INTRODUCTION

Thank you, Governor Knowles,

Good afternoon, BRAC Commissioners Al Cornella and Rebecca Cox, Governor Knowles, Senator Lincoln, Representative Kubina, and other distinguised guests. We welcome you to our Community, and thank you for coming.

Governor Knowles has recognized the Delta/Fort Greely Community Coalition as the representative body for our community. The Coalition is comprised of individuals from the Delta City Council, the Delta Chamber of Commerce, the Delta/Greely School District, the Deltana Community Corporation, and the Farm Bureau, Delta Chapter. We wish to express our gratitude and appreciation for the opportunity to present the information compiled by the Coalition, for your consideration.

Ray Woodruff will now present to you, the executive summary of information compiled by the Coalition, and contained in your packet.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

FT Greely was established in 1942 as a lend lease transfer point for aircraft being ferried to the Soviet Union. At **Attachment #1** is a map showing the location of FT Greely. The Delta Community grew up around the base and added support to the military mission. Local businesses were established to provide needed services to this new population. The City of Delta Junction was incorporated in 1960 as a second class city under Alaska Law. The Delta Community recognizes and appreciates FT Greely and has always been a good neighbor.

The facts presented today on all the installations, will characterize size, usage, value, impacts on military readiness, civilian encroachment and complaints, and factors which have the potential to create a public relations disaster for the Army. Any comparisons with other Alaska Bases are for the express purpose of presenting FT Greely's capabilities only. We will also show the errors in data which led to the decision to place FT Greely on the BRAC list. All the above items will show that FT Greely is the only place to accomplish the testing and training missions currently being achieved there.

INTRODUCTION

1) Army sources state that there are 1,500,000 acres of maneuver area in Alaska, however, much of this acreage is not accessible for a great part of the year. **(Attachment #2)** Of FT Wainwright's nearly 876,000 acres, approximately 636,000 acres cannot be utilized because the Tanana River blocks access to that area for 10 months of the year. FT Richardson has only 67,000 acres and, since the Eagle River Flats were closed, is limited to small arms training and weapons firing. Neither FT Richardson or FT Wainwright can accommodate large scale live fire maneuvers. FT Greely, on the other hand, is located on the edge of the North American Cold Triangle **(Attachment #3)**, where the coldest temperatures on the Continent have been recorded, and is the only facility which can accommodate live fire, large scale ground and air maneuvers with its' closed airspace (from the surface to 100,000 feet) and the availability of 670,000 acres which are accessible year round. **(Attachment #4)** To give added perspective about the size of FT Greely, it is approximately half the size of New Jersey. Given the size of this area, Air Force elements are able to routinely accomplish live fire air-to-air combat training on FT Greely's varied terrain. Some of the types of terrain and shown on **Attachment #5.** In the training base comparisons from 1993 to 1995, significant changes were made which were erroneous in the areas of reserve component support, buildable acres, and maneuver acres, as well as mechanized

maneuver acres. This would have significantly improved FT Greely's ranking.

2) Two of FT Greely's impact areas, Delta Creek and Delta River, are used for year round live fire exercises with no risk of forest fires. The Yukon Maneuver Area at FT Wainwright cannot be used in the summer without significant danger of forest fires, even though they may be surrounded by fire breaks. For the Army, this is a public relations disaster waiting to happen. In addition, there have been many media articles complaining of noise, airspace utilization and environmental contamination on both FT Wainwright and FT Richardson. Complaints of this sort are rare from the FT Greely community as the local populace recognizes the need for training, testing, and support of the Army.

3) According to range regulations, and historical usage, the information presented in **Attachments 6, 7 & 8,** prove that neither FT Wainwright nor FT Richardson are capable of meeting either the Army's range safety regulations, or their own, because they lack the terrain to keep fired munitions and lasers within the confines of the impact areas on post. This is not true of FT Greely which has the capacity to accommodate firings out to 50,000 meters in addition to extensive mobility trails and other terrain which can be used to adequately maneuver and train, as well as test new equipment in a cold regions environment.

BODY

1) Because of location, existing lines of communications, and available facilities, contingency response and mobilization from FT Greely can be done as easily as from FT Richardson or FT Wainwright. Allen Army Airfield has repeatedly been used as a marshalling site for troop deployment. More than one hundred units have been deployed to and from FT Greely, to include air landings with C-5A aircraft. The distance from FT Greely to the ice-free, deep-water port in Valdez is only 265 miles. Both FT Greely and FT Wainwright are 365 miles from Anchorage. The distances from FT Greely and FT Wainwright to Frankfurt, Germany and Tokyo, Japan are approximately the same as the distances to Los Angeles, California. Due to the earth's curvature, the routes from here, to the far east, are shorter than those from the West Coast. In actuality, the capability to meet any short response contingency can be accomplished as easily from FT Greely as from FT Wainwright.

2) The military value of FT Greely cannot be overestimated in todays' world. Allen Army Airfield is C-5 capable when the soil is frozen. C-141's, C-130's and many other aircraft also regularly use the air field. The ranges have the highest usage and most value of any post in Alaska. The fact that the ranges have been used for everything from air-to-air live weapons firings, to large scale joint Army/Air Force live fire exercises, reinforces the importance of FT Greely. FT Greely is one of only

two Army Bases, the other being FT Bragg/Pope AFB, where close air support operations can be held. Previous studies and reviews have stated, without exception, that, "....FT Greely is of incalculable value to the military."

3) In 1990, a stationing study was done by the FT Richardson Director of Resource Management Office, which indicated a desire to station an artillery battalion and maintenance unit at FT Greely. Although we have been unable to obtain a copy of this document, the proposed stationing, as put forth at that time, would be even more feasible now than then. This is especially true when considering the inability to fire live artillery ammunition at FT Richardson. We have also been told that the USAF has plans for FT Richardson in the form of a proposed new runway expansion, utilizing a portion of the post.

An issue not covered in the COBRA, or other available information, is the USAF training, funding and other requirements for use of FT Greely. It is our opinion that all costs, both Army and USAF, will increase.

4) FT Wainwright and FT Richardson have experienced encroachment to the very edge of impact areas, and the post boundaries, with the accompanying increase of public relations problems. These problems encompass issues from public complaints of noise, traffic and environmental problems, to actual trespass on live impact areas during firings. Complaints from the public may or may not be founded, but, they do occur. With the expanding population of Fairbanks and Anchorage, this condition can only deteriorate. Civilian aviator complaints regarding planned usage of areas have caused changes in training plans at both FT Richardson and FT Wainwright, a situation that has not happened at FT Greely. Range control activities can alleviate only a few of these areas of concern.

5) Range control supervision cannot be accomplished from long distances, and the current plan calls for range control to be done from FT Wainwright. I submit, having been responsible for this activity for two years, that this situation will cause unsafe conditions and possible injury. This will lead to some of the same problems as previously experienced when insufficient range control was exercised. The only reason that range control was transferred to the 6TH ID was because of insufficient personnel at CRTC to perform all actions required to preclude misuse of the ranges. The occurrence of inappropriate incidents by personnel of the 6TH ID include, the firing of mortars and artillery at moose and buffalo, firing into areas which were not valid impact areas, destruction of wetlands, damage to facilities and clearing and using lands not a part of the reservation. A concern is that these incidents will, not only occur again, but be magnified, with the inadequate range control planned under the realignment.

6) FT Greely has two primary missions which have a significant impact on the readiness of the US Army, both of which are year-round requirements. These missions are testing of equipment in a cold regions environment and training soldiers and cadre in operations in cold or mountainous environments.

7) FT Greely is the Army's **ONLY VALID** source of expertise in both of these of areas. There is nowhere else that the testing of equipment can take place, to ensure that it will operate in cold regions. The environment required for accurate testing is not consistently available elsewhere as has been proven by numerous Army studies. The test expertise and validity of testing at FT Greely has been proven over, and over again, when tests are attempted elsewhere. The extent of testing done at FT Greely can best be comprehended with the knowledge that all items of Army equipment used in the Gulf War, were tested by CRTC. **Attachment 9** exhibits some of these major items. There are numerous instances of attempts to test at other locations, which resulted in inadequate testing because the weather did not meet requirements and, other attempts where expertise was lacking in the test personnel. There are new examples, as well as past ones, of problems of this nature which prove that the expertise and climatic conditions are not available elsewhere. It should be noted that cold chamber testing is not a valid alternative to natural environment testing. There has been no other location where expertise could be developed and retained or, where that developed expertise is reinforced by daily contact with the conditions of test. It is a fact that expertise has already been lost as a result of the downsizing of both CRTA and NWTC, and would be further reduced by moving these organizations to FT Wainwright. As a point of fact, elements of CRTC were moved to FT Wainwright for two years and then, moved back to FT Greely when range and climatic deficiencies were experienced. The proposed move makes less sense now than it did then.

8) Testing at FT Wainwright would be limited by terrain, visibility, range availability, traffic, weather, transport and many other factors. **Attachments #6, 7, and 8** expound on these problems. The terrain is too hilly for testing of main tank weapons or other direct, and indirect fire weapons. In addition, the safety fans of these weapons, as well as indirect fire weapons, exceed the boundaries of the area and, since the range regulations allow for civilian use of portions of the Yukon Maneuver Area, further limitations to access for testing will be experienced.

9) The concept of SAFARI operations from FT Wainwright simply does not make sense. The quarters at FT Greely will be closed and declared excess, while requiring the construction of more quarters at FT Wainwright. The Army will incur costs in the form of TDY pay, and families will be separated, by having to test and/or train at FT Greely. This will cause logistics problems, delays in testing and create an additional burden on the soldiers and civilians who have the mission to accomplish. Keep in mind

that the road from FT Wainwright to FT Greely is 105 miles of ice, ice-fog, extreme temperatures, frost-heaves and traffic. Bridge weight limitations and road limits during break-up will require contracting for movements and will incur higher costs. The aviation detachment at FT Greely has demonstrated exceptional expertise as evidenced by a thirty-year safety record. This expertise will be lost because the training, daily contact with the conditions, and close coordination with the supported organizations cannot be maintained by long distance. These problems will be encountered, not only during the winter, but will be experienced year-round. **Attachment 10** displays some examples of summer testing. The MAST service is to be moved as well. This is the only medical evacuation in an area larger than the State of West Virginia. The value of this service, and medical aid, was substantiated when two tour buses had accidents, with severe casualties, in remote parts of this area.

10) The SAFE AIR Feasibility Test will be conducted on FT Greely during August 1995. This test was previously held in the Lower 48, but was moved to FT Greely for one reason - and one reason alone - it could not be done anywhere else. This live fire test could not be executed on any Air Force Base or at White Sands Missile Range, due to range constraints, or for that fact, any other location but FT Greely.

This feasibility test will show potential foreign military sales customers the value of upgraded air defense systems against a variety of actual targets, utilizing National Guard and Marine Corps assets to demonstrate capabilities against fixed-wing aircraft at medium and short range, rotary-wing aircraft, cruise missiles, unmanned aerial vehicles and ballistic missiles. This test clearly illustrates FT Greely's unique capabilities.

11) These facts clearly show that the military value of FT Greely is significant and its' one-of-a-kind capability simply should not be forfeited.

12) Cost comparisons at **Attachment #11** have been made between the COBRA study and figures which have been developed by the Delta/Fort Greely Community Coalition, specifically members who have worked with these figures for many years. A comparison of cost savings through the year 2001 show a total saving from the COBRA study of $42,974,000. However, only $13,230,000 was included for construction costs. The actual construction costs provided to Senator Stevens was $48,800,000 and, if just this figure alone, was inserted into the COBRA study, the savings would be negligible. When the figures were reviewed, several errors in methods, or raw data, were noted. With all discrepancies corrected, this action would actually cost the Army $5,825,000. Likewise, when the savings in the outyears is studied, the mission cost of SAFARI operations is actually $1,649,000 per year and not the $1,123,000 listed in the COBRA study. The return on this investment will take approximately seven years. When all figures were corrected and compared, the

COBRA indicates that $18,976,000 would be saved. The actual savings from 2002 on, of $8,937,000, is insignificant for the benefit received from FT Greely. The figures and corrections to the COBRA study were based on the Directorate of Resource Management Statistical Data as of September 30, 1994, where the cost of all three Alaska bases may be compared. The "warmbase FT Greely and move of CRTA and NWTC", cost comparison, compiled by USARAK, which can be seen at **Attachment #12**, verify the coalition's figures. Costs of cleanup or other environmental restoration are not covered in this discussion.

These costs indicate that FT Greely is a bargain by anyone's judgement and again, this facility simply should not be lost.

There have already been military cutbacks at FT Greely, with Cold Regions Test Center being reduced by 95% and Northern Warfare Training Center reduced by about 59%.

The COBRA report states that census area of Southeast Fairbanks is the Delta/Fort Greely impacted area. This reference map is at **Attachment #13.** This entire area is 25,995 square miles, or as a comparison, larger than Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Vermont, combined. The actual impacted area, however, is approximately a 30-mile radius, or 2,826 square miles, which is an area about twice the size of Rhode Island.

The COBRA study also used the entire population of the Southeast Fairbanks census area as the population for impacted personnel in arriving at the 36.3% figure. According to the Alaska State Demographer, the Delta/Fort Greely area population is 3,988. The job loss figure provided by COBRA is ambiguous. However, when using their figures, but using actual population, the job loss in the Delta/Fort Greely area is 70.5% of the total employment. However, assuming that the numbers compiled by the Coalition are correct, that figure is actually 82.6%.

An article from the March 27, 1995 issue of the Alaska Journal of Commerce is at **Attachment #14**, and states that Fairbanks has no available housing. To aggravate that situation, there are two new industries beginning business in Fairbanks this summer, adding to the already acknowledged burden on the housing market. This plan would add CRTA, NWTC, and the Aviation Detachment to that problem.

SUMMARY

In summary, the Coalition would offer the following points of clarification:

1) The training and testing missions accomplished without interruption, for the past forty-six years at FT Greely, cannot be done elsewhere, either in the lower 48 states or Alaska, with

equal efficiency, when the essential ingredients of cost, climate, terrain, remoteness, people expertise and public acceptance are considered.

2) DA, DOD, and hence the BRAC, have been given erroneous information concerning the true capabilities and limitations of FT Richardson and FT Wainwright versus FT Greely. Only FT Greely has a real live fire/joint USAF/US Army use capability. This realignment action is short-sighted with little or no future vision. We are concerned not only for the vitality of the Delta/Greely area, but also the military presence in Alaska, due to the future inability to effectively serve the military agenda and mission.

As has been demonstrated with facts and figures, the Army's need for FT Greely as a testing and training site, is critical. There will be no cost savings should FT Greely be realigned and FT Greely is a bargain by anyone's judgement. The environmental concerns have scarcely been addressed. The Delta/Greely Community, in its entirety, will be grievously crippled should the alignment occur. Based on this information, the following requests are provided to the BRAC Commission for consideration.

RECOMMENDATION

1) Remove FT Greely from the BRAC list and, if possible, prevent future drawdown without BRAC approval.

2) If the decision is made to keep FT Greely on the BRAC list, establish a **slow track** to give our Community time to develop an economic recovery plan.

3) If the BRAC Commission's final decision is to realign FT Greely, we request the Commission provide for the greatest amount of joint utilization of FT Greely, by the Delta/Greely Community Coalition, for economic recovery.

Thank you for this opportunity to present our case.

Cleeta Barger, President of the Delta/Greely Community Coalition, will present our closing statements.

CLOSING STATEMENT

Commissioner Cornella and Commissioner Cox, as President of the Delta/Greely Community Coalition, I would like to express our heartfelt appreciation for the personal commitment you each have made to the mission of the BRAC Committee. In closing, I leave you with the following comments;

* Our executive summary has provided you with verifiable evidence of the highest possible quality historical testing and training achievement.

* It provides verifiable documentation, proving the lack of credibility of the data developed for your consumption.

* The current recommendation lacks any future vision for the military presence in Alaska, and to maintain our national military posture. Our military forces face potential conflicts in Korea, Bosnia, Northern Europe, as well as other areas, and we are preparing to sacrifice the training.

* The material proves, without a doubt, the fallacy of the claim of economic saving within the official BRAC criteria. Specifically, the savings predicted by COBRA will take seven years, rather than the required five.

* The power projects for deployment, quality test and training results, and Alaska mission accommodations, alone demonstrate a value well beyond the current and projected cost.

* The local impact data provided, economic as well as social, demonstrated a much higher "cost" than data from COBRA. For example:

  A. 48% of the students currently enrolled in school, will be gone from our Community;
  B. 52% of the professional and support staff employed at the school district, will be thrust into the ranks of the unemployed;
  C. The regional, and state, "brain drain" will be disastrous.

In closing, Commissioner Cornella and Commissioner Cox, I leave you with one critical issue....direct your staff to scrutinize, very closely, the 1995 TABS Report and the 1993 TABS Report. As you compare the two, ask yourself how FT Greely could possibly have lost a minimum of 185 points in such a short period of time. The category of maneuver versus training base, is questionable because of the extensive testing and maneuvers at FT Greely.

I ask you - did a huge amount of land mass, that had been available for Mechanized maneuvers - suddenly disappear?

Did 66% of the "buildable acres" that were rated in the 1993 Report, but ignored in the 1995 Report, simply vanish?

Mr. Chairperson, the information that the Coalition has presented to you confirms, in our opinion, the fact that through realignment, the proper utilization of the training and testing ranges will, in effect, be lost.

Commissioners, these are but two very minor discrepancies that support our contention that the recommendation is based on unacceptable data and that, in our opinion, FT Greely should be removed from the 1995 BRAC list.

Please keep in mind that members of the Coalition are prepared, and willing, to clarify anything presented here, today, at your convenience.

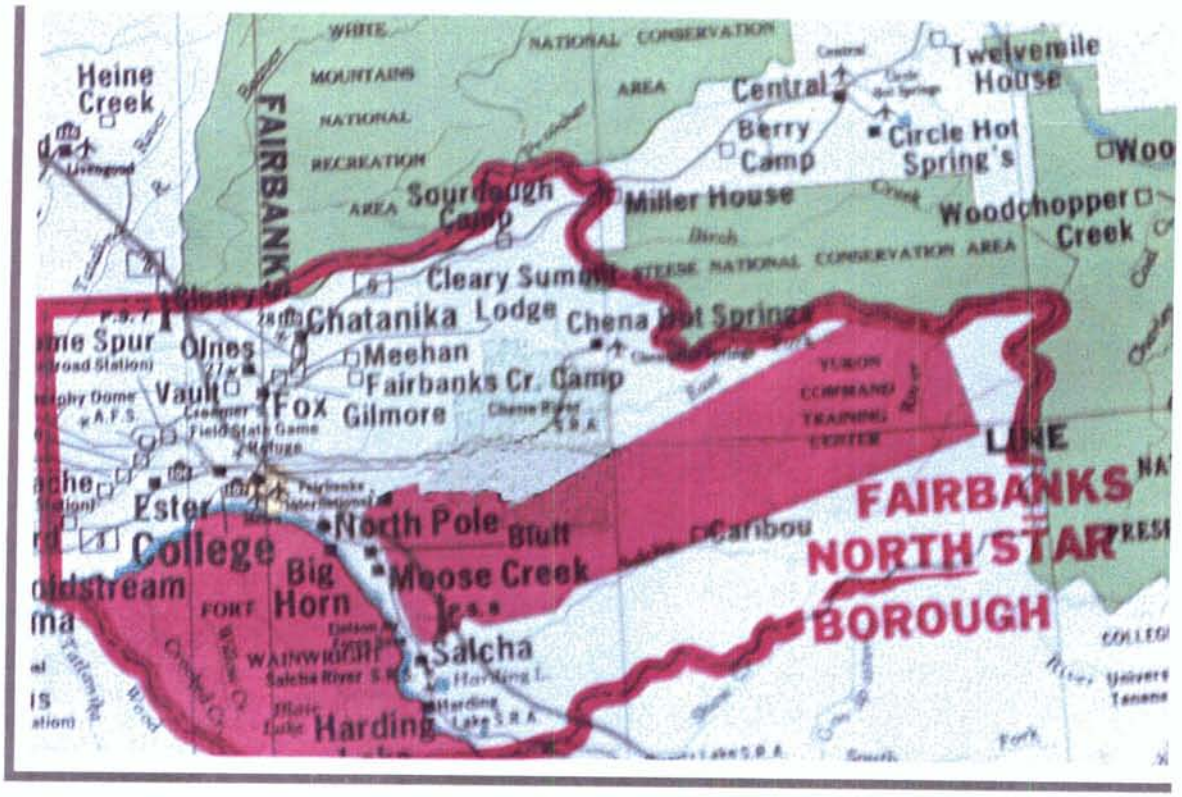
Thank you for your attention, and thank you for coming.

1

Location

2

Ft. Wainwright

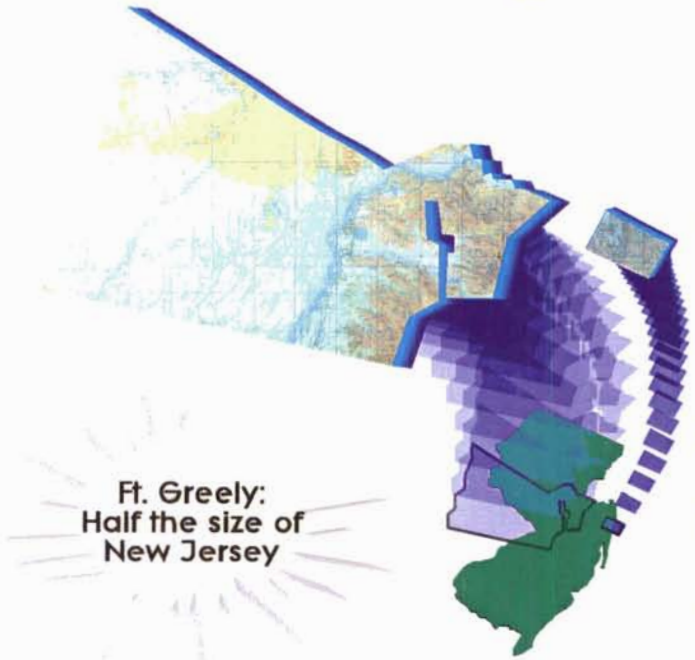


3

Cold Triangle

4

Test Range Resources



- 670,000 Acres
- Mobility Trails
- Impact Areas
  SADARM
  120MM APFSDS for M1A2
- Live Fire Ranges
- C5 Runway and Assault Strips
- Airspace and Range Priority
- 50,000 meter Graded Mobility Course

Base Realignment and Closure Commission

Presented by
Delta/Greely
Community Coalition

April 24, 1995

5

Variable Terrain

9

Major Systems

ATTACHMENT #6

April 24, 1995

Edward F. Sheehan
P.O. Box 472
Delta Junction, Alaska 99737
(907)895-4806

To Whom It May Concern:

I was a Military Commander, or a senior Department of the Army civilian (DAC), with each of the three major activities at Fort Greely, Alaska - Headquarters Fort Greely, Cold Regions Test Activity (CRTA), and U.S. Army Northern Warfare Training Center (NWTC), during the period 1960 - 1986. At least once every year since my retirement in 1986, I have served as a paid consultant/instructor to the NWTC. For at least fifteen (15) years, I served as a special advisor to the Commanding General, USARAL and, later, the Commanding General, 6th ID (Light), and their subordinate commanders on matters relating to cold regions and mountain environmental training. Additionally, I conducted numerous cold weather and mountain military training accident investigations relating to the environment.

