

stationing of approximately 1,000 combat service support (CSS) Soldiers consisting of quartermaster, medical, transportation, headquarters or other CSS units to support combat operations, and the potential stationing of a medium Combat Aviation Brigade (CAB) consisting of approximately 2,800 soldiers and 110 helicopters.

DATES: The public comment period for the DEIS will end 45 days after publication of an NOA in the **Federal Register** by the Environmental Protection Agency.

ADDRESSES: Questions or comments regarding the DEIS should be forwarded to: Department of the Army, Directorate of Public Works, Attention: IMWE-LEW-PWE (Mr. Paul T. Steucke, Jr.), Building 2012, Liggett Avenue, Box 339500 MS 17, Fort Lewis, WA 98433-9500.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Bill Van Hoesen, Fort Lewis National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Coordinator, at (253) 966-1780 during business hours (8 a.m. to 4 p.m. PDT, Monday through Friday).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Fort Lewis is an 86,176 acre major Army installation in western Washington (approximately 35 miles south of Seattle) and is one of 15 U.S. power projection platforms. The 327,231 acre YTC is a subinstallation of Fort Lewis located about 7 miles northeast of the City of Yakima in central Washington. Fort Lewis and YTC are important Army facilities for weapons qualification and field training. In addition to the units stationed there, Reserve and National Guard units, as well as units from allied nations, train at Fort Lewis and YTC.

The DEIS evaluates the potential impacts of the site-specific actions for the alternatives to implement the Proposed Action. These actions include troop stationing, maneuver and live-fire training, and construction. The following alternatives are evaluated:

(1) The No Action alternative assumes that the Army GTA decisions would not be implemented. It is not a viable alternative because the Army GTA decisions have already been made, and the decisions need to be implemented. Analysis of the No Action alternative serves as a baseline for comparison of the other alternatives. Under this alternative, planned construction that is not part of the GTA decisions includes troop barracks, recreational facilities, traffic flow improvements and other infrastructure upgrades at Fort Lewis.

(2) The GTA alternative implements the Army GTA decisions affecting Fort Lewis and YTC. Maneuver and live-fire training of an additional 1,900 Soldiers

will occur at Fort Lewis and YTC. This alternative also includes the training of three Stryker Brigade Combat Teams (SBCT5) present simultaneously at Fort Lewis and YTC. Planned new construction includes brigade barracks complexes, the upgrade of sub-standard SBCT facilities to meet Army standards, and additional firing ranges at Fort Lewis and YTC.

(3) The CSS alternative represents the potential stationing at Fort Lewis of up to 1,000 CSS Soldiers in addition to Alternative 2. Maneuver and live-fire training of up to 2,900 new Soldiers would occur at Fort Lewis and YTC. Specific construction projects cannot be identified until the types and numbers of CSS units are known, but new construction would include barracks, motor pools, classrooms and administrative facilities.

(4) The CAB alternative represents the potential stationing at Fort Lewis of a medium CAB in addition to Alternative 3. Maneuver and live-fire training of up to include the air and ground assets of the CAB. New construction facilities to support the CAB would be similar to those required for Alternative 3.

Major impacts expected from implementing the Proposed Action include noise from the increased frequency of demolitions and live-fire training, which would extend further beyond the boundaries of Fort Lewis into the surrounding communities. Additional traffic volume from the potential stationing of the medium CAB would increase the delays and congestion at key intersections during peak traffic hours. Although the additional number of schoolchildren from each alternative would increase the number of schoolchildren in the local school systems, the potential CAB stationing would significantly impact the local school systems that support Fort Lewis. At YTC, increased use of training lands and firing ranges for maneuver and live-fire training would increase the risk of damage to wildlife and wildlife habitat.

A copy of the DEIS may be accessed at the following Web site: http://www.lewis.army.mil/publicworks/sites/envir/EIA_2.htm. Comments from the public will be considered before any decision is made regarding implementation of the Proposed Action.

Dated: September 2, 2009.

Addison D. Davis, IV,

Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army (Environment, Safety and Occupational Health).

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Army

Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) 05 Actions at Fort Monroe, VA

AGENCY: Department of the Army, DoD.

ACTION: Notice of Availability (NOA).

SUMMARY: The Department of the Army announces the availability of the DEIS, which evaluates the potential environmental and socioeconomic impacts of BRAC actions at Fort Monroe, Virginia.

DATES: The public comment period for the DEIS will end 45 days after publication of an NOA in the **Federal Register** by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Public meeting date is: October 6, 2009, 7 p.m. to 9 p.m., Hampton Roads Convention Center, 1610 Coliseum Drive, Hampton, VA.

ADDRESSES: Please send written comments on the DEIS to: Ms. Robin Mills, Chief, Directorate of Public Works, 318 Cornog Lane, Fort Monroe, VA 23651. E-mail comments should be sent to monr.post.nepapublic@us.army.mil.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Robin Mills, Chief, Directorate of Public Works, 318 Cornog Lane, Fort Monroe, VA 23651. E-mail comments should be sent to monr.post.nepapublic@us.army.mil.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The DEIS covers activities associated with the BRAC actions at Fort Monroe, Virginia. The 2005 BRAC Commission recommended the closure of Fort Monroe and the relocation of the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) Headquarters; the Installation Management Agency (IMA) Northeast Region Headquarters; the U.S. Army Network Enterprise Technology Command (NETCOM) Northeast Region Headquarters; and the Army Contracting Agency Northern Region Office to Fort Eustis, VA. The 2005 BRAC Commission also recommended the U.S. Army Accessions Command and U.S. Army Cadet Command relocate to Fort Knox, KY. Under BRAC, closure will be no later than September 15, 2011.

