

# NEVADA TEST AND TRAINING RANGE



LAND WITHDRAWAL PROCESS AND LEGISLATIVE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

# Welcome

## to the Public Hearing

for the Nevada Test and Training Range  
Land Withdrawal Draft Legislative  
Environmental Impact Statement



January 2018

**What is a Public Hearing?** The Nevada Test and Training Range (NTTR) Land Withdrawal Legislative Environmental Impact Statement (LEIS) issued the Draft LEIS and is in the 90-day public comment period and public hearing stage. The hearings are part of the ongoing public involvement process associated with the LEIS. The purpose of tonight's hearing is to receive public comments on the environmental impacts of the proposed actions presented in the Draft LEIS.

**The public hearing will have the following agenda:**

- 5:30 to 6:15 p.m.**  
Open house
- 6:15 to 7:00 p.m.**  
Air Force presentation
- 7:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.**  
Public hearing and oral comments

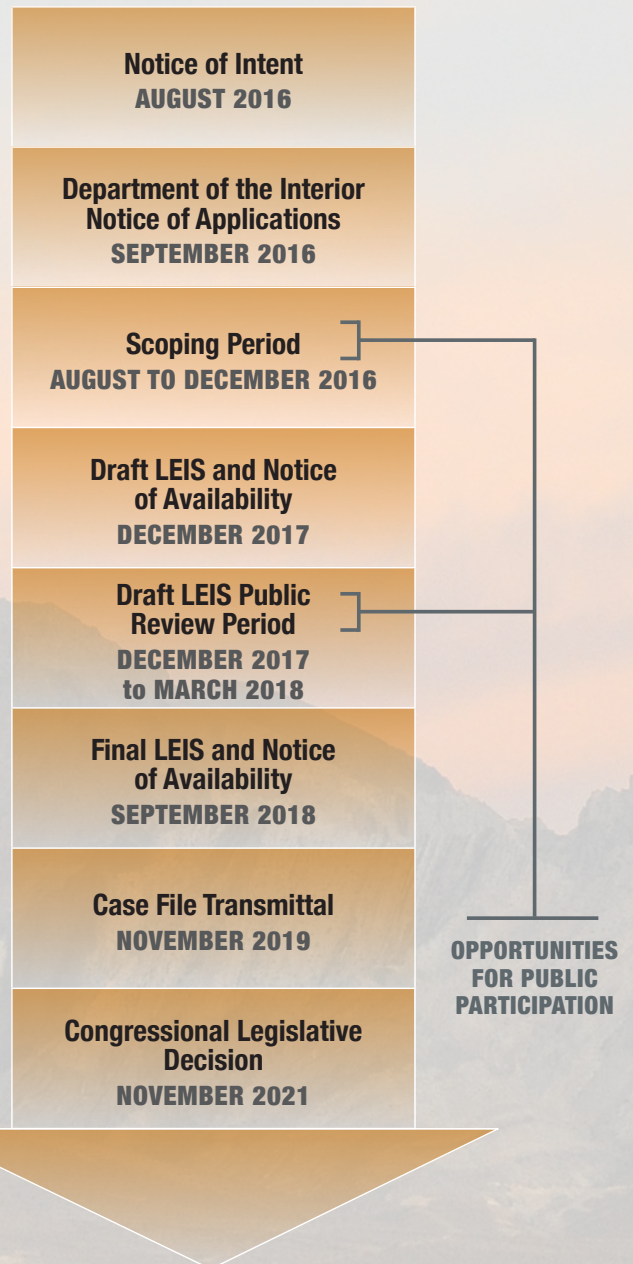


## What is the National Environmental Policy Act?

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) is our national charter for making informed decisions while considering environmental impacts. NEPA requires all federal agencies making a proposal that may significantly impact the environment to consider:

- ▶ A range of reasonable alternatives.
- ▶ Potential environmental or human health consequences.
- ▶ Public and government agency input.

## Anticipated LEIS Timeline



## What is a Legislative Environmental Impact Statement?

An LEIS is the detailed statement required by law to be included in a recommendation or report on a legislative proposal to Congress. It shall be considered part of the formal transmittal of a legislative proposal to Congress.

An LEIS is different from a typical EIS. The decision on the final action will be made by Congress and written into law. The LEIS is required under NEPA and must:

- ▶ Identify and describe the affected environment.
- ▶ Evaluate the potential environmental consequences from a range of reasonable alternatives.
- ▶ Identify environmental permits and suggested mitigation measures to prevent or minimize environmental impacts, if required.

## What is the Land Withdrawal Process?

- ▶ The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is responsible for the land withdrawal applications and will prepare a case file for the Department of the Interior to submit to Congress.
- ▶ The rules and procedures implementing the Department of the Interior's authority to process federal land withdrawal applications are found in the Federal Land Policy and Management Act.
- ▶ The initial land withdrawal process includes pre-application consultations; application and publication of the application within the Federal Register; and preparation of a case file, to include an LEIS and recommendations. The case file will be based on input provided by the Air Force, including the LEIS.
- ▶ As part of the land withdrawal process, this public hearing is being held to help inform the Bureau of Land Management about the public's concerns regarding the Air Force's land withdrawal applications.



## What is the Background of the Project?

The NTTR is one of the Air Force's largest and most fully equipped ranges. The NTTR is designed to test and evaluate Department of Defense (DoD) systems and ensure combat readiness. The NTTR is critical to supporting national security and is one of the few locations that provides the DoD with dedicated military restricted airspace on a scale that is capable of supporting Air Force Major Combat Operations training and testing.

Located in southeastern Nevada, the NTTR land base consists of approximately 2.9 million acres of public land that has been withdrawn from public use and reserved for military use, most recently by the Military Lands Withdrawal Act of 1999, Public Law No. 106-65 (MLWA). The current withdrawal will expire in 2021 unless Congress enacts legislation to extend it.