1) The following statement addresses my qualifications to comment on cold regions and mountain training and testing in Alaska:

A) During the above period, I was frequently called on to give expert witness and advice, concerning the effects of cold on military training and testing. I participated in numerous USARAL maneuvers.

B) Served as the Senior Test Manager for hundreds of cold weather tests, ranging from a new pair of skis to major systems such as tanks, missiles and helicopters;

C) Served as Acting Post Commander of Fort Greely for periods up to 120 days, and over the years, supervised a number of studies which would have realigned and/or closed elements of Fort Greely, moving them to Fort Wainwright or, the Lower 48. It is interesting to note that these studies indicated that the proposed moves were not cost effective, and a detriment to training and/or testing.

D) Served as the head of the NWTC for four (4) years.

E) Was the principal author/coauthor of much of cold weather and mountain doctrine currently in use by our Armed Forces.

F) Have first-hand knowledge relative to the training and testing facilities at all three of the major Army installations in Alaska. I have taught and written

about the climate and terrain of Interior Alaska, much of my adult life.

G) Have twice been awarded the Department of the Army Civilian Meritorious Service Medal for expertise and service relating to Cold Regions training and testing.

2) The following statements of fact are made, based on my knowledge of the military value of Fort Greely, and the effect that BRAC realignment will have on its operation and mission. I believe that the proposed BRAC action could seriously effect the future of Interior Alaska, waste taxpayer dollars, and reduce the overall combat effectiveness of the military. In my opinion, the repositories of information for cold regions and mountain warfare knowledge could be lost with this action.

A) Large scale ground and air maneuver problems, as well as USAF air space controversies, have plagued the military in Alaska for at least thirty (30) years. This is especially true in the Fairbanks area where environmentalist and civilian aviator concerns have repeatedly kept the military from using the full potential of the land area of Fort Wainwright. These vocal groups have caused a public outcry that, to this date, prevents the use of that vast land area west of the Tanana River.

B) Any major, live-fire training or testing exercises, outside of Fort Greely, would require that a new environmental impact statement be submitted, and approved.

C) Neither Fort Wainwright, nor Fort Richardson, are capable of meeting the Army's range safety requirements for training because they lack the terrain required by regulations to keep fired munitions and laser beams within prescribed impact areas, boundaries and on Post. This problem becomes more acute as new laser guidance systems and smart munitions are made available. Many major weapons systems cannot be fired on these Reservations. (See Attachment #1) The addition of the 248,000 acre Yukon Maneuver Area (YMA), provides a convenient training site to Fort Wainwright. However, this roughly rectangular 28 x 17.5 mile training site is too small to meet range safety requirements for many major weapons systems currently in use. Additionally, the YMA is too small to support simultaneous training by the Army and the Air Force, using todays firepower. The disadvantages found at Fort Wainwright are not true of the approximately 670,000 acre Fort Greely Reservation.

D) Movement of the training and testing from Fort Greely to Fort Wainwright would require major range and

other facility construction. Many of these facilities now exist at Fort Greely. This alone, would appear to negate any short, or long-term monetary gains.

E) In 1964, a large segment of the Cold Region Test Activity was moved from Fort Greely to Fort Wainwright, and required ranges were constructed along the highway and west of the Tanana River. These facilities were never really used because of pressure applied from the Fairbanks area environmentalists and aviators. Only general equipment training could be accomplished. CRTA (then the US Army Arctic Test Board), was moved back to Fort Greely in 1966, and this mistake is about to be repeated. CRTA testing must capture a given climatic condition when it occurs, using sophisticated instrumentation. This cannot be accomplished efficiently after a 100-mile bus ride to Fort Greely. (See Attachment #2)

F) The US Army and USAF have historically used only the Delta River and Delta Creek Impact Areas at Fort Greely during the summer/fall fire seasons, because they are fire safe. One cannot fire into either of the two YMA Impact Areas, even if they are surrounded by fire breaks, using the same munitions, without causing fires. This is a public relations disaster waiting to happen.

G) Having considered the ramifications of moving NWTC to Fort Wainwright, I believe regardless of how one looks at it, this move would require an increase of personnel, and level of funding. Fort Wainwright is 140 miles from the Black Rapids Training Site, and 185 miles from the nearest glacier available to the United States Army. This alone would require a major loss in the available training time and, eventually cause a loss in student proficiency and troop safety.

3) Public Law 101-510 requires the Secretary of Defense to develop and report to the Congress, the criteria to be used in selecting bases for closure and realignment. In BRAC 95, the Department used the same criteria as BRAC 91 and 93. These criteria gave priority to military value, followed by return on investment and economic and other impacts on base communities. The military value criteria was to include mission requirements, availability and condition of land, facilities and associated air space, as well as cost and manpower implications.

4) In my opinion, Fort Greely elements cannot be sent to Fort Wainwright, without major cost increases and a irreversible loss in training and testing proficiency. Fort Wainwright has only some of the terrain and climatic conditions, that are available at Fort Greely. "Piggybacking" the testing, training, range control, etc., from one location to another, will result in a

loss of environmental expertise and, eventually, at least double existing costs. The real expense of operating Fort Greely is nothing, compared to the value of what is accomplished there, or what it will cost to duplicate these conditions elsewhere.

5) The proposed DOD/BRAC realignment of Fort Greely shows obvious political bias concerning which major military reservation in Alaska should be downsized, if any. No real investigation has been conducted to determine the capabilities and limitations of these installations. Hence, the findings of the Washington D.C. based study group proves nothing. There will be no real money savings.

6) Certainly no final BRAC decision should be made without at least investigating the Range and Terrain Utilization Records for the three installations. These required records will show beyond any doubt that Fort Greely is the real training and testing site for the US Army and USAF when live fire is employed. This, along with the resulting munitions contamination, has been true for at least thirty (30) years. A thorough investigation would show that;

a) Fort Richardson has its own environmental problems with respect to weapons firing. Basically, this fort is used almost exclusively for small unit dry-firing maneuver and garrison training.

b) Fort Wainwright has a much greater value than Fort Richardson to the military, but its weapons firing is limited. The YMA provides this fort a greater live fire maneuver capability than exists at Fort Richardson.

7) The BRAC must be told (the State of Alaska should be concerned) that, even if it was possible to fire most weapons at Forts' Wainwright and Richardson, this would be inadvisable. Duplicating ranges and the resulting impact areas that already exist at Fort Greely, would only contaminate new terrain, requiring eventual clean-up and funding. The ongoing Yukon Maneuver Area (YMA) Proposed Resource Management Plan, Final Environmental Impact Statement, does not address contamination by military weapons and, their decontamination, as issues.

8) From a State standpoint, worse perhaps than the above stated bias and environmental concerns, is the scandalous lack of publicity or fair notice to the State of Alaska and the residents of the Delta/Fort Greely area. This DOD/BRAC proposal unnecessarily pits Alaskans against each other. Our elected representatives should be embarrassed that these actions can take place without the DOD/BRAC adequately communicating, investigating, and understanding the issues and problems involved. If this is a "done deal" politically, a decision not based on the facts or true needs of the military, the public should be so advised so they can pack up their families and get on with their lives. However, if the realignment of Fort Greely

results from inadequate study and/or other misunderstanding at DOD level, this should be corrected.

9) Concerning the impact on the local community, most of this information will be covered elsewhere. However, I would like to emphasize that the US Congress provided guidance that tasked places like Fort Greely to provide medical support and evacuation to the surrounding rural areas. Unless we are careful, the area from the Yukon-Alaska border, to North Pole and Glennallen (an area larger than a number of states), will have little, or no medical coverage. For example, two recent tourist bus accidents, requiring triage out of the Fort Greely medical facility, was very well handled with minimum fatalities. These accidents would have resulted in about 100 untreated casualties and slow response times, if the Fort Greely medical facilities had not existed.

ATTACHMENT #1

Weapons and Munitions Training and Testing That Can Be Done at Fort Greely - But Not Elsewhere*

1) M1A1 tank and Bradley fighting vehicle mobility exercises**
2) Tank and Bradley main gun firing and laser use
3) Laser flashing (GLLD, HHLR, etc.)
4) DS and GS artillery
5) Artillery direct fire
6) Large missiles, i.e. the Patriot, Roland, Nike, etc.***
7) Large and hand-held air defense systems fired at remote controlled drones and/or jet aircraft
8) Artillery and helicopter delivered smart and scatterable munitions
9) Rocket assisted artillery at greater ranges
10) Anti-tank missiles such as improved TOW when fired at greater ranges from helicopters, after leaving cover and firing parallel with the ground
11) Large boom demolitions and USAF bombs
12) Flame weapon systems

* Current weapons and munitions fired at Fort Greely that cannot be fired elsewhere in Alaska, safely, and within the full capabilities of the item/system.

** Almost all weapons and vehicles used by the current mechanized and foot infantry divisions, were tested at Fort Greely.

*** Fort Greely airspace control and freedom of use far exceed the other installations.

ATTACHMENT #2

Other Training and Testing Facts That Bear Upon the Fort Greely Realignment Situation

1) From about 1960-1987, all the terrain at Fort Greely, except main post, the air field, and NWTC ski areas, were under the operational control of CRTA or its predecessor. This was the desire of the CG, USARAL, the DOD owner. Under this arrangement, the trainer could use the terrain whenever they desired, but did not have to pay for that use. Almost all range construction, roads, etc., were bought with Research, Development and Test and Evaluation (RDT&E) and customer funds.

2) From 1960-64, all of the basic testing ranges were cleared and constructed. These ranges were various size, cleared areas, facing toward an impact area that could be used year-round. These ranges were improved over time, but continued to be only a cleared rectangle that was reconfigured each year to accommodate a given test item(s). The shelter, security, safety and instrumentation items required for testing, were mobile and, were moved to and configured to, a test site, as needed.

3) CRTA test items are developmental in nature. Munitions and weapons are considered unsafe and are tested accordingly. Historically, all kinds of weapons and munitions have proven to be unsafe in cold regions testing and injury was only prevented by the use of barriers and safe test procedures. In the past, many of munitions have not functioned as intended and have gone astray when fired. For example, major missile systems have malfunctioned and the entire YMA is not large enough to contain the trajectory of these stray missiles.

4) CRTA has a small nucleus of test managers and instrumentation specialists that know how to test in a cold regions environment. They take state-of-the-art off the shelf instrumentation (almost none of which will work in the cold until hardened) and come up with a way to evaluate and analyze a test function that exists nowhere else in our country. If CRTA moves from Fort Greely we will lose this expertise.

5) The 6th Infantry Division (Light) took over operational control of the ranges and terrain at Fort Greely in 1987. One can only assume that they looked at the mobile facilities, and wanted a fixed range. The user then spent his training funds at YMA.

FORT GREELY REALIGNMENT

John Hite

1) From Valley Forge to the Republic of Korea, American Military history is replete with examples of massive combat failures on the cold weather battlefield. The cost of unpreparedness, for this type of battle, has been extremely high in terms of casualties and equipment failures. FT Greely is the only base in the entire U.S. military dedicated to combat on the cold weather battlefield. It is the only installation located within the North American Cold Weather Triangle **(1)**. As such, it is better situated than any other U.S. base for cold weather testing and training.

2) The realignment of FT Greely, with the proposed movement of NWTC and CRTA to FT Wainwright, is an inherently bad decision based on inaccurate information. This decision has dark implications for the ability of the U.S. Army to fight, and win, on the cold weather battlefield.

3) For a number of generations the expertise to train, to test, and to succeed in cold weather combat has rested on the shoulders of the men and women of the FT Greely/Delta Community. Much of this irreplaceable expertise will be lost should this poorly thought out move take place.

4) To believe that this mission can be accomplished by safariing trainers, trainees and testers from FT Wainwright is simply nonsense.

5) To believe this will save money is poor mathematics.

6) To believe that this will be more efficient in the long run is short-sighted and simply not possible.

7) FT Greely, according to the Army's own analysis in 1993, is a one-of-a-kind installation that contains the only extensive fixed instrumentation to support this critical mission.

8) This one-of-a-kind capability linked with its very small cost simply cannot, in good judgement, be eliminated.

ATTACHMENT #7

The Environmental Impact That Bear Upon The Fort Greely Realignment Situation

1) Large scale ground and air maneuver problems, as well as USAF air space controversies, have plagued the military in Alaska for at least thirty (30) years. This is especially true in the Fairbanks area where environmentalist and civilian aviator concerns have repeatedly kept the military from using the full potential of the land area of Fort Wainwright. These vocal groups have caused a public outcry that, to this date, prevents the use of that vast land area west of the Tanana River. Fort Richardson has major environmental problems with respect to weapons firing. Basically, due to its close proximity to Anchorage, this fort is used almost exclusively for small unit dry-firing/garrison training and annual qualifications with small arms.

2) All of the Department of the Army (DA) input obtained by the Delta/Fort Greely Community Coalition, states that USARAK has 1.5 million acres of training land available for use. In the vaguest of terms, USARAK implies that large scale, live fire maneuver and joint US Army and USAF operations occur on all three military reservations. In fact, neither Fort Wainwright (FWA) nor Fort Richardson (FRA) are capable of meeting the Army's range safety requirements for training, because they lack the terrain required by regulations to keep fired munitions and laser beams within prescribed impact areas, boundaries, and on Post. This problem becomes more acute as new laser guidance systems and smart munitions are made available. Many major weapons systems cannot be fired on these Reservations. The addition of the 248,000 acre Yukon Maneuver Area (YMA), provides a convenient training site to Fort Wainwright. However, this roughly rectangular, 28 x 17.5 mile training site, is too small to meet range safety requirements for many major weapons systems currently in use. Additionally, the YMA is too small to support simultaneous training by the Army and the Air Force, using today's firepower. The terrain at YMA is not flat enough to satisfy standard weapons firing test procedures. The disadvantages found at Fort Wainwright are not true of the approximately 652,000 acre Fort Greely (FGA) Reservation.

3) Each of the three major Army installations in Alaska have an approved Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). Additionally, there is an ongoing Proposed Resource Management Plan, Final Environmental Impact Statement for the YMA. As it relates to the FGA realignment, the following EIS information is provided:

a) The EIS', other than the YMA, forbid causing any new impact areas without going through a new EIS process. This means that any major live fire training or testing exercise, outside FGA, would require that a new EIS be submitted and approved.

b) For reasons unknown to the public, the proposed YMA Environmental Impact Statement does not address munitions contamination as an issue.

c) FGA airspace control and freedom of use far exceeds that of the other installations. A check of the required US Army and USAF Range and Terrain Utilization Records will show that Fort Greely is the real live fire/joint use training and testing site for the DOD in Alaska. This, along with the resulting munitions contamination, has been true for at least thirty (30) years. A thorough investigation would show that the land areas of FWA and FRA have been under-utilized, or only limited, small unit firing has occurred for more than thirty (30) years.

d) The US Army and USAF have historically used only the Delta River and Delta Creek Impact Areas at FGA during the summer/fall fire seasons because they are fire safe. One cannot fire into either of the two hilly and brush covered YMA Impact Areas, even if they are surrounded by fire breaks, using the same munitions, without causing fires. This is a public relations disaster waiting to happen.

e) The BRAC should understand (and the State of Alaska should be concerned) that even if it was possible to fire most weapons at FWA and FRA, this would not be advisable. Duplicating ranges and the resulting impact areas that already exist at FGA, would only contaminate new terrain, requiring eventual clean-up and funding which is not otherwise addressed in the proposed realignment.

4) The proposed realignment of FGA fails to consider the past, or realistically project the future. Following World War II, the need for a cold regions and mountain training and testing base was established. FGA was chosen because it has the climate, terrain and remoteness to fulfill these needs. During the past forty-six (46) years, FGA has evolved to meet the Army's requirements, and a cadre of military and civilian experts have been trained to prepare men and materials for conflicts in places like North Korea, Bosnia, etc. Over the years, various Lower 48 and and Alaskan installations were considered to replace FGA. However, when the essential ingredients of climate, terrain, remoteness and people expertise were considered, it was decided that the work done at FGA could not be accomplished anywhere else controlled by DA. For example: ice fog, a climatic condition that seriously effects military operations, occurs naturally at -40 degrees Fahrenheit. At FWA and YMA, ice fog will occur at about -25 degrees Fahrenheit, as a result of man-made moisture and pollutants in the air. Hence, all training and testing that requires observation from ground level to about 300 feet, will be handicapped. Poor visibility occurs about 25% more often at FWA than FGA, during the five coldest months.

5) It is the understanding of the Coalition that USARAK and the USAF plan to continue to use FGA as their primary live fire/joint exercise site. Additionally, USARAK plans to operate Range Control and Public Relations from FWA, just as the USAF controls its use of FGA impact areas from Eielson AFB, after coordinating with FGA Range Control. The USAF have personnel on site at FGA when using the impact areas. For USARAK to fire at FGA, without on-site range control supervision, would be unsafe, and a violation of the intent of the FGA Environmental Impact Statement.

6) The Delta Community has historically been a good neighbor of the military. They have cheerfully tolerated all manner of live firing blunders, including numerous violations of the FGA Environmental Impact Statement without causing the military any adverse commentary from the media. The military, US Army and USAF, are now centralizing their troops around Alaska's two largest cities, while all but closing Fort Greely. This alone should forewarn anyone of future problems. To assume that USARAK can realign FGA and still ask the people of the Delta Community to tolerate large bangs, sonic booms, maneuvering off Post, etc., would be the height of arrogance. If only the EIS violations are enforced by public outcry, the resulting problems and restrictions would be great for USARAK and the USAF. This is especially true if their Range Control and public relations people are not familiar with the climate, terrain, and the people of the local community.

ATTACHMENT #8

DA and USARAK Range and Terrain Regulations Input as it Relates to the Fort Greely Realignment

1) The Delta/Fort Greely Realignment Coalition recently obtained copies of the USARAK and DA Range and Terrain Regulations through the Freedom of Information Act. A review of these documents, relative to the realignment of FGA, indicates that there are deficiencies in the following areas:

a) USARAK Regulation 350-2, "Range Regulations," dated 1 January 1995, exaggerates or misrepresents the truth in the following subject areas:

1) The availability and usability of airspace at all three US Army reservations in Alaska;

2) The live fire maneuver capabilities and limitations of the three Army reservations;

3) The usability of the FWA Tanana Flats Training Area (630,000 acres west of the Tanana River). The regulation implies frequent summer use and frequent winter ice bridging of the Tanana River.

b) The review of USARAK Regulation 350-2 showed the following:

1) YMA is not wholly owned by the military and has public access requirements and limitations.

2) No range currently exists at FRA, FWA, or YMA for shooting direct fire using any caliber weapon larger than 7.62 mm.

3) FRA indirect fire capability is limited to the use of sub-caliber devices at ranges of 500 meters or less. Previously used impact areas, like the Eagle River Flats, have been closed due to public outcry and past environmental failures.

4) Strict limitations exist for firing indirect fire weapons at FWA and YMA, and these weapons cannot be fired within their full capabilities.

2) At the expense of FGA, USARAK Regulation 350-2 uses one-half inch of typed text to explain FRA inability to be used for live firing, while only using a handful of pages to extoll FGA range use and supervision. If the USAF or US Army rely on this regulation when firing at FGA, unsafe conditions will exist.

3) The frequency and extent of USAF live firing at FGA is understated and the coordination required is oversimplified. The USAF coordination with FGA Range Control, and the coordinated action taken, is currently satisfactory. However, these actions are not adequately discussed in the USARAK regulation.

4) DA Regulation 385-62, "Polices and Procedures of Firing Ammunition for Training, Target Practice, and Combat", dated 15 November 1983, requires the CG, USARAK (installation commander) to establish and maintain detailed range and terrain records. This, and other range safety responsibilities placed on the installation commander, that cannot be otherwise delegated, are not covered in the new USARAK Regulation 350-2.

5) Both the DA and USARAK range and terrain regulations are outdated. They fail to address the artillery, anti-tank, tank, air defense, and demolitions systems, etc., that are now in the hands of troops. These documents fail to give using units adequate range safety guidance when firing existing weapons/munitions in Alaska and elsewhere.

10

Summer Testing

ATTACHMENT #11

COST COMPARISONS

	COST SAVINGS THROUGH 2001		ANNUAL SAVINGS THEREAFTER	
	COBRA	ACTUAL	COBRA	ACTUAL
CONSTRUCTION COST (TOTAL)	13,230	48,800	0	1,000
PERSONNEL COST THROUGH 2001	-31,421	-27,800	-9,450	-6,236
OVERHEAD	-33,196	-26,950	-10,648	-5,350
MOVING	3,383	4,650	0	0
MISSION COSTS	3,369	5,465	1,123	1,649
OTHER COSTS	1,660	1,660	0	0

Cost increases are based added safari costs of MILCON needed to establish the realignment (as provided to Senator Stevens by the US Army Alaska), personnel costs of remaining civilian and military personnel, moving costs will be higher based on local data and the increased mission costs originally did not include accident costs which will be incurred due to the operations over the highway. Construction and maintenance cost in outyears needed for access to Yukon maneuver area and ranges which is not on current projections.

-Check Personnel Costs - I left CRTA salaries, post residual salaries, NWTC salaries and the increased employment at Ft. Wainwright as these will not change.

-Check Overhead - I checked current expenditures and reduced them by the amount for maintenance, fuel and other purchases, but kept CRTA and NWTC costs because they will spend as much after realignment as now. In beyond, I used same as to 2001.

-Check Mission Costs - I used $1,649,000 per year rather than $1,123,000 as more closely approximate what SAFARI will cost.

