



MARINE CORPS TRAINING REQUIREMENTS PROMPTED THE NEED FOR EXPANSION

- 1. What prompted the need for expanded ranges at the Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center?
- Lessons learned from combat, addition of new weapons systems, and changes in Marine Corps doctrine led to the establishment of an enduring requirement for scalable Marine Air Ground Task Force (MAGTF), sustained (48-72 hours), combined-arms, live-fire and maneuver training.
- Marines must train as they fight to prepare for the certainty and uncertainty of combat. Realistic training is for the safety of the Marines put in harm's way. Realistic training requires appropriate land and air to execute scenarios that are encountered in battle.
- A Marine Corps study, conducted by the Center for Naval Analyses (CNA), concluded that a
 Marine Expeditionary Brigade (MEB) a scalable MAGTF, needs to train as an integrated
 combat team. Training as an integrated team without the use of distributed or
 representational forces is necessary to replicate the conditions of actual combat. The CNA
 study concluded that an expanded Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center (Combat
 Center) was the best location to meet the training requirement.

2. What is scalable MAGTF, sustained, combined-arms, live-fire and maneuver training, and why is it important?

- Marines will instinctively do as they are trained. Because Marines are equipped and deployed
 to combat as a Marine Air-Ground Task Force (MAGTF), they must train to the MAGTF
 training standards before deployment. Doing less will jeopardize their safety and degrade
 mission readiness.
- A MEB, is a scalable MAGTF with a force of up to 20,000 Marines and sailors, and is the Marine Corps' primary contingency response force. The scalable MEB is capable of full spectrum operations, and rapid deployment and employment.
- Before the expansion, the Marine Corps did not have a venue with adequate range and airspace resources to support MEB level, fully integrated, live-fire, MAGTF training. A MEB must train realistically, with all elements – ground combat, air combat, logistics and command – involved in the sustained, combined-arms, live-fire and maneuver training exercise.
- Scalable MAGTF training exercises require sustained, continuous offensive action (combined arms, live fire and maneuver), with three battalions moving abreast—in three different corridors—and with, at a minimum, two battalions converging on a single objective.
- "Combined-arms" means that ground-based and airborne weapons systems, including direct and indirect fire, are used during the training exercise.





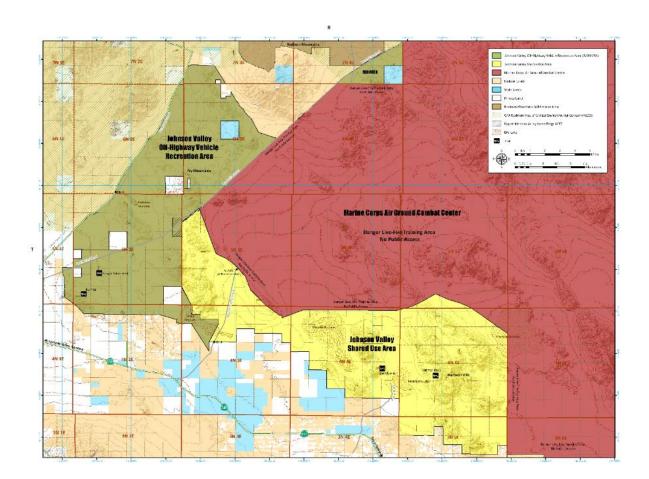
- In December 2013, the FY2014 National Defense Authorization Act authorized the withdrawal of federal and purchase of non-federal land in Johnson Valley to expand the Combat Center and achieve military training requirements for large-scale MEB exercises.
- 3. Why did the Combat Center need to expand to the west to meet the training requirements; didn't the Marine Corps already have enough land at the Combat Center?
- No, the previous maneuver and training areas at MCAGCC were insufficient to meet Marine Corps training requirements for sustained, combined-arms, live-fire and maneuver MAGTF training and the Combat Center could not accommodate all the units that currently need to train.
- Only 40 percent of the Combat Center, prior to expansion, was available for this type of combined-arms, live-fire and mechanized maneuver training. The remaining 60 percent of the land supports safety buffers, area for infrastructure, natural resources protection, or is otherwise unavailable due to terrain restrictions.
- The Marine Corps studied areas east, west, north and south of the base for their training suitability. Areas to the base's north were determined to be unsuitable due to terrain, infrastructure and lack of training value. Areas to the east, west, and south were studied extensively to develop proposed alternatives. The resulting alternatives were presented to the public for comment during the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) process. Ultimately, with the public's input, the sixth alternative was selected, which resulted in expansion to the west. The selection was not the best from a training standpoint, but represented a solution that would allow for required training and minimal environmental impacts while supporting continued public access to recreation in Johnson Valley.