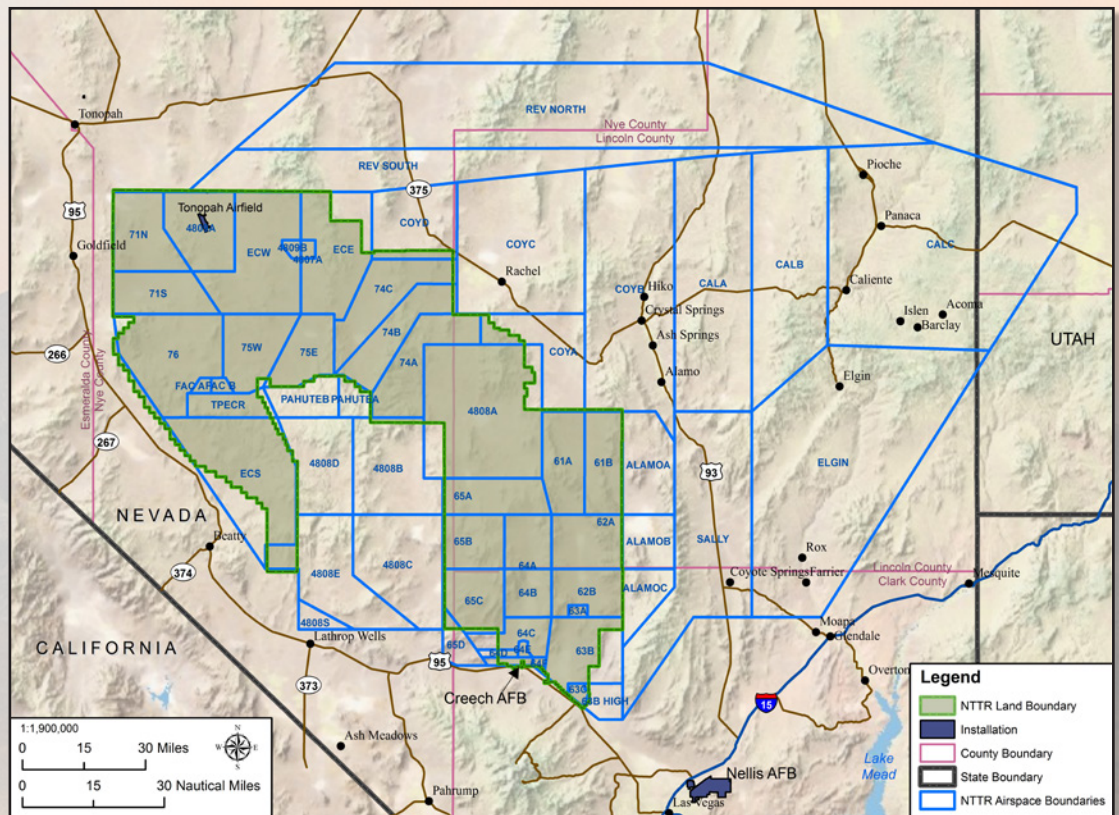
In accordance with Section 3016 of the MLWA, the Air Force has notified Congress of a continuing military need for the NTTR land withdrawal in coordination with the DoD, and

plans to submit a legislative proposal through the Department of the Interior to extend the withdrawal.

NEPA requires agencies to include an EIS with any proposal for legislation that may significantly affect the quality of the human environment.



Nevada Test and Training Range  
Land and Airspace Boundaries



## What is the Purpose and Need for the Proposed Action?

The Air Force proposes to withdraw and reserve public lands for military use to support the utilization and modernization of the NTTR by enhancing range capability for improved training and testing. The NTTR is the preeminent range for testing and evaluation of weapons systems, tactics development, and advanced combat training; however, the range and its infrastructure are quickly becoming outdated as rates of technological development of new weapons systems and electronic warfare systems accelerate. Over the last two decades, enemy technology has become increasingly advanced and complex, requiring more space to replicate their potential threat configurations. The NTTR no longer provides sufficient capability to fully replicate today's and tomorrow's threat environment.

### THE AIR FORCE'S PURPOSE OF THE PROPOSED ACTION IS TO:

- ▶ Provide a location which has the capability and capacity to support military testing and training requirements.
- ▶ Increase Major Combat Operations test/training capability and alleviate scheduling conflicts.
- ▶ Enhance Irregular Warfare test/training capability.
  - Development of insertion and extraction points
  - Overland navigation
  - Unmanned Aerial Systems coordinated efforts with overland navigation
- ▶ Increase the NTTR operational security and safety.

### THE AIR FORCE'S NEED FOR THE PROPOSED ACTION INVOLVES SEVERAL FACTORS:

- ▶ The NTTR is critical for training various combat units of all branches of the U.S. Armed Services as well as U.S. allies.
- ▶ The NTTR is a national asset with capabilities that cannot feasibly be replicated anywhere else in the world.
- ▶ The NTTR land withdrawal is critical to national security and must be extended to ensure that a unique and enduring test and training range capability is available in the future.
- ▶ The current NTTR land withdrawal expires in November 2021.
- ▶ The range capacity of the current NTTR land withdrawal area is limited in its ability to support realistic training and testing operations.



Congress has reserved the authority for extending the NTTR land withdrawal for itself and will make the final decision as to whether or not to extend the NTTR land withdrawal.

This LEIS programmatically evaluates four alternatives and associated sub-alternatives, which would extend and potentially expand the current military land withdrawal in order to safely execute its missions in a more realistic and operationally relevant manner.

