintain current Fox 3 MOA boundaries with both high- and low-altitude sectors.





2 Realistic Live Ordnance Delivery

Proposed Action: Establish a realistic air-to-ground training environment to accommodate increased standoff range delivery of live ordnance from fifth generation fighter aircraft employing modern weapons.

Key Components:

- The current training environment does not provide the protective airspace required to launch these longer range weapons systems.
- Both live and inert ordnance delivery would be conducted as part of both individual pilot and joint air and ground training activities.
- Expand the restricted area (R-2202) boundaries to the extent required to contain airspace and controlled land areas for aircraft release of live ordnance on existing targets within the Oklahoma and/or Blair Lakes Impact area.
- . Targets must be located within existing dudded or temporary impact areas.
- Proposed altitudes would extend from the surface to an unlimited ceiling (specified higher altitudes coordinated with the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) for individual live ordnance delivery missions).
- The anticipated schedule for ordnance delivery training would be the same as currently exists for R-2202 use for 90 to 150 days annually at a maximum of 5 hours daily, and would include the RED FLAG-ALASKA flying periods.
- The GBU-32 Joint Direct Attack Munition (JDAM), both live and inert, and Small Diameter Bomb (SDB), live only, have the
 largest footprints and serve as the basis for planning the target locations and airspace needed to support live ordnance delivery
 using these systems.
- . The number of live and inert ordnance drop events would be approximately 200 annually, respectively.
- The proposed expansion of existing restricted area for this proposed action would require the acquisition of new restricted airspace to the surface in areas not currently under Department of Defense (DoD) jurisdiction.
- An element of each action alternative includes an inert component with temporary impact areas and targets in northwest and southwest Donnelly Training Area (DTA) for new run-in headings, release points, and hazard zones from JBER to the south and a temporary impact area and target in southwest DTA from Eielson AFB from the north.

Alternative A: Expand restricted airspace for live and inert ordnance delivery by expanding R-2202 to the west.

Alternative B: Expand restricted airspace for live and inert ordnance delivery by linking R-2211 and R-2202.

No Action: Taking no action would involve not expanding the restricted area footprint, associa

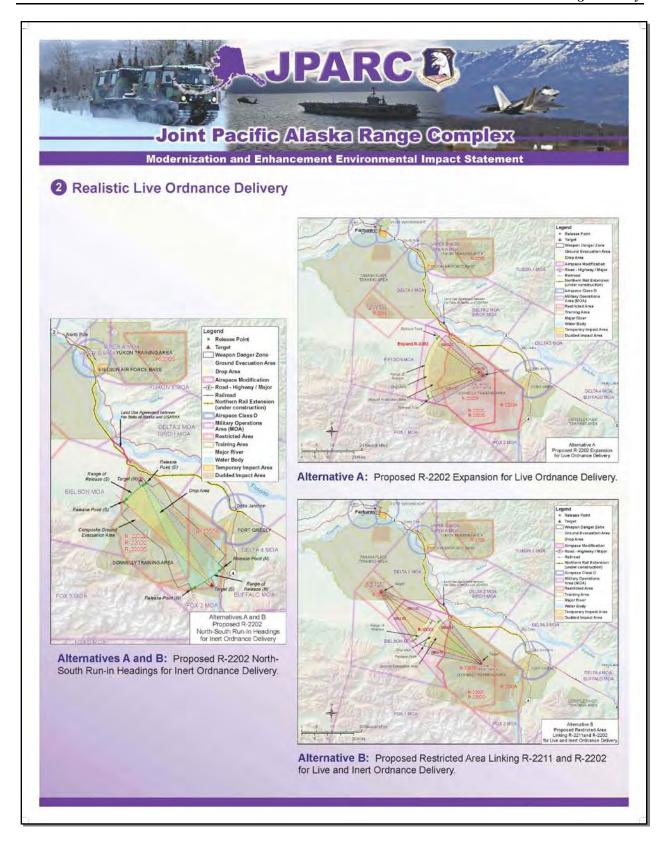
Taking no action would involve not expanding the restricted area footprint, associated weapon danger zone (WDZ), and hazard areas for ordnance delivery or the use of ordnance requiring an expanded footprint which is a critical element of the proposed JPARC full-spectrum and air—ground domain training requirements.

Alternatives Considered But Not Carried Forward

Scoping Alternative: Establish a weapons corridors through the Eielson military operations area (MOA) and overlying air traffic control assigned airspace (ATCAA) to provide two protective pathways for live ordnance use within the Oklahoma Impact Area. This alternative would have required the designation of a special airspace where operations and air traffic rules would have to be authorized and prescribed by the FAA.

Scoping Alternative: Establish a new target area north of the Oklahoma Impact Area outside DTA for GBU-32 approaches within Target Area 546, and use existing targets in the Oklahoma Impact Area for all other ordnance. This would require new impact areas and would not support a SDB.

Scoping Alternative: Use existing targets in the Yukon Training Area (YTA) and expand R-2205 eastward and adjust the floor altitude. This alternative would provide limited run-in headings because of public and private lands within this area.





3 Battle Area Complex (BAX) Restricted Area Addition

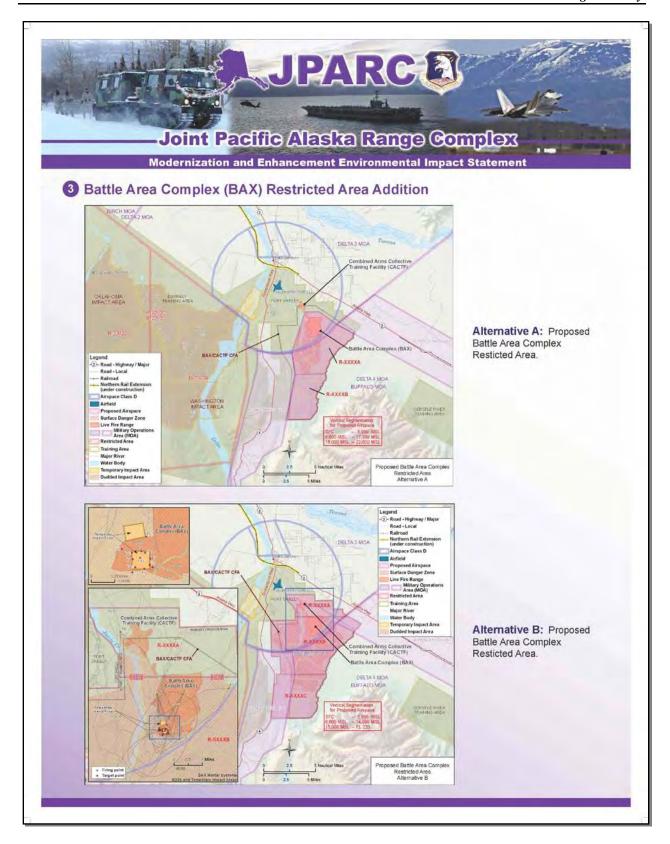
Proposed Action: Establish a new restricted area over the BAX area. This airspace is proposed to be of sufficient area to encompass hazardous activities and weapons footprints for those types of munitions and ordnance to be used in this area and to fully support more realistic joint training at the BAX.

Key Components:

- Establish a restricted area for hazardous activities that cannot currently be performed within the existing Controlled Firing Area (CFA).
- Subdivide the proposed restricted area both laterally and vertically to activate only those areas/altitudes required for different mission activities.
- The proposed use would occur between 7:00 am and 7:00 pm local time with other times, as stipulated by Notice to Airmen (NOTAM).
- The BAX is used to train and test the Stryker Brigade Combat Team (SBCT), Airborne Brigade Combat Team (ABCT), and other units to detect, engage, and defeat stationary and moving infantry and armor targets in both open and urban terrain.
- This complex also supports tactical live-fire operations independently of, or simultaneously with, supporting vehicles and aircraft during maneuvers.
- BAX activities proposed in the lower-altitude layer below 6,000 feet mean sea level (MSL) would be approximately 60 percent of the training year.
- The Combined Arms Collective Training Facility (CACTF) is a critical component of the proposed action, as it replicates an
 urban environment
- . This training day consists of both daytime and nighttime operations.
- Alternative A: Establishes a restricted area over the BAX that is subdivided into two sectors, R-XXXXA (north) and R-XXXXB (south), with three altitude layers: surface to 5,999 MSL; 6,000 feet MSL to 17,999 MSL, and flight level (FL)180 to FL220.
- Alternative B: Establishes a restricted area over the BAX and the CACTF. This restricted area would be subdivided into three sectors: R XXXXA (north), R-XXXXB (center), and R-XXXXC (south) with three altitude layers: surface to 5,999 feet MSL, 6,000 feet MSL to 14,999 feet MSL, and 15,000 feet MSL to FL220. This additional expansion would meet both current and future needs by including proposed new firing points and protective Surface Danger Zones (SDZ).
- No Action: By taking no action, the existing CFA would remain in place without establishing any restricted area over the BAX in DTA-East. The lack of this capability involving the BAX would preclude realistic Army and Joint, Interagency, Intergovernmental and Multinational (JIIM) training with other forces critical to the JPARC vision, goals, and future concept of operations.