THE COMBAT CENTER, EXPANDED

- 1. How did the expansion change the base boundaries of the Combat Center?
- The FY2014 NDAA established an Exclusive Military Use Area (EMUA) of 107,000, increasing the base's total footprint. In addition, the law established a Shared Use Area of 56,000 acres to provide for public recreation 10 months of the year, and to provide for military training for two, non-consecutive months per year. The final boundaries are depicted in the map below.







2. What is the Shared Use Area; can the public still go there?

• The Shared Use Area is approximately 53,000 acres of land in Johnson Valley available to the public for recreation for ten months a year, and to the Marine Corps for military training for two months a year. The BLM manages the Shared Use Area during the time when it is open to the public. The Marine Corps and BLM, via the Resource Management Group (RMG) notify the public 12-18 months in advance of closures of the Shared Use Area for military training.

3. What is the Exclusive Military Use Area?

The EMUA is 107,000 acres of land acquired by the military per the FY2014 NDAA. In
accordance with congressional legislation, these lands are now owned by the Marine Corps,
fully incorporated into the Combat Center boundaries and are closed to the public. The new
boundaries are marked with signage and markers.

4. What is the Resource Management Group?

- The RMG was activated by charter in June 2014. The purpose of the RMG is to provide for the cooperative and coordinated management of the Shared Use Area by the BLM for recreational and natural resource conservation purposes ten months of the year, and for military training purposes by the Marine Corps for up to two thirty day periods per year.
- The RMG is mandated by Congress to implement a Public Outreach Program. The Public Outreach Program was developed and in implemented to educate the public on land-use changes related to the expansion and creation of the Shared Use Area. Other responsibilities of the RMG include to advise the Secretaries of Navy and Interior on issues associated with the Shared Use Area, meet at least once per year, and to solicit input from stakeholders on the management and facilitation of public recreation and other uses in the Shared Use Area when military training is not occurring.
- BLM manages the 56,000-acre Shared Use Area for the 10 months of the year that it is available to the public for recreation use. The Marine Corps manages the land the other two thirty-day periods of the year when it is in use for military training.
- The RMG is the proper venue for any requests for use of the Exclusive Military Use Area
 for organized recreation events. Requests will be forwarded to the Marine Corps for their
 consideration on a case-by-case basis, to the best of its ability within the bounds of public
 safety.





• The public is encouraged to visit the Combat Center's Johnson Valley Website (https://www.29palms.marines.mil/JohnsonValley) for the latest information concerning the land expansion and military training scheduled in the Shared Use Area. The website also provides information on "Discover Johnson Valley," a smartphone application developed to assist users in avoiding the base boundary while visiting Johnson Valley. The application provides closure notifications and other alerts for the Shared Use Area.

5. How much land is still available in Johnson Valley for off-roading and other recreation?

- The FY2014 NDAA designated 43,000 acres of land as the Johnson Valley Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area (JVOHVRA) for year-round public use. Separate from the JVOHVRA the 56,000 acres of Shared Use Area are available for public use 10 months of the year.
- In total, there are nearly 100,000 acres of land in Johnson Valley designated by Congress still available for recreational use when the Shared Use Area is open to the public. For more information concerning Johnson Valley and the status of the Shared Use Area, please contact the BLM's Barstow Field Office at 760-252-6000 or the Johnson Valley Resource Management Group at (760) 830-3737 or smbplmsjohnsonvalley@usmc.mil.

6. When will the military be training in the Shared Use Area?

• The first training using the Shared Use Area took place in August 2016, and a second in August 2017. The Marine Corps opted not to use the Shared Use Area in 2018 and 2019 due to refinements in the scope of training while seeking necessary Special Use Airspace establishment and other factors. All training activities in 2018, and training activities scheduled for August 2019 will be executed within the installation's new boundaries, using historic and newly established range lands acquired as part of the expansion. The Marine Corps will notify the public 12-18 months in advance of the next scheduled training to use the Shared Use Area.

EXPANSION PUBLIC SAFETY CONCERNS

- 1. How will I know when the Shared Use Area is closed (during the two months of the year) for Marine Corps training?
- The Marine Corps and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), via the RMG, work together to inform the public 12-18 months in advance of military training to allow the public appropriate time to plan for use of and to schedule events in the Shared Use Area.