# Proposed Alternative 1

## Proposed Alternative 1: Extend Existing Land Withdrawal and Management of the NTTR North and South Range

- ▶ No changes to current NTTR land boundary.
- ▶ North Range would continue to support the majority of Major Combat Training Operations.
- ▶ Administrative management of the NTTR would continue with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service having primary jurisdiction in NTTR's South Range, except for areas below the 4,000 foot elevation which includes five target impact areas (approximately 112,000 acres).
- ▶ The area proposed for Wilderness located in the South Range would continue to be managed as Wilderness.
- ▶ Continue to provide "ready access" to the North Range; access to the South Range would be limited to those areas less than 4,000 feet in elevation and target impact areas.
- ▶ Alternative would not fully meet the purpose and need.

## Summary of Potential Environmental Impacts for Alternative 1

Under proposed Alternative 1, impacts would be the same as baseline conditions, such as:

### ▶ Noise

- Noise levels would remain below 65 decibels and one to five sonic booms would be generated in a given airspace region per day.

### ▶ Socioeconomics

- Expenditures would be expected to continue at typical levels (approximately \$5.5 billion in 2015) though they may change over time as new technologies, aircraft, and military strategies are introduced. Economic impacts would be expected to be similar to current conditions.

### ▶ Land Use

- Land use, land status, and access would remain unchanged, and existing military activities would continue on the withdrawn lands.
- Overlapping withdrawals of the NTTR and Desert National Wildlife Range (DNWR) lands would remain, and special use areas would continue to be managed under the appropriate land management plans.

### ▶ Cultural

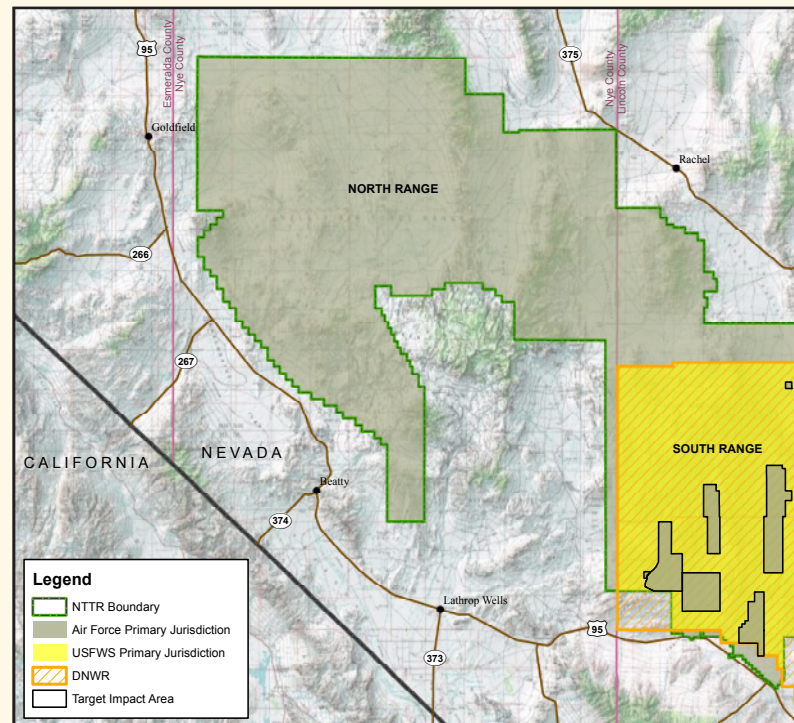
- Cultural resources have the potential to be physically impacted by munitions use or other ground-disturbing activities.
- Mission activities would continue to occur only in previously approved areas and any new or proposed activities would be subjected to the Air Force's Environmental Impact Analysis Process and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) prior to implementation.
- No adverse effects to cultural resources would be anticipated from aircraft operations, munitions use, or other ground disturbing activities.

### ▶ Biological

- Wildlife may be adversely impacted by aircraft and emitter operations, munitions use, fencing, and other land disturbance activities. All activities potentially impacting protected species would be subject to Endangered Species Act requirements, and wildlife and natural resources would continue to be managed under current practices as required by the Sikes Act. No significant impacts are expected.

### ▶ Wilderness

- No impacts to untrammeled, natural, and undeveloped qualities are anticipated.
- Solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation quality may continue to be adversely impacted from noise.



Proposed Alternative 1



# Proposed Alternative 2

## Proposed Alternative 2: Extend Existing Land Withdrawal and Provide Ready Access in the North and South Ranges

- ▶ No changes to current NTTR land boundary.
- ▶ Provide “ready access” for conducting military operations in the NTTR South Range to improve capability and capacity for testing and training.
- ▶ No new impact area proposed.

## Summary of Potential Environmental Impacts for Alternative 2

Under Proposed Alternative 2, impacts would be similar to Alternative 1, with the following exceptions:

### ▶ Noise

- There would be minor noise impacts. Noise impacts are projected to increase by less than one decibel, and the number of sonic booms per day would be expected to increase by one sonic boom over Alternative 1. No significant impacts are anticipated.

### ▶ Socioeconomics

- The economic increase associated with lodging and per diem for temporary military personnel associated with a 30 percent increase in aircraft operations under Alternative 2 is estimated to be \$67 million per year.

### ▶ Land Use

- Bighorn sheep hunts would continue to be managed through Nevada Department of Wildlife.
- Ready access could introduce new threat emitter locations into areas previously unavailable in the South Range.
- Introduction to military training to some areas of the South Range could cause adverse impacts to the visual characteristics in areas that are otherwise untrammelled.

### ▶ Cultural

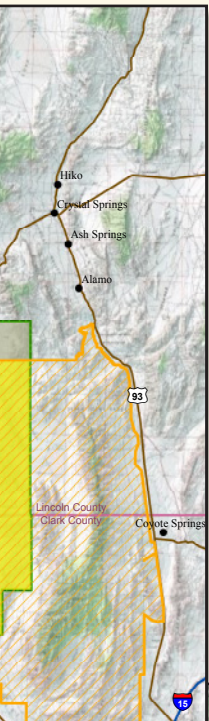
- Auditory and visual effects from aircraft operations are similar to those described under Alternative 1, though effects would be experienced with greater frequency.
- Ready access for the South Range would result in increased potential for impacts to culturally sensitive resources as the Air Force expands military activities in these areas.
- The impacts to cultural resources from ground disturbance, emitter operations, and munitions use would be the same as discussed under Alternative 1 and culturally sensitive areas would be avoided to the extent practicable.