Alternatives Considered But Not Carried Forward

None.





4 Expansion of Restricted Area R-2205

Proposed Action: Expand the restricted area in R-2205 to include the existing Digital Multi-Purpose Training Range (DMPTR) and the overall boundary of the Yukon Training Area (YTA). This action would provide the additional protective airspace required to more fully support hazardous activities and weapons footprints for the types of munitions and ordnance to be used within the area. The Army proposes to include the Air Force to develop YTA as one of the most prominent joint training areas in JPARC, given its ideal location near Fort Wainwright and Eielson Air Force Base (AFB).

Key Components:

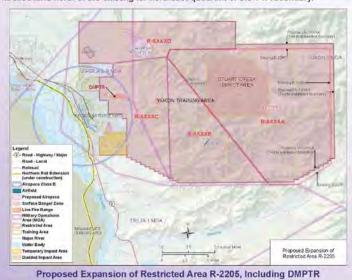
- Expand the existing R-2205 restricted area from the surface up to flight level (FL)310 to more fully encompass Department of Defense (DoD) controlled lands in YTA.
- Subdivide the expanded R-2205 into sectors (A through D) so as to activate only those sectors required on an individual basis to support hazardous mission and Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) flight activities.
- The airspace could be active 12 hours per day, 7:00 am to 7:00 pm local time, Monday through Friday, and other times, as required and stipulated by Notice to Airmen (NOTAM).
- . Scheduled use of this airspace would be disseminated through the Special Use Airspace Information Service (SUAIS).
- The proposed restricted area would provide loitering airspace for helicopters and unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) within controlled airspace in conjunction with training activities being conducted within the range impact areas.
- The training and exercise activities to be performed with the support of the expanded airspace within R-2205 would be similar in nature
 as for the Battle Area Complex (BAX)/Combined Arms Collective Training Facility (CACTF) proposed action activities.

Action Alternative: Expand current R-2205 over the DMPTR and YTA, with restricted airspace from surface to FL310 and lateral segmentation as depicted on the map.

No Action: By taking no action, no expansion of the restricted area R-2205 would take place, including over the DMPTR or the other proposed areas in the YTA. The lack of this capability would preclude realistic Joint Interagency, Intergovernmental and Multinational (JIIM) training with other forces critical to the JPARC vision, goals, and future concept of operations.

Actions Considered But Not Carried Forward

Scoping Alternative: An alternative for subdividing the expanded R-2205 into selectively segmented and standardized blocks around a generalized boundary of YTA was considered but dismissed from further consideration, as this configuration would not have included all the restricted area needed for full coverage in the southwest sector of YTA. It would also have required extending the proposed restricted area beyond existing military-controlled land north of the existing far northeast quadrant of the YTA boundary.





6 Night Joint Training

Proposed Action: Extend flight training operating hours from 10:00 pm to 1:00 am local time during the months of March and October to allow additional hours of darkness for more effectively completing night joint training requirements. The current 10:00 pm Air Force landing restriction coupled with the extended calendar days for daylight savings time instituted by the Energy Policy Act of 2005 severely limit capabilities for completing Major Flying Exercise (MFE) night training within the limited periods of darkness that occur during those two months before 10:00 pm local time.

Key Components:

- Both existing and proposed future Special Use Airspace (SUA) would be used to accommodate Air Force night training, while continuing to
 ensure noise-sensitive areas are avoided during those later-hour operations.
- . Night ordnance use by the Air Force would take place during one RED FLAG-ALASKA exercise in a given year as part of this proposed action.
- . Lights-out training would be performed under this proposal under the same conditions/restrictions as currently apply to these operations.
- . The proposed action does not limit the ability or capabilities of the Army to conduct night flying training exercises as currently undertaken.

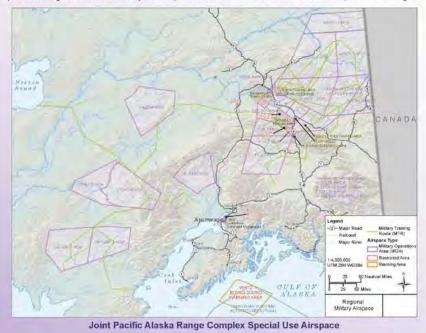
Alternative A: This alternative proposes to extend the JPARC Air Force flight operating hours to allow MFE tactical operations until midnight and landing by 1:00 am, local time, during March and October. This would allow night training during these 2 months for a minimum of 1.5 hours to a maximum of 2.5 hours for each exercise. Such exercise sessions would typically occur up to 10 nights per year with the number of aircraft sorties participating in each session (50 plus) being somewhat less than each daytime session (up to 70).

Alternative B: Under this alternative, JPARC Air Force operating hours would be extended to allow all MFE and routine tactical training operations until midnight and landing by 1:00 am, local time, during all months of the year and for all training by military users of the existing JPARC SUA requiring night flight training.

No Action: Taking no action would continue to limit night MFEs conducted in February, March, October, and November to 10:00 pm which would not compensate for the extended length of daylight savings time and would continue to impede training during March and October.

Alternatives Considered But Not Carried Forward

Scoping Alternative: This alternative involved extending JPARC operating hours for all training purposes until 11:00 pm and landing by midnight, local time, during March and October. This option was dismissed from further consideration because night training requirements for training other than MFEs can be accomplished during other months of the year that provide sufficient hours of darkness to accomplish this training.





6 Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) Access

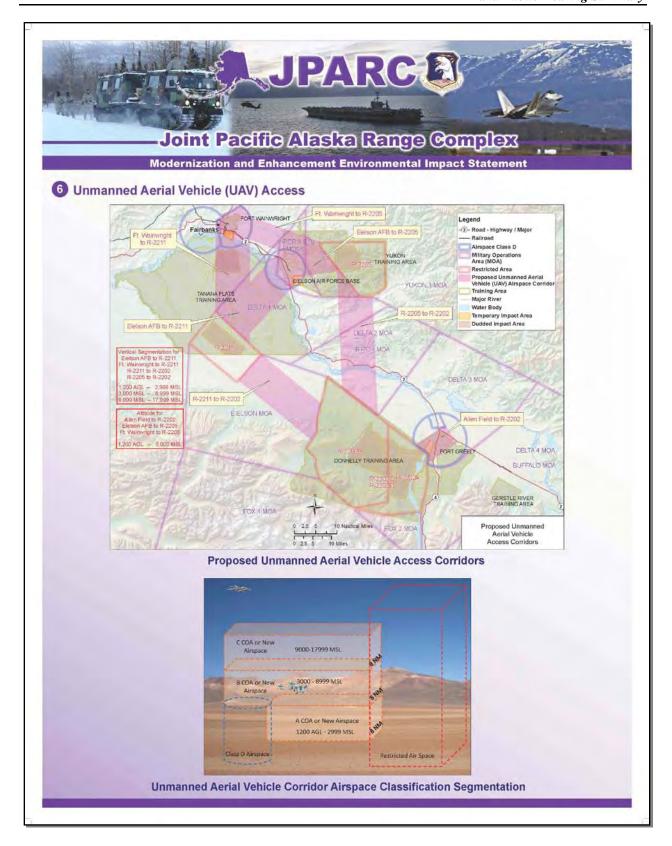
Proposed Action: Establish new restricted areas or other suitable airspace to provide UAV transit to training areas in support of training operations for those mission activities currently performed in a combat environment.