Following closure, Fort Monroe will be surplus to Army needs and the Army will dispose of its real property interests. The Army has recognized the Fort Monroe Federal Area Development Authority (FMFADA) as the local reuse authority for reuse planning. The FMFADA Fort Monroe Reuse Plan was approved by the Governor in August

2008 and is available at: http://www.fmfada.com/business/reuse_planning/.

Fort Monroe is a 570-acre U.S. Army Garrison located on Old Point Comfort at the southeastern tip of the Virginia Lower Peninsula between Hampton Roads and the Lower Chesapeake Bay. The Fort Monroe property is still almost completely surrounded by the waters of the lower Chesapeake Bay, the harbor of Hampton Roads, and Mill Creek. The installation's northern extension ties into land in the city of Hampton and the community of Buckroe Beach.

The primary Army action is to dispose of the surplus Federal property generated by the BRAC-mandated closure of Fort Monroe. Reuse of Federal property at Fort Monroe by others is a secondary action resulting from disposal. The Army identified two disposal alternatives (early transfer and traditional disposal), a caretaker status alternative and the no action alternative. The reuse scenarios encompass the FMFADA's Reuse Plan and include higher and lower levels of development intensities. The Army expresses no preference with respect to reuse scenarios. The EIS analyzes each alternative's impact upon the natural and cultural environments in the surrounding vicinity.

Four alternatives are analyzed in the DEIS: (1) An early transfer alternative, under which transfer and reuse of the property would occur before environmental remedial action has been completed; (2) a traditional disposal alternative, under which transfer and reuse of the property would occur once environmental remediation is complete for individual parcels of the installation; (3) a caretaker status alternative, which would arise in the event that the Army is unable to dispose of all or portions of the property within the period of time defined for initial caretaking, after which time the maintenance of the property would be reduced to minimal activities necessary to ensure security, health, and safety, and to avoid physical deterioration of facilities; and (4) a no action alternative, under which the Army would continue operations at Fort Monroe at levels similar to those occurring prior to the BRAC Commission's recommendation for closure. Three reuse scenarios (based on low, middle, and upper bracket intensity scenarios of reuse) are evaluated as secondary actions of disposal of Fort Monroe. These reuse scenarios bracket the intensity of reuse expected under the FMFADA's reuse plan.

The evaluated resource areas include land use, aesthetics and visual

resources, air quality, noise, geology and soils, water resources, biological resources, cultural resources, socioeconomic, transportation, utilities, and hazardous and toxic substances. Direct and indirect impacts of each disposal alternative on the resource areas include a variety of short- and long-term impacts, both adverse and beneficial. Under the early transfer and traditional disposal alternatives, minor to significant adverse effects would be expected in the areas of noise and transportation. For the caretaker status alternative, minor adverse effects would be expected to occur for all resources areas with the exception of minor beneficial effects estimated for air quality and noise. The no action alternative would result in no new adverse direct, indirect, or cumulative impacts. The three reuse scenarios evaluated have the potential for a variety of adverse and beneficial short- and long-term effects.

The Army invites the public, local governments, and state and Federal agencies to submit written comments or suggestions concerning the alternatives and analyses addressed in the DEIS. The public and government agencies also are invited to participate in a public meeting where oral and written comments and suggestions will be received. Copies of the DEIS will be available for review at Hampton, VA, libraries prior to the public meeting. The DEIS may also be viewed online at: http://www.hqda.army.mil/acsimweb/brac/nepa_eis_docs.htm.

Dated: September 2, 2009.

Addison D. Davis, IV,

*Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army
(Environment, Safety, and Occupational Health).*

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Navy

Notice of Availability of Government-Owned Inventions; Available for Licensing

AGENCY: Department of the Navy, DOD.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The invention listed below is assigned to the United States Government as represented by the Secretary of the Navy and is available for licensing by the Department of the Navy. U.S. Patent Application Number 12/460,172 filed on July 9, 2009, Navy Case Number PAX 30 entitled "Human

Behavioral Simulator for Cognitive Decision-Making."

ADDRESSES: Requests for data and inventor interviews should be directed to Mrs. Asuncion L. Simmonds, Naval Air Warfare Center Training Systems Division, Code 4.6T, 12350 Research Parkway, Orlando, FL 32826-3275 or e-mail asuncion.simmonds@navy.mil.

DATES: Request for data, samples, and inventor interviews should be made prior to October 24, 2009.

FOR FUTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mrs. Asuncion L. Simmonds, Naval Air Warfare Center Training Systems Division, Code 4.6T, 12350 Research Parkway, Orlando, FL 32826-3275, 407-380-4699 or e-mail asuncion.simmonds@navy.mil.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The U.S. Navy intends to move expeditiously to license these inventions. All licensing application packages and commercialization plans must be returned to Commanding Officer, Naval Air Warfare Center Training Systems Division, Attn: Asuncion Simmonds, Code 4.6T, 12350 Research Parkway, Orlando, FL 32826-3275, or e-mail asuncion.simmonds@navy.mil.

The Navy, in its decisions concerning the granting of licenses, will give special consideration to existing licensees, small business firms, and consortia involving small business firms. The Navy intends to ensure that its licensed inventions are broadly commercialized throughout the United States.

PCT application may be filed for the patent as noted above. The Navy intends that licensees interested in a license in territories outside of the United States will assume foreign prosecution and pay the cost of such prosecution.

Authority: 35 U.S.C. 207, 37 CFR Part 404.

Dated: September 4, 2009.

T.M. Cruz,

Lieutenant Commander, Judge Advocate General's Corps, U.S. Navy, Alternate Federal Register Liaison Officer.

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