### ▶ Biological

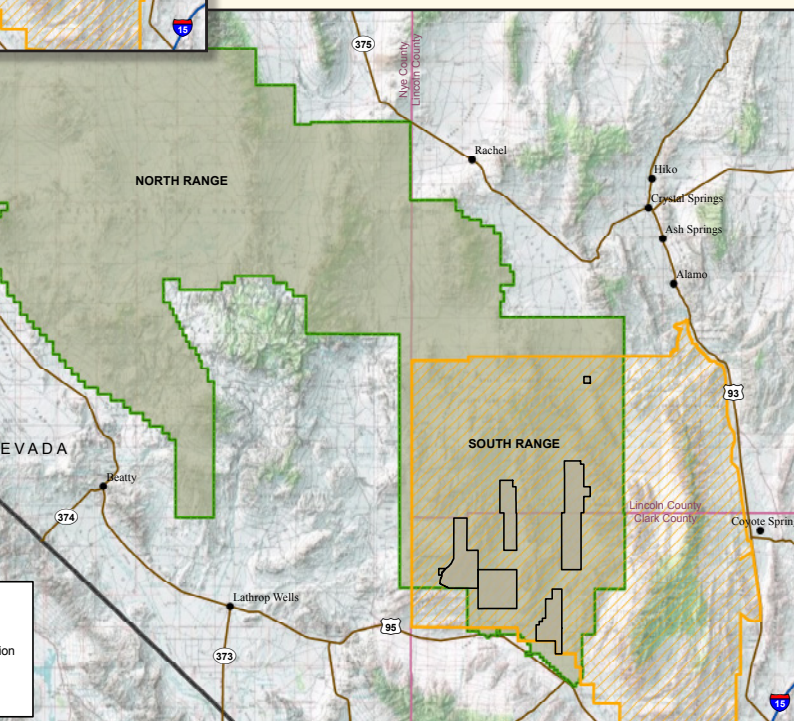
- Air operations would increase; however, impacts to biological resources (e.g., wildlife) from noise and aircraft strikes are not expected to appreciably increase over Alternative 1.
- Increased potential for direct impacts to biological resources could occur from an associated increase in use of existing target areas; construction and maintenance of new facilities, targets, or roads; placement of threat emitters; and increased ground training (including access by vehicles and personnel).
- Biological impacts resulting from ground disturbance would be localized and occur in only a small portion (approximately 11.5 acres) of the NTTR.

### ▶ Wilderness

- Ready access may potentially reduce the land area managed as Wilderness within the DNWR by 590,000 acres (42 percent). Based on the amount of lands remaining that possess Wilderness qualities in the region that would still be managed as Wilderness, Alternative 2 would not significantly reduce the opportunity to experience Wilderness.
- Solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation of surrounding areas with Wilderness characteristics may be adversely impacted from noise associated with increased aircraft operations, munitions use, and emitter operations. Increased air operations do not substantially increase noise levels, therefore impacts are not expected to appreciably increase over Alternative 1.



Proposed Alternative 2



# Proposed Alternative 3A

## Proposed Alternative 3A: Range 77 - Electronic Combat (EC) South Withdrawal

- ▶ EC South area would be re-designated as “Range 77.”
- ▶ Expand the NTTR boundary by approximately 18,000 acres to add a buffer to the safety footprint of Range 77.
- ▶ No construction disturbance (except for perimeter fencing installation), munitions use, or emitter use would occur in this proposed withdrawal area.

## Summary of Potential Environmental Impacts for Alternative 3A

### ▶ Socioeconomics

- The withdrawal of the additional acreage may have a potential impact on the Payment In-Lieu of Taxes (PILT) for Nye County of approximately \$6,400 annually.
- The current recreational uses of the land along with any agricultural activities such as grazing that may be taking place on those lands would likely be eliminated or available to the public on a limited basis or through specific agreements (in cases such as grazing rights).
- Certain recreational uses, particularly near the NTTR boundary towards Beatty including 4.88 miles of bike trails and potentially portions of off-road racing routes may be impacted depending on the routes, which vary between years.
- Additional expenditures from the new training configurations potentially could offset some of the resulting economic losses.
- The BLM Razorback grazing allotment, consisting of 266,329 acres, may be reduced by six percent. This loss of grazing allotments would represent a potential reduction of economic impact of about \$128,000 for the BLM managed lands.

### ▶ Land Use

- Land use impacts would result from limited access in the 3A withdrawal area. This would affect one active mining claim and it would eliminate existing recreational uses (i.e., biking and OHV use) within the area.
- Hunting would be allowed, but not during incompatible military activities.
- There will be no changes to visual resource management designations. Changes made to limit access, such as fencing, are consistent with existing management objectives and visual characteristics.
- The landscape changes would not introduce new light sources; therefore, impacts to natural night skies would not increase over Alternative 1 conditions.

### ▶ Cultural

- No munitions use or emitter operations would occur in these proposed withdrawal areas. However, ground disturbance would occur from installation of fencing.
- No direct physical impacts to resources are anticipated as a result of aircraft operations. However, indirect visual or auditory impacts would occur from aircraft or other vehicular operations.

### ▶ Biological

- Impacts to biological resources (e.g., wildlife) from noise and munitions use on targets within pre-existing target impact areas on the NTTR would be less than significant.
- Fencing along the approximate 25 mile boundary would have adverse impacts to biological resources. These impacts would be less than significant and would be minimized through siting procedures and fence design selection.
- Environmental review and planning would be required prior to any construction or ground clearing, should this be proposed at a future date, which would avoid or reduce impacts to biological resources to neutral or less than significant.
- All activities potentially impacting protected species would be subject to Endangered Species Act requirements, and wildlife and natural resources would continue to be managed under current practices as required by the Sikes Act.