Key Components:

- The following UAV corridors are proposed as separate airspace action alternatives: Eielson Air Force Base (AFB) to R-2211; Eielson AFB to R-2205; Allen Army Air Field to R-2202; R-2202 to R-2211; R-2205 to R-2202; Fort Wainwright to R-2211; and Fort Wainwright to R-2205.
- · All Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) requirements for UAV operations would be met.
- Each proposed corridor would be between 5 and 8 nautical miles in width with a minimum altitude of 1,200 feet above ground level (AGL).
- Corridors with proposed altitudes up to 17,999 feet MSL would be segmented in three altitude layers for use of only those
 altitudes required for specific UAV types/missions: 1,200 feet AGL to 2,999 feet MSL, 3,000 feet MSL to 8,999 MSL, and
 9,000 feet to 17,999 feet MSL. UAV operations would be conducted between 7:00 am and 7:00 pm, Monday-Friday with
 other times as stipulated by Notice to Airmen (NOTAM).
- UAV types/operations would adhere to FAA requirements to include being outfitted with a Mode-C transponder and FAA-approved lighting.
- Alternative A: Proposes establishing new restricted area or other designated airspace for each UAV corridor identified in the proposed action.
- Alternative B: Proposes establishing a Certificate of Authorization (COA) for each UAV corridor identified in the proposed action.
- No Action: Taking no action would not provide the means of transiting or operating UAVs between Eielson AFB, Allen Army Air Field, restricted areas, and Fort Wainwright, thus preventing use of this airspace to conduct UAV training activities as a critical requirement to be integrated with overall JPARC training and exercises.

Alternatives Considered But Not Carried Forward

None





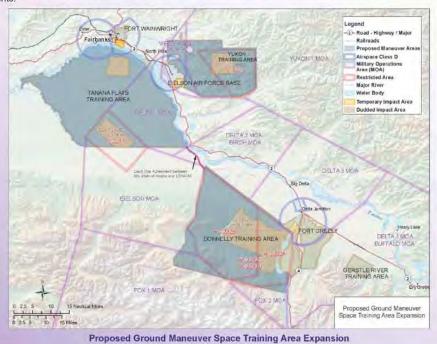
Enhanced Ground Maneuver Space

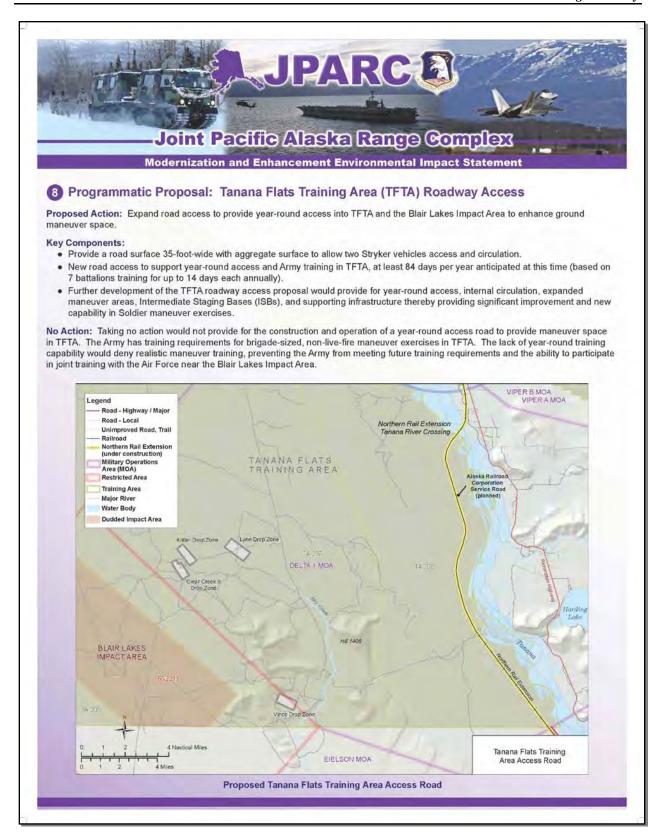
Proposed Action: Provide expanded access to ground maneuver space and year-round accessibility in the Tanana Flats (TFTA), Donnelly (DTA), and Yukon (YTA) Training Areas. The expanded access to ground maneuver space would support year-round training, internal circulation routes, and integration of proposed Intermediate Staging Bases (ISBs).

Key Components:

- The proposal provides year-round accessibility, internal circulation, and enhanced maneuver space would support at least battalion-size training events interacting with Joint Interagency Intergovernmental and Mutinational (JIIM) components.
- Training frequency is planned to support seven combat maneuver battalions for a 10 to 14 day event at least once per year per battalion. The Army standard range available days for training is 242 days, annually.
- · Provide the SUA required for Air Cavalry training areas and the SBCT and ABCT in the maneuver areas.
- Proposal is primarily ground-based and located within areas identified as maneuver training areas in current Army Range Development Plan.
- Proposal includes construction of training roads and trails and some off-road vehicle operations throughout 1.2 million acres of existing training areas in TFTA, DTA, and YTA.
- · Road network siting proposes to optimize access to and from future ISBs and existing cantonment areas and main roadways.
- · Includes roads capable of supporting a Stryker company outside of the hazard footprints from aerial ordnance or indirect fire.
- Future proposals for roads and trails to apply environmental planning and siting criteria to avoid and minimize impacts on cultural resources, wetlands, critical habitat, and other natural resources.

No Action: Taking no action would not allow the Army to expand, operate, or take advantage of year-round access to maneuver space in TFTA, DTA, or YTA, which would prevent the Army from conducting battalion-sized, non-live-fire maneuver exercises and meeting future training requirements.







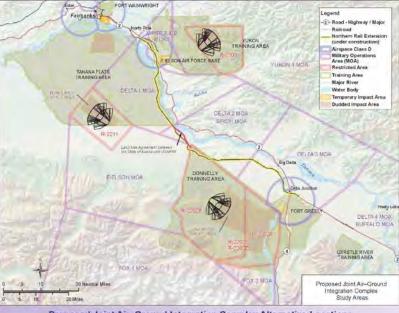
Programmatic Proposal: Joint Air-Ground Integration Complex (JAGIC)

Proposed Action: Establish a digitally-integrated combat training complex for joint and combined arms live-fire training. The JAGIC would allow Army combined arms capabilities to jointly train with the Air Force, Navy, Special Operation Forces, and Marine participants performing air-to-air and air-to-ground mission activities.

Key Components:

- The primary focus of the range is to train rotary-wing aviation units and crews on the skills necessary to detect, identify, and engage stationary and moving infantry and/or armor targets that have been strategically placed in a tactical arrangement.
- Company combined arms live-fire exercises (CALFEX) exercises and fully integrated advanced ordnance may be fired by mechanized infantry and armor crews and units.
- JAGIC needs to be strategically located to provide adequate airspace and controlled-access land for the safety buffers needed to train
 with a full range of the required capabilities and munitions that would be used in combat.
- · A restricted area and MOA airspace is required to support a JAGIC.
- . The JAGIC needs to adjoin an existing dudded impact area.
- Study areas under consideration for the JAGIC include Yukon (YTA), Tanana Flats (TFTA), and Donnelly (DTA) Training Areas, while
 only one would be selected for development during subsequent siting, design and environmental analysis by the Army.
- Physical development/construction for JAGIC include target arrays with service roads, range support buildings, parking area, range tower, convoy live-fire route, urban centers, and an area for rocket training.
- Most of the target arrays, the convoy live-fire route, and the urban facilities would be concentrated in a 9 by 12-kilometer area within the range.
- JAGIC encompasses a total footprint of approximately 12 by 18 kilometers (or approximately 7.5 by 11 miles).

No Action: Taking no action would not provide for the creation and operation of the JAGIC, denying realistic joint training among the Services in JPARC.