WARM BASE FORT GREELY AND MOVE CRTA/NWTC TO FORT WAINWRIGHT

ONE-TIME COSTS ($ IN MILLIONS)	USARAK ESTIMATE	HQDA COBRA ESTIMATE
CIVILIAN COSTS	$5.6	$3.7
MILITARY PCS COSTS	$2.1	$1.3
EQUIPMENT RELOCATION TO FWA	$1.0	$0.1
"PICKLE" FACILITIES AT FGA	$5.0	$3.1
MILCON/RENOVATION AT FWA	$28.0	$12.0
FAMILY HOUSING CONSTRUCTION AT FWA (80 UNITS)	$20.8	$0.0
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	$0.0	$1.2
ONE TIME UNIQUE	$0.0	$1.0
TOTAL	$62.5	$22.4

RECURRING SAVINGS AFTER WARM BASING FORT GREELY		
CIVILIAN PAY	$4.8	$5.8
MILITARY PAY	$4.7	$5.0
MILITARY HOUSING ALLOWANCE	$0.0	($1.3)
BASOPS/ ARMY FAMILY HOUSING AT FGA	$4.3	$11.4
24 HOUR SECURITY GUARD CONTRACT AT FGA	($0.5)	$0.0
INCREASED BASOPS/ ARMY FAMILY HOUSING (NON-PAY) AT FWA	($4.0)	($0.7)
NWTC MISSION COSTS (SAFARI)	$0.0	($1.1)
OTHER MISCELLANEOUS	$0.0	($0.1)
TOTAL	$9.3	$19.0

NOTES:

- TENANTS NOT INCLUDED IN USARAK ESTIMATE.
- FGA = FORT GREELY
- FWA = FORT WAINWRIGHT

ATTACHMENT #12

STATISTICAL DATA

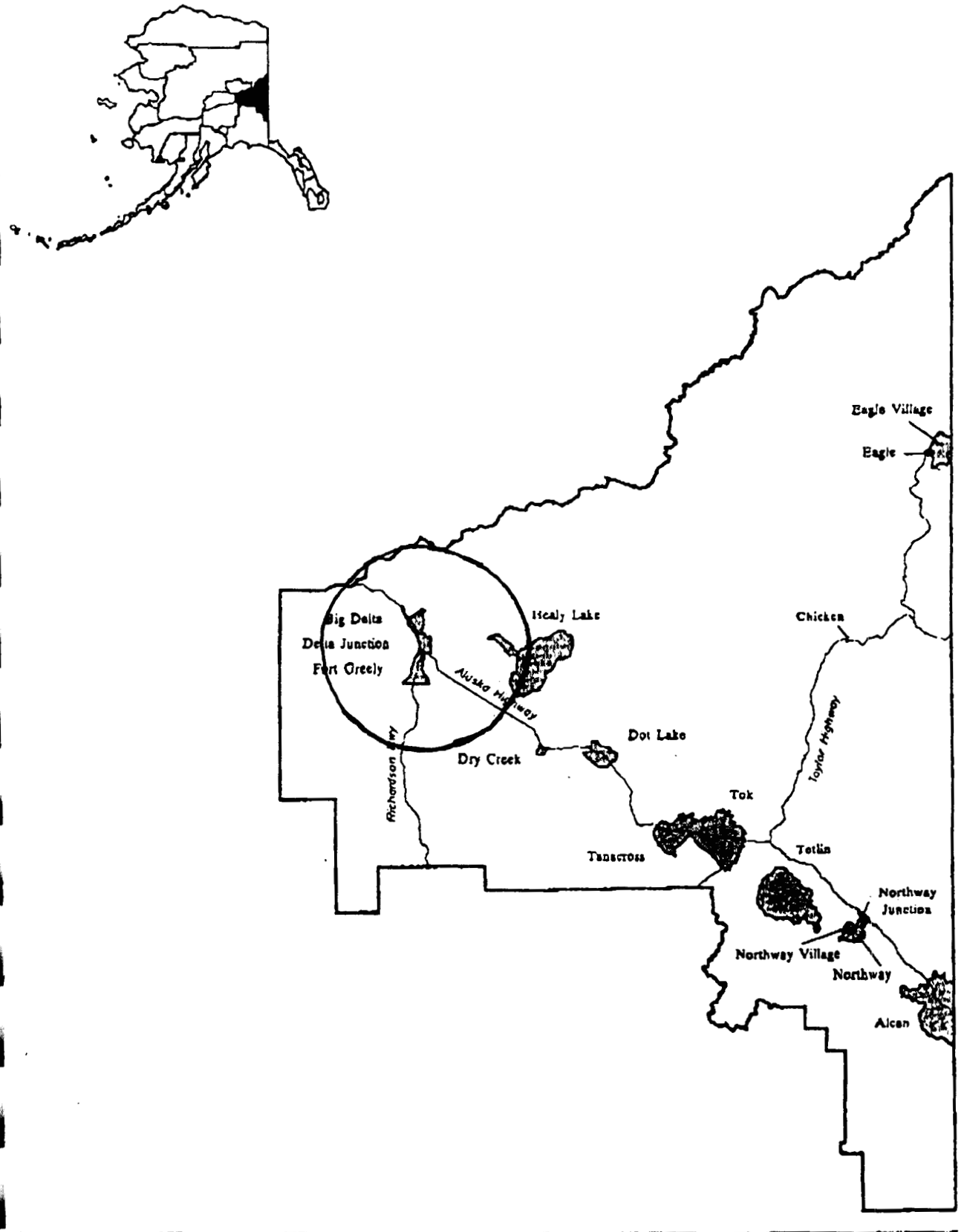
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1994

	FRA	FWA	FGA	OTHER	TOTAL
GROUNDS (Thousands of Acres)	82	916	662	3	1,643
Training Acres	47	878	629	3	1,557
BUILDINGS (Millions of Sq Ft)	7.8	8.9	1.7	.4	18.8
MILITARY AUTHORIZED	2,176	4,490	390		7,056
1st Bde, 6th ID (L)	1,082	2,961			3,043
Echelons Above Brigade (EAB)	372	1,048			1,420
US Army Garrison (USAG)	448	398	182		1,028
Tenants	273	483	208		964
FAMILY MEMBERS (ACTIVE DUTY)	3,818	6,301	612		10,731
ARMY RETIREES	1,271	468	101	88	1,923
Family Members	1,852	609	131	111	2,800
CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES (ACTUAL)	1,048	739	221		2,006
DA Garrison	878	533	166		1,577
DA & DOD Tenants	171	206	62		429
OTHER CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES	636	814	147		1,596
Defense Commissary Agency	98	95	21		132
AAFES	114	266	30		410
DFAS	45	4			49
NAF	170	156	48		374
BLM		306			306
Employees of Contractors	160	129	50		325
SCHOOLS ON POST	3	2	1		6
Student Enrollment	808	711	331		1,850
FAMILY QUARTERS (UNITS)	1,726	1,819	321		3,865
Officer	180	250	50		480
Enlisted	1,546	1,309	271		3,185
801 LEASED HOUSING (UNITS)		550			550
Officer		116			116
Enlisted		434			434
TOTAL EXPENDITURES (Millions)	$247.2	$316.6	$41.2		$604.9
FY 94 PAYROLL	$178.2	$189.6	$23.1		$392.9
Military Active Duty	101.8	143.7	8.7		254.2
Army Reserve	.8	.3			1.1
Civilian Garrison	50.5	27.5	6.8		84.8
Civilian Tenants	9.1	8.6	3.7		21.4
Defense Commissary Agency	2.4	2.3	.9		5.6
AAFES	2.2	5.0	.6		7.8
NAF	3.4	2.2	.8		6.2
FY 94 OTHER EXPENDITURES	$77.0	$126.9	$18.1		$222.0
NAF Procurement	1.6	1.0	.3		2.9
Supplies & Equipment	20.6	27.9	6.0		54.5
Other Operational Costs	50.3	90.0	10.7		141.0
Military Construction	4.6	18.0	1.1		23.6

6th Infantry Division (Light) & US Army Garrison, Alaska transitioned to US Army Alaska (USARAK) in FY 94.

Directorate of Resource Management
DSN (317) COM'L (907) 384-2032/2320

Southeast Fairbanks Census Area



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Delta Junction, Alaska 99737

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Delta/Greely School District
Delta Chamber of Commerce
Deltana Community Corporation
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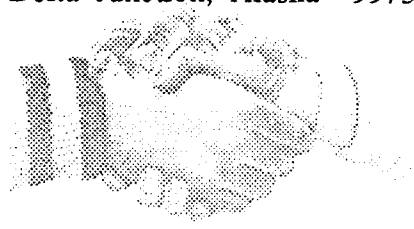


ATTACHMENT #14

ECONOMIC HISTORY OF THE DELTA AREA

1980-1995

Delta's economy, like the rest of Alaska, had recovered from the decline after the construction of Alyeska Pipeline by 1980. Our economy continued to grow until the mid 1980's when oil prices took a nose dive. All of Alaska suffered a depression from 1986 with recovery beginning in/ 1990.

Delta's economy suffered more than the rest of the state due to three major factors:

6

1. The state cancelled /all funding for the experimental Agricultural project in Delta. Most of the farmers either lost their farms or had to restructure their loans.
2. Cold Regions Test Center lost 178 military personnel through attrition beginning in 1988 and was completed in 1990. At that point, all military were required to move into Ft. Greely housing. Last year, Northern Warfare Training Center was reduced by 53 personnel.
3. With state revenues drastically reduced, state funding and employment were reduced in the area.

The real estate market data compiled is the best economic indicator that Delta has. In the early eighties, an average three-bedroom home sold from $85,000-$125,000. In the late eighties, morgagees started foreclosing on properties statewide. In 1989, approximately 75 foreclosed properties were on the market in Delta Junction. The mortgagees decided at that time to let the market find its own values and clear their inventory. The average price of a home sold since 1991 through 1994 was $46,300. Current average price of a home sold **statewide** is $137,000. The real estate market in Delta was already in the cellar prior to the BRAC announcement.

ECONOMIC IMPACT DATA COMPARISON

	COBRA	ACTUAL
Census area SE Fairbanks vs. Delta	25,994 sq.mi.	2,826 sq. mi.
Population		
SE Fairbanks	5,700	6,194
Delta area (64% of SE Fbks)		3,988
Employment		
SE Fairbanks	2,672	2,147
Delta area (64% of SE Fbks)		1,374
Total Job Loss	969*	1,135*
Potential Total Job Loss	36.3%	82.6%

*Unable to identify the 245 indirect jobs in the Cobra report.

ECONOMIC IMPACT OF REALIGNMENT OF FORT GREELY

CIVILIAN PAYROLL LOST		
FT Greely Garrison	4,100,000	(ESTIMATED MINIMUM)
CRTA	2,900,000	
NWTC	800,000	
Commissary	936,000	
Exchange	600,000	
Non-Appropriated Fund	600,000	
DIRECT PAYROLL TOTAL	9,936,000	

PURCHASES LOCALLY INCLUDING CONTRACTS LOST		
CRTA	259,000	
POWER PLANT FUEL	1,800,000	
OTHER GARRISON	3,400,000	(ESTIMATED)
	5,459,000	
DELTA SCHOOL SALARIES LOST	2,450,000	
DELTA SCHOOL PURCHASE LOST	1,300,000	
	3,750,000	

THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF FORT GREELY REALIGNMENT IS APPROXIMATELY $19,145,000 NOT COUNTING SPINOFF PURCHASES

Table • 20

Labor Force by Region and Census Area
1994 Annual Average

	Labor Force	Unemployment	Rate	Employment
Alaska Statewide	305,000	24,000	7.8	281,000
Anch/Mat-Su Region	160,133	10,710	6.7	149,423
Municipality of Anchorage	135,395	8,009	5.9	127,386
MatSu Borough	24,738	2,701	10.9	22,037
Gulf Coast Region	34,390	4,108	11.9	30,282
Kenai Peninsula Borough	21,205	2,665	12.6	18,540
Kodiak Island Borough	7,631	920	12.1	6,711
Valdez-Cordova	5,555	524	9.4	5,031
Interior Region	47,218	4,065	8.6	43,153
Denali Borough	973	102	10.5	871
Fairbanks North Star Borough	41,530	3,325	8.0	38,205
Southeast Fairbanks	2,469	322	13.0	2,147
Yukon-Koyukuk	2,253	323	14.3	1,930
Northern Region	8,775	903	10.3	7,872
Nome	3,433	423	12.3	3,010
North Slope Borough	3,099	123	4.0	2,976
Northwest Arctic Borough	2,243	357	15.9	1,886
Southeast Region	40,158	3,287	8.2	36,871
Haines Borough	1,166	125	10.7	1,041
Juneau Borough	16,768	1,003	6.0	15,765
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	7,922	659	8.3	7,263
Pr. of Wales-Outer Ketchikan	3,137	393	12.5	2,744
Sitka Borough	5,074	503	9.9	4,571
Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon	2,016	214	10.6	1,802
Wrangell-Petersburg	3,790	350	9.2	3,440
Yakutat Borough	287	41	14.3	246
Southwest Region	14,327	928	6.5	13,399
Aleutians East Borough	1,614	46	2.9	1,568
Aleutians West	3,790	73	1.9	3,717
Bethel	4,778	419	8.8	4,359
Bristol Bay Borough	564	32	5.7	532
Dillingham	1,461	123	8.4	1,338
Lake & Peninsula Borough	511	36	7.0	475
Wade Hampton	1,614	203	12.6	1,411

Notes: Areas do not add to totals due to rounding.
Comparisons between different time periods are not as meaningful as other time series produced by Research & Analysis.
The official definition of unemployment currently in place excludes anyone who has made no attempt to find work in the four-week period up to and including the 12th of the month. Most Alaska economists believe that Alaska's rural localities have proportionately more of these discouraged workers.

Benchmark: 1994

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis Section.

Population By Borough, Census Area, And Places, 1990,1993.

	July 1 1993 Population Estimate		April 1 1990 Census Population
SOUTHEAST FAIRBANKS CENSUS AREA	6,194		5,913
Alcan CDP	14		27
Big Delta CDP	443		400
Delta Junction city	693		652
Dot Lake CDP	86		70
Dot Lake *	56		53
Dry Creek CDP	100		106
Eagle city	166	#	168
Eagle Village CDP (Eagle *)	31		35
Fort Greely CDP	1,134		1,299
Healy Lake CDP *	50		47
Northway CDP	120		123
Northway Junction CDP	104		88
Northway Village CDP (Northway *)	111		113
Tanacross CDP *	78		106
Tetlin CDP *	88		87
Tok CDP *	1,088		935
Balance of Southeast Fairbanks C.A. DELTA JCT ZIP BALANCE	1,888 1,718		1,657

CDP - Census Designated Place * Alaska Native Village Statistical Area
Alaska Department of Labor, Research & Analysis, Demographics Unit.

during the third quarter, both areas remained the two lowest sales prices in the state during the third quarter. The average price in Mat-Su rose $8,543 to $110,273 while Kenai repeated as the second most affordable region at $111,864. At the other end, Ketchikan continued to retain the highest home prices ($159,672) followed by Anchorage at $145,460.

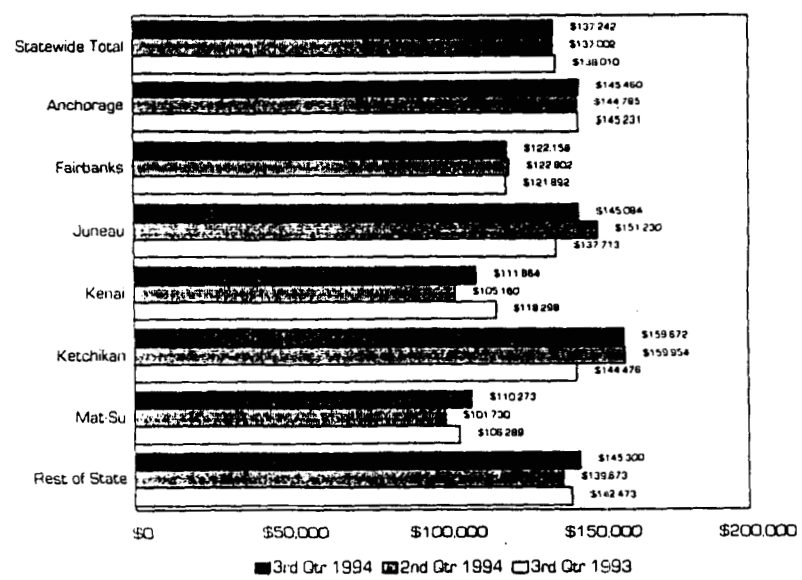
Condominium sales prices declined statewide by 17.0%, or $16,201 less than the second quarter, and 6.7% from year-ago levels. The average sales price for condominiums was $79,300 during the third quarter, significantly down from the second quarter's $95,501. Anchorage continued to account for three-quarters of the state's total condominium activity. Given the fewer number of condominium sales, it is difficult to accurately determine the cause of the decrease in condominium sales prices. Although lower sales prices from year-ago levels would tend to support a general decrease in condominium values, it is also possible that the more significant recent decrease is a result of lower grades of condominiums being sold in the more recent months. Alternatively, it is possible that the general softening of the housing market has resulted in condominium sellers being more willing to reduce prices further in an effort to aggressively market their unit. Additional quarterly analysis is necessary before any substantive conclusions can be reached.

Average Sales Price

Single-Family Homes

3rd Qtr 1994 vs Previous Qtr and a year ago

Figure 1-1



Note: Based on survey of 13 mortgage lenders in 1992 and 14 in 1993 and 1994.

Source: Alaska Department of Labor, Research and Analysis Section.

Quote Of The Week

'I made a profit the first year, and I doubled it the next year. I'm not kidding myself. I still could fail, and sometimes all I have at the end of the week is $20 in my pocket.'

– Karen Wichert, entrepreneur, Glennallen

Price Per Copy: $1.00 US
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eral phone lines, fax machines and computers in the home," Edrington said in a recent interview. "Values have changed with the Space Age."

But what do the changes mean to Alaska residential and business consumers? With few exceptions, more variety and improved quality of services at cheaper prices, industry officials say.

And what do the changes mean to Alaska

Continued on Page 7

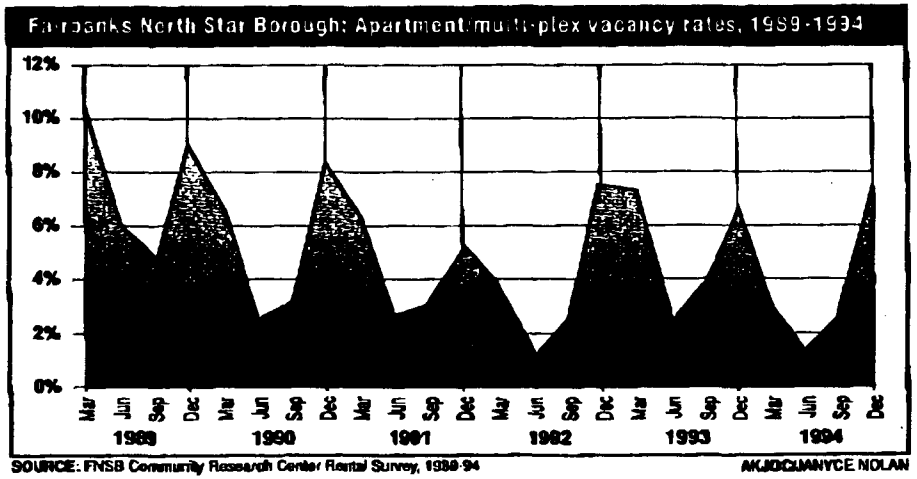
Tight squeeze forecast for Fairbanks housing market

By Diana Campbell
For the Journal of Commerce

FAIRBANKS — Families looking to rent an apartment here had better hurry and find one, local real estate firms and bankers advise.

And those looking to buy a house may have to keep looking for a while.

The reason: Two major projects — the $83 million Healy Clean Coal construction project and the $250 million Fort Knox Gold Mine are boosting demand for housing in Fairbanks.



"I see a real good market for the next couple of years, unless you're trying to rent," said Billie Allen, owner of Why USA Bill Allen Realty. "Activity is picking up."

Fairbank real estate brokers Karen Washburn of Frontier Properties, Tom Roberts of Tom Roberts Realty and Robert Fox of Robert Fox Realty agree.

"We came up with 20 rental units, including everything from trailers, condos and houses," Washburn told members of the Greater Fairbanks Chamber of Commerce recently, referring to an informal poll of the city's three largest property management companies.

"We only have 100 houses on the market," she added. "It's going to be a great summer for sellers."

Washburn said the market was relatively quiet over the winter months, due to the flat

Continued on Page 20

DEC reviews controversial water quality regulations for Alaska

By Tim Bradner
Alaska Journal of Commerce

The first real test of Gov. Tony Knowles' attitude toward environmental regulation will come sometime this summer when Department of Environmental Conservation Commissioner Gene Burden completes his review of controversial state water quality regulations adopted by the outgoing Hickel administration.

New water quality standards adopted in the regulations are important to industry and municipalities because they set the criteria used by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in issuing the required federal wastewater discharge permits.

Environmental and fishing groups oppose the new standards for being too lenient. Sierra Club Legal Defease Fund filed a petition Jan. 11 asking for the agency review.

"The petition is designed to allow a re-evaluation of the standards," said Kelly Nolan, a Sierra Club attorney working on the case. "It's beneficial to everyone if DEC takes a second look, to make some improvements. It's better than going to a lawsuit."

Continued on Page 17

THE ALASKA JOURNAL OF COMMERCE

REAL ESTATE

Home buyers sometimes choose sunny side of street or mountains

By Niel Thomas
For the Journal of Commerce

At this time of year the sun spends the same amount of time above the horizon as below it. It's a good time of year to get your bearings and plan your next home purchase or remodeling project with an eye on the sun.

People who have lived here for a while remember when noon used to be noon. It isn't any more. This means if you want southern exposure you shouldn't look for the sun at noon. Wait until 1 p.m.

About 15 years ago Southcentral Alaska moved one time zone east and Southeast Alaska moved one time zone west. We all figuratively went to Cordova, which used to be the only place in Alaska on that time zone. This put most of the population of the state on the same time and made the difference between Anchorage and the West Coast only one hour. It also put the sun at the wrong place at lunch time. When daylight savings starts, noon isn't until 2 p.m. in Anchorage.

The height of the sun above the horizon — astronomers and navigators call it declination — makes a difference to home shoppers, too. If you live down the hill from Eagle River Road, for instance, you won't see the sun at all during the shortest days of the year. It doesn't clear the mountain on the other side of the river for months. Residents along Hiland Road, with that same hill at their backs, might want to see the sun as long as the villagers in Barrow.

Many neighborhood plats are on a grid of streets that runs north-south and east-west. If you don't know the time, just look south down any lettered street downtown and the sun will give you a good estimate of the time of day. Remembering this planting practice subtly influences buyer choices of homes and building sites.

Residential zoning in Anchorage only requires a five foot side setback from the lot lines. Houses can be ten feet apart. If a street runs north and south it is likely the neighbors will block the sun for several months.

The most popular house location, therefore, is on the south side of an east-west street. These homes often have the kitchen, family and dining areas at the back of the home, to catch the southern sun. More popular still is a lot that slopes to the south away from the street so that three levels of the home, including a walkout basement, face the sun.

By summer the sun is just going around and around the sky, hardly setting at all, somewhere toward the north. Now the question is where the sun will be when it's time to go to bed. Having the sun streaming on your pillow in the master bedroom at that hour sometimes dictates an appointment with the seamstress who makes blackout drapes. The same happens to light sleepers who need to stay asleep until after the sun enters the bedroom at 5 a.m.

Newer building codes have more strict energy efficiency standards. Glass is a heat loss factor. Home designers have to limit the number of windows. Even the newer argon-filled windows don't have the R-factors of six-inch insulated walls. Skylights erupt heat, too: just look where the snow melts first. If you are the sort of person who craves sunshine, consider an older home that may not be as energy-efficient but might have more glass and skylights.

Secondary sunshine entering a home as reflected light can be almost as satisfying as direct sunshine. Many homes have an open floor plan where you can see from the front of the home to the back of it. There may be a two-story entry and a balcony with windows strategically placed to snatch sunlight. The downstairs windows may be oriented east and west, but bright sunshine reflecting off the snow can make such a home very cheery. The morning sun comes in one side; the evening sun comes in the other.

