

## TELEPHONE LOG

DATE: 9 November 2015

SUBJECT: Navy Special Warfare Training

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Phone call initiated by Russ Sackett to discuss proposed types of training and define which types meet the definition of an undertaking per 36 CFR § 800.3(a).

The following types of training are identified not to be undertakings:

- **Combat Swimmer (S):** Using small inflatable boats, divers would be inserted into waterways. They would conduct an infiltration to an objective (e.g. harbor, beach, moored vessel) and conduct a variety of tasks for up to six hours. Most combat swimmer training would be confined to the waterways; however, there could be cases where personnel would conduct OTB training in conjunction with training CS. *This type of training is not an undertaking per definition only when confined to the waterways and not in conjunction with OTB or DA.*
- **Insertion and Extraction (IE):** Personnel would be trained to approach or depart an objective area using small submersible craft or small boats and various tactics. This activity would train personnel to insert and extract people and equipment during the day or night. Tactics would include personnel swimming in and out of a small submersible craft or small inflatable boat to a target objective. *This type of training is not an undertaking per definition as long as the submersible does not touch the bottom. If submersible sits on the bottom, than will need to address as an undertaking.*
- **Launch and Recovery (LR):** This type of training would be conducted in water areas and consists of launching and recovering up to two small submersible crafts from a boat ramp or water platform. The small submersible crafts are battery powered and very quiet. It would deliver four - six personnel to the training area within 20-800 yards from shoreline. As part of this training, the personnel would exit the craft and swim to the shoreline. Upon completion of the training, the submersible craft would return to the area, recover the personnel and return to the launch site. *This type of training is not an undertaking per definition as long as the submersible does not touch the bottom. If submersible sits on the bottom, than will need to address as an undertaking.*

The following types of training are identified as an undertaking per definition:

- **Direct Action (DA):** This training would consist of up to 20 personnel conducting “simulated” actions against a threat or enemy within the confines of a specified area or building. It would include the use of “simulated weapons”; no live-fire weapons would be used. The simulated weapons would be marking rounds, which are plastic/paint capsules that wash away with water. No property damage would occur and cleanup would be handled by the instructors and support staff.
- **Over the Beach (OTB):** The training would be conducted in conjunction with small submersible craft training or from a small watercraft. Personnel would exit the craft and swim to shore, cross the beach, and quietly move into the vegetation above the high water line. Upon arrival at a pre-designated area, personnel would remain hidden for a number of hours before exiting site. There would be no tell-tale signs left of their presence
- **Special Reconnaissance (SR):** This training could be land based only or water and land based. Utilizing up to two small submersibles, personnel would be delivered to training

area between 20-800 yards from the shoreline. Personnel would exit the craft and conduct OTB training operations, then patrol to an objective, a predetermined location for a number of hours. Upon completion of the training on land, the small submersible craft would return to the area, the personnel would swim to the craft and then depart area. If land based only, personnel would be dropped off via a vehicle and patrol to an objective activity similar to what is stated above.

Presently considering 68+/- sites; on both military and non-military lands. Not all sites used in one year and majority of sites used an average of 2-8 times per year. Training consists of 20 personnel plus 10 support personnel. Training events can range from 2-72 hours. Object is not to be seen, leave no trace of having been in the area, and complete assigned mission.

Section 106 will be initiated once the options that will be addressed by the EA are better defined and maps of proposed training areas are generated. It was discussed that Section 106 is not being conducted as part of the NEPA process and will be scheduled to be completed prior to draft EA.

Once training locations are identified, appropriate Tribes and Interested Parties will be identified and invited to participate in the Section 106 process. Both will be informed that the SHPO, per regulation, has 30 days to comment on the Navy's 106 submittal and urged to provide their comments within that timeframe in order for the SHPO to know all concerns in their review process.

Once options and training areas are defined, it was suggested to hold a pre-106 initiation meeting on-site so the SHPO can see demonstration of the paint guns and see the submersible as well as be given a thorough briefing on the nature of the training.