Proposed Joint Air-Ground Integration Complex Alternative Locations



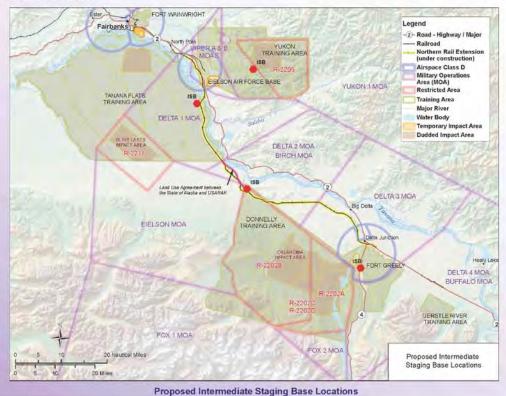
Programmatic Proposal: Intermediate Staging Bases (ISBs)

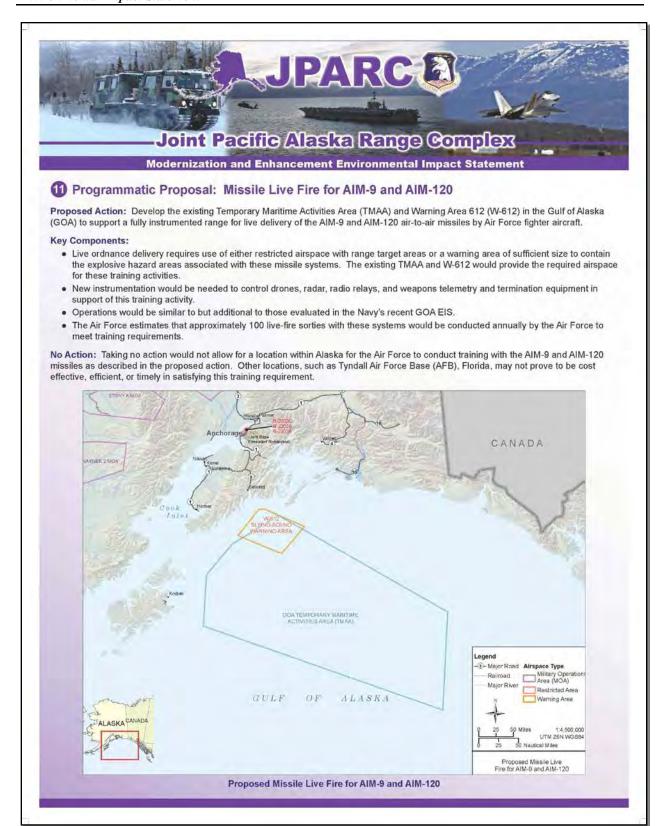
Proposed Action: Locate and construct a 1,000-Soldier ISB near the existing Battle Area Complex (BAX) in Donnelly Training Area-East (DTA-East), along with three 200- to 500-Soldier ISBs at Yukon Training Area (YTA), Donnelly Training Area-West (DTA-West), and near Tanana Flats Training Area (TFTA).

Key Components:

- Constructing the ISBs within the training areas is being proposed to reduce travel time, increase safety, and increase available training time for Army units that need to conduct exercises within the various training and maneuver areas.
- The ISBs would support large-scale exercises and other training involving combinations of units, including Brigade Combat Teams, and functional brigades.
- Each ISB would include permanent barracks, parking areas, dining facilities, ammunition storage points, petroleum-oil-lubricant areas, maintenance facilities, and possibly airfields to transport, house, maintain, and stage Soldiers before insertion into surrounding combat training areas.
- . They would also provide maintenance and logistics support while the units are away from main cantonment areas.
- · Each ISB would require a site roughly between a 100 and 110-acres.

No Action: Taking no action would require the Army to continue the use of temporary "relocatable" ISB facilities that do not reflect real-world, deployed ISB scenarios.







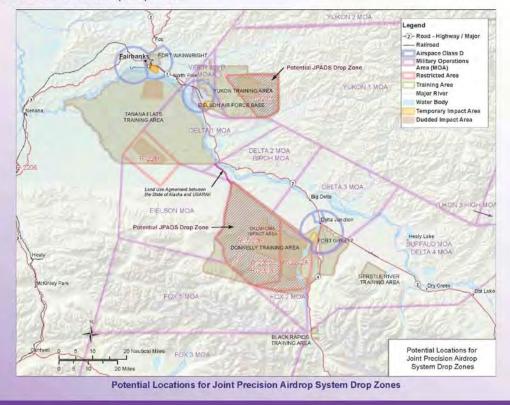
Programmatic Proposal: Joint Precision Airdrop System (JPADS) Drop Zones

Proposed Action: Establish JPADS drop zones as part of JPARC training exercises.

Key Components:

- JPADS is a GPS (global positioning system)-guided precision airdrop system designed to deliver supplies and equipment to ground forces.
- Restricted airspace would support JPADS drop zone training with a system of GPS receivers and steerable parachutes to support aerial resupply training under realistic and varied conditions.
- . JPADS are dropped from large cargo aircraft such as the C-17 Globemaster and steered to a pre-determined landing/drop zone.
- Future project planning involves the identification of sites within existing JPARC restricted areas that can best accommodate the required surface danger zones (SDZs).
- A composite footprint must be centered within existing military restricted area and military land due to large zone exposed to potential surface hazards for this training exercise.
- Study areas under consideration for JPADS include R-2205 in Yukon Training Area (YTA) and R-2202 in Donnelly Training Area-West (DTA-West).

No Action: Taking no action would not provide the military with the capability to undertake JPADS training exercises, which is an important element of the overall JPARC concept of operations.





Comparative Analysis of Anticipated Environmental Impacts by Proposed Action and Resource Area

Generalized anticipated impacts are shown below for each proposed action in each resource area analyzed in the Draft EIS. Specific details regarding significance determinations associated with color ratings for each resource area are provided in Chapter 3. In some sections several sub-issues are discussed. For purposes of this summary, the greatest potential for impact is summarized along with non-discretionary mitigations.

Resource	Definitive Proposals							Programmatic Proposals*						
	Fox 3 MOA Expansion and New Paxon MOA	Realistic Live Ordnance Delivery	Battle Area Complex Restricted Area	Expand Restricted Area R-2205	Night Joint Training	Unmanned Acrial Vehicle Access	Enhanced Ground Mancuver Space	Tanana Flats Training Area Roadway Access	Joint Air- Ground Integration Complex	Inter- mediate Staging Bases	Missile Live Fire for AIM-9 and AIM-120 in the Gulf of Alaska	Joint Precision Airdrop System Drop Zones		
Airspace Management and Use	3.1.1	3.2.1	3.3.1	3,4,1	3,5.1	3.6.1	3.7.1	3.8.1	3.9.1	3,10.1	3.11.1	3.12.1		
Noise	3.12	3,22	3,3.2	3.4.2	3.5.2	3.6.2	3.7.2	3.8.2	3.9.2	3:10.2	3.11.2	3.12.2		
Safety - Flight	3.1.3	3.23	3.33	3.4.3	3.5.3	3.6.3	3.7.3	3.8.3	3,9.3	3,10.3	3.11.3	3.12.3		
Safety - Ground	3.1.3	3.2.3	3.3.3	3.4.3	3.5.3	3.6.3	3.7.3	3.8.3	3.9.3	3.10.3	3.11.3	3.12.3		
Air Quality	3.1.4	3.2.4	3,3,4	3.4.4	3.5.4	3.6.4	3.7.4	3.8.4	5.9.4	3.10.4	3.11.4	3.12.4		
Physical Resources – Soils/perma frost	3.1.5	3.2.5	3.3.5	3.4.5	3.5.5	3.6.5	3.7.5	3.8.5	3.9.5	3.10.5	3.11.5	3,12.5		
Water Resources	3.1.6	3.2.6	3.3.6	3,4.6	3.5.6	3.6.6	3.7.6	3.8.6	3.9.6	3.10.6	3.11.6	3.12.6		
Floodplains	3.1.6	3.2.6	3.3.6	3.4.6	3.5.6	3.6.6	3.7.6	3.8.6	3.9.6	3.10.6	3.11.6	3.12.6		
Hazardous Materials & Waste	3.1.7	3.2.7	3.3.7	3.4.7	3.5.7	3.6.7	3,7.7	3.8.7	3.9.7	3.10.7	3,11.7	3,12,7		
Biological Resources	3.1.8	3,2.8	3.3.8	3.4.8	3.5.8	3.6.8	3.7.8	3.8.8	5,9.8	3.10.8	3.11.8	3.12.8		
Wetlands	3.1.8	3.2.8	3.3.8	3.4.8	3.5.8	3.6.8	3.7.8	3.8.8	3,9,8	3,10.8	3.11.8	3.12.8		
Cultural Resources	3.1.9	3.2.9	3.3.9	3.4.9	3.5.9	3.6.9	3.7.9	3.8.9	3.9.9	3.10.9	3.11.9	3.12.9		
Land Use – Land Management and Use	3.1.10	3.2.10	3.3.10	3.4.10	3,5,10	3.6.10	3.7.10	3.8.10	3.9.10	3.10.10	3.11.10	3.12.10		
Land Use – Public Access	3.1.10	3.2.10	3:3:10	3.4.10	3.5,10	3.6.10	3.7.10	3.8.10	3.9.10	3.10.10	3.11.10	3.12.10		
Land Use – Recreation	3.1.10	3.2.10	3.3.10	3.4.10	3.5.10	3.6.10	3,7.10	3.8.10	3:9:10	3.10.10	3,11.10	3.12.10		
Infrastructure and Transportation	3.1.11	3.2,11	3.3.11	3.4.11	3.5.11	3.6.11	3.7.11	3,8:11	3.9.11	3.10.11	3.11.11	3:12:11		
Socioeconomics	3.1.12	3.2.12	3.3.12	3.4.12	3.5.12	3.6.12	3.7.12	3.8.12	3.9.12	3.10.12	3.11.12	3.12.12		
Subsistence	3.1.13	3.2.13	3.3.13	3,4.13	3.5.13	3.6.13	3.7.13	3.8.13	3.9.13	3.10,13	3.11.13	3.12.13		
Environmental Justice	3.1.14	3.2.14	3.3.14	3.4,14	3.5.14	3.6:14	3.7,14	3.8.14	3,9,14.	3.10.14	3,11.14	3,12,14		

