

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Captain Jeff Basa at (512) 782-7924 or by e-mail at txarng.landpurchase@ng.army.mil.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Army has identified the need for land acquisition and use of approximately 22,232 acres of land to enhance realistic training conditions. No adequate maneuver training land is currently available within a suitable travel time for the three TXARNG Battalions stationed in south Texas. The Army proposes land acquisition of approximately 22,232 acres for additional maneuver training land to meet the training needs of the TXARNG. This additional land will enhance training and will allow Soldiers to train to more realistic standards in preparation for operational deployment at a site located closer to their home communities. The Army Training Division, National Guard Bureau, is the action proponent; the land would be owned by the Army and licensed to the TXARNG.

The TXARNG PEIS will analyze the environmental and socioeconomic impacts of land acquisition to establish the STTC. The land acquisition alternative is located adjacent to and northeast of the existing U.S. Navy-owned Dixie Range in McMullen County. A PEIS is proposed for this analysis to address the implementation of the RPMP, which would consist of a number of construction phases to be implemented over an extended timeframe (estimated 15 to 20 years). This PEIS would analyze the general development of a cantonment area, training areas, and infrastructure support. Separate environmental analyses may be required at a later date, as necessary, for development not covered within this PEIS. The Army No Action Alternative will evaluate the impacts of taking no action to acquire additional training land. Resources and issues that will be evaluated in the PEIS include changes in land use from private hunting lands to military training lands; potential impacts to biological, cultural, and water resources; changes in transportation and traffic in the region. At this point, we do not anticipate any significant impacts. Additional concerns raised during the initial public involvement process will also be addressed in the PEIS.

The Notice of Intent can be viewed at <http://www.agd.state.tx.us>. *Scoping and Public Comment:* Federally recognized tribes, federal, state, and local agencies, and the public are invited to participate in the scoping process for the preparation of the PEIS. The scoping

process will include one public scoping meeting, which is an opportunity for the public to receive information about the proposed action and alternatives and to assist the Army in identifying potential environmental impacts and key issues of concern to be analyzed in the PEIS. The meeting will be held in McMullen County, Texas. Notification of the time and location for the scoping meeting will be announced in local media sources. To ensure scoping comments are fully considered in the preparation of the PEIS, comments and suggestions should be received within the 30-day scoping period. The public will also be invited to review and comment on the Draft PEIS when it is available for review. Notification letters will be mailed to Native American tribes, federal, state, and local agencies regarding the scoping process and Draft PEIS availability. A public meeting will take place during the comment period on the Draft PEIS and the public will be invited to share their views and concerns. Comments from the public will be considered before any decision is made regarding implementing the proposed action.

Dated: December 13, 2010.

Hershell E. Wolfe,

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

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Army

Preparation of the PEIS for Modernization of Training Infrastructure at Pōhakuoloa Training Area, HI

AGENCY: Department of the Army, DoD.

ACTION: Notice of intent.

SUMMARY: The United States Army Pacific (USARPAC) and United States Army Garrison, Hawai'i (USAG-HI) intend to prepare a Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS) for modernizing training ranges, training support infrastructure (roads and utilities), and training support facilities in the cantonment area at Pōhakuoloa Training Area (PTA) to meet better the readiness needs of military units in Hawai'i. The PEIS will evaluate PTA's long-term vision for modernizing training ranges, training support infrastructure, and the cantonment area to improve a current shortfall in collective (group) live-fire training capabilities for units stationed in

Hawai'i. The PEIS also includes an analysis for constructing and operating an Infantry Platoon Battle Area (IPBA) that would include an Infantry Platoon Battle Course (IPBC), Live-fire Shoothouse, and Military Operations on Urban Terrain (MOUT) facility. The IPBC would augment the existing non-standard IPBC (located at Range 10 on PTA), which is undersized and cannot be modernized in its current footprint. The Range 10 IPBC would continue to be used for non-standard collective live-fire training exercises.

Many of the training ranges and infrastructure at PTA do not meet current doctrinal training and standard range design requirements. Many of the range assets at PTA also do not have sufficient throughput capacity to meet collective live-fire training requirements.

Alternatives analyzed in the PEIS will consider modernizing the training ranges, training support infrastructure, and the cantonment area at PTA, and a No Action alternative. Under the No Action alternative, the Army would continue utilizing current training lands and facilities as efficiently as possible.

The PEIS will also present a range of alternatives for the IPBA at either the Western Range Area of PTA, Charlie's Circle, or along the southwest side of Range 20, or to not build and operate the IPBA at all.

The primary environmental issues to be analyzed in the PEIS include (but are not limited to) air quality, traffic, biological resources, cultural resources, public services and utilities, wildfires, and hazardous materials and waste. There could be significant impacts to cultural resources, air quality, and risk from igniting wildfires. Also, we anticipate that some federally-listed threatened or endangered plants would be affected. Predicted environmental impacts associated with implementing the initial range project of constructing and operating the IPBA will be analyzed to include an increase in vehicle traffic, air quality impacts, and live-fire activities at currently underutilized range locations at PTA. The proposed action may increase the risk of igniting wildfires or may result in a loss of cultural resources. The Army will identify mitigation measures that could be implemented to reduce or eliminate adverse impacts to the environmental resources.

ADDRESSES: Written comments may be addressed to PTA PEIS, P.O. Box 514, Honolulu, HI 96809; facsimiles may be sent to (808) 545-6808; e-mail may be addressed to PTAPEIS@bah.com.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

USAG—HI Public Affairs by phone at (808) 656–3152 during normal business hours Monday through Friday 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. HST.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The proposed action considers modernizing the training ranges, training support infrastructure, and the cantonment area at PTA. The Army's proposed action is supportive of Training Circular 25–8 Training Ranges (TC 25–8), the National Security Strategy (NSS, 2010) and the Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR 2010); these strategic documents have been incorporated into the Army's decision making process. The purpose of the proposed action (modernization) is to reduce a shortfall in collective live-fire training capability in Hawai'i and improve the infrastructure that supports the training capability.