Many of us seek sun because it makes us feel good. There's science backing up our feelings. Some very light-sensitive individuals suffer from the medically-recognized syndrome called SAD, for Seasonal Affective Disorder. In these people, the absence of bright light alters brain chemistry, triggering a clinically depressive mood. Doctors prescribe sitting in front of bright full-spectrum lights for an hour or more twice a day.

Not everyone has these sensitivities. I remember one family who moved from a dark, depressing condo that backed on a hill where they never saw the sun all winter. Their new home was on a hill with nothing blocking the sun and windows all-around. After they had lived there for six months I ran into them and asked what they liked best about their new home. "We love it," they said. "The best part, where we spend most of our time, is the basement!"

Niel Thomas holds residential and commercial certifications from institutes of the National Association of Realtors. He is associate broker of Fortune Properties Inc.

IFQ era begins for Alaska fishing with halibut, black cod opener; quotas in, derbies out

By The Associated Press

An eight-month commercial fishing season for Alaska halibut and black cod began March 15 and for the first time, fishermen weren't sprinting for their boats — no matter how fierce the weather.

Derby-style fishing has been replaced by Individual Fishing Quotas. Under the IFQ system, fishermen divide the allowable groundfish catch based on previous catches.

The North Pacific Fishery Management Council drafted the plan last year. The quotas reflect catches made during the period from 1984 to 1990. The more fish caught, the bigger the shares.

The new system is one of the most sweeping and controversial reforms in the history of Alaska fisheries. It does away with the old fishing frenzies where fishermen tried to catch as much as they could in brief openings measured in days and weeks.

Proponents hope it will end the madness during which fishermen worked in a furious, often wasteful manner and sometimes died when openings coincided with storms. Some see the share system as a blueprint for reforming crab, pollock, Pacific cod and other fisheries in the more than $1 billion a year harvest off Alaska.

Backers of the plan say it will allow them to fish for their quotas year-round and it also will provide fresh halibut through the year.

But the system has been criticized by others as a giveaway of a public resource and the first phase in a closure of the ocean commons.

Opponents contend it favors larger boats and more experienced fishermen. They also believe that moneyed interests — especially from outside Alaska — will buy the quotas away from Alaskans.

One group of Alaska fishermen is trying to block the harvest system in an appeal to a federal court. "We have the resource in our back door but can't take advantage of it," said Frank Peterson, an Aleut from Kodiak who fears that many island villagers are being shut out by the new IFQ plan.

Fishermen are allowed to buy and sell the shares as real property. Some have been leasing them to the highest bidder.

Kelly Brennan likes the new IFQ system. He used to prepare for the opening dates of the Alaska halibut and black cod harvests like a football player waiting at the scrimmage line for the opening kickoff.

But as the new season began with chill temperatures, gale warnings and dangerous freezing spray that can coat a ship with ice, Brennan was tucked away at his Halibut Cove home with his vessel snug at harbor.

For Brennan — and for more than 5,000 other hook-and-line fishermen — March 15 was the start of a new era where they can largely choose their time of harvest in a system that vests them with guaranteed shares of the public fishery resource. Federal fishery laws require that the new shares be granted with no royalties to the federal government. That law is currently up for possible amendments. But in the meantime, the government has granted some 700 boat owners shares of a black cod harvest worth $71 million in 1995 and some 5,000 boat owners received shares of a halibut harvest worth $61 million in 1993.

Projects in Fairbanks add factors to tighten community's rental, home buying market

Continued from Page 1

economy and rising interest rates. She said appraisals have gone up maybe 3-4 percent.

She said that although the Healy project was providing housing for about 300 workers, some may want to move into permanent housing in Fairbanks.

Roberts, who along with Fox spoke to the chamber March 21, said Class A office space downtown is filled, and people are unwilling to pay for new construction with rents required to be $2.29 per square foot. Though the warehouse vacancy rate is about 15 percent, new construction still may be feasible.

Fox, who deals in land sales, said property along Goldstream Road and near Fox looks good for residential housing because Fort Knox Gold Mine employees, who do not wish to live onsite, may find the location attractive.

Despite increasing rental demand, new construction on residential homes in Fairbanks may slow from last year, said Mike Denbauser, executive vice president of Mt. McKinley Bank. He said the bank expects only about 150-200 new homes to be built this year. Starting now, contractors should be coming in with their building plans, Denbauser said, and it will be a couple of months until he will have a clear picture of the construction season.

Last year, Mt. McKinley financed about 60 construction loans, Denbauser said, and half of those were on speculation. "All sold, except for two," he said.

Denbauser said one reason residential construction will be down this year is because most of the construction companies will be busy with bigger projects around town, including the Fort Knox.

Washburn disagreed. "If demand was here, I think we would have enough contractors to build," she said. She added that she didn't see a need for contractors to come to Fairbanks looking for work.

Joanne Trefethen, vice president of mortgage lending at Denali State Bank, said her bank has had several inquiries recently for financing duplexes, a first in quite a few years.

According to both Trefethen and Denbauser, there hasn't been much interest shown in building new apartment complexes.

Brad Acord, property manager and Realtor for Century 21 Omni Properties, said now is a difficult time to rent and buy in Fairbanks.

"The trend is the supply can't keep up with the demand," he said, adding that people who were renting their homes, now are finding they can sell them and take those units off the rental market.

He saw the beginning of the Fort Knox impact several years ago, when executives started buying houses in the area, he said.

Dennis Wise, owner of Fountainhead Development, which owns Sophie Station, Bridgewood and Wedgewood Resort, said he takes 275 rental units off the market in the summer and turns them into hotel space for the tourist season.

Cecilia Allen, manager of Sophie Plaza Apartments, said her 355 one- and two-bedroom rentals have had few vacancies. "I'm serious, we're pretty full," she said.

Delta/Greely Community Coalition
Membership Biography/Information

Delta Junction City Council

Glen Wright: Mayor, City of Delta Junction

Ray Woodruff: Vice-President, Delta/Greely Community Coalition, long-time resident of Delta Junction, graduated from High School at Fort Greely. Completed OCS and received an Army commission, BS in Civil Engineering-Duke University (1974), earned Professional Engineer Certificate (1978).

Some previous assignments include: Commander, CRTC, FT Greely (1989-1991); Materiel Test Director of the Cold Regions Test Center, FT Greely; US Army Engineer School, FT Belvoir, VA (1970-72); US Army Operational Test and Evaluation Agency, Falls Church, VA; Staff Engineer/Facility Engineer, Defense Personnel Support Center, Philadelphia, PA (1982-84).

Delta/Greely School District

Lee Clune: Superintendent of Schools-Delta/Greely School District, 5 years. 18 years of educational experience in Alaska, BA-Education, MA-Public School Administration.

Doris Fales: President-Delta/Greely School Board, Founding Member of School Board-1976. Has served on Board approximately 18 years in several capacities. 1994 Recipient of "Don MacKinnon - Alaska Council of School Administrator's Excellence in Education Award."

Delta Chamber of Commerce

Cleeta P. Barger: President, Delta/Greely Community Coalition
President, Delta Chamber of Commerce, Broker for Mt. Hayes, Inc. Realtors, 17 years business experience in Delta Junction area

Susie Kemp

Deltana Community Corporation

Darlo Walton: Director, Deltana Community Corporation; Delta Junction resident since 1962. A.B. degree - Whittier College; graduate studies - San Francisco State & Humboldt State; Educational Specialist - Delta/Greely School District, 25 years

Biographical Information, Delta/Greely Community Coalition.

Skip Langston:	President, Deltana Community Corporation; MSG E-8, Retired Army; 18 years in Special Operations field; 10 years of multi-service, i.e., Air Force, Army and Navy testing and development of all types of equipment & systems, including night observation devices, covert sensors and special operations individual weapons; Delta area resident for 8 years; Board of Directors, DCC for 2 years.
P.R. Miller:	Founding Member in following organizations: Deltana Community Corporation, Rural Deltana Fire Protection District, Rural Deltana Volunteer Fire Department, FT Greely Rod and Gun Club, Delta Little League, Local Cub Scouts-Pack 56. Active in following: DAV, American Legion, Delta-Clearwater Moose Lodge 911. BS Architectural Engineer, BA Political Science, MA Public Administration. US Army - 23 years, Merchant Marines - 2 Years. Civil Service, FT Greely Power Plant/7-years.

Delta Chapter, Farm Bureau

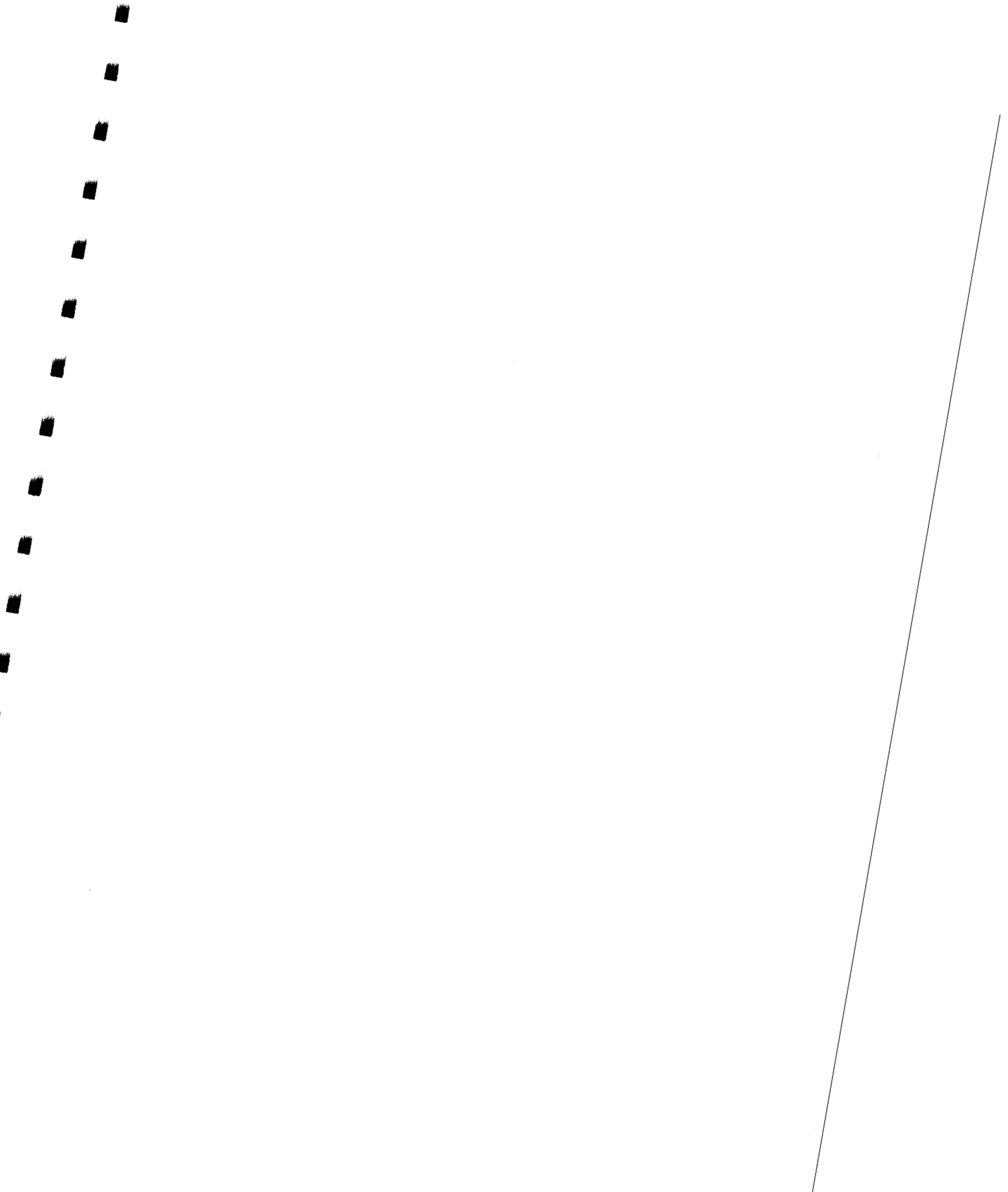
Scott Miller:	President- Alaska Farm Bureau, Delta Chapter President- Faith Lutheran Church, Married with three children. Owner/Operator of Misty Mountain Farm - 1000 acres of Barley and Hay. Own Alaska Interior's largest beef feeding operation.
Charles Forck:	Secretary/Treasurer- Delta/Greely Community Coalition, Local land owner/farming operation. Retired teacher-Delta/Greely School District. Current member of Delta/Greely School Board

Civil Service Employees

Jerold G. Barger:	Engineer, GM15, Technical Director, Cold Regions Test Activity, 29 years experience in Army test and evaluation

Retired Military

Ed Sheehan	See at Attachment #6
John Hite:	Retired LTC, US Army, Former Commander at NWTC, FT Greely



Base Realignment and Closure Commission

Presented by
Delta/Greely
Community Coalition

June 13,1995

DISCUSSION TOPICS
FOR
MR. PAUL JOHNSTON
DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE ARMY, INSTALLATIONS AND HOUSING

1. The requirements for construction are not being addressed in the COBRA
   a. MILCON by USARAK being ignored when requirements are valid
   b. Costs of COBRA's MILCON are being understated or assumed unfinanced
   c. Either costs are required and should be listed or not required for analysis
   d. Valid decisions are impossible unless data and analysis are accurate

2. TAB study differences with no explanation 1993 to 1995
   a. Maneuver acres from 651.9k to 319.5k
   b. Buildable acres from 1634 (which is low) to 500
   c. Miles to air transportation listed as 70 in 1995 Allen Army Airfield is on base
   d. Mobilization capability using existing facilities and AAF is excellent

3. COBRA data erroneous
   a. MILCON costs
   b. Environmental costs
   c. Travel contracts with DAC and costs
   d. SAFARI operations cost and hazards
   e. Area of impact of realignment (effects on area, employment, population)
   f. Manpower strength
   g. Total Job losses
   h. Percentage of job loss
   i. Cost comparisons
   j. HAP/DARSE figures low

4. SAFARI not workable
   a. Ranges at FT Wainwright not sufficient in size and accessibility
   b. Ranges at FT Wainwright do not meet test procedure requirements
   c. Ranges at FT Wainwright do not meet summer forest fire safety requirements
   d. Ranges at FT Wainwright are not instrumented
   e. Ranges at FT Wainwright will not meet availability needs for testing
   f. Travel costs are unnecessary and accident costs will be incurred
   g. Travel is dangerous during the winter season
   h. Encroachment on ranges is occuring at FT Wainwright
   i. Range control cannot be done from long distance
   j. Would declare excess quarters at FT Greely and build more at FT Wainwright
   k. Family separations would occur and would impact morale

l. Road is 105 miles of ice, snow, ice fog and temperatures down to -65 degrees F, frost heaves, and traffic; it has bridge weight limitations and spring weight limits will cause contracting for movements at high cost
m. Aviation detachment will lose expertise
n. MAST support will be lost to an area larger than West Virginia
o. Missions will suffer

5. Realignment on fast track, if done it needs to be on slow track to allow for recovery
   a. Development plan not ready
   b. Reuse plan not ready (not able to get requested information)
   c. Market research not finished
   d. Production costs not done
   e. Funding and construction will be required
   f. If buildings are shut down damage will occur in the first year
   g. Cost of repairs will be significant
   h. Law requires maintenance to preclude deterioration until reuse can be started
   i. Some items already moved from FT Greely
   j. Plans to move other items not a part of unit personal equipment are in effect

DELTA/ GREELY COMMUNITY COALITION
BRAC BRIEFING WASHINGTON DC
JUNE 13, 1995

Fort Greely has for 46 continuous years provided the Army with a training and testing base which is roughly half the size of New Jersey. The varied terrain and sub arctic conditions have made this base unique and provides the Army with a location to test and train for winter warfare. The conditions at FT Greely approximate all temperate climate zone winter conditions and arctic conditions. The terrain can support training and testing of advanced weapons systems which cannot be duplicated in a cold chamber nor achieved anywhere but at FT Greely and can provide joint service live fire exercises in complete safety as demonstrated by the recently completed Northern Edge exercise. In 1993 the Army indicated in its report to the BRAC Commission that FT Greely should remain open because it is the "critical cold weather training and testing site. It is a one of a kind installation that contains the most extensive fixed instrumentation to support this critical mission." The Army said this in 1993 and two years later is reneging on its position and says the post should be mothballed. WHY? The answer most probably is that the analysis done in 1995 was faulty because faulty data was provided by USARAK.

In prior BRAC rounds, FT Greely was ranked no lower than third in the training base category. When FT Greely was scored in this round, extensive maneuver areas mysteriously disappeared and usage was incorrect. This resulted in FT Greely plummeting to sixth in the same category and when compared to the same bases as in prior rounds. This erroneous information causes a serious concern about the validity of the evaluation criteria.

Much significant testing cannot be accomplished at FT Wainwright as ranges do not exist with instrumentation necessary nor can test procedures be met because of the terrain. The SAFARI concept as currently proposed by USARAK is simply not workable. The majority of the travel would be done during the long Alaskan winter season. The cost of SAFARI operations is $1,649,000, not the $1,123,000 as presented in the COBRA study. The distance which would have to be traveled would be made more hazardous due to the snow, ice, ice fog, slick roads, and temperatures down to -65 degrees F. This will unnecessarily endanger the soldiers and civilians who would have to conduct these testing and training operations.

Since your visit to Delta in April, the COBRA study has been updated and provided to the Commission. It is still **incorrect** and **incomplete**. There also appears to be a difference in the Army and USARAK needs for construction. The Army position seems to be that no construction is necessary while USARAK, who has to accomplish the mission, has developed a valid construction list. The construction costs in the COBRA are incorrect and the savings are nonexistent. Construction costs have continued to climb and are approaching $60,000,000 rather than the $48.8 million that was planned by USARAK in April and which was provided to you in your packet. At attachment A is an updated copy of USARAK's current construction costs.

These construction costs do not include the environmental cleanup which is not now being accomplished. The cleanup of environmental problems are being ignored in the current plans and if these problems were going to be "cleaned up anyway" as some have indicated, the cleanup would have started long ago. Cleanup costs, at attachment B, just for the basic cleanup of problems recognized by the Army are now at $4,725,000. These costs do not include cleanup of any impact areas nor the cleanup being done at Gerstle River Test Site and these costs are significant.

COBRA costs also do not include costs of travel agreements with Department of Army Civilians for travel back to their previous place of employment should their positions be eliminated or moved. There are approximately 20 civilians with these contracts currently working on FT Greely. Since the average cost of each civilian move is approximately $50,000, this cost is approaching $1,000,000.

We have been asked by the Congressional Delegation to present possible savings for USARAK and have attempted to get the information with which to present valid plans for reducing costs and joint use of the facilities. We have been unable to get the information, however, and the information which will be presented was derived from information on hand.

There are many paths that could be taken to reduce costs beginning with the realignment as proposed, from something less, to something more, to a closure or just status quo with reductions determined by a study of real needs versus desires. This last option is valid only if personal input is kept out and logic is used in determining needs.

The most logical method of reducing costs is to station an artillery battalion at FT Greely. This would save travel dollars as well as enable the unit to train and live fire when and where they need. This could also save post staffing positions as the Battalion Commander could be designated as Post Commander as well and his staff could function as various post staff positions as additional duties to their TOE position. This would cause a significant reduction in military support staff. For example there would be no need for the personnel office at FT Greely as the S-1 section could take care of all personnel actions and forward them to FT Wainwright as needed. There would be no requirement to maintain the MP at the main gate, as there is really no reason to do so even at this time. The post Commander, DPCA, Security Officer and much of their staff would not be required. At attachment C is the current cost comparisons using the latest construction cost data available and presenting a rough estimate of the DGCC proposal. This concept would also prevent unnecessary supervisory layering.

NAF functions could be contracted out with this option which could reduce costs by several hundred thousand dollars without loss of the services to the military.

FT Greely could be used as a training base and train the RSOI concept of mobilization. RSOI is the acronym for Reception, Staging, Onward movement and Integration. This is a mobilization concept where soldiers are mobilized and moved to a location where either their equipment or prepositioned equipment is located, and unload or unpack and prepare for operations. By using

FT Greely as a prepositioning point, and using the excess equipment currently on hand as a result of the downsizing of the 6TH Infantry Division (Light) this concept could be established. In fact FT Greely could be used as a RSOI training facility for winter operations for other Army units as well as USARAK. This concept would be in keeping with current doctrine, would enhance training, save on turnaround time and would save wear and tear on equipment. This would also save on transportation costs. Maintenance and storage space for this concept currently exists at FT Greely.

The proposal presented only moves an Artillery Battalion which currently exists and minor supply and maintenance support to FT Greely. The cost of this move should pay for itself in short order and would maintain the civilian positions at near current levels and eliminate most if not all the construction costs involved with the current proposal.

The reuse of facilities on FT Greely which would be excess is being addressed. We have been unable to get information which will help us finalize plans. Cost data, size and type of facilities and other items needed to develop valid plans are not available at present, so we are unable to specify which buildings and to what use they will be put. We have a list of ideas and possibilities which we are investigating. The plan will contain market locations, prices, production costs and transportation costs with which to make valid economic decisions for development. We have begun the process of finalizing some ideas but others are still being worked. The USARAK implementation plan, at attachment D, indicates some problems will be encountered in reuse as it indicates that the facilities are planned for destruction. This implementation plan also makes several statements which have not been raised with the local agencies involved. These statements are: that the Delta Greely School District will "assume the cost associated with providing alternative water, heat, and electricity to the Greely School"; that "the Senate Appropriations Committee directed the army to move the Cold Regions Test Activity and the Northern Warfare Training Center from FT Greely to FT Wainwright"; that "the majority of the buildings will be "laid away" under the Layaway Program for eventual demolition"; and that "the landfill and refuse collection would be handled by the City of Delta Junction".

The impact of this action on the local community is extremely severe. There is no other industry or source of jobs in the area and **1,135 (82.6%) of the jobs will be lost.** This impact probably will cripple the area. This translates to a direct payroll loss in the community of approximately **$9,936,000 per year from FT Greely** and another **$2,450,000 per year from the Delta/Greely School District.** This reduction when coupled with local purchases and local contracts by FT Greely and the School District will be approximately **$19,145,000 of economic impact on this community.** At attachment E is the economic impact by category.

An additional problem that will be encountered by the Delta/Greely School District is educational quality will suffer. As a school down sizes, the ability to provide courses to fit the majority of the students diminishes. Some of our programs which are recognized as being exceptional will be lost and this loss will mean that our students will loose the ability to compete as well as they have in the past. A result of this plan is that **48% of the students will be gone** from the community, **52% of the professional staff will be laid off,** and a **brain drain** will

occur from the state and region which will be disastrous.

If this realignment is your final decision, the most important things that we would like you to consider are provisions to return FT Greely to a slow track time frame rather than the fast track it is currently on and to direct that provisions be made for the greatest amount of joint utilization of FT Greely for economic development and recovery. If FT Greely is realigned and these two items are not directed our information indicates that many facilities will be shut down and destroyed. In this climate, buildings deteriorate in one winter and if heat is shut off to a building the damage will be significant to the point of being unusable without expending large amounts of funds to repair and rebuild them.