COLOR KEY

No beneficial or adverse impact

Potential for adverse impact, but not significant; may require management actions or mitigations to avoid or reduce impact

Potential for significant adverse impacts: Requires management actions or mitigations to avoid or reduce impacts.



How to Make Your Comments Count

Commenting on public policy issues or documents as a private citizen can be daunting, especially if the issues are technical. Consider the suggestions below to make it easier and more effective to participate in the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)/Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) process.

Offer ideas for issues to be considered or potential impacts to be evaluated.

Collect information on the issues, including laws, regulations, agency materials or guidance. Sign up for the project mailing list. Make a checklist of the issues you want addressed. Explain how proposed actions may affect you. Give examples. Tell what you do support as well as what you don't. Cover the following:

- Establish your authority to comment, whether it is as a concerned citizen, representative of an interest group, or an expert.
- · For extensive comments, summarize your major concerns first, then describe them in detail.
- · If you are recommending changes to a document, suggest specific language when possible.
- If you believe technical information contained in the EIS or other resource documents is in error or inadequate, cite the reference and explain why. Provide copies of back-up material.
- · Offer solutions draw on your expertise as an interested stakeholder to suggest innovative ideas.

If you are presenting your comments verbally, consider these format and style suggestions:

- Start by offering general or summary comments.
- Use headings, topic sentences, and short sentences.
- Avoid asking questions rather, pose your questions as comments to be considered.
- Be respectful of your fellow commentors and agency representatives.

Finally, understand comment deadlines and processes.

During public hearings, verbal and written comments on the Draft EIS are considered equally. Substantive comments received by June 7, 2012 will be considered and responded to in the Final EIS.

Stay Updated.

For additional information, visit our website at www.jparceis.com, or contact:

ALCOM Public Affairs 9480 Pease Avenue, Suite 120 JBER. AK 99506

Phone: 907-552-2341; Fax: 907-552-5411



What Happened to Your Scoping Comments



- Public and government agency scoping input was presented to proposal proponents for review and considered.
- The comments provided EIS analysts direction as to where to focus the EIS analysis as well as information regarding potential impacts that had not been anticipated.
- Comments became part of the Administrative Public Record.
- The input assisted the EIS proponents in going back to proposals and looking at options resulting in new alternatives and changes to the proposals.

The following changes were made to the proposed actions as a result of public and agency scoping input:

- With respect to airspace designations, the Air Force proponent is now considering Alternative E that moves the southern boundary of the newly proposed Fox and Paxon Military Operations Areas (MOAs) to the north approximately 20 miles and responds to the following comments and concerns:
 - Potential noise impacts over Lake Louise.
 - Potential impacts on civilian aviation access and transport of residents, tourist companies, back country users, campers, hunters, fishers, and recreational flyers in the Lake Louise area.
 - 3. Potential airspace management impacts on jet routes between Anchorage and Fairbanks.
 - 4. Numerous mining claims and potential for restricted access to claims.
- ▶ The Air Force proponent is no longer considering the Proposed Eielson Weapons Corridor for the proposed Realistic Live Ordnance Delivery proposal because of public and agency concerns regarding restricted public access to the land below. This alternative had proposed two separate weapons corridors: one located between existing restricted areas R-2211 and R-2202B and the other one to the south. The airspace corridors were proposed to be 10 miles in width and to extend from FL200 to FL600, as needed to accommodate the delivery altitudes of ordnance being delivered. The land underneath was proposed to have restricted access when the corridors were active. Due to the impacts expressed during scoping, this alternative is no longer being considered.
- ▶ The Army proponent is reexamining the Tanana Flats Training Area (TFTA) Roadway Access proposals as well as the Enhanced Ground Maneuver Space proposal as they received several concerns regarding potential impacts to hunting, recreation and subsistence use. ALCOM is utilizing public input to reconstruct these proposals, and before going forward with an environmental analysis for specific proposals, is seeking additional information on use and potential impacts from the proposals, including impact on private airfields and agencies, such as the Alaska Department of Fish and Game and the Alaska Department of Natural Resources.
- To reduce potential land and airspace restrictions outside of military lands, the restricted airspace for the R-2205/ Digital Multipurpose Training Range (DMPTR) is being reconfigured by Air Force and Army proponents to not propose any restricted land areas or airspace beyond current military lands.

M.4.3 Handout



Public Hearing National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Handout

What is the Joint Pacific Alaska Range Complex (JPARC)?

At present, the JPARC consists of all land, air, and sea training areas used by the Army, Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps in Alaska. The military currently uses the JPARC to conduct testing, training, and to support joint exercises and mission rehearsals. The Army and Air Force, through Alaskan Command, are proposing to modernize and enhance the JPARC to enable realistic joint training.

Pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the Army and Air Force have prepared the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Modernization and Enhancement of Ranges, Airspace, and Training Areas in the Joint Pacific Alaska Range Complex in Alaska (JPARC Modernization and Enhancement EIS). The Draft EIS analyzes potential environmental consequences associated with the JPARC enhancements that are reasonably foreseeable.

The JPARC modernizations and enhancements would provide adequate resources to enable the Services to train realistically and jointly for military personnel to succeed in their mutually supportive combat roles when exposed to situations faced in actual combat.

NEPA Notice of Availability and Draft EIS Review

NEPA is our national mandate for making informed decisions while considering environmental impacts. When Federal agencies propose projects having the potential to significantly impact the environment, NEPA requires the following process be undertaken as part of the planning process before final decisions are made:

- Evaluation and consideration of potential environmental consequences for proposals that may significantly impact the environment
- · Consideration of public and government agency comment

Where the potential for significant environmental impacts exists, this evaluation is presented in an EIS.

The Draft EIS was filed with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and made available to interested parties in the spring of 2012. Notifications that the Draft EIS was published and available for review were distributed to the Federal Register, local media, and interested citizens. The Draft EIS:

- Identifies and describes the affected environment
- Evaluates the potential environmental consequences from a range of reasonable alternatives
- Identifies environmental permits and specific mitigation measures to avoid, minimize, or reduce environmental impacts if required

The Draft EIS is made available to the public and other agencies to comment on the analysis for a minimum of 45 days, as required under NEPA. Given the public and agency interest expressed during the scoping process, ALCOM has extended the comment period to 70 days.