An IPBC is used to train and test infantry platoons, either mounted or dismounted, on the skills necessary to conduct tactical movement techniques and detect, identify, engage, and defeat stationary and moving infantry and armor targets in a tactical array. A standard IPBC is approximately 500 meter (m) wide at the initial engagement entry point and 1,500m wide at the final engagement point and 4,000m long. The Army plans to construct an IPBC that would be 1,000m wide at the initial engagement entry point to add flexibility for unit commanders to train against additional objectives supporting combat scenarios experienced in the contemporary combat environment.

A Live-fire Shoothouse and MOUT facility would be sited in the immediate vicinity of the IPBC. The Shoothouse would provide Army unit leaders with a facility to train and evaluate the unit during a live-fire exercise. Soldiers would fire small arms weapons at targets within the facility. The range would include associated range operations and control facilities, an operations/storage building, latrine, and after-action review (AAR) facility. The primary facility of the Shoothouse would be a two-story building approximately 4,700 square feet, with stairways and a roof.

The MOUT facility would include the construction or placement of approximately 24 modular structures to replicate small villages for units to complete training tasks in an urban/semi-urban operating environment. There is no standard design for a MOUT facility. The MOUT facility footprint at PTA would be approximately 800 feet by 800 feet or 640,000 square feet.

Predicted environmental impacts associated with the modernization of

PTA may include actions that have both positive (beneficial) and adverse impacts to the environmental resources at PTA.

Each proposed IPBA live-fire alternative location under consideration is either in or directly adjacent to the existing impact area at PTA.

Based on public scoping and factors discussed above, the Army will refine its range of reasonable alternatives to the extent possible to accommodate mission requirements. In reaching this decision, the Army will assess and consider public concerns.

Scoping and Public Comment: All interested members of the public, including Federally recognized Indian Tribes, Native Hawai'ian groups, and Federal, state, and local agencies are invited to participate in the scoping process for the preparation of this PEIS. Written comments identifying environmental issues, concerns and opportunities to be analyzed in the PEIS will be accepted for 45 days following publication of the Notice of Intent in the **Federal Register**. Scoping meetings will be held on the Island of Hawai'i. Notification of the times and locations for the scoping meetings will be published in local newspapers.

Dated: December 16, 2010.

Hershell E. Wolfe,

Acting 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 inventions listed below are assigned to the United States Government as represented by the Secretary of the Navy and are made available for licensing by the Department of the Navy.

Navy Case No. 83951—Apparatus and System for Data Surveillance; Navy Case No. 84021—System and Method for Improved Patient Status Monitoring; Navy Case No. 97188—Software Architecture for Access Control Based on Hierarchical Characteristics; Navy Case No. 97189—System of Access Control Based on Hierarchical Characteristics; Navy Case No. 97556—Preparation of SERS Substrates

on Silica-Coated Magnetic Microspheres; Navy Case No. 98163—Algorithm for minimum antenna size; Navy Case No. 98184—MEMS–Based Multi-Channel Fabry-Perot Interferometer System with Increased Tuning Range and Resolution; Navy Case No. 98330—System and Method for Geodesic Data Mining; Navy Case No. 98408—Method for Determining Collision Risk for Collision Avoidance Systems; Navy Case No. 98582—Electrolytic Fluid Antenna; Navy Case No. 98666—Plasmonic Transistor; Navy Case No. 98721—Static Wireless Data-Glove Apparatus for Gesture Processing and Recognition and Information-Coding and Input Method; Navy Case No. 98722—Host-Centric Method for Automatic Collision Avoidance Decisions; Navy Case No. 98745—Method of Fabricating A Micro-Electro-Mechanical Apparatus for Generating Power Responsive to Mechanical Vibration; Navy Case No. 98763—Hydrostatic Actuated Flood Plug; Navy Case No. 99735—Apparatus for Generating Power Responsive to Mechanical Vibration; Navy Case No. 99740—Tunable Resonant Frequency MEMS Kinetic Energy Harvester; Navy Case No. 99741—Improved Electro-Magnetic Kinetic Energy Harvesting Device Using Increased Magnetic Edge Area; Navy Case No. 99846—Method for Fusing Overhead Imagery with Automatic Vessel Reporting Systems; Navy Case No. 99933—Improved Electrolytic Fluid Antenna; Navy Case No. 100162—Method for Detecting and Mapping Fires Using Features Extracted from Overhead Imagery; Navy Case No. 100190—Device for Maximizing Packing Density with Cylindrical Objects in Cylindrical Cavities; Navy Case No. 100225—Plasmonic Logic Device; Navy Case No. 100249—Shipboard Winch with Guide Vanes; Navy Case No. 100474—A System and Method for Learning Visual Recognition through Reusable Symbolic Pattern Matching; Navy Case No. 100345—Stand-Off Charging for Batteries; Navy Case No. 100447—Conformal Faraday Effect Antenna; Navy Case No. 100340—Shipboard Antenna Virtual Tuning System and Method; Navy Case No. 100545—Method for Maximizing Packing Density with Cylindrical Objects in Cylindrical Cavities; Navy Case No. 100678—Battery Tray Holder with Electrical Conductor for Holding Cylindrical Battery Cells; Navy Case No. 100311—System for Amplifying Flow-Induced Vibration Energy Using Boundary Layer and Wake Flow Control; Navy Case No. 100341—Simplified System Status Advisor