### ▶ Wilderness

- No Wilderness Areas, areas proposed for Wilderness, or WSAs occur within these expansion areas. Therefore no impacts to wilderness qualities would occur under this expansion.





# Proposed Alternative 3A-1

## Proposed Alternative 3A-1: Amended Range 77 – EC South Withdrawal

- ▶ As a result of the public input process, the Air Force added Alternative 3A-1.
- ▶ Alternative 3A-1 impacts are associated with a reduction in socioeconomic resources and limited land use opportunities as a result of decreased public access.

## Summary of Potential Environmental Impacts for Alternative 3A-1

Under Alternative 3A-1, impacts would be similar to Alternative 3A except as follows:

### ▶ Socioeconomics

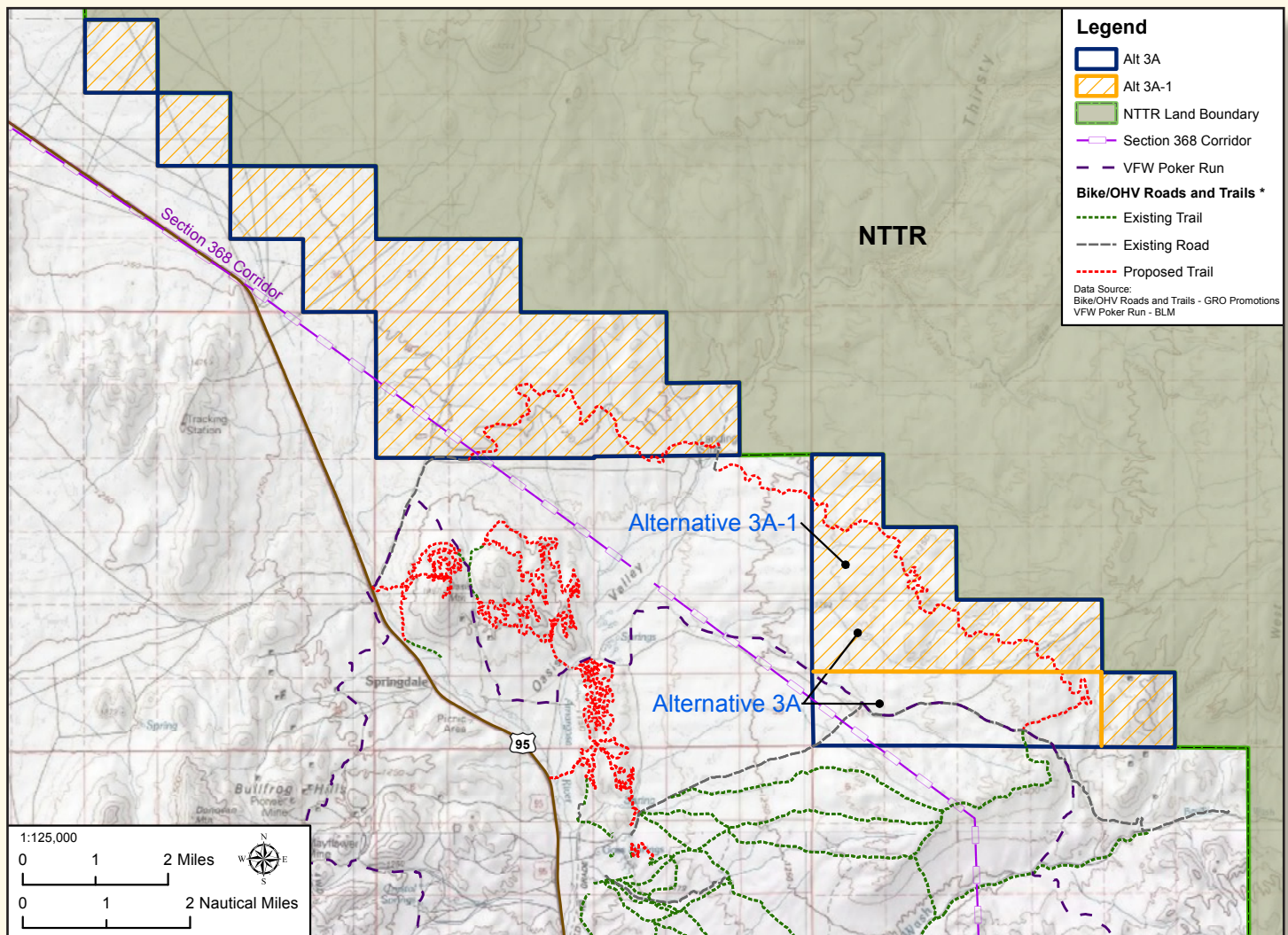
- As a result in the reduction of land area that would be withdrawn (2,592 acres) under Alternative 3A-1, there would be an estimated reduction of approximately \$5,500 annually in PILT allocation to Nye County.
- Alternative 3A-1 would overlap areas of grazing allotments and reduce grazing in Nye County by about 15,400 acres. The BLM Razorback grazing allotment, which would be impacted by Alternative 3A-1, consists of 266,329 acres.



### ▶ Land Use

- As compared to Alternative 3A, Alternative 3A-1 would eliminate the impact to an existing 4.2-mile section of the Trails-OV Transvaal Flats Trail System (Windmill Road), 0.24 miles of the Ridgeline Trail, and about 4 miles of the road/trail system that is used for OHV activities like the Beatty VFW Bullfrog Poker Run and the Best in the Desert Vegas to Reno off-road race.

Potential environmental impacts for cultural, biological, and wilderness are similar to Proposed Alternative 3A.