> For additional information, visit our website at www.jparceis.com, or contact: ALCOM Public Affairs, 9480 Pease Avenue, Suite 120, JBER, AK 99506



Public Hearing NEPA Handout current as of May 2012

Public Hearing Agenda

Open House (45 min)

- . Learn about the proposals and the Draft EIS
- Ask questions and identify issues
- Comment on the Draft EIS

Presentation (1 hour)

Presentation on the proposals, NEPA process and environmental impacts

Formal Public Hearing and Public Testimony (2 hours)*

 Opportunity for the public to provide verbal comment to the court reporter

Phone: 907-552-2341; Fax: 907-552-5411

Proposed Actions

To meet this purpose and need and uniformed Service requirements, the JPARC Draft EIS encompasses twelve proposals shown on the map below. Each proposal includes a No Action Alternative, which would keep the affected training space in its current configuration, and would not allow DoD to meet the proponent Services' training requirements. For purposes of this EIS, the No Action Alternative serves as the baseline level of operations, representing the regular and historical level of training activity.

Definitive Proposals (1) through (6)

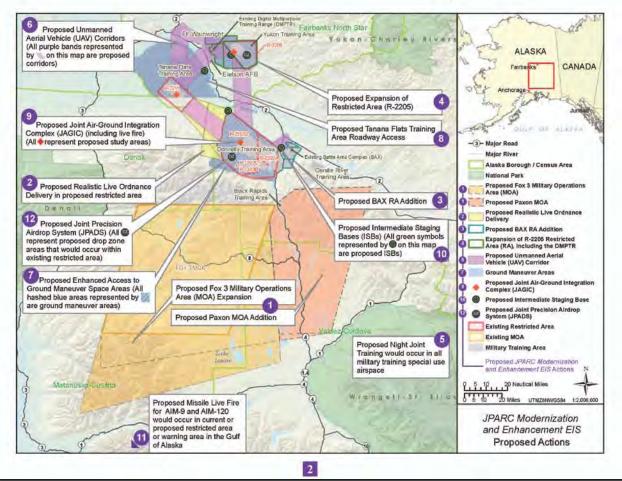
Six of the proposals are definitive action proposals, meaning they have sufficient definition to allow detailed EIS analysis and fully meet the following requirements:

- · Specificity: Specific enough to analyze
- Dependence: Identified in the JPARC master planning process
- Definition: Fully defined (i.e., excludes capabilities not fully planned or programmed)
- Ripeness: Reasonably close to implementation (i.e., excludes actions requiring preceding projects, like bridges)

This EIS will serve to support the decision for this class of actions. Definitive decisions will be announced in the Record of Decision for this EIS. These decisions may incorporate specific measures identified in the analysis to reduce impacts.

Programmatic Proposals 7 through 12

The remaining six proposed actions need additional planning or are preceded by independent actions. These proposals are being analyzed programmatically with as much detail as is available in the JPARC Modernization and Enhancement EIS. Programmatic decisions require further definition and future environmental analyses once they are more fully defined or are closer to the time of implementation. The Draft EIS analysis and the comments received on these proposals will help identify siting criteria and measures to avoid the impact of future projects. Additionally, the Draft EIS identifies future data needs for these proposals.



Purpose and Need of the Proposed Actions

The U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) continues to face exceptional challenges to meet increasingly urgent national security needs. Under its current configuration, JPARC can no longer fully meet the training and testing requirements for forces stationed in, and exercises occurring in and near, Alaska. The purpose of the JPARC proposed actions is to modernize and enhance JPARC to correct this shortfall. JPARC modernizations and enhancements would enable

realistic joint training and testing to support emerging technologies, respond to recent battlefield experiences, and train with tactics, techniques, and new weapons systems to meet combat requirements and national security needs.

Specifically, there are four trends driving the need to modernize and enhance JPARC:

- Technological advances in military equipment and systems
- Advances in combat tactics and techniques
- A continued need for diversified, efficient, and realistic training
- The need to maximize the utility of scarce resources and increase joint training through common infrastructure



Comparative Analysis of Anticipated Environmental Impacts by Proposed Action and Resource Area

Generalized anticipated impacts are shown below for each proposed action in each resource area analyzed in the Draft EIS. Specific details regarding significance determinations associated with color ratings for each resource area are provided in Chapter 3. In some sections several sub-issues are discussed. For purposes of this summary, the greatest potential for impact is summarized along with non-discretionary mitigations.

Resource	Definitive Proposals							Programmatic Proposals*						
	Fox 3 MOA Expansion and New Paxon MOA	Realistic Live Ordnance Delivery	Battle Area Complex Restricted Area	Expand Restricted Area R-2205	Night Joint Training	Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Access	Enhanced Ground Maneuver Space	Tanana Flats Training Area Roadway Access	Joint Air- Ground Integration Complex	Inter- mediate Staging Bases	Missile Live Fire for AIM-9 and AIM-120 in the Gulf of Alaska	Joint Precision Airdrop System Drop Zones		
Airspace Management and Use	3.1.1	3.2.1	3,3,1	3.4.1	3,5,1	3.6.1	3.7.1	3,8,1	3.9.1	3.10.1	3:11.1	3.12.1		
Noise	3.1.2	3.2.2	3.3.2	3:4.2	3.5.2	3.6,2	3.7.2	3.8.2	5.9.2	3.10.2	5.11.2	3,12.2		
Safety - Flight	3.1.3	3,2,3	3.3.3	3,4,3	3,5,3	3.6.3	3.7.3	3.8,3	3.9,3	3,10,3	3.11.3	3.12.3		
Safety - Ground	3.1.3	3,2,3	3.3.3	3.4.3	3.5.3	3.6.3	3.7.3	3.8.3	3.9.3	.3.10.3	3.11.3	3.12.3		
Air Quality	3.1.4	3.2.4	3.3.4	3.4.4	3.5.4	3.6.4	3.7.4	3.8.4	3.9.4	3.10.4	3.11.4	3.12.4		
Physical Resources – Soils/perma frost	3.1.5	3.25	3.3.5	3,4,5	3.5.5	3.6,5	3.7.5	3.8.5	3.9.5	3.10.5	3.11.5	3,12.5		
Water Resources	3.1.6	3.2.6	3.3.6	3.4.6	3.5.6	3.6.6	3.7.6	5.8.6	3.9.6	3.10.6	3.11.6	3.12.6		
Floodplains	3.1.6	3.2.6	3.3.6	3.4.6	3.5.6	3.6.6	3.7.6	3.8.6	3.9.6	3.10.6	3.11.6	3 12.6		
Hazardous Materials & Waste	3.1.7	3,2,7	3.3.7	3,4.7	3.5.7	3.6.7	3.7.7	3.8.7	3.9.7	3,10.7	3.11.7	3.12.7		
Biological Resources	3.1.8	3.28	3.3.8	3.4.8	3.5.8	3.6.8	3.7.8	3.8.8	3.9.8	3,10.8	3.11.8	3.12.8		
Wetlands	3.1.8	3,2.8	3.3.8	3,4,8	3,5.8	3.6.8	3.7.8	3.8,8	3.9.8	3.10.8	3.11,8	3.12.8		
Cultural Resources	3.1.9	3.2.9	3.3.9	3.4.9	3.5.9	3.6.9	3.7.9	3.8.9	3.9.9	3.10.9	3.11.9	3.12.9		
Land Use – Land Management and Use	3.1,10	3,2,10	3,3.10	3.4.10	3.5,10	3.6.10	3.7.10	3.8.10	3,9.10	3,10,10	3.11.10	3.12.10		
Land Use – Public Access	3 1,10	3.2.10	3.3.10	3.4.10	3.5.10	3.6.10	3,7,10	3.8.10	3.9.10	3.10.10	3.11.10	3,12.10		
Land Use- Recreation	₹ 1.10	3.2.10	3.3.10	3.4.10	3.5.10	3.6.10	3.7.10	3.8.10	3,9,10	3.10.10	3.11.10	3,12.10		
Infrastructure and Transportation	3.1.11	3.2.11	3.3.1).	3.4.11	3.5.11	3.6.11	3.7.11	3.8.11	3.9.11	3.10.11	3.11.11	3.12.11		
Socioeconomics	3.1.12	3.2.12	.3,3,12	3,4,12	3.5.12	3,6.12	3.7.12	3.8.12	3.9.12	3.10.12	3,11.12	5.12.12		
Subsistence	3.1.13	3.2.13	3,3,13	3.4.13	3.5.13	3,6.13	3.7.13	3.8.13	3.9.13	3.10.13	3,11.13	3.12.13		
Environmental Justice	3,1,14	3.2.14	3,3,14	3.4.14	3.5.14	3.6.14	3,7,14	3.8.14	3.9.14	3.10.14	3,11,14	3.12,14		