REQUIRED CONSTRUCTION TO REALIGN FT. GREELY

PREVIOUSLY DOCUMENTED COSTS

Motor Pool (CRTA)	**$10.0M**
Barracks Facility (CRTA)	**$ 4.5M**
Warehouse Facility (CRTA)	**$ 3.5M**
Barracks Facility (NWTC)	**$ 4.5M**
Warehouse Facility (NWTC)	**$ 3.5M**
Water Utility/Fire Protection	**$ 2.0M**
Additional Family Housing Units	**$20.8M**
SUBTOTAL	**$48.8M**

Other Construction Requirements From Cobra 1 Study **$11.9M**

Requirements for Liquid Fuel Storage, TASC, Community Facilities (except Fitness and Child Care Centers), Infrastructure, Officer & Senior Enlisted Unaccompanied Quarters, Dining Facilities, and Medical Facilities are assumed not funded for this analysis and are not included.

Ground Transport Equipment Research Laboratory (CRTA) **$ 3.0M**

To include a maintenance bay with 25 ton overhead crane, welding shop, machine shop, storage areas, and latrines. Construct a 500 SF General Purpose Magazine, storage areas, and latrines. Support facilities include all required utilities, communications, security alarm system, parking and site improvements, and security fencing and lighting. Project to be constructed on Bolio Lakes Cold Region Test Activity developed testing range located 15 miles southwest of Fort Greely cantonment area.

Missile Test Sites (CRTA) **$ .6M**

Construct a new missile test and storage site for patriot, stinger, dragon, hellfire and MLRS missile systems. The facility will include special security requirements appropriate for each of the missile types. Construct an MLRS Rocket Motor Test Pad with berm. Support facilities shall include utilities, Intrusion detection system, closed circuit television system and security fencing.

MISCELLANEOUS COSTS

Estimated Environmental Cost for Realignment of Ft. Greely	**$ 4.7M**
Travel Agreements Cost	**$ 1.0M**
TOTAL COST:	**$70.0M**

ESTIMATED ENVIRONMENTAL COST FOR REALIGNMENT OF FT. GREELY

USARAK'S IDENTIFICATION

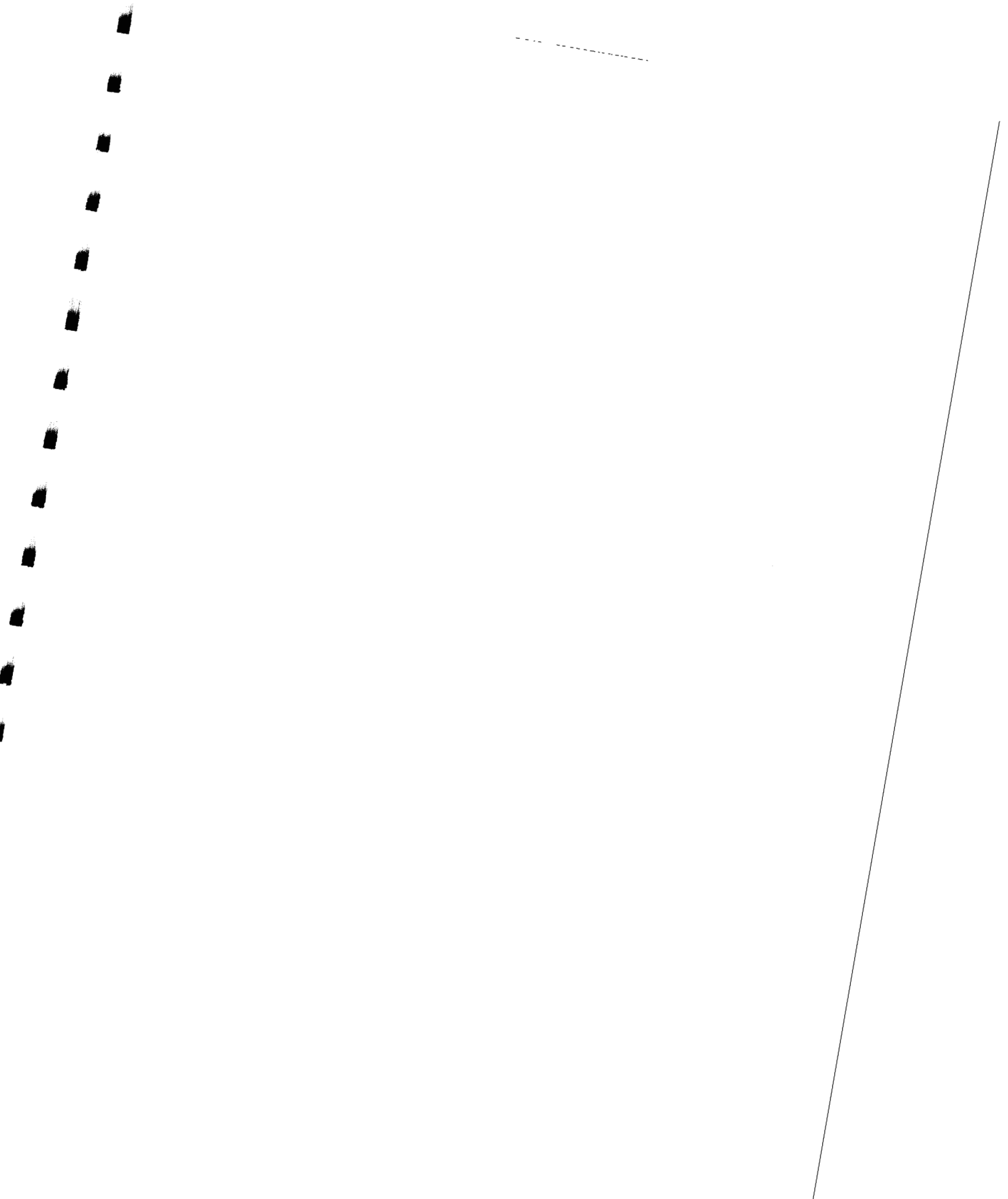
Environmental Baseline Study	1996	$ 750,000
Ft. Greely Asssessment NEPA	1996	500,000
Beddown CRTA/NWTC-NEPA document	1996	500,000
Asbestos Survey, all buildings except family Housing	1996	250,000
Asbestos Survey, Family Housing	1996	100,000
Lead Base Paint Study	1996	250,000
Lead Base Abatement	1996	1,500,000
Asbestos Removal-Boiler Rooms	1996	100,000
Oil & Tar Burial Site	1996	100,000
Salary/benefits BRAC enviornmentalist	1996	675,000
Ft. Greely Burn Pit	1997	500,000
Fuel Spill Building T320	1997	400,000
	TOTAL REQUESTED	$ 4,725,000

Please note: USARAK has reported to the BRAC commission that there will be <u>NO</u> environmental cost for realignment.

C

COST COMPARISONS
COST SAVINGS THROUGH 2001

	COBRA	ACTUAL	DGCC PROPOSAL
CONSTRUCTION COSTS	13,230	64,300	0
PERSONNEL COSTS	-31,421	-27,800	-8,800
OVERHEAD	-33,196	-26,950	-7,500
MOVING	3,383	4,650	3,200
MISSION COSTS	3,369	5,465	0
OTHER COSTS	1,660	8,360	5,650
TOTAL COSTS	-42,974	28,025	- 7,450



D

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR REALIGNMENT OF FORT GREELY

ANNEX G
REAL ESTATE PLAN

SECTION I - FORT GREELY

a. Real Estate: Fort Greely is an active Army installation located approximately 5 miles south of Delta Junction, Alaska, and approximately 93 miles southeast of Fairbanks, Alaska. The installation consists of 638,742 acres of land withdrawn from the Public Domain for military purposes. The total acreage is broken down into several differing use areas as follows:

Installation Total Acreage	638,742
Cantonment Area	1,280
Maneuver/Training Area	568,737
Firing Ranges	57,200
Non-Impact Firing Ranges	11,520
Wetlands (Section 404)	200,000
Landfill	15

About 12 acres (11.85) of the 1,280 acre cantonment area are currently outgranted to the Delta Greely School District to support elementary school requirements. The school district has expressed a desire to retain this land and is willing to assume the cost associated with providing alternative water, heat, and electricity to the site (currently provided from Fort Greely on a reimbursable basis). This action will require an amendment to the existing long term lease of the property to the school district (will require HUDA, BLM, & HEW concurrence/approval).

b. Real Property: Real property at Fort Greely can be broken down into the following sub-categories (presented here with before and after realignment units of measure):

Facilities	Before (SF)	After (SF)
Training	58,000	50,397
Maintenance	168,000	48,638
R & D	50,061	35,061
Storage	128,000	0
Medical	12,000	0
Administrative	47,000	19,095
Barracks (UPH)	191,498	34,926
Family Housing	692,000	0
Transient Qtrs	30,502	0
Community	191,000	27,430
Utility Plants	50,000	36,706

Utilities/Roads	Before	After
Overhead Electric	31.2 Miles	23.1 Miles
Underground Electric	10.7 Miles	3.4 Miles
Steam/Condensate Lines	57,000 LF	5,700 LF
Water Lines	40,000 LF	5,700 LF
Sewer Lines	45,000 LF	7,700 LF
Utilidors	17,500 LF	5,550 LF
Paved Roads	81,026 SY	TBD
Unpaved Roads	29.5 Miles	TBD
Paved Parking	64,557 SY	TBD
Paved Parking - Housing	29,914 SY	TBD

Items annotated with TBD will be identified once the requirements for those personnel remaining at Fort Greely are finalized

c. There are currently 231 buildings located on Fort Greely, consisting of 1,699,787 SF of space, the majority of which will be "laid-away" under the Layaway Program for eventual demolition. Of these 231 buildings, the following have been identified for retention to support the residual force to be left at Fort Greely:

Facility Number	Facility Description	Facility Location	Facility Size (SF)
110	POL MONITORING BLDG	NORTH POST	382
501	HEADQUARTERS	CANTONMENT	19,095
504	FIRE STATION	CANTONMENT	6,192
605	CONSOLIDATED PW	CANTONMENT	24,915
606	CENTRAL HEAT PLANT	CANTONMENT	30,334
607	HEAT PLANT ANNEX	CANTONMENT	999
615	ROADS & GROUNDS FAC	CANTONMENT	17,531
617	POL OPNS	CANTONMENT	448
618	POL OPNS	CANTONMENT	621
633	SEWAGE TREATMENT	CANTONMENT	2,784
638	SEWAGE LAGOON	CANTONMENT	742
639	CONTACT CHAMBER	CANTONMENT	696
822	UNACC PERS HSG	CANTONMENT	16,175
821	UNACC PERS HSG	CANTONMENT	16,175
503	GYM W/O POOL	CANTONMENT	22,430
725	STATE SCHOOL FAC	CANTONMENT	NON - ARMY
1928 & 1930	CRTA COMPLEX	BOLIO LAKES	35,061
2013, 2019, 2026,	NWTC COMPLEX	BLACK RAPIDS	39,218
1600, 1605, 1606	RANGE	TEXAS RANGE	6,211
1343, 1350, 1352	RANGE	BEALES RANGE	4,968
		TOTAL:	240,009

d. Facilities that are **NOT** identified for retention will be disposed of through the following options:

OPTION 1. The remaining facilities and land are selected by the Local Reuse Authority for possible reuse. These facilities and land required to support the selected facilities are transferred to the LRA.

OPTION 2. Those facilities not selected by the LRA in OPTION 1 **MUST** be screened by the Corps of Engineers through other military services, federal agencies and state and local governments, for their possible use. Those facilities and supporting land are transferred to the agencies identifying a requirement.

OPTION 3: Those facilities and land not disposed of under OPTIONS 1 & 2 **MUST** be screened through the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for possible use by homeless shelter providers under Title V, Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act. Those buildings and land found suitable for homeless purposes are disposed of to the homeless shelter providers identifying a requirement for the facilities/land.

OPTION 4. Those facilities remaining after OPTIONS 1 - 3 have been exhausted can be made available for off-site removal to those private individuals expressing the desire to acquire the remaining facilities (land excluded from this option).

OPTION 5. Those facilities and land remaining after OPTIONS 1-4 have been exhausted will be scheduled for layaway and eventual demolition, as funding becomes available.

e. Land issues associated with the disposal of cantonment lands can become a controversial issue. Fort Greely lands are withdrawn from the public domain for military purposes. Disposal of unneeded land will be under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management. Lands not needed to support the continuing military operation of Fort Greely must be reported to BLM for return to the public domain. BLM will adjudicate eventual landowner(s) under such diverse laws as Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) and the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA).

[redacted]

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR REALIGNMENT OF FORT GREELY

SECTION II - FORT WAINWRIGHT

No Fort Wainwright land issues associated with the Fort Greely realignment are anticipated at this time.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR REALIGNMENT OF FORT GREELY

ANNEX E
ENVIRONMENTAL PLAN

SECTION I - FORT GREELY

a. National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Documentation:

(1) Two NEPA documents are required under the action to realign Fort Greely, which involves the relocation of tenant activities to Fort Wainwright. Fort Wainwright's NEPA document will assess the alternatives for bedding down these activities, e.g., constructing new family housing versus allowing military members to live on the local economy. The NEPA document for Fort Greely will assess the alternatives for disposal of excess real property.

(2) Plans of Action (POAs) have been sent to DAIM-BO through USARPAC for NEPA documentation at both Fort Greely and Fort Wainwright. Included in the POAs is a request for USARPAC approval authority for the NEPA documents, which are expected to be EAs because of minimal environmental concerns and lack of national interest. Also included in the POA for Fort Wainwright is a NEPA Analysis Action Plan (NAAP), which lists the alternatives to be assessed under NEPA. A NAAP for Fort Greely is not required until about 1 May 1996, by which time excess property screening should have taken place and outside agencies will have expressed desires for various real estate. The proposed NEPA completion date for Fort Wainwright is March 1996, while that of Fort Greely is January 1997.

b. Cultural and Natural Resources (CNR) Plans of Action. CNR POAs were submitted along with the NEPA POAs, although this BRAC action does not appear to have any affect on CNR. Neither Fort Greely nor Fort Wainwright has any threatened or endangered species, and since land use will remain the same, there should be no change in the status of archaeological sites. The realignment will likewise not affect cultural/historical resources at either installation.

c. Environmental Baseline Study (EBS). An EBS is a document that assesses the environmental condition of real property before it can be transferred or leased to another entity. This needs to be done for all buildings other than the ones to be retained for continued use on Fort Greely, and also for the Allen Army Airfield, which is the only piece of land with a known potential for transfer. The EBS needs to be done quickly. The Alaska District, USACOE, has reviewed a draft Scope of Work for the EBS and will likely manage this contract. The EBS should be completed well before the Fort Greely EA and should be included in that EA.

d. Environmental Restoration. No new environmental restoration projects were submitted for BRAC funding; however, six projects "on the books" may qualify for future BRAC funding depending on which property is transferred. These projects are: (1) remediation of contaminated firefighter training areas at Allen Army Airfield, (2) remediation of oil/tar burial sites near Allen Army Airfield, (3) abatement of asbestos in Family Housing boiler rooms, (4) survey of Family Housing for asbestos, (5) survey other buildings for asbestos, and (6) investigate and remediate a diesel fuel spill at Bldg T-320.

e. Funding. RCS-1383 exhibits have been submitted to AEC for the six projects listed in paragraph 4, as well as for two NEPA documents, one EBS, and for salary and travel for the BRAC Environmental Coordinator (BEC). MACOMs will request release of funds in September 1995 and March 1996 for work to be performed during the next 6 month periods. The BEC will provide revised or new RCS-1383 documents submitted on a schedule dictated by AEC.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR REALIGNMENT OF FORT GREELY

SECTION II - FORT WAINWRIGHT

a. National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Documentation

(1) Two NEPA documents are required under the action to realign Fort Greely, which involves the relocation of tenant activities to Fort Wainwright. Fort Wainwright's NEPA document will assess the alternatives for bedding down these activities, e.g., constructing new family housing versus allowing military members to live on the local economy. The NEPA document for Fort Greely will assess the alternatives for disposal of excess real property.

(2) Plans of Action (POAs) have been sent to DAIM-BO through USARPAC for NEPA documentation at both Fort Greely and Fort Wainwright. Included in the POAs is a request for USARPAC approval authority for the NEPA documents, which are expected to be EAs because of minimal environmental concerns and lack of national interest. Also included in the POA for Fort Wainwright is a NEPA Analysis Action Plan (NAAP), which lists the alternatives to be assessed under NEPA. A NAAP for Fort Greely is not required until about 1 May 1996, by which time excess property screening should have taken place and outside agencies will have expressed desires for various real estate. The proposed NEPA completion date for Fort Wainwright is March 1996, while that of Fort Greely is January 1997.

b. Cultural and Natural Resources (CNR) Plans of Action. CNR POAs were submitted along with the NEPA POAs, although this BRAC action does not appear to have any affect on CNR. Neither Fort Greely nor Fort Wainwright has any threatened or endangered species, and since land use will remain the same, there should be no change in the status of archaeological sites. The realignment will likewise not affect cultural/historical resources at either installation.

c. Environmental Baseline Study (EBS). No new requirements are expected at Fort Wainwright as a result of this realignment.

d. Environmental Restoration. No new environmental restoration projects were submitted for Fort Wainwright as a result of the Fort Greely realignment.

e. Funding. RCS-1383 exhibits have been submitted for two NEPA documents. No other requirements have been identified at this time at Fort Wainwright related to the Fort Greely realignment.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR REALIGNMENT OF FORT GREELY

ANNEX D
CONSTRUCTION PLAN

SECTION I - FORT GREELY

Construction requirements needed in order to implement the realignment and closure actions have been submitted to Headquarters, Department of the Army through the Construction Requirements System (DD Form 1391 Processor). Draft DD Form 1391 is provided at the end of this annex. Construction requirements for Fort Greely, Bolio Lake consists of one project costing approximately $3,000,000 as outlined below:

PROJECT: Ground Transport Equipment Research Laboratory
INSTALLATION: Fort Greely - Bolio Lake MACOM: USARPAC
PROJECT YEAR: 96 PROJECT NUMBER: 46136
SCOPE: 12,500 SF PROGRAMMED AMOUNT: $3,000,000
PROJECT DESCRIPTION: Construct a 12,000 SF Ground Transport Equipment Research Laboratory to include a maintenance bay with 25 ton overhead crane, welding shop, machine shop, storage areas, and latrines. Construct a 500 SF General Purpose Magazine, storage areas, and latrines. Support facilities include all required utilities, communications, security alarm system, parking and site improvements, and security fencing and lighting. Project to be constructed on Bolio Lakes Cold Region Test Activity developed testing range located 15 miles southwest of Fort Greely contonment area.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR REALIGNMENT OF FORT GREELY

SECTION II - FORT WAINWRIGHT

Construction requirements needed in order to implement the realignment and closure actions have been submitted to Headquarters, Department of the Army through the Construction Requirements System (DD Form 1391 Processor). Draft DD Form 1391s are provided at the end of this annex. Construction requirements for Fort Wainwright consists of two projects costing approximately $20,100,000 as outlined below:

(1) PROJECT: Army Family Housing (NCO)
INSTALLATION: Fort Wainwright MACOM: USARPAC
PROJECT YEAR: 96 PROJECT NUMBER: 46157
SCOPE: 60 FA PROGRAMMED AMOUNT: $19,500,000
PROJECT DESCRIPTION: Construct 60 three, four and five bedroom family housing units with attached garages. The 60 units will provide 48 three-bedroom duplexes with single garages, 6 four-bedroom duplexes with double garages, and 6 five-bedroom single houses with double garages. Support facilities include all required utilities, communications, fire protection, paving, storm drainage and site improvements.

(2) PROJECT: Missile Test Sites
INSTALLATION: Fort Wainwright MACOM: USARPAC
PROJECT YEAR: 96 PROJECT NUMBER: 46159
SCOPE: 5 PROGRAMMED AMOUNT: $600,000
PROJECT DESCRIPTION: Construct a new missile test and storage site for patriot, stinger, dragon, hellfire and MLRS missile systems. The facility will include special security requirements appropriate for each of the missile types. Construct an MLRS Rocket Motor Test Pad with berm. Support facilities shall include utilities, intrusion detection system, closed circuit television system, and security fencing.

Attached - Draft DD Form 1391s

ARMY	96	46136 W BCA (AS OF 05/18/1995 AT 12:05:25) LAF=2.17	REVISION DATE: 17 MAY 1995 01 MAY 1995

Fort Greely
Alaska

Ground Transport Equip Shop

314 10 46136 3,000

PRIMARY FACILITY				2,760
Ground Transprot Equip Shop	SF	15,000	137.20	(2,058)
General Purpose Magazine	SF	1,000	147.10	(147)
Intrusion Detection System	LS	--	--	(53)
Building Information Systems	LS	--	--	(2)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES				413
Electric Service	LS	--	--	(155)
Water, Sewer, Gas	LS	--	--	(108)
Paving, Walks, Curbs And Gutters	LS	--	--	(40)
Site Impl 106) Demol)	LS	--	--	(106)
Information Systems	LS	--	--	(4)

ESTIMATED CONTRACT COST	2,673
CONTINGENCY PERCENT (5.00%)	134
SUBTOTAL	2,807
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION & OVERHEAD (6.50%)	182
TOTAL REQUEST	2,989
TOTAL REQUEST (ROUNDED)	3,000
INSTALLED EQUIPMENT-OTHER APPROPRIATIONS	(93)

Construct a Ground Transport Equipment Shop at Bolio Lakes complex, with vehicle research and maintenance functions. Special requirements for the building include a 25-ton overhead crane; 5000 square feet of floor area capable of bearing the weight of 70-ton, tracked vehicles; and machine and welding shops. Construct a general purpose storage magazine. Support facilities shall include utilities, septic system, communications, road access, parking, intrusion detection system, closed circuit television system and security fencing. Heat will be provided by self-contained oil-fired units.

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11. REQUIREMENT: 15,000 SF ADEQUATE: NONE SUBSTANDARD: NONE

PROJECT:

Construct a Ground Transport Equipment Shop: Construct a general purpose storage magazine. (New Mission)

Fort Greely
Alaska

Ground Transport Equip Shop 46136

REQUIREMENT:
This project is required to provide a maintenance and research facility for Cold Regions Test Activity (CRTA). The CRTA provides testing of heavy vehicles to determine their ability to withstand an arctic environment. The new facility is required to maintain the CRTA mission.

CURRENT SITUATION:

Currently, the CRTA mission is assigned to Fort Greely. As a result of Base Closure, the Senate Appropriations Committee directed the Department of the Army to move the CRTA. Testing activities will be moved to the Bolio Lakes Complex. There are no facilities capable of supporting this relocated mission.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED:
Without this project, the CRTA will be unable to carry out its mission of testing heavy vehicles in an arctic environment. Without the maintenance facility, the Activity would be severely limited in its ability to capture field generated research data concerning the operation of vehicles in the severe arctic environment.