Proposed Alternatives 3A and 3A-1

# Proposed Alternative 3B

## Proposed Alternative 3B: Enhance Operational Security and Safety 64C/D and 65D Expansion

- ▶ Expand the withdrawal by approximately 57,000 acres along the southeastern NTTR border.
- ▶ No munitions use or emitter use would occur in this proposed withdrawal area.

## Summary of Potential Environmental Impacts for Alternative 3B

### ▶ Socioeconomics

Impacts would be similar to Alternative 3A with the following exception:

- The withdrawal of the additional acreage may have a potential impact on the PILT for Nye County of approximately \$3,600 annually. There are approximately 26,000 acres of BLM lands that are included in Alternative 3B that could be used for hiking and recreational activities. Loss of this area would have a value of approximately \$228,000.

### ▶ Land Use

- Fencing and the need to secure the area for military operations would result in reduced public access.
- No changes to visual resource management designations would occur, and use would be consistent with existing management objectives; however, minor changes to the visual landscape including threat emitters, fencing, and ground disturbance associated with these activities will create dispersed modification. Therefore, minor impacts to the visual qualities and the visual resources of the area are anticipated.

### ▶ Cultural

- No munitions use or emitter operations would occur in these proposed withdrawal areas. However, ground disturbance would occur from installation of fencing.
- No direct physical impacts to resources are anticipated as a result of aircraft operations. However, indirect visual or auditory impacts can potentially occur from aircraft or other vehicular operations.

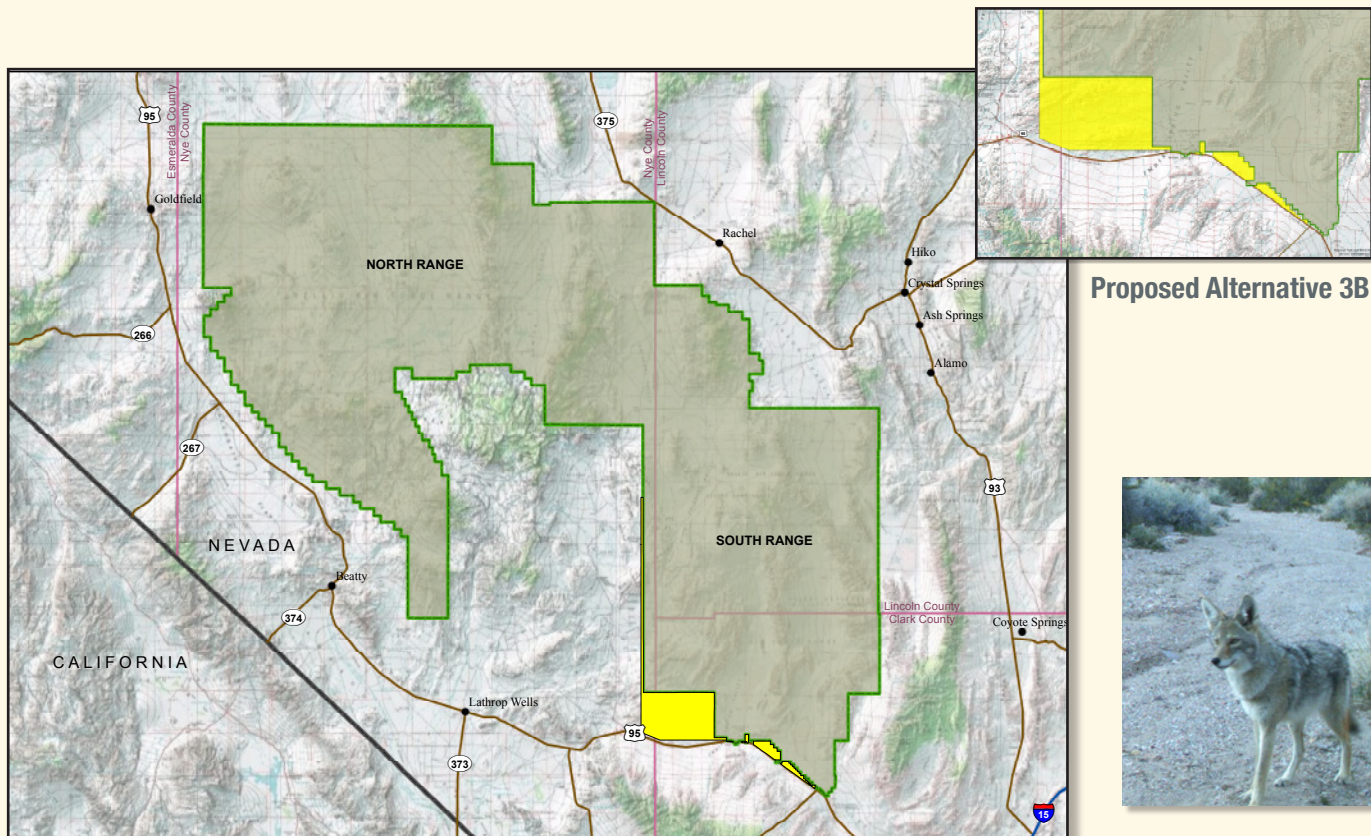
### ▶ Biological

Impacts would be the same as Alternative 3A with the following exceptions:

- Impacts associated with the 30 miles of antelope fencing could be avoided or minimized depending on the biological resources affected and implementation of associated mitigation measures as described under Alternative 3A.
- An additional 56,501 acres of land would be excluded from more intense land uses and would be considered a beneficial impact.

### ▶ Wilderness

- About 33,000 acres (2 percent) of areas proposed for Wilderness within the DNWR would be impacted under this expansion.
- The level of existing impacts to solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation would increase from increased levels of aircraft operations, munitions use, and emitter operations.
- Ground disturbance activities associated with perimeter fencing would impact the undeveloped quality of remaining proposed Wilderness outside the NTTR boundary; however, impacts would not substantially increase over baseline conditions because portions of this area have already been shown to be disturbed.