- The Marine Corps implements a robust communication, outreach and engagement plan to share information with the public and stakeholders about the Shared Use Area and any land use changes.
- Some methods used to inform the public include press releases, public service announcements, post cards to land owners adjacent to the Shared Use Area, community meetings, social media and website updates.
- The public is encouraged to visit the Combat Center's Johnson Valley Website (https://www.29palms.marines.mil/JohnsonValley) for the latest information concerning the land expansion and military training scheduled in the Shared Use Area. The website also provides a link to "Discover Johnson Valley," a smartphone application developed to assist users in avoiding the base boundary while visiting Johnson Valley. The application provides closure notifications and other alerts for the Shared Use Area.
- 2. What is the Combat Center doing to enhance the safety of recreationists within the vicinity of the Shared Use Area during training?
- The Marine Corps and BLM work together to inform the public well in advance of military training through press releases, public service announcements, postcards to land owners adjacent to the Shared Use Area, community meetings, notifications in libraries and other government facilities, social media and their websites. Prior to closure, the Marine Corps ensures the area is clear of recreational visitors and activity. Manned gates and checkpoints are used to prevent public access during an exercise. Checkpoints remain in place until the area is re-opened for recreation Combat Center officials. In addition, significant public outreach efforts are conducted prior to and during the exercises to inform the public of the closure.
- 3. How is the Combat Center ensuring that the Shared Use is Area is safe for public use?
- The safety of our surrounding community, to include OHV enthusiasts and recreationists, is a primary concern. The Combat Center ensures the Shared Use Area is clear of all recreational activity prior to conducting training as well as ensuring the land is clear of hazards and safe for recreational use prior to re-opening for the land for public access.
- Safe public use of the Shared Use Area is a paramount concern and priority of the Marine Corps and BLM. The Marine Corps and BLM, via the RMG informs the public of land use changes and safety restrictions affecting the withdrawn areas.
- 7. How are the new base boundaries maintained for public safety?

 For Further Information Please Contact





- Base personnel routinely patrol all boundaries for the public's safety. The Combat Center's law enforcement goals are, 1) to prevent disruptions to military training, 2) to educate the public of the boundaries and the potential hazards of military training areas, 3) to protect property, to include areas controlled for environmental stewardship 4) and to remove trespassers from military lands. Under Title 18 of the U.S. Code, offenders may be cited for trespassing and sent to the Magistrate court.
- The new base boundaries are marked with signage for the public's safety. Individuals have a personal and legal responsibility to avoid trespassing onto the Combat Center regardless of the presence or absence of signs. This is consistent with all federal law and is not unique to the Combat Center.
- 8. What are reporting requirements if recreationalists discover unknown/potentially hazardous material (e.g., unexploded ordnance) in the Shared Use Area? (What are the step by step instructions?)
- If recreationalists discover unknown/potentially hazardous material in Shared Use Area, they must notify BLM (760-252-6000) first, then San Bernardino Sherriff's Department (909-884-0156) and/or San Bernardino Fire Department (909-384-5286). If one of those agencies believes it is "military ordnance" they will notify the Combat Center.
- 9. Who is liable if there are injuries in the Shared Use Area?
- The United States Government may not be held liable if civilians are injured in the Shared Use Area. Section 2923 of the NDAA 2014 prevents government liability for civilian injury.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCE CONSIDERATIONS

- 1. How did the expansion affect threatened or endangered species on the base?
- The expansion of MCAGCC led to the preservation of approximately 15,000 acres of habitat for threatened and/or endangered species within the newly acquired areas, as well as neighboring Areas of Critical Environmental Concern.
- The base provides habitat to one listed species, the threatened Desert Tortoise. Over 380 Desert Tortoises have been hatched and reared at the Combat Center during the first few years of a program undertaken with the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and academic researchers. The Marine Corps at the Combat Center also works to protect and study such sensitive species as the Nelson Big Horn Sheep, various bat species and desert plants on base.
- In its BO of the proposed actions dated July 17, 2012 the USFWS concluded the proposed action was not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of the desert tortoise, nor destroy or adversely modify its critical habitat.

For Further Information Please Contact





- A General Translocation Plan for desert tortoises that would have been affected by the
 expansion was prepared in coordination with USFWS to move tortoises from affected areas
 to low-impact areas in accordance with the 2012 Biological Opinion (BO) and Biological
 Assessment (BA).
- In 2016, in response to various factors and new information available, two alternative translocation plans were developed and studied as part of a Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS), whereas the USFWS released an updated BO in January 2017. The Department of Navy selected Alternative 2 in their Record of Decision, the environmentally preferable alternative, in alignment with the BO. The translocation plan described in Alternative 2 was developed using internal USFWS guidance with a focus on augmenting depleted tortoise populations.
- The ROD additionally commits the Marine Corps to various other measures to protect resident desert tortoises, and the Marine Corps continues to conducts surveys and perform health assessments to support recovery efforts.
- In April 2017 929 desert tortoises were translocated in accordance with the Final SEIS. Specially trained biologists moved the desert tortoise to recipient sites located both within protected areas on DoD lands and on BLM lands near the Combat Center. In October of 2017, the last of the tortoises, totaling 114 were successfully translocated. The Marine Corps will be conducting endangered species monitoring and enhancing its head-starting program for 30 years in an effort to recover the threatened desert tortoise.
- The Marine Corps is committed to continuing its excellent stewardship of the environment, particularly of the natural and cultural resources on the base and newly acquired lands, including the Shared Use Area.
- The Marine Corps continues to observe all special conservation measures and mitigation measures identified by the SEIS.