ADDITIONAL:
This project has been coordinated with the installation physical security plan, and all required physical security and/or combatting terrorism (CBT/T) measures have been incorporated. This project complies with the scope and design criteria of DOD 4270.1M, Construction Criteria, that were in effect 1 January 1987, as implemented by the Army's Architectural and Engineering Instruction (AEI), Design Criteria dated 6 July 1992.

WALLACE E. MATTESON
COL, IN
Garrison Commander

ESTIMATED CONSTRUCTION START:	OCT 1996	INDEX: 2038
ESTIMATED MIDPOINT OF CONSTRUCTION:	APR 1997	INDEX: 2063
ESTIMATED CONSTRUCTION COMPLETION:	OCT 1997	INDEX: 2099

Fort Greely
Alaska

Ground Transport Equip Shop

			U/M	Qty	Unit Cost	46136 Cost ($000)
2.A PRIMARY FACILITY.						
2.A1 GENERAL.						
1.0)	31410	Ground Transprot Equip Shop	SF	15,000	137.20	(2,058)
2.0)	42183	General Purpose Magazine	SF	1,000	147.10	(147)
3.0)	88040	Intrusion Detection System	LS	--	--	(55)
2.A2 INFORMATION SYSTEMS.						
1.0)	80800	Building Information Systems	LS	--	--	(2)
2.B SUPPORTING FACILITIES.						
2.B1 Electric Service			LS	--	--	(155)
1)		Electric Service	LS	--	--	132
2)		Lighting	LS	--	--	23
2.B2 Water, Sewer, Gas			LS	--	--	(108)
1)		Water Supply	LF	650	63.05	41
2)		Sanitary Sewer	LF	300	153.30	46
3)		Fuel Supply/Tank	LS	--	--	21
2.B4 Paving, Walks, Curbs And Gutters			LS	--	--	(40)
1)		Roadways	LS	--	--	9
2)		Parking Lots	LS	--	--	31
2.B6 Site Improvement/Demolition			LS	--	--	(106)
1)		Site Clearing	LS	--	--	12
2)		Site Earthwork	LS	--	--	94
2.B7 Information Systems			LS	--	--	(4)
1)	80800	Information Systems	LS	--	--	4

Fort Wainwright
Alaska

Family Housing

711 15 46157 19,500

PRIMARY FACILITY				14,334
Family Housing	SF	93,600	118.10	(11,054)
Garages	SF	11,760	20.00	(235)
Foundations	LS	--	--	(3,045)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES				3,107
Electric Service	LS	--	--	(1,223)
Water, Sewer, Gas	LS	--	--	(513)
Steam And/Or Chilled Water Distr	LS	--	--	(303)
Paving, Walks, Curbs And Gutters	LS	--	--	(683)
Site Impl 172) Demol)	LS	--	--	(172)
Utilidors	LS	--	--	(216)
ESTIMATED CONTRACT COST				17,441
CONTINGENCY PERCENT (5.00%)				872
SUBTOTAL				18,315
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION & OVERHEAD (6.50%)				1,190
TOTAL REQUEST				19,505
TOTAL REQUEST (ROUNDED)				19,500
INSTALLED EQUIPMENT-OTHER APPROPRIATIONS				(36)

Construct 60 three, four, and five-bedroom family housing units with attached garages. The 60 units will provide 48 three-bedroom, duplex-type units; six four-bedroom, duplex-type units; and six five-bedroom, single-family units. All three-bedroom units will include a single car garage. All four and five-bedroom units will include a double car garage. Five percent of the units will be accessible and easily modifiable to accomodate the requirements of the handicapped. Supporting facilities include all required utilities, utilidors, communications, fire protection, paving, walks, curbs and gutters, and site improvements. Support facilities costs are high due to sewer, gas, and water line placement in utilidors. Additional excavation for foundations and paving is required due to permafrost conditions. Heating is provided by the existing central heat and power plant. This project is located in a flood area controlled by the Chena River Lake flood control project. No additional flood control measures are required. Government furnished equipment will consist of range and refrigerator. Unit requirements are as follows:

GRADE	BEDRM	AREA	FACTOR		UNITS	TOTAL COST ROUNDED
JFENL	3	1500	1.90	63	48	6618
CBD	4	1750	1.90	63	6	1323

Fort Wainwright
Alaska

Family Housing 46157

Description of Proposed Construction: (Continued)
C60 5 1850 1.90 63 6 1107

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11. REQUIREMENT: 7,244 FA ADEQUATE) 799 FA SUBSTANDARD: NONE
PROJECT:
Construct family housing units for junior enlisted personnel, company grade officers, and their family members. (New Mission)

REQUIREMENT:
This project is required to provide the needed housing for enlisted personnel, company grade officers, and their families. As a result of Base Closure, the Senate Appropriations Committee directed the Department of the Army to move the Cold Regions Test Activity (CRTA) and the Northern Warfare Training Center (NWTC) from Fort Greely to Fort Wainwright.

CURRENT SITUATION:
On-post housing at Fort Wainwright is severely limited. Long waiting lists for housing require most soldiers to find off-post housing. Housing (including utilities) in the Fairbanks area is very expensive, with limited vacant units available. A market analysis conducted in 1995 projects only a two percent vacancy rate for off-post housing, significantly restricting the availability of affordable, adequate housing. Traditionally, units built in rural borough areas have not been built to Uniform Building Code (UBC) standards and often have marginal utility systems. The harsh arctic winter requires a reliability standard for heat, water, etc., which is often lacking.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED:
Without this project, soldiers and family members may be separated, the waiting list for on-post housing will increase, and families currently living off-post will continue to do so in inadequate housing. Morale will decline as soldiers and families become increasingly dissatisfied with living conditions.

Fort Wainwright
Alaska

Family Housing 46157

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: (Continued)
This attitude will eventually affect the soldiers at work, and impact on the mission. The Army could experience a loss of qualified personnel.

ADDITIONAL:
This project has been coordinated with the installation physical security plan, and no physical security and/or combatting terrorism (CBT/T) measures are required. This project complies with the scope and design criteria of DOD 4270.1M, Construction Criteria, that were in effect 1 January 1987, as implemented by the Army's Architectural and Engineering Instruction (AEI), Design Criteria dated 6 July 1992.

WALLACE E. MATTESON
COL, IN
Garrison Commander

ESTIMATED CONSTRUCTION START:	OCT 1996	INDEX: 2038
ESTIMATED MIDPOINT OF CONSTRUCTION:	OCT 1997	INDEX: 2099
ESTIMATED CONSTRUCTION COMPLETION:	OCT 1998	INDEX: 2167

Fort Wainwright
Alaska

Family Housing

			U/M	Qty	Unit Cost	46157 Cost ($000)
2.A PRIMARY FACILITY.						
2.A1 GENERAL.						
1.0)	71115	Family Housing	SF	95,600	116.10	(11,054)
2.0)	71114	Garages	SF	11,760	20.00	(235)
3.0)	71115	Foundations	LS	--	--	(3,045)
2.B SUPPORTING FACILITIES.						
2.B1	Electric Service		LS	--	--	(1,223)
1)		Electrical Distribution	LS	--	--	757
2)		Exterior Lighting	LS	--	--	281
3)		Transformers	LS	--	--	145
2.B2	Water, Sewer, Gas		LS	--	--	(513)
1)		Water Supply & Distribution	LS	--	--	174
2)		Sanitary Sewer System	LS	--	--	243
3)		Lift Station	LS	--	--	96
2.B3	Steam And/Or Chilled Water Dists		LS	--	--	(303)
1)		Steam Supply	LS	--	--	303
2.B4	Paving, Walks, Curbs And Gutters		LS	--	--	(682)
1)		Roadways	LS	--	--	170
2)		Walls, Steps, Ramps, & Terraces	LS	--	--	512
2.B6	Site Improvement/Demolition		LS	--	--	(172)
1)		Earthwork	LS	--	--	172
2.B8	Utilidors		LF	4,700	46.00	(216)

	96	46159 W	REVISION DATE:	18 MAY 1995
ARMY		BCA (AS OF 05/18/1995 AT 12:26:10)		04 MAY 1995
		LAF=1.97		

Fort Wainwright
Alaska

Missile Test Facility

316 10	46159		600 *

PRIMARY FACILITY					419
Missile Test Building	SF	4,800	68.75		(330)
Rocket Motor Test Pad	SF	263	144.50		(38)
Intrusion Detection System	LS	--	--		(51)
SUPPORTING FACILITIES					115
Electric Service	LS	--	--		(41)
Paving, Walks, Curbs And Gutters	LS	--	--		(30)
Site Imp(44) Demo( )	LS	--	--		(44)
ESTIMATED CONTRACT COST					534
CONTINGENCY PERCENT (5.00%)					27
SUBTOTAL					561
SUPERVISION, INSPECTION & OVERHEAD (6.50%)					36
TOTAL REQUEST					597
TOTAL REQUEST (ROUNDED)					600
INSTALLED EQUIPMENT-OTHER APPROPRIATIONS					(145)

Construct a new missile test and storage site for Patriot, Stinger, Dragon, Hellfire, and Multiple Launch Rocket System (MLRS) missile sytems. The facility will include special security requirements appropriate for each of the missile types and lightning protection. Construct an MLRS Rocket Motor Test Pad with berm. Support facilities shall include utilities, roads and parking, intrusion detection system, closed circuit television system, and security fencing. Heat will be provided by a self-contained electric heater for the MLRS portion of the building.

REQUIREMENT: 4,800 SF ADEQUATE: NONE SUBSTANDARD: NONE

PROJECT:
Construct a missile test and storage site. Construct an MLRS rocket motor test pad with berm. (New Mission)

ARMY

96 46159 W REVISION DATE: 18 MAY 1995
BCA (AS OF 05/18/1995 AT 12:26:10) 04 MAY 1995
LAF=1.97

Fort Wainwright
Alaska

Missile Test Facility 46159

REQUIREMENT:
As a result of Base Closure, the Senate Appropriations Committee directed the Department of the Army to move the Cold Regions Test Activity (CRTA) from Fort Greely to Fort Wainwright. This project is required to provide support for testing the effect of severe arctic weather on various missile systems.

CURRENT SITUATION:
Currently, the CRTA mission is assigned to Fort Greely. This unit is being reassigned to Fort Wainwright as part of the Base Closure and Realignment Committee decision to realign Fort Greely. Surveillance missile testing activities will be moved to Fort Wainwright.

IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED:
Without this project, the CRTA will be unable to carry out its mission in support of the Army's overall stockpile reliability program. The Activity would be severely limited in its ability to capture field generated research data in the severe sub-arctic environment.

ADDITIONAL:
This project has been coordinated with the installation physical security plan, and all required physical security and/or combatting terrorism (CBT/T) measures have been incorporated. This project complies with the scope and design criteria of DOD 4270.1M, Construction Criteria, that were in effect 1 January 1987, as implemented by the Army's Architectural and Engineering Instruction (AEI), Design Criteria dated 8 July 1992.

WALLACE E. MATTESON
COL, IN
Garrison Commander

ESTIMATED CONSTRUCTION START:	OCT 1996	INDEX: 2058
ESTIMATED MIDPOINT OF CONSTRUCTION:	APR 1997	INDEX: 2063
ESTIMATED CONSTRUCTION COMPLETION:	OCT 1997	INDEX: 2099

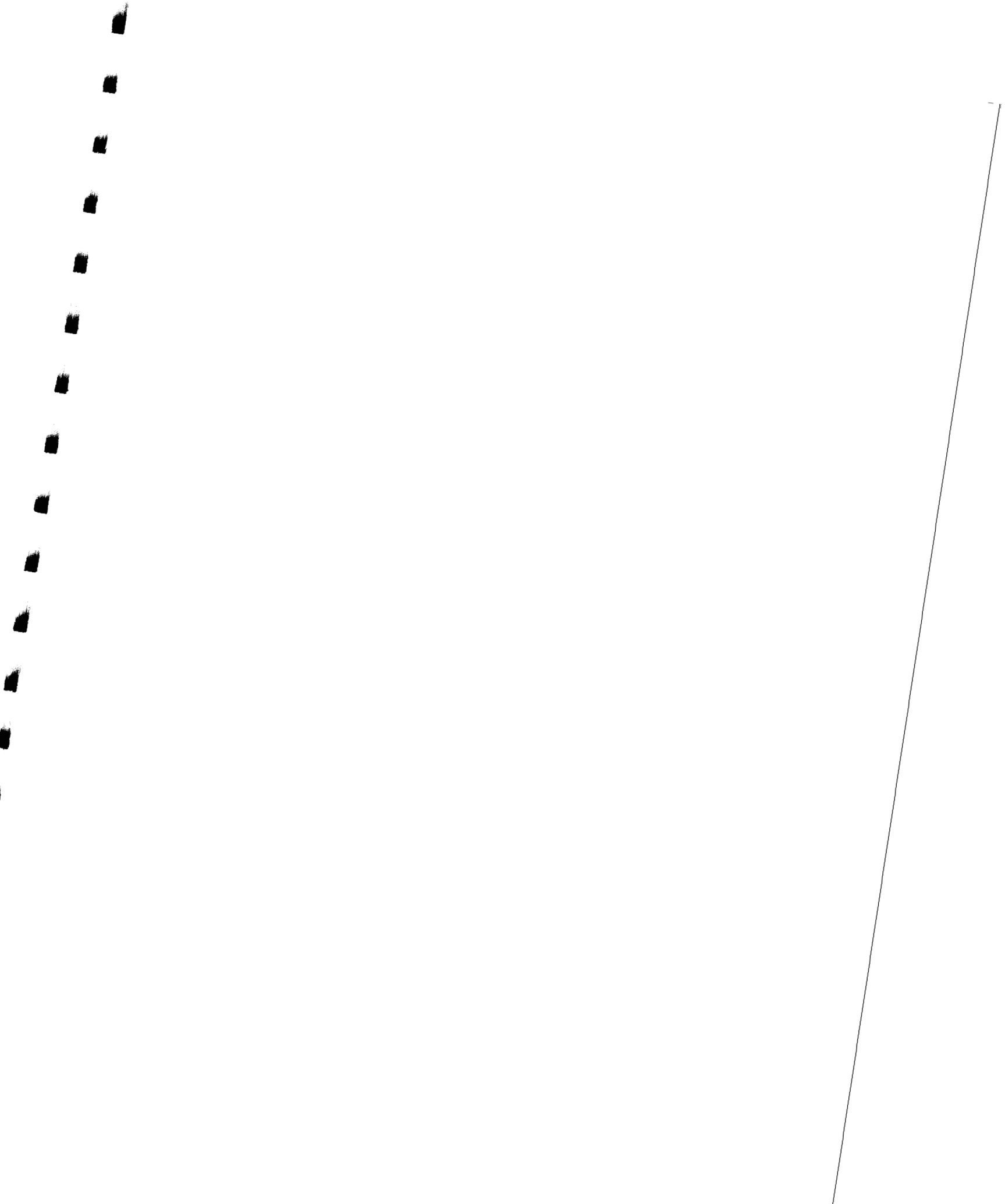
Fort Wainwright
Alaska

Missile Test Facility

			U/M	Qty	Unit Cost	46159 Cost ($000)
2.A PRIMARY FACILITY.						
2.A1 GENERAL.						
1.0)	31610	Missile Test Building	SF	4,800	68.75	(330)
2.0)	31610	Rocket Motor Test Pad	SF	263	144.50	(38)
3.0)	88040	Intrusion Detection System	LS	--	--	(51)
2.B SUPPORTING FACILITIES.						
2.B1	Electric Service		LS	--	--	(41)
1)		Exterior Lighting	LS	--	--	31
2)		Headbolt Heaters	LS	--	--	10
2.B4	Paving, Walks, Curbs And Gutters		LS	--	--	(30)
1)		Roadways & Drives	SY	1,200	11.65	14
2)		Parking Lots	SF	720	22.20	16
2.B6	Site Improvement/Demolition		LS	--	--	(44)
1)		Site Clearing	LS	--	--	8
2)		Fence	LS	--	--	9
3)		Earthwork	CY	1,633	16.55	27

**SCENARIO A CIV FIREFIGHTER-
CONTRACT REFUSE COLLECTION &
LANDFILL OPERATION IN DELTA**

CIVILIAN	QTY	MILITARY	QTY
GENERAL FOREMAN	1	PWR GEN OPER	4
MGMT ASST	1		
ENVIR/HELPER	1		
SUPPLY MGMT/WAREHOUSE WKR	1		
UTILITY FOREMAN	1		
PIPEFITTER	1		
PWR CTLR	5		
ELECT IND MECH	1		
IND EQ MECH	1		
PWR SPT SYS MC	3		
BLR PL OPER	2		
FIRE CHIEF	1		
FIREFIGHTERS	11		
MAINT MECH FRMN	1		
ENG EQ OPER	4		
HVY MOB EQ MECH	2		
MVO/TRACTOR OP	1		
ELECT/ELECTRONIC MECH	2		
PLUMBERS	2		
CARP/MASON	2		
HEATING MECH/POL	2		
ELECT HV	1		
A/C EQ MECH/KITCHEN EQ	1		
MACHINIST	1		
ASS'T FRMN/INSPECTOR	1		
TOTAL	**50**		



ECONOMIC IMPACT OF REALIGNMENT OF FORT GREELY

CIVILIAN PAYROLL LOST		
FT Greely Garrison	4,100,000	(ESTIMATED MINIMUM)
CRTA	2,900,000	
NWTC	800,000	
Commissary	936,000	
Exchange	600,000	
Non-Appropriated Fund	600,000	
DIRECT PAYROLL TOTAL	9,936,000	

PURCHASES LOCALLY INCLUDING CONTRACTS LOST		
CRTA	259,000	
POWER PLANT FUEL	1,800,000	
OTHER GARRISON	3,400,000	(ESTIMATED)
	5,459,000	
DELTA SCHOOL SALARIES LOST	2,450,000	
DELTA SCHOOL PURCHASE LOST	1,300,000	
	3,750,000	

THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF FORT GREELY REALIGNMENT IS APPROXIMATELY $19,145,000 NOT COUNTING SPINOFF PURCHASES

DELTA/GREELY SCHOOL DISTRICT
FORT GREELY REALIGNMENT IMPACT REVIEW
DOCUMENTATION PACKET AS OF MARCH 8, 1995

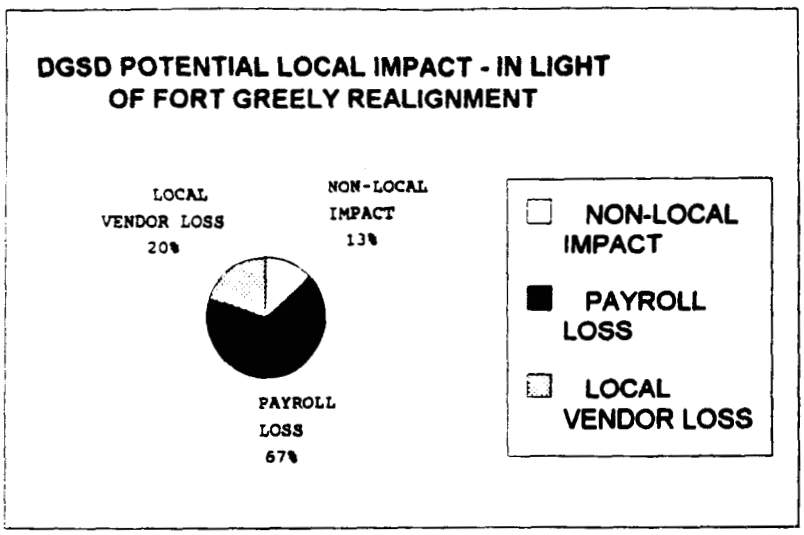
DISTRICT WIDE IMPACT REVIEW

ATTACHMENTS:

1) Schedule Of Potential Local Impact
2) Fort Greely Realignment Enrollment Impact Review
3) Schedule of Investments @ Current Funding Levels
4) Twelve-Month Net Payroll Review In Light Of Possible Funding Reduction Percentages
5) Schedule Of Gross Payroll Obligation In Light Of Possible Funding Reduction Percentages - FY95 Comparison
6) Schedule Of Gross Payroll Obligation In Light Of Possible Funding Reduction Percentages - FY96 Budget Affect
7) Schedule Of Checks Issued - FY94/FY95 To Vendors In The Delta Junction Area

DELTA/GREELY SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF POTENTIAL LOCAL IMPACT
AS OF MARCH 9, 1995

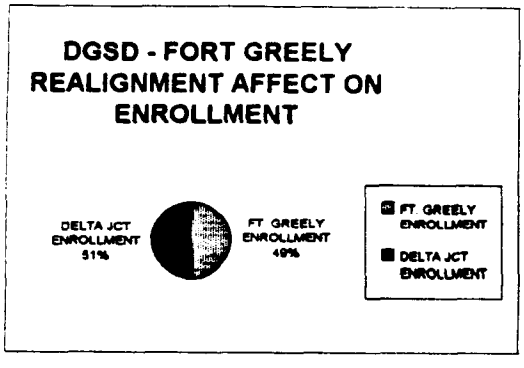
POTENTIAL IMPACT ON CURRENT ENROLLMENT:	48.97%
REVENUE & EXPENDITURE (PROJECTED 96 LEVELS):	
CURRENT FUNDING LEVEL - FY96 PROJECTED	6,908,895
PROJECTED PAYROLL - FY96	4,623,431
FY96 LOCAL VENDOR PAYMENTS:	1,365,707
POTENTIAL IMPACT ON DGSD FISCAL ACTIVITY:	
NON-LOCAL IMPACT	450,405
PAYROLL LOSS	2,264,094
LOCAL VENDOR LOSS	668,787
IMPACT ON REVENUE	3,383,286



DELTA/GREELY SCHOOL DISTRICT
FORT GREELY REALIGNMENT IMPACT REVIEW
@ MARCH 8, 1995

SHARE OF ENROLLMENT	DGSD ENROLLED
FT. GREELY ENROLLMENT	477
DELTA JCT ENROLLMENT	497
TOTAL 95 ENROLLMENT	974
% OF FY95 ENROLLMT	48.97%

DISTRICT WIDE TOTAL BY GRADE	*** GREELY STAFF *** # MILITARY ENROLLED	# CIVILIAN ENROLLED
PRESCHOOL	17	6
KINDERGARTEN	22	20
1ST GRADE	25	10
2ND GRADE	23	10
3RD GRADE	21	15
4TH GRADE	21	25
5TH GRADE	20	12
6TH GRADE	20	19
7TH GRADE	14	25
8TH GRADE	15	18
9TH GRADE	11	25
10TH GRADE	9	24
11TH GRADE	8	13
12TH GRADE	4	25
TOTAL	230	247