Proposed Alternative 3B

# Proposed Alternative 3C

## Proposed Alternative 3C: Alamos Withdrawal

- ▶ Expand the withdrawal by approximately 227,000 acres of Desert National Wildlife Range under the Alamos airspace.
- ▶ Provides safety buffers associated with target areas in existing South Range. No new target impact areas would be established as part of this withdrawal action; however, blank munitions use, emitter use, and some construction would occur.

## Summary of Potential Environmental Impacts for Alternative 3C

### ▶ Socioeconomics

Impacts would be similar to Alternative 3A/3B with the following exception:

- Estimated adverse recreational-use economic impact would be approximately \$1,990,000.

### ▶ Land Use

- Fencing and the need to secure the area for military operations would result in reduced public access.
- Any development and infrastructure improvements could introduce permanent or persistent light-emitting sources that contribute to light pollution in the region, and therefore adversely impact natural night skies. Impacts to natural night skies would be worse over areas where persistent and permanent light sources are concentrated.

### ▶ Cultural

Impacts would be similar to Alternatives 3A, 3A-1, and 3B with the following exceptions:

- No ground-disturbing munitions use would occur within this withdrawal area (blanks may be used). However, ground disturbance associated with troop movements, emitter placement, runway construction and fencing installation would occur. This area would fall under the management requirements of the Nellis AFB Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan, and culturally sensitive areas would be avoided to the extent practicable.

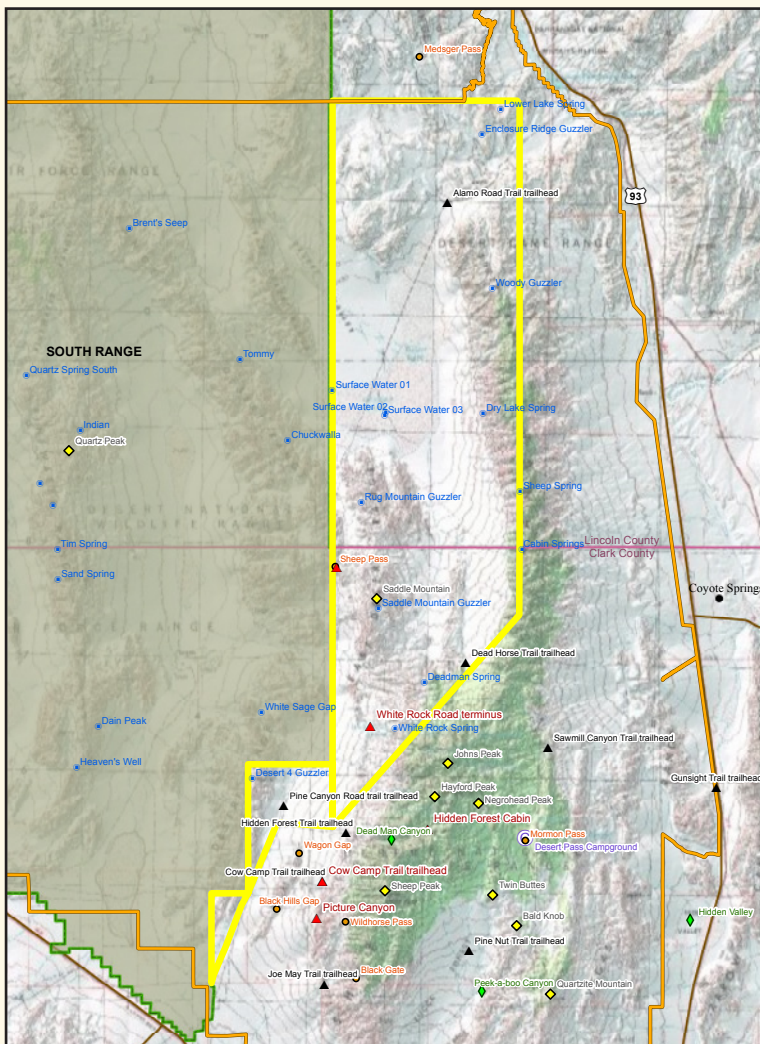
### ▶ Biological

Impacts would be similar to Alternatives 3A and 3B with the following exceptions:

- Impacts to biological resources (e.g., wildlife) from noise and aircraft strikes would be less than significant since these impacts can either be avoided or minimized through proper planning, monitoring and maintenance.
- Military ground operations are proposed in this area. Impacts would likely be site-specific, represent a small portion of the area within the Alternative 3C area, and avoided or reduced through proper planning, monitoring and maintenance.
- Fencing along the approximate 60 mile boundary would have adverse impacts to biological resources. These impacts would be less than significant and would be minimized through siting procedures and fence design selection.
- Site-specific NEPA would occur in the future once site-specific information is mature for detailed analysis.

### ▶ Wilderness

- Approximately 227,000 acres (16 percent) of proposed Wilderness within the DNWR would be impacted by this expansion.
- Impacts to solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation in surrounding Wilderness Areas, proposed Wilderness, and Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) would result from increased levels of aircraft operations, munitions use, and emitter operations.
- Noise levels would increase, but not substantially over baseline conditions.
- Ground disturbance activities associated with perimeter fencing would adversely impact the undeveloped quality of remaining proposed Wilderness outside the NTTR boundary.
- The change in land management as part of the Alamo withdrawal would change the area from “undeveloped” to one with human development and interference.



Proposed Alternative 3C

# Proposed Alternative 4

## Proposed Alternative 4: Establish the Period of Withdrawal

This proposed alternative includes three sub-alternatives based on the length of the new withdrawal period.

The new withdrawal period is anticipated to begin upon the expiration of the existing withdrawal period scheduled to end on November 6, 2021, but is subject to a subsequent act of Congress.