COLOR KEY:



How to Make Your Comments Count

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How to Submit Public Comments

Submit comments electronically at www.jparceis.com or by mail before *June 7, 2012* to: ALCOM Public Affairs, 9480 Pease Avenue, Suite 120, JBER, AK 99506; Phone: (907) 552-2341; FAX: (907) 552-5411

There are numerous opportunities to be involved in the JPARC Modernization and Enhancement EIS process. The EIS Timeline Opportunities for Public Involvement Where We Are Now JPARC 20-year Vision Developed Fall 2009 - Spring 2010 Notice of Intent to Prepare JPARC Modernization and Enhancement EIS Published in Federal Register December 10, 2010 3-Month JPARC Scoping Period December 10, 2010 - March 4, 2011 Preparation of Draft JPARC Modernization and Enhancement EIS 2010 - 2012 Notice of Availability of Draft JPARC Modernization and Enhancement EIS March 30, 2012 2-Month JPARC Modernization and Enhancement ElS Public Comment Period March 30 - June 7, 2012 Preparation of Final JPARC Modernization and Enhancement EIS 2012 - 2013 Notice of Availability of Final JPARC Modernization and Enhancement EIS 2013 30-day JPARC Modernization and Enhancement EIS Waiting Period 2013 Record of Decision 2013 Your involvement and participation are essential to

the EIS process.



M.4.4 Presentation

JPARC Draft EIS Public Hearing Presentation



Joint Pacific Alaska Range Complex (JPARC)

Modernization and Enhancement Environmental Impact Statement

> Public Hearings May 11 – 23, 2012



Agenda

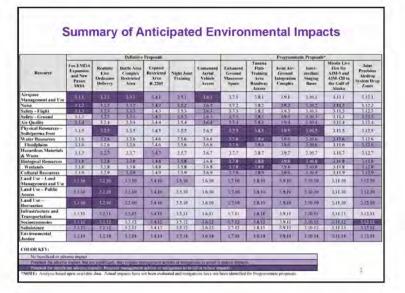
Presentation and Q & A (1 hour)

- JPARC Background
- JPARC EIS Proposals
- National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA process)
- Summary of Environmental Impacts
- . Q&A

Formal Public Hearing and Public Testimony (2 hours)*

Opportunity for the public to provide verbal comment to the court reporter and submit statements

*Note this is not a question and answer session. The public is invited to have their questions responded to during the Open House portion of the hearing.





Purpose of the JPARC Proposals

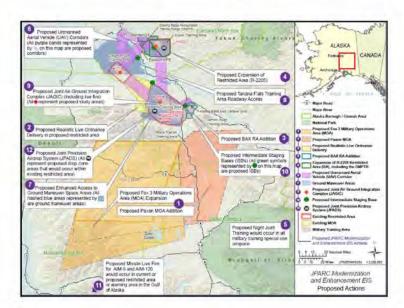
Modernize and enhance JPARC for the units stationed in Alaska and to best support the exercises in and near Alaska

- Enable the Services to train both realistically and jointly
- Enable military personnel the best chance of success in their mutually supportive roles in actual combat

Need for the JPARC Proposals

Major national-level trends driving the need to modernize and enhance JPARC

- Technological advances in military equipment and systems
- Advances in combat tactics and techniques
- Lack of efficient, realistic training
- Maximize the utility of scarce resources and increase joint training through common infrastructure





- · Criteria for Definitive Proposals
 - Specificity: Action must be specific enough to analyze and not a general capability
 - Dependence: Action must be identified in the JPARC Master Plan, i.e. excludes maintenance, cantonment area requirements, etc.
 - **Definition:** Action must be fully defined, excludes capabilities that are needed but not fully planned or programmed
 - Ripeness: Actions must be reasonably close, excludes actions with preceding projects like access roads or bridges or actions that are not programmed
- Six definitive JPARC EIS proposals
 - Fox 3 Military Operations Area (MOA) Expansion and New Paxon MOA
 - Realistic Live Ordnance Delivery
 - Night Joint Training
 - Battle Area Complex (BAX) Restricted Area Addition
 - Expansion of Restricted Area R-2205
 - Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) Access

Fox 3 Military Operations Area (MOA) Expansion and New Paxon

Proposed Action:

Proposed Action:
Expand the Fox 3 MOA and establish a new, adjacent Paxon MOA to provide vertical and horizontal airspace required to accommodate low-altitude threat and multi-axis missions for fifth-generation fighters, reduce aircraft transit distances from JBER, reduce fuel use, and optimize training opportunities within this airspace

- Key Components:

 Expand existing Fox 3 MOA boundaries to the south and east.
 Fox 3. Establish low altitude sector from 500 AGL up to 4,999 AGL.
- Fox 3: Establish high altitude sector from 5,000' AGL to 17,999' MSL
- DUALY AND TO 17,595 MSL.

 + Pason: Establish for alflude sector from 500 AGL up to 13,999 MSL.

 Pason: Establish high alflude sector from 14,000 MSL to 17,999 MSL.

 + Pason low alflude sector only useable during MFEs, up to 6 exercises per year (max of 60 days)

Alternative A - expand Fox 3 MOA and establish new, adjacent Paxon MOA with high and low-altitude sectors as depicted



Fox 3 Military Operations Area (MOA) Expansion and New Paxon

Proposed Action:

Proposed Action:

Expand the Fox 3 MOA and establish a new, adjacent Paxon MOA to provide vertical and horizontal airspace required to accommodate low-altitude threat and multi-axis missions for fifth-generation fighters, recuice aircraft transit distances from JBER, reduce five lues, and optimize training opportunities within this airspace

- Key Components:

 Expand existing Fox 3 MOA boundaries to the south and east
- the south and east
 Fox 3: Establish low altitude sector from 500
 AGL up to 4,999 AGL
 Fox 3: Establish high altitude sector from
 5,007 AGL to 17,999 MSL
 Paxon: Establish low altitude sector from
 5,007 AGL to 13,999 MSL
 Paxon: Establish high altitude sector from
 14,000 MSL to 17,999 MSL

 Paxon: Establish high altitude sector from
 14,000 MSL to 17,999 MSL
 Paxon: Establish high altitude sector from
 14,000 MSL to 17,999 MSL

- Paxon low altitude sector only useable during MFEs, up to 6 exercises per year (max of 60 days)

Alternative E – expand Fox 3 MOA and establish new, adjacent Paxon MOA with high and low-altitude sectors, but with southern border approximately 20-miles north of Alternative A depiction



Fox 3 MOA Expansion and New Paxon MOA: **Potential Impacts and Proposed Mitigations**

Preliminary Mitigations Under Consideration (not all inclusive)

- Continue coordination between FAA, Alaska Civil-Military Aviation Council, US Army Alaska Aviation Safety Standard Council, and other civil/military aviation forums
- Publicize Major Flying Exercises (MFEs) affecting airspace users
- Continue/expand overflight avoidance areas
- Continue/expand public information exchange procedures
- Continue limitations on number and allowable dates for MFEs
- Pursue funding for Special Use Airspace Information Services (SUAIS) communications enhancements
- Establish/expand existing visual flight rule (VFR) flyway corridors
- Continue existing collective flight safety programs by all Department of Defense (DoD) Services

Complete description of proposed mitigations found in Draft EIS, Vol I, Chapter 3

Realistic Live Ordnance Delivery

Proposed Action:

Establish a realistic air to ground training environment to accommodate the longer range delivery of live ordnance from new fighter aircraft

- Key Components:

 Expand R-2202 boundaries as required to contain airspace & controlled land areas for size of the contain airspace & controlled land areas for size of the contained on existing targets within the Oklahoma Impact Area Targets must be located within existing dudded or temporary impact areas Proposed affusies would extend from the surface to an unlimited ceiling Maintain current R-2202 comanne delivery schedule (90 to 150 days amsually at a maximum of 5 hours daily, unliquing RED FLAG—ALASKA flying periods)

native A - Expand restricted airspace we and inert ordnance delivery by nding R-2202 to the west



Realistic Live Ordnance Delivery

Proposed Action:

Establish a realistic air to ground training environment to accommodate the longer range delivery of live ordnance from new fighter aircraft

Key Components:

- key Components: Expand R-2202 boundaries as required to contain airspace & controlled land areas for aircraft release of live ordnance on existing targets within the Oklahoma or Blair Lakes Impact Areas

- Impact Areas:
 Targets must be located within existing cudded or temporary impact areas.
 Proposed altitudes would extend from the surface to an unlimited celling Maintain current R-2020 ordnance delivery schodule (90 to 150 days annually at a maximum of 5 hours daily, including RED FLAG-ALASKA flying penods)

Alternative B - Expand restricted airspace for live and inert ordnance delivery by linking R-2211 and R-2202



Realistic Live Ordnance Delivery

Proposed Action:

Establish a realistic air to ground training environment to accommodate the longer range delivery of live ordnance from new fighter aircraft

- Key Components:

 Establish new target area in northwest and southeast DTA for inert GBLV-32 ordnance delivery

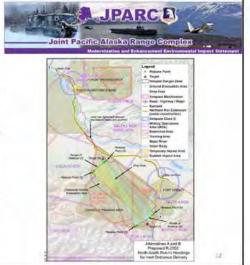
 Proposed new target areas classified as temporary impact areas, approximately 1 to 2 acres in size

 Only iner ordnance would be used on these targets

 Enal effor of facets would be a proceding to

- targets
 Final stiling of targets would be according to established procedures used by the USARAK and USAG-FWA Environmental Division working with the Air Force

Alternative A & B - Create new target areas in northwest and southeast DTA for inert GBU-32 delivery within existing boundaries of R-2202



Realistic Live Ordnance Delivery: **Potential Impacts and Proposed Mitigations**

Preliminary Mitigations Under Consideration (not all inclusive)

- Implement airspace management mitigation efforts noted for Fox 3 MOA and New Paxon MOA proposal
- Implement/expand conservation, monitoring, and management procedures currently used for Oklahoma Impact Area
- Utilize inert target site selection that minimizes environmental
- Augment existing efforts to identify munitions contamination at impact areas on Donnelly Training Area
- Restrict supersonic flight/flare use above specific altitudes
- Apply current MFE airspace seasonal restrictions
- Pursue funding for Special Use Airspace Information Services (SUAIS) communications enhancements

Complete description of proposed mitigations found in Draft EIS, Vol I, Chapter 3

Night Joint Training

Proposed Action:

Proposed Action:
Extend the flight training operating hours from 10:00 pm to 1:00 am local time to allow additional hours of darkness for mo effectively completing night joint training requirements

- Key Components:

 Both existing and proposed future SUA would be used to accommodate Air Force Night Training.
 Identified noise-sensitive areas would confirue to be evoled under the proposed action for extended right training hours.
 Night ordnance use by the Air Force would occur during one RED FLAG exercise in a given year under the proposed action. Lights out training would be performed under the proposed action.
- Lights out training would be performed unde the same conditions/restrictions as currently apply to these operations

Alternative A - extend the JPARC Air Force flight operating hours to allow MFE tectical operations until midnight and landing by 1:00 a.m., local time, during March and October

Alternative B - extend the JPARC Air Force flight operating hours to allow all MFE and routine tactical training operations until midnight and landing by 1:00 a.m., local time, during all months of the year



Night Joint Training: Potential Impacts and Proposed Mitigations

3.57 53.10 3.5.10 3.5.10 35.11

Preliminary Mitigations Under Consideration (not all inclusive)

- Implement airspace management mitigation efforts noted for Fox 3 MOA and New Paxon MOA proposal
- Implement/expand conservation, monitoring, and management procedures currently used for Oklahoma Impact Area
- Utilize inert target site selection that minimizes environmental
- Augment existing efforts to identify munitions contamination at impact areas on Donnelly Training Area
- Restrict supersonic flight/flare use above specific altitudes
- Apply current MFE airspace seasonal restrictions
- Pursue funding for Special Use Airspace Information Services (SUAIS) communications enhancements

Complete description of proposed mitigations found in Draft EIS, Vol I, Chapter 3

Battle Area Complex (BAX) Restricted Area Addition

Proposed Action: Proposed Action:

Establish new restricted area over the BAX and Combined Arms Collective Training Facility (CACTF) of sufficient area to encompass hazardous activities and weapons footprints for munitions and ordnance fully supporting more realistic unit and joint training at the BAX

- Establish a restricted area for hazardous activities within the existing Controlled Firing Area (CFA)
- Area (CFA)
 Sub-wide the restricted area laterally and vertically to activate only areas/artifludes required for different mission activities and activities of the second of the second

Alternative A - Establish a restricted are subdivided into two sectors, R XXXXA (north) and R-XXXXB (south), with three altitude layers: surface up 5,999° MSL; 8,000° to 17,999 feet MSL; and FL180 up FL220



Battle Area Complex (BAX) Restricted Area Addition

Proposed Action:

Establish new restricted area over the BAX and CACTF of sufficient area to encompass hazardous activities and weapons footprints for munificions and ordnance fully supporting more realistic unit and joint training at the BAX.

Key Components:

- Establish a restricted area for hazardous activities within the existing Controlled Firing Area (CFA)
- Area (CFA)
 Subdivide the restricted area laterally and vertically to activate only areas/oiltudes required for different mission activities
 BAX activities proposed in the lower-altitude layer below 5 000 MSU, would be approximately 60 percent of the training year. The proposed use would occur between 7,00 am and 7,00 pm local time with other times as stipulated by NOTAM.

Alternative B - Establish a restricted area substivided into three sectors, R-XXXXA (north), R-XXXXE (seares) and R-XXXXC (south), three allitude layers: surface to 5,999 MSL, 6000° to 14,999 feet MSL; and 15,000° MSL to FL220. Additional expansion would encompass both BAX and CACTF to meet current and future needs by including proposed new firing points and protective Surface Denger Zones (SDZ)



Battle Area Complex (BAX) Restricted Area Addition: Potential Impacts and Proposed Mitigations

3.33

Preliminary Mitigations Under Consideration (not all inclusive)

- Implement airspace management mitigation efforts noted for Fox 3 MOA/New Paxon MOA and Realistic Live Ordnance Delivery
- Maintain/update appropriate Bird Aircraft Strike Hazard (BASH) programs
- Expand efforts to comply with existing service flight safety regulations
- Expand efforts to comply with existing range safety/control Publicize range bulletins highlighting range borders and safety information
- Expanding enforcement to control trespass
- Augment existing efforts to identify potential munitions contamination at impact areas

Complete description of proposed mitigations found in Draft EIS, Vol I, Chapter 3

Expansion of Restricted Area R-2205

Proposed Action:

Expant extricted area R-2205 to include the existing Digital Multi-Purpose Training Range (DMPTR) and the Yukon Training Area (YTA) in order to provide sufficient area to encompass hazardous activities, increase more-realistic training, and better support joint training initiatives

Key Components:

- (ey Components:

 Expand the existing R-2205 restricted area from the surface up to FL310

 Revised boundary slights the outer restricted area boundary with government controlled YTA lands to provide expanded protective airspace for hazardous activities.

 Subdivide the expanded R-2205 into sectors (A through D) so as to activate only those sectors required to support hazardous mission and UAV flight activities.

 Restricted area segiments A and B would be used pmmarily for UAV activities.

- The proposed use would occur between 7:00 am and 7:00 pm local time, Monday through Friday, with other times as stipulated by NOTAM

Action Alternative - Expand current R-2205 over the DMPTR and YTA, with restricted airspace from surface to FL310 and lateral segmentation as depicted



Expansion of Restricted Area R-2205: Potential Impacts and Proposed Mitigations

3.4.5 3.4.00

Preliminary Mitigations Under Consideration (not all inclusive)

- Continue coordination between FAA, Alaska Civil-Military Aviation Council, US Army Alaska Aviation Safety Standard Council, and other civil/military aviation forums
- Publicize Major Flying Exercises (MFEs) affecting airspace users
- Continue/expand overflight avoidance areas
- Continue/expand public information exchange procedures
- Continue limitations on number and allowable dates for MFEs
- Coordinate efforts with Alaska Department of Natural Resources and Bureau of Land Management to protect resources and land use
- Expanding enforcement to control trespass
- Update/expand maps available to the public on the US Army Alaska Recreation Tracking System website (USARTRAK)

Complete description of proposed mitigations found in Draft EIS, Vol I, Chapter 3