	BY GRADE & SITE	*** GREELY STAFF *** # MILITARY ENROLLED	# CIVILIAN ENROLLED
PRESCH	- FORT GREELY	17	1
	- DELTA ELEM	0	5
KINDER	- FORT GREELY	22	9
	- DELTA ELEM	0	9
	- CORRESPOND	0	2
1ST	- FORT GREELY	24	1
	- DELTA ELEM	0	8
	- CORRESPOND	1	1
2ND	- FORT GREELY	23	1
	- DELTA ELEM	0	8
	- CORRESPOND	0	1
3RD	- FORT GREELY	20	1
	- DELTA ELEM	1	12
	- CORRESPOND	0	2
4TH	- FORT GREELY	20	0
	- DELTA ELEM	1	24
	- CORRESPOND	0	1
5TH	- FORT GREELY	18	0
	- DELTA ELEM	1	12
	- CORRESPOND	1	0
6TH	- FORT GREELY	19	0
	- DELTA ELEM	1	17
	- CORRESPOND	0	2
7TH	- FORT GREELY	14	25
	- CORRESPOND	0	0
8TH	- FORT GREELY	15	18
	- CORRESPOND	0	0
9TH	- DELTA HIGH SCHL	10	23
	- ALTERNATIVE	1	1
	- CORRESPOND	0	1
10TH	- DELTA HIGH SCHL	7	22
	- ALTERNATIVE	0	0
	- CORRESPOND	2	2
11TH	- DELTA HIGH SCHL	8	13
	- ALTERNATIVE	0	0
	- CORRESPOND	0	0
12TH	- DELTA HIGH SCHL	2	24
	- ALTERNATIVE	2	0
	- CORRESPOND	0	1
TOTAL BY DISTRICT WIDE		230	247

DELTA/GREELY SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS
@ MARCH 8, 1995

BANK & TYPE OF INVESTMENT:	DATE OF ISSUE	MATURITY DATE	INVESTMENT AMOUNT	INTEREST RATE	MATURITY VALUE	INTEREST TO MATURITY	FY95 INTEREST SCHEDULE
CURRENT INVESTMENTS:							
NBA - TCD #11671	10/27/94	04/25/95	225,000.00	4.65%	230,231.25	5,231.25	5,231.25
NBA - TCD #11688	12/12/94	12/12/95	850,000.00	6.50%	905,250.00	55,250.00	30,847.92
NBA - TCD #30380	01/06/95	01/06/96	50,000.00	6.25%	50,000.00	53,125.00	1,519.10
NBA - TCD #023402	03/07/95	06/05/95	50,000.00	4.50%	50,562.50	562.50	562.50
AK USA - TCD 900015	12/17/94	12/17/95	100,000.00	6.50%	106,500.00	6,500.00	3,538.89
TOTAL CURRENT INVESTMENTS:			1,275,000.00		1,342,543.75	120,668.75	41,699.66
CLOSED TCD'S THROUGH 03/08/95:							
NBA - TCD #11605 (*1)	10/27/93	10/27/94	1,000,000.00	3.35%	1,033,965.29	33,965.29	10,980.57
NBA - TCD #11668	10/27/94	11/28/94	200,000.00	3.50%	200,622.22	622.22	622.22
NBA - TCD #11669	10/27/94	12/26/94	200,000.00	3.50%	201,166.67	1,166.67	1,166.67
NBA - TCD #11670	10/27/94	02/24/95	200,000.00	4.00%	202,666.67	2,666.67	2,666.67
TOTAL TCD INTEREST EARNED THROUGH 03/08/95:						38,420.85	15,436.13
SWEEP/MISCELLANEOUS INTEREST THROUGH 03/08/95:							
NBA - JULY 1994	07/01/94	07/31/94	N/A	VARIED	N/A	1,564.41	1,564.41
NBA - AUGUST 1994	08/01/94	08/31/94	N/A	VARIED	N/A	2,226.99	2,226.99
NBA - SEPTEMBER 1994	09/01/94	09/30/94	N/A	VARIED	N/A	2,200.17	2,200.17
NBA - OCTOBER 1994	10/01/94	10/31/94	N/A	VARIED	N/A	1,829.57	1,829.57
NBA - NOVEMBER 1994	11/01/94	11/30/94	N/A	VARIED	N/A	1,221.77	1,221.77
NBA - DECEMBER 1994	12/01/94	12/31/94	N/A	VARIED	N/A	2,347.78	2,347.78
NBA - JANUARY 1995	01/01/95	01/31/95	N/A	VARIED	N/A	1,849.18	1,849.18
NBA - FEBRUARY 1995	02/01/95	02/28/95	N/A	VARIED	N/A	1,132.45	1,132.45
NBA - MARCH 1995	03/01/95	03/31/95	N/A	VARIED	N/A		
NBA - APRIL 1995	04/01/95	04/30/95	N/A	VARIED	N/A		
NBA - MAY 1995	05/01/95	05/31/95	N/A	VARIED	N/A		
NBA - JUNE 1995	06/01/95	06/30/95	N/A	VARIED	N/A		
AK USA - 900015	07/01/94	12/17/94	N/A	VARIED	N/A	575.34	575.34
AK USA - 900015	12/18/94	03/08/95	N/A	VARIED	N/A	1,264.38	1,264.38
TOTAL INTEREST EARNED THROUGH 12/29/94:						16,212.04	16,212.04
NBA - @ 06/30/95 (*2)	03/01/95	06/30/95	N/A	VARIED	N/A	4,529.80	4,529.80
TOTAL ESTIMATED SWEEP/MISC INTEREST THROUGH 06/30/95:						20,741.84	20,741.84

FY95 INTEREST ESTIMATED TO EARN @ 06/30/95 (*2)	77,877.63
FY95 PROJECTED INTEREST BUDGET	75,000.00
FY95 VARIANCE	2,877.63

STATEMENT NOTATIONS:

*1 - @ 10/27/94 TCD #11605 with NBA of Alaska was closed out and the interest earned of $33,965.29 was deposited to the NBA sweep account. $22,984.72 of the total interest earned was credited as interest earned in FY94. This was interest accrued on the TCD through 06/30/94. $10,980.57 interest was credited as FY95 interest.

*2 - Interest to be earned on the DGSD Sweep Interest Account with NBA of Alaska can only be estimated, however, the amount estimated is based upon the lowest monthly interest paid to date, which is February's $1,132.45 @ 4 months (Mar, Apr, May, Jun).

DELTA/GREELY SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF NET PAYROLL ISSUED
TWELVE MONTH PERIOD (MARCH 1994 - FEBRUARY 1995)

MONTH & YEAR	ACTUAL NET ISSUED	*** Based Upon Estimated Potential % Decrease *** 10.00%	20.00%	30.00%	40.00%	50.00%
March 1994	$280,192	$252,173	$224,154	$196,135	$168,115	$140,096
April 1994	293,468	264,121	234,774	205,427	176,081	146,734
May 1994	283,776	255,399	227,021	198,643	170,266	141,888
June 1994	408,137	367,323	326,510	285,696	244,882	204,069
July 1994	100,405	90,364	80,324	70,283	60,243	50,202
August 1994	131,942	118,748	105,554	92,359	79,165	65,971
September 1994	277,679	249,911	222,143	194,375	166,607	138,839
October 1994	298,161	268,345	238,529	208,713	178,896	149,080
November 1994	291,150	262,035	232,920	203,805	174,690	145,575
December 1994	289,349	260,414	231,479	202,544	173,609	144,675
January 1995	291,249	262,124	232,999	203,874	174,749	145,624
February 1995	289,401	260,461	231,521	202,581	173,641	144,701
TOTAL NET PAYROLL ISSUED (3/94 - 2/95)	$3,234,909	$2,911,418	$2,587,927	$2,264,436	$1,940,946	$1,617,455
ESTIMATED DECREASE WITH % DROP OF NET PAYROLL ISSUANCE	N/A	$323,491	$646,982	$970,473	$1,293,964	$1,617,455

Administrative Review Notation:

Actual net payroll figures are for the period of March 1, 1994 through February 28, 1995. These figures were provided by review of the AS400 paycheck report system and by review of monthly reports generated by the DGSD AS400 Employee Management System.

In order to provide an estimate based upon actual dollar figures, the most current 12-month period was utilized. The last payroll issued by the Delta/Greely School District prior to this review was on the date of February 24, 1995.

DELTA/GREELY SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF GROSS PAYROLL OBLIGATION
FISCAL YEAR 1995 (JUL-FEB ACTUAL) & (MAR-JUN ESTIM)

MONTH & YEAR	ACTUAL / ESTIMATE	*** Based Upon Estimated Potential % Decrease *** 10.00%	20.00%	30.00%	40.00%	50.00%
July 1994	$49,586	$44,628	$39,669	$34,710	$29,752	$24,793
August 1994	116,455	104,810	93,164	81,519	69,873	58,228
September 1994	439,133	395,219	351,306	307,393	263,480	219,566
October 1994	442,657	398,392	354,126	309,860	265,594	221,329
November 1994	435,411	391,870	348,329	304,788	261,246	217,705
December 1994	432,853	389,568	346,283	302,997	259,712	216,427
January 1995	443,332	398,998	354,665	310,332	265,999	221,666
February 1995	430,454	387,409	344,363	301,318	258,273	215,227
March 1995 Through June 1995 (Estimate)	2,116,024	1,904,422	1,692,819	1,481,217	1,269,614	1,058,012
TOTAL GROSS P/R OBLIGATION @ 6/30/95	$4,905,905	$4,415,315	$3,924,724	$3,434,134	$2,943,543	$2,452,953
ESTIMATED DECREASE WITH % DROP OF GROSS PAYROLL ISSUANCE	N/A	$490,591	$981,181	$1,471,772	$1,962,362	$2,452,953

Administrative Review Notation:

Actual gross payroll figures are for the period July 1, 1994 through February 28, 1995, not including FY94 Certificated payroll issued in July and August 1994. These costs do not apply to FY95 activities. The estimate for March 1995 through June 1995 includes Certificated payroll scheduled to be issued through August 31, 1994. This is due to the fact that Certificated payroll in some cases is issued on a 12-month basis between September & August of the following calendar year.

The encumbrance estimate for March 1995 through June 1995 also includes an estimated $20,000 to be paid to substitutes in that period of time.

DELTA/GREELY SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF GROSS PAYROLL OBLIGATION
FISCAL YEAR 1996 (BASED UPON BUDGET DEVELOPMENT PHASE #3 - DRAFT #01)

		*** Based Upon Estimated Potential % Decrease ***				
CATEGORY	ESTIMATE	10.00%	20.00%	30.00%	40.00%	50.00%
Administ Contracts	$422,126	$379,913	$337,701	$295,488	$253,276	$211,063
Teacher Contracts	2,887,436	2,598,692	2,309,949	2,021,205	1,732,462	1,443,718
X - Duty Contracts	78,867	70,980	63,094	55,207	47,320	39,434
Specialist Contracts	192,741	173,467	154,193	134,919	115,645	96,371
Teacher Aides	210,221	189,199	168,177	147,155	126,133	105,111
Support Staff	326,642	293,978	261,314	228,649	195,985	163,321
Mainten/Custodial	320,432	288,389	256,346	224,302	192,259	160,216
Food Service Staff	100,464	90,418	80,371	70,325	60,278	50,232
Substitutes	84,502	76,052	67,602	59,151	50,701	42,251
TOTAL GROSS P/R ESTIMATED @ 6/30/96	$4,623,431	$4,161,088	$3,698,745	$3,236,402	$2,774,059	$2,311,716
ESTIMATED DECREASE WITH % DROP OF FY96 ESTIMATED PAYROLL	N/A	$462,343	$924,686	$1,387,029	$1,849,372	$2,311,716

Administrative Review Notation:

All of the information provided on this page relates to the development of the upcoming Fiscal Year 1996. Category totals are provided from supporting schedules utilized in the development of the Fiscal Year 1996 budget. The figures provided, as of 03/08/95, relate directly to Fiscal Year 1996 Phase III - Draft #01.

Food service staff and substitute totals are derived from current DGSD budget totals for FY95, with an additional five-percent figured in for step increases, etc.

Data As Of 07:47 05/23/1995, Report Created 15:52 06/15/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT4-2-7
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\FINAL95\MT4-2-7.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Costs ($K) Constant Dollars

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
MilCon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Person	0	0	245	212	212	212	881	212
Overhd	142	107	255	175	175	175	1,031	175
Moving	0	0	341	0	0	0	341	0
Missio	0	0	0	100	100	100	300	100
Other	0	0	536	0	0	0	536	0
TOTAL	142	107	1,378	488	488	488	3,090	488

Savings ($K) Constant Dollars

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
MilCon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Person	0	0	192	384	384	384	1,345	384
Overhd	0	0	52	450	450	450	1,402	450
Moving	0	0	55	0	0	0	55	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	299	834	834	834	2,802	834

FT. GREELY "NWTC Move Only" Scenario

TOTAL ONE-TIME COST REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/4
Data As Of 07:47 05/23/1995, Report Created 15:52 06/15/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT4-2-7
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\FINAL95\MT4-2-7.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

(All values in Dollars)

Category	Cost	Sub-Total
Construction		
Military Construction	0	
Family Housing Construction	0	
Information Management Account	0	
Land Purchases	0	
Total - Construction		0
Personnel		
Civilian RIF	0	
Civilian Early Retirement	8,280	
Civilian New Hires	2,218	
Eliminated Military PCS	21,905	
Unemployment	0	
Total - Personnel		32,403
Overhead		
Program Planning Support	329,466	
Mothball / Shutdown	0	
Total - Overhead		329,466
Moving		
Civilian Moving	123,257	
Civilian PPS	57,600	
Military Moving	127,820	
Freight	32,658	
One-Time Moving Costs	0	
Total - Moving		341,336
Other		
HAP / RSE	36,288	
Environmental Mitigation Costs	0	
One-Time Unique Costs	500,000	
Total - Other		536,288
Total One-Time Costs		1,239,492
One-Time Savings		
Military Construction Cost Avoidances	0	
Family Housing Cost Avoidances	0	
Military Moving	54,693	
Land Sales	0	
One-Time Moving Savings	0	
Environmental Mitigation Savings	0	
One-Time Unique Savings	0	
Total One-Time Savings		54,693
Total Net One-Time Costs		1,184,799

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT4-2-7
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\FINAL95\MT4-2-7.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Base: BASE X, US
(All values in Dollars)

Category	Cost	Sub-Total
Construction		
Military Construction	0	
Family Housing Construction	0	
Information Management Account	0	
Land Purchases	0	
Total - Construction		0
Personnel		
Civilian RIF	0	
Civilian Early Retirement	0	
Civilian New Hires	0	
Eliminated Military PCS	0	
Unemployment	0	
Total - Personnel		0
Overhead		
Program Planning Support	0	
Mothball / Shutdown	0	
Total - Overhead		0
Moving		
Civilian Moving	0	
Civilian PPS	0	
Military Moving	0	
Freight	0	
One-Time Moving Costs	0	
Total - Moving		0
Other		
HAP / RSE	0	
Environmental Mitigation Costs	0	
One-Time Unique Costs	0	
Total - Other		0
Total One-Time Costs		0
One-Time Savings		
Military Construction Cost Avoidances	0	
Family Housing Cost Avoidances	0	
Military Moving	0	
Land Sales	0	
One-Time Moving Savings	0	
Environmental Mitigation Savings	0	
One-Time Unique Savings	0	
Total One-Time Savings		0
Total Net One-Time Costs		0

Data As Of 07:47 05/23/1995, Report Created 15:52 06/15/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT4-2-7
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\FINAL95\MT4-2-7.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Base: FT GREELY, AK
(All values in Dollars)

Category	Cost	Sub-Total
Construction		
Military Construction	0	
Family Housing Construction	0	
Information Management Account	0	
Land Purchases	0	
Total - Construction		0
Personnel		
Civilian RIF	0	
Civilian Early Retirement	8,280	
Civilian New Hires	0	
Eliminated Military PCS	21,905	
Unemployment	0	
Total - Personnel		30,185
Overhead		
Program Planning Support	329,466	
Mothball / Shutdown	0	
Total - Overhead		329,466
Moving		
Civilian Moving	123,257	
Civilian PPS	57,600	
Military Moving	127,820	
Freight	32,658	
One-Time Moving Costs	0	
Total - Moving		341,336
Other		
HAP / RSE	36,288	
Environmental Mitigation Costs	0	
One-Time Unique Costs	500,000	
Total - Other		536,288
Total One-Time Costs		1,237,274
One-Time Savings		
Military Construction Cost Avoidances	0	
Family Housing Cost Avoidances	0	
Military Moving	54,693	
Land Sales	0	
One-Time Moving Savings	0	
Environmental Mitigation Savings	0	
One-Time Unique Savings	0	
Total One-Time Savings		54,693
Total Net One-Time Costs		1,182,581

Data As Of 07:47 05/23/1995, Report Created 15:52 06/15/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT4-2-7
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\FINAL95\MT4-2-7.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Base: FT WAINWRIGHT, AK
(All values in Dollars)

Category	Cost	Sub-Total
Construction		
Military Construction	0	
Family Housing Construction	0	
Information Management Account	0	
Land Purchases	0	
Total - Construction		0
Personnel		
Civilian RIF	0	
Civilian Early Retirement	0	
Civilian New Hires	2,218	
Eliminated Military PCS	0	
Unemployment	0	
Total - Personnel		2,218
Overhead		
Program Planning Support	0	
Mothball / Shutdown	0	
Total - Overhead		0
Moving		
Civilian Moving	0	
Civilian PPS	0	
Military Moving	0	
Freight	0	
One-Time Moving Costs	0	
Total - Moving		0
Other		
HAP / RSE	0	
Environmental Mitigation Costs	0	
One-Time Unique Costs	0	
Total - Other		0
Total One-Time Costs		2,218
One-Time Savings		
Military Construction Cost Avoidances	0	
Family Housing Cost Avoidances	0	
Military Moving	0	
Land Sales	0	
One-Time Moving Savings	0	
Environmental Mitigation Savings	0	
One-Time Unique Savings	0	
Total One-Time Savings		0
Total Net One-Time Costs		2,218

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT4-2-7
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\FINAL95\MT4-2-7.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

ONE-TIME COSTS -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
CIV SALARY							
Civ RIF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Retire	0	0	8	0	0	0	8
CIV MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	12	0	0	0	12
POV Miles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Home Purch	0	0	59	0	0	0	59
HHG	0	0	19	0	0	0	19
Misc	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
House Hunt	0	0	7	0	0	0	7
PPS	0	0	58	0	0	0	58
RITA	0	0	23	0	0	0	23
FREIGHT							
Packing	0	0	18	0	0	0	18
Freight	0	0	15	0	0	0	15
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
Program Plan	142	107	80	0	0	0	329
Shutdown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hire	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
MIL MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
POV Miles	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
HHG	0	0	102	0	0	0	102
Misc	0	0	24	0	0	0	24
OTHER							
Elim PCS	0	0	22	0	0	0	22
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	0	36	0	0	0	36
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	500	0	0	0	500
TOTAL ONE-TIME	142	107	990	0	0	0	1,239

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT4-2-7
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\FINAL95\MT4-2-7.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

RECURRINGCOSTS -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	0	175	175	175	175	702	175
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	212	212	212	212	849	212
OTHER								
Mission	0	0	0	100	100	100	300	100
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	388	488	488	488	1,851	488
TOTAL COST	142	107	1,378	488	488	488	3,090	488

ONE-TIME SAVES -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
Mil Moving	0	0	55	0	0	0	55
OTHER							
Land Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	0	55	0	0	0	55

RECURRINGSAVES -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	0	52	450	450	450	1,402	450
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	115	230	230	230	805	230
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	77	154	154	154	540	154
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	244	834	834	834	2,747	834
TOTAL SAVINGS	0	0	299	834	834	834	2,802	834

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT4-2-7
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\FINAL95\MT4-2-7.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

ONE-TIME NET -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
Civ Retir/RIF	0	0	8	0	0	0	8
Civ Moving	0	0	213	0	0	0	213
Other	142	107	82	0	0	0	332
MIL PERSONNEL							
Mil Moving	0	0	95	0	0	0	95
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	0	36	0	0	0	36
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	500	0	0	0	500
Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	142	107	935	0	0	0	1,185

RECURRING NET -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	0	123	-275	-275	-275	-700	-275
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	-115	-230	-230	-230	-805	-230
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Salary	0	0	-77	-154	-154	-154	-540	-154
House Allow	0	0	212	212	212	212	849	212
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	100	100	100	300	100
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	143	-347	-347	-347	-897	-347
TOTAL NET COST	142	107	1,079	-347	-347	-347	288	-347

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT4-2-7
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\FINAL95\MT4-2-7.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Base: BASE X, US

ONE-TIME COSTS -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
CIV SALARY							
Civ RIFs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Retire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIV MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POV Miles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Home Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HHG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Hunt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RITA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FREIGHT							
Packing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Freight	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
Program Plan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shutdown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hires	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
MIL MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POV Miles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HHG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
Elim PCS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT4-2-7
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\FINAL95\MT4-2-7.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Base: BASE X, US

RECURRINGCOSTS -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL COSTS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

ONE-TIME SAVES -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
Mil Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
Land Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

RECURRINGSAVES -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SAVINGS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT4-2-7
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\FINAL95\MT4-2-7.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Base: BASE X, US

ONE-TIME NET -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
Civ Retir/RIF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
Mil Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

RECURRING NET -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL NET COST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT4-2-7
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\FINAL95\MT4-2-7.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Base: FT GREELY, AK

ONE-TIME COSTS -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
CIV SALARY							
Civ RIFs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Retire	0	0	8	0	0	0	8
CIV MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	12	0	0	0	12
POV Miles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Home Purch	0	0	59	0	0	0	59
HHG	0	0	19	0	0	0	19
Misc	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
House Hunt	0	0	7	0	0	0	7
PPS	0	0	58	0	0	0	58
RITA	0	0	23	0	0	0	23
FREIGHT							
Packing	0	0	18	0	0	0	18
Freight	0	0	15	0	0	0	15
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
Program Plan	142	107	80	0	0	0	329
Shutdown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hires	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
MIL MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
POV Miles	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
HHG	0	0	102	0	0	0	102
Misc	0	0	24	0	0	0	24
OTHER							
Elim PCS	0	0	22	0	0	0	22
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	0	36	0	0	0	36
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	500	0	0	0	500
TOTAL ONE-TIME	142	107	988	0	0	0	1,237

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT4-2-7
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\FINAL95\MT4-2-7.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Base: FT GREELY, AK

RECURRINGCOSTS -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL COSTS	142	107	988	0	0	0	1,237	0

ONE-TIME SAVES -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
Mil Moving	0	0	55	0	0	0	55
OTHER							
Land Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	0	55	0	0	0	55

RECURRINGSAVES -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	0	52	450	450	450	1,402	450
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	115	230	230	230	805	230
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	77	154	154	154	540	154
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	244	834	834	834	2,747	834
TOTAL SAVINGS	0	0	299	834	834	834	2,802	834

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT4-2-7
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\FINAL95\MT4-2-7.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Base: FT GREELY, AK

ONE-TIME NET -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
Civ Retir/RIF	0	0	8	0	0	0	8
Civ Moving	0	0	213	0	0	0	213
Other	142	107	80	0	0	0	329
MIL PERSONNEL							
Mil Moving	0	0	95	0	0	0	95
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	0	36	0	0	0	36
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	500	0	0	0	500
Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	142	107	933	0	0	0	1,182