The length of each sub-alternative is denoted in its name:

- ▶ Alternative 4A – 20-Year Withdrawal Period
- ▶ Alternative 4B – 50-Year Withdrawal Period
- ▶ Alternative 4C – Indefinite Withdrawal Period



## Summary of Potential Environmental Impacts for Alternative 4

The proposed withdrawal periods associated with Alternative 4 must be implemented in conjunction with one or more of the other alternatives or sub-alternatives.

Because Alternative 4 reflects periods of time, which do not in and of themselves cause specific impacts, it is not anticipated that any of the sub-alternatives (4A, 4B, or 4C) would result in significant impacts.

### ▶ Socioeconomics

- It is assumed that economic indicators would increase at the national average of 2.2 percent annually, which has been the national average based on the last 17 years.

### ▶ Cultural

- The time frame selection could potentially extend the impacts of whichever alternatives are selected.

### ▶ Wilderness

- Selection of Alternative 1 would not result in changes to the management of areas proposed for Wilderness in the South Range. The length of the withdrawal period may result in an improvement of Wilderness characteristics in areas proposed for Wilderness.
- Selection and implementation of Alternative 2, 3B, and/or 3C in combination with sub-alternative 4 would reduce the total area either managed as or considered suitable for Areas proposed for Wilderness in southern Nevada.

# No Action Alternative

## No Action Alternative

NEPA requires an EIS to analyze a No Action Alternative.

The No Action Alternative:

- ▶ Congress would exercise its constitutional authority to not take action to extend the withdrawal legislation in time to support expiration in November 2021.
- ▶ If Congress does not extend the withdrawal, the military would discontinue use of the lands, clean up lands from military activities, and return lands to the Department of the Interior.

## Summary of Potential Environmental Impacts for the No Action Alternative

### ▶ Noise

- Noise associated with military activities would continue since the airspace overlying the current NTTR would be utilized for DoD activities. It is anticipated that operational tempo would decrease and noise from military operations would decrease overall.
- Future industrial activities such as mining and cleanup activities requiring heavy machinery use could be associated with increased noise overall and in areas where the public may be more significantly impacted.
- Depending on public use in these areas, activities such as vehicle operation, firearms use, and other recreational activities may contribute to noise levels that could impact other users and surrounding communities.
- Noise impacts may occur under the No Action Alternative, but significance cannot be determined at this time.

### ▶ Socioeconomics

- The initial reduction in economic impact would be an estimated \$500.8 million, which includes \$138 million in payroll, \$340 million in expenditures, and \$21 million in job loss.
- The removal of all facilities and buildings is estimated to cost \$213 million.
- The cost for full decontamination would be about \$2.5 billion and would delay opening some of the NTTR land to public use by up to 18 years.
- The replacement costs of facilities on the NTTR are estimated at \$122 million and \$1.1 billion at Creech Air Force Base.

### ▶ Land Use

- Military land use restrictions would expire and land uses such as mining, mineral leasing, or livestock grazing could potentially be reintroduced into previously restricted areas.
- There could be increased recreational use of the former NTTR lands, but due to past activities and land use constraints (i.e., contamination) certain areas may continue to be restricted to the public.
- Current land use management objectives of BLM lands on the perimeter or the vicinity of the NTTR would continue and no changes in the land status of these adjacent lands would be expected.



### ▶ Cultural

- The potential for the public to interact with known cultural resources, traditional properties or cultural landscapes would increase.
- Protected tribal resources could potentially be unprotected and open to potential damage from looting or vandalism. Appropriate environmental documentation and safeguards would be the responsibility of the federal agency (either BLM or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service).

### ▶ Biological

- DoD/Air Force natural resource management requirements would cease.
- Access to all other lands would be under the jurisdiction of the BLM and may eventually be opened for land uses (such as mining, geothermal leasing, or livestock grazing) after new management planning under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act and NEPA regulations are completed.
- Access to the Desert National Wildlife Range would be under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and would continue to be managed to preserve big horn sheep and other wildlife.

### ▶ Wilderness

- The absence of military operations at NTTR would likely improve qualities within Wilderness Areas, areas proposed for Wilderness, and Wilderness Study Areas in the southern Nevada region.





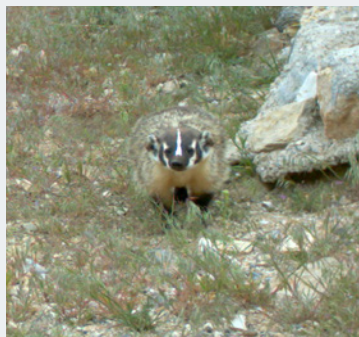


## Keys to making effective comments:

- ▶ Be specific. State particular reasons for your concerns about environmental impacts instead of making broad statements.
- ▶ Focus your comments on particular environmental issues or resources and provide details, if possible.
- ▶ Describe how your issue of environmental concern relates to the Draft Legislative Environmental Impact Statement (LEIS).
- ▶ Make a separate comment for each issue. Avoid blending multiple issues in a single paragraph to ensure greater clarity.
- ▶ Let us know what environmental factors you consider important for analysis in the Final LEIS.

## How to submit comments on the Draft LEIS:

Comments on the Draft LEIS may be submitted in a variety of ways. You may make an oral comment at a public hearing, provide a written comment at a public hearing, submit comments electronically on the project website: [www.NTTRLEIS.com](http://www.NTTRLEIS.com), or mail written comments to the address listed below. All comments must be postmarked, emailed, or submitted via the public website by **March 8, 2018** to be considered in the Final LEIS.





**For questions, please contact:**  
**99th Air Base Wing Public Affairs**  
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**[99ABW.PAOutreach@us.af.mil](mailto:99ABW.PAOutreach@us.af.mil)**

**Comments must be postmarked by March 8, 2018 to be considered in the Final LEIS.**