2. Did the expansion impact historic or archeological resources?

- The Combat Center Environmental Affairs (EA) mission is to develop and maintain awareness of the natural and cultural resources at MCAGCC and the importance of resource protection, implements measures to catalogue, protect and mitigate any losses of those resources at MCAGCC.
- Potential impacts to cultural resources resulting from the expansion were identified and studied in the Environmental Impact Statement, and consultations have occurred with Native American Tribes and the State Historic Preservation Officer to ensure that cultural resources are appropriately protected and managed.





- In addition to natural resource studies, consultations occurred with Native American Tribes
 and the State Historic Preservation Officer to ensure that cultural resources are appropriately
 protected and managed.
- The Marine Corps is committed to continuing its excellent stewardship of natural and cultural resources in the newly acquired lands.

3. Does noise from the expansion bother the outlying communities?

- Critical training performed by Marines and sailors aboard the Combat Center prepares them
 for combat and contingency operations. They must "train as they fight" using the weapons,
 ordnance, munitions and aircraft they would use in combat and other deployments. Aircraft
 and ordnance generate sounds that can sometimes be heard in the surrounding communities.
 - To report these sounds, please call the Combat Center GEA at (760) 830-9222 or email: SMBPLMSSOUNDREPORTING@usmc.mil
- In response to public comments on the Draft EIS, additional noise studies were undertaken
 and added to complete the Final EIS, including analyses of single-event noise and noisegenerated vibrations results
- The Marine Corps has studied potential noise impacts in preparation of the Environmental Impact Statement analysis and the study determined that noise impacts related to the land acquisition and airspace establishment would be most apparent on the base and would be less than significant off of the base.
- Surrounding communities such as Lucerne Valley, Landers and Yucca Valley experience
 noise from military training; however, no one outside the base boundaries should be exposed
 to a noise level greater than or equal to a 70dB Community Noise Equivalent Level, which is
 comparable to a normal conversation or television volume.
- The Combat Center strives to release public service announcement to inform the public of upcoming large exercises that may cause additional noise within the community. This custom will continue as a courtesy to the surrounding communities. In addition, the Combat Center has implemented a system to receive noise reports from community members to best understand how training noise may impact the surrounding community.

4. Did the expansion and resulting training result in increased dust generation?

- Potential dust generation issues were studied as air quality impacts in the Environmental Impact Statement and were found to be less than significant.
- The Marine Corps has not observed any impact on local communities from dust.





• The Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center's Integrated Natural Resource Management Plan ensures coordination with military training organizations to minimize disturbances to training areas (i.e., road proliferation, dust control, etc.).

5. Did the expansion impact local water resources?

Water resources impacts were studied in preparation of the EIS and the studies found that
any impacts to water would be less than significant. Additional studies on water resources
and potential impacts to water quality from ordnance use were conducted in response to
public comments.

KING OF THE HAMMERS

- 1. How is the Combat Center supporting the public desire for the continuance of the annual King of Hammers event in Johnson Valley?
- The Marine Corps has worked closely with the event organizer to support the continuance of this significant local event. The Combat Center has obtained a multi-year land use license to grant permission for a small section of the race to enter into portions of the base. The current land-use license is valid through 2022.
- Each year, the Combat Center partners with the event organizer to host an information booth at the event to answer questions from the public about the expansion, public safety, and new boundaries. The Combat Center also provides law enforcement support throughout the event.
- 2. Can the public access the race route portions that take place on the base?
- For the public's safety, spectators are prohibited on any portions of the race that are located within the base boundaries. These portion(s) of the route(s) are clearly marked.
- Base personnel routinely patrol all boundaries for the public's safety. Law enforcement goals are 1) to prevent disruptions to military training, 2) to educate the public of the boundaries and the potential hazards of military training areas, 3) to protect property, to include areas controlled for environmental stewardship 4) and to remove trespassers from military lands. Under Title 18 of the U.S. Code, offenders may be cited for trespassing and sent to the Magistrate Court.