RECURRING NET -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	0	-52	-450	-450	-450	-1,402	-450
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	-115	-230	-230	-230	-805	-230
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Salary	0	0	-77	-154	-154	-154	-540	-154
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	-244	-834	-834	-834	-2,747	-834
TOTAL NET COST	142	107	689	-834	-834	-834	-1,565	-834

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT4-2-7
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\FINAL95\MT4-2-7.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Base: FT WAINWRIGHT, AK

ONE-TIME COSTS -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
CIV SALARY							
Civ RIFs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Retire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIV MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POV Miles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Home Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HHG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Hunt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RITA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FREIGHT							
Packing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Freight	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
Program Plan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shutdown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hires	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
MIL MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POV Miles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HHG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
Elim PCS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	0	2	0	0	0	2

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT4-2-7
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\FINAL95\MT4-2-7.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Base: FT WAINWRIGHT, AK

RECURRINGCOSTS -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	0	175	175	175	175	702	175
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	212	212	212	212	849	212
OTHER								
Mission	0	0	0	100	100	100	300	100
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	175	275	275	275	1,851	488
TOTAL COSTS	0	0	390	488	488	488	1,853	488

ONE-TIME SAVES -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
Mil Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
Land Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

RECURRINGSAVES -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SAVINGS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT4-2-7
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\FINAL95\MT4-2-7.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Base: FT WAINWRIGHT, AK

ONE-TIME NET -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
Civ Retir/RIF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
MIL PERSONNEL							
Mil Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	0	2	0	0	0	2

RECURRING NET -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	0	175	175	175	175	702	175
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	212	212	212	212	849	212
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	100	100	100	300	100
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	388	488	488	488	1,851	488
TOTAL NET COST	0	0	390	488	488	488	1,853	488

PERSONNEL, SF, RPMA, AND BOS DELTAS (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 07:47 05/23/1995, Report Created 15:52 06/15/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT4-2-7
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\FINAL95\MT4-2-7.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

	Personnel			SF		
Base	Change	%Change		Change	%Change	Chg/Per
BASE X	0	0%		0	0%	0
FT GREELY	-84	-13%		0	0%	0
FT WAINWRIGHT	74	1%		0	0%	0

	RPMA($)			BOS($)		
Base	Change	%Change	Chg/Per	Change	%Change	Chg/Per
BASE X	0	0%	0	0	0%	0
FT GREELY	0	0%	0	-450,101	-7%	5,358
FT WAINWRIGHT	0	0%	0	175,465	1%	2,371

	RPMABOS($)		
Base	Change	%Change	Chg/Per
BASE X	0	0%	0
FT GREELY	-450,101	-5%	5,358
FT WAINWRIGHT	175,465	0%	2,371

Data As Of 07:47 05/23/1995, Report Created 15:52 06/15/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT4-2-7
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\FINAL95\MT4-2-7.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

All Costs in $K

Base Name	Total MilCon	IMA Cost	Land Purch	Cost Avoid	Total Cost
BASE X	0	0	0	0	0
FT GREELY	0	0	0	0	0
FT WAINWRIGHT	0	0	0	0	0
Totals:	0	0	0	0	0

NET PRESENT VALUES REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 07:47 05/23/1995, Report Created 15:52 06/15/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT4-2-7
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\FINAL95\MT4-2-7.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Year	Cost($)	Adjusted Cost($)	NPV($)
1996	142,472	140,552	140,552
1997	106,854	102,593	243,145
1998	1,078,930	1,008,181	1,251,327
1999	-346,687	-315,283	936,043
2000	-346,685	-306,843	629,200
2001	-346,685	-298,631	330,569
2002	-346,685	-290,638	39,930
2003	-346,685	-282,860	-242,929
2004	-346,685	-275,289	-518,219
2005	-346,685	-267,921	-786,140
2006	-346,685	-260,751	-1,046,891
2007	-346,685	-253,772	-1,300,663
2008	-346,685	-246,980	-1,547,643
2009	-346,685	-240,370	-1,788,013
2010	-346,685	-233,937	-2,021,950
2011	-346,685	-227,676	-2,249,626
2012	-346,685	-221,582	-2,471,208
2013	-346,685	-215,652	-2,686,860
2014	-346,685	-209,880	-2,896,740
2015	-346,685	-204,263	-3,101,003

Data As Of 07:47 05/23/1995, Report Created 15:52 06/15/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT4-2-7
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\FINAL95\MT4-2-7.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

	Rate	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CIVILIAN POSITIONS REALIGNING OUT		0	0	5	0	0	0	5
Early Retirement*	10.00%	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Regular Retirement*	5.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian Turnover*	15.00%	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Civs Not Moving (RIFs)*+		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians Moving (the remainder)		0	0	3	0	0	0	3
Civilian Positions Available		0	0	2	0	0	0	2
CIVILIAN POSITIONS ELIMINATED		0	0	5	0	0	0	5
Early Retirement	10.00%	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Regular Retirement	5.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian Turnover	15.00%	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Civs Not Moving (RIFs)*+		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Priority Placement#	60.00%	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
Civilians Available to Move		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians Moving		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian RIFs (the remainder)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIVILIAN POSITIONS REALIGNING IN		0	0	5	0	0	0	5
Civilians Moving		0	0	3	0	0	0	3
New Civilians Hired		0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Other Civilian Additions		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CIVILIAN EARLY RETIRMENTS		0	0	2	0	0	0	2
TOTAL CIVILIAN RIFS		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CIVILIAN PRIORITY PLACEMENTS#		0	0	3	0	0	0	3
TOTAL CIVILIAN NEW HIRES		0	0	2	0	0	0	2

* Early Retirements, Regular Retirements, Civilian Turnover, and Civilians Not Willing to Move are not applicable for moves under fifty miles.

+ The Percentage of Civilians Not Willing to Move (Voluntary RIFs) varies from base to base.

Not all Priority Placements involve a Permanent Change of Station. The rate of PPS placements involving a PCS is 50.00%

Data As Of 07:47 05/23/1995, Report Created 15:52 06/15/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT4-2-7
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\FINAL95\MT4-2-7.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Base: BASE X, US	Rate	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CIVILIAN POSITIONS REALIGNING OUT		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Early Retirement*	10.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Regular Retirement*	5.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian Turnover*	15.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civs Not Moving (RIFs)*	6.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians Moving (the remainder)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian Positions Available		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIVILIAN POSITIONS ELIMINATED		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Early Retirement	10.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Regular Retirement	5.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian Turnover	15.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civs Not Moving (RIFs)*	6.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Priority Placement#	60.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians Available to Move		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians Moving		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian RIFs (the remainder)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIVILIAN POSITIONS REALIGNING IN		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians Moving		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Civilians Hired		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Civilian Additions		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CIVILIAN EARLY RETIRMENTS		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CIVILIAN RIFS		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CIVILIAN PRIORITY PLACEMENTS#		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CIVILIAN NEW HIRES		0	0	0	0	0	0	0

* Early Retirements, Regular Retirements, Civilian Turnover, and Civilians Not Willing to Move are not applicable for moves under fifty miles.

Not all Priority Placements involve a Permanent Change of Station. The rate of PPS placements involving a PCS is 50.00%

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT4-2-7
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\FINAL95\MT4-2-7.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Base: FT GREELY, AK	Rate	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CIVILIAN POSITIONS REALIGNING OUT		0	0	5	0	0	0	5
Early Retirement*	10.00%	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Regular Retirement*	5.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian Turnover*	15.00%	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Civs Not Moving (RIFs)*	6.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians Moving (the remainder)		0	0	3	0	0	0	3
Civilian Positions Available		0	0	2	0	0	0	2
CIVILIAN POSITIONS ELIMINATED		0	0	5	0	0	0	5
Early Retirement	10.00%	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Regular Retirement	5.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian Turnover	15.00%	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Civs Not Moving (RIFs)*	6.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Priority Placement#	60.00%	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
Civilians Available to Move		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians Moving		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian RIFs (the remainder)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIVILIAN POSITIONS REALIGNING IN		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians Moving		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Civilians Hired		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Civilian Additions		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CIVILIAN EARLY RETIRMENTS		0	0	2	0	0	0	2
TOTAL CIVILIAN RIFS		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CIVILIAN PRIORITY PLACEMENTS#		0	0	3	0	0	0	3
TOTAL CIVILIAN NEW HIRES		0	0	0	0	0	0	0

* Early Retirements, Regular Retirements, Civilian Turnover, and Civilians Not Willing to Move are not applicable for moves under fifty miles.

Not all Priority Placements involve a Permanent Change of Station. The rate of PPS placements involving a PCS is 50.00%

Data As Of 07:47 05/23/1995, Report Created 15:52 06/15/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT4-2-7
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\FINAL95\MT4-2-7.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Base: FT WAINWRIGHT, AK	Rate	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CIVILIAN POSITIONS REALIGNING OUT		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Early Retirement*	10.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Regular Retirement*	5.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian Turnover*	15.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civs Not Moving (RIFs)*	6.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians Moving (the remainder)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian Positions Available		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIVILIAN POSITIONS ELIMINATED		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Early Retirement	10.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Regular Retirement	5.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian Turnover	15.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civs Not Moving (RIFs)*	6.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Priority Placement#	60.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians Available to Move		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians Moving		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian RIFs (the remainder)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIVILIAN POSITIONS REALIGNING IN		0	0	5	0	0	0	5
Civilians Moving		0	0	3	0	0	0	3
New Civilians Hired		0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Other Civilian Additions		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CIVILIAN EARLY RETIRMENTS		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CIVILIAN RIFS		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CIVILIAN PRIORITY PLACEMENTS#		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CIVILIAN NEW HIRES		0	0	2	0	0	0	2

* Early Retirements, Regular Retirements, Civilian Turnover, and Civilians Not Willing to Move are not applicable for moves under fifty miles.

Not all Priority Placements involve a Permanent Change of Station. The rate of PPS placements involving a PCS is 50.00%

PERSONNEL YEARLY PERCENTAGES (COBRA v5.08)

Data As Of 07:47 05/23/1995, Report Created 15:52 06/15/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT4-2-7
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\FINAL95\MT4-2-7.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Base: BASE X, US

	Pers Moved In		MilCon	Pers Moved Out/Eliminated		ShutDn
Year	Total	Percent	TimePhase	Total	Percent	TimePhase
1996	0	0.00%	33.33%	0	0.00%	16.67%
1997	0	0.00%	16.67%	0	0.00%	16.67%
1998	0	0.00%	16.67%	0	0.00%	16.67%
1999	0	0.00%	16.67%	0	0.00%	16.67%
2000	0	0.00%	16.67%	0	0.00%	16.67%
2001	0	0.00%	0.00%	0	0.00%	16.67%
TOTALS	0	0.00%	100.00%	0	0.00%	100.00%

Base: FT GREELY, AK

	Pers Moved In		MilCon	Pers Moved Out/Eliminated		ShutDn
Year	Total	Percent	TimePhase	Total	Percent	TimePhase
1996	0	0.00%	66.67%	0	0.00%	0.00%
1997	0	0.00%	33.33%	0	0.00%	0.00%
1998	0	0.00%	0.00%	84	100.00%	100.00%
1999	0	0.00%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0.00%
2000	0	0.00%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0.00%
2001	0	0.00%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0.00%
TOTALS	0	0.00%	100.00%	84	100.00%	100.00%

Base: FT WAINWRIGHT, AK

	Pers Moved In		MilCon	Pers Moved Out/Eliminated		ShutDn
Year	Total	Percent	TimePhase	Total	Percent	TimePhase
1996	0	0.00%	0.00%	0	0.00%	16.67%
1997	0	0.00%	100.00%	0	0.00%	16.67%
1998	74	100.00%	0.00%	0	0.00%	16.67%
1999	0	0.00%	0.00%	0	0.00%	16.67%
2000	0	0.00%	0.00%	0	0.00%	16.67%
2001	0	0.00%	0.00%	0	0.00%	16.67%
TOTALS	74	100.00%	100.00%	0	0.00%	100.00%

PERSONNEL SUMMARY REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 07:47 05/23/1995, Report Created 15:52 06/15/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT4-2-7
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\FINAL95\MT4-2-7.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

PERSONNEL SUMMARY FOR: BASE X, US

BASE POPULATION (FY 1996, Prior to BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
752	4,208	1,121	2,709

BASE POPULATION (After BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
752	4,208	1,121	2,709

PERSONNEL SUMMARY FOR: FT GREELY, AK

BASE POPULATION (FY 1996, Prior to BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
35	328	35	242

PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS:
To Base: FT WAINWRIGHT, AK

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
Enlisted	0	0	30	0	0	0	30
Students	0	0	35	0	0	0	35
Civilians	0	0	5	0	0	0	5
TOTAL	0	0	74	0	0	0	74

TOTAL PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS (Out of FT GREELY, AK):

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
Enlisted	0	0	30	0	0	0	30
Students	0	0	35	0	0	0	35
Civilians	0	0	5	0	0	0	5
TOTAL	0	0	74	0	0	0	74

SCENARIO POSITION CHANGES:

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enlisted	0	0	-5	0	0	0	-5
Civilians	0	0	-5	0	0	0	-5
TOTAL	0	0	-10	0	0	0	-10

BASE POPULATION (After BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
31	293	0	232

PERSONNEL SUMMARY FOR: FT WAINWRIGHT, AK

BASE POPULATION (FY 1996):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
527	4,021	0	889

FORCE STRUCTURE CHANGES:

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Enlisted	0	0	0	21	0	0	21
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	5	10	50	18	0	83
TOTAL	0	5	10	73	18	0	106

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT4-2-7
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\FINAL95\MT4-2-7.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

BASE POPULATION (Prior to BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
529	4,042	0	972

PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS:
From Base: FT GREELY, AK

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
Enlisted	0	0	30	0	0	0	30
Students	0	0	35	0	0	0	35
Civilians	0	0	5	0	0	0	5
TOTAL	0	0	74	0	0	0	74

TOTAL PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS (Into FT WAINWRIGHT, AK):

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
Enlisted	0	0	30	0	0	0	30
Students	0	0	35	0	0	0	35
Civilians	0	0	5	0	0	0	5
TOTAL	0	0	74	0	0	0	74

BASE POPULATION (After BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
533	4,072	35	977

RPMA/BOS CHANGE REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 07:47 05/23/1995, Report Created 15:52 06/15/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT4-2-7
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\FINAL95\MT4-2-7.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Net Change($K)	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
RPMA Change	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS Change	0	0	123	-275	-275	-275	-700	-275
Housing Change	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CHANGES	0	0	123	-275	-275	-275	-700	-275

INPUT DATA REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 07:47 05/23/1995, Report Created 16:01 06/15/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT4-2-7
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\FINAL95\MT4-2-7.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

INPUT SCREEN ONE - GENERAL SCENARIO INFORMATION

Model Year One : FY 1996

Model does Time-Phasing of Construction/Shutdown: Yes

Base Name	Strategy:
BASE X, US	Realignment
FT GREELY, AK	Deactivates in FY 1998
FT WAINWRIGHT, AK	Realignment

Summary:

Realign Ft. Greely:
(1) Relocate Northern Warfare Training Center (NWTC) to Ft Wainwright.
Training Center (NWTC) to Ft Wainwright.
(2) NWTC will "Safari" from Ft Wainwright as missions dictate.
(3) No RC requirements for enclave.

** CHANGE TO INITIAL ARMY SUBMISSION -- ASIP DATA/RETURN TO SF7DEC.SFF **

INPUT SCREEN TWO - DISTANCE TABLE

From Base:	To Base:	Distance:
BASE X, US	FT GREELY, AK	1,340 mi
FT GREELY, AK	FT WAINWRIGHT, AK	107 mi

INPUT SCREEN THREE - MOVEMENT TABLE

Transfers from FT GREELY, AK to FT WAINWRIGHT, AK

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Officer Positions:	0	0	4	0	0	0
Enlisted Positions:	0	0	30	0	0	0
Civilian Positions:	0	0	5	0	0	0
Student Positions:	0	0	35	0	0	0
Missn Eqpt (tons):	0	0	50	0	0	0
Suppt Eqpt (tons):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mil Light Vehic (tons):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy/Spec Vehic (tons):	0	0	0	0	0	0

INPUT SCREEN FOUR - STATIC BASE INFORMATION

Name: BASE X, US

Total Officer Employees:	752	RPMA Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	11,891
Total Enlisted Employees:	4,208	Communications ($K/Year):	1,514
Total Student Employees:	1,121	BOS Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	29,982
Total Civilian Employees:	2,709	BOS Payroll ($K/Year):	21,877
Mil Families Living On Base:	55.0%	Family Housing ($K/Year):	8,151
Civilians Not Willing To Move:	6.0%	Area Cost Factor:	1.09
Officer Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS In-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Enlisted Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS Out-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Total Base Facilities(KSF):	6,091	CHAMPUS Shift to Medicare:	0.0%
Officer VHA ($/Month):	178	Activity Code:	BASEX
Enlisted VHA ($/Month):	132		
Per Diem Rate ($/Day):	101	Homeowner Assistance Program:	No
Freight Cost ($/Ton/Mile):	0.07	Unique Activity Information:	No

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT4-2-7
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\FINAL95\MT4-2-7.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

INPUT SCREEN FOUR - STATIC BASE INFORMATION

Name: FT GREELY, AK

Total Officer Employees:	35	RPMA Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	2,962
Total Enlisted Employees:	328	Communications ($K/Year):	73
Total Student Employees:	35	BOS Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	6,079
Total Civilian Employees:	242	BOS Payroll ($K/Year):	4,776
Mil Families Living On Base:	100.0%	Family Housing ($K/Year):	5,210
Civilians Not Willing To Move:	6.0%	Area Cost Factor:	2.17
Officer Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS In-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Enlisted Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS Out-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Total Base Facilities(KSF):	1,032	CHAMPUS Shift to Medicare:	0.0%
Officer VHA ($/Month):	385	Activity Code:	02341
Enlisted VHA ($/Month):	376		
Per Diem Rate ($/Day):	137	Homeowner Assistance Program:	No
Freight Cost ($/Ton/Mile):	0.07	Unique Activity Information:	No

Name: FT WAINWRIGHT, AK

Total Officer Employees:	527	RPMA Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	13,592
Total Enlisted Employees:	4,021	Communications ($K/Year):	121
Total Student Employees:	0	BOS Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	23,826
Total Civilian Employees:	889	BOS Payroll ($K/Year):	18,721
Mil Families Living On Base:	84.5%	Family Housing ($K/Year):	16,758
Civilians Not Willing To Move:	6.0%	Area Cost Factor:	1.97
Officer Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS In-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Enlisted Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS Out-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Total Base Facilities(KSF):	5,768	CHAMPUS Shift to Medicare:	0.0%
Officer VHA ($/Month):	385	Activity Code:	02871
Enlisted VHA ($/Month):	376		
Per Diem Rate ($/Day):	137	Homeowner Assistance Program:	No
Freight Cost ($/Ton/Mile):	0.07	Unique Activity Information:	No

INPUT SCREEN FIVE - DYNAMIC BASE INFORMATION

Name: BASE X, US

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
1-Time Unique Cost ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Unique Save ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Moving Cost ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Moving Save ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Env Non-MilCon Reqd($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Activ Mission Cost ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Activ Mission Save ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Cost($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Save($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land (+Buy/-Sales) ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Schedule(%):	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Shutdown Schedule (%):	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
MilCon Cost Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Procurement Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS In-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS Out-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Facil ShutDown(KSF):	0	Perc Family Housing ShutDown:				0.0%

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT4-2-7
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\FINAL95\MT4-2-7.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

INPUT SCREEN FIVE - DYNAMIC BASE INFORMATION

Name: FT GREELY, AK

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
1-Time Unique Cost ($K):	0	0	500	0	0	0
1-Time Unique Save ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Moving Cost ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Moving Save ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Env Non-MilCon Reqd($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Activ Mission Cost ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Activ Mission Save ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Cost($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Save($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land (+Buy/-Sales) ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Schedule(%):	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Shutdown Schedule (%):	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
MilCon Cost Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Procurement Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS In-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS Out-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Facil ShutDown(KSF):	0	Perc Family Housing ShutDown:				0.0%

Name: FT WAINWRIGHT, AK

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
1-Time Unique Cost ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Unique Save ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Moving Cost ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Moving Save ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Env Non-MilCon Reqd($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Activ Mission Cost ($K):	0	0	0	100	100	100
Activ Mission Save ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Cost($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Save($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land (+Buy/-Sales) ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Schedule(%):	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Shutdown Schedule (%):	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
MilCon Cost Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Procurement Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS In-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS Out-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Facil ShutDown(KSF):	0	Perc Family Housing ShutDown:				0.0%

INPUT SCREEN SIX - BASE PERSONNEL INFORMATION

Name: FT GREELY, AK

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Off Force Struc Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Force Struc Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Force Struc Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stu Force Struc Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Off Scenario Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Scenario Change:	0	0	-5	0	0	0
Civ Scenario Change:	0	0	-5	0	0	0
Off Change(No Sal Save):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Change(No Sal Save):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Change(No Sal Save):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretakers - Military:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretakers - Civilian:	0	0	0	0	0	0

Data As Of 07:47 05/23/1995, Report Created 16:01 06/15/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT4-2-7
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\FINAL95\MT4-2-7.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

INPUT SCREEN SIX - BASE PERSONNEL INFORMATION

Name: FT WAINWRIGHT, AK

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Off Force Struc Change:	0	0	0	2	0	0
Enl Force Struc Change:	0	0	0	21	0	0
Civ Force Struc Change:	0	5	10	50	18	0
Stu Force Struc Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Off Scenario Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Scenario Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Scenario Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Off Change(No Sal Save):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Change(No Sal Save):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Change(No Sal Save):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretakers - Military:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretakers - Civilian:	0	0	0	0	0	0

STANDARD FACTORS SCREEN ONE - PERSONNEL

Percent Officers Married:	77.00%	Civ Early Retire Pay Factor:	9.00%
Percent Enlisted Married:	58.50%	Priority Placement Service:	60.00%
Enlisted Housing MilCon:	91.00%	PPS Actions Involving PCS:	50.00%
Officer Salary($/Year):	67,948.00	Civilian PCS Costs ($):	28,800.00
Off BAQ with Dependents($):	7,717.00	Civilian New Hire Cost($):	1,109.00
Enlisted Salary($/Year):	30,860.00	Nat Median Home Price($):	114,600.00
Enl BAQ with Dependents($):	5,223.00	Home Sale Reimburse Rate:	10.00%
Avg Unemploy Cost($/Week):	174.00	Max Home Sale Reimburs($):	22,385.00
Unemployment Eligibility(Weeks):	18	Home Purch Reimburse Rate:	5.00%
Civilian Salary($/Year):	45,998.00	Max Home Purch Reimburs($):	11,191.00
Civilian Turnover Rate:	15.00%	Civilian Homeowning Rate:	64.00%
Civilian Early Retire Rate:	10.00%	HAP Home Value Reimburse Rate:	22.90%
Civilian Regular Retire Rate:	5.00%	HAP Homeowner Receiving Rate:	5.00%
Civilian RIF Pay Factor:	39.00%	RSE Home Value Reimburse Rate:	19.00%
SF File Desc:	SF7DEC.SFF	RSE Homeowner Receiving Rate:	12.00%

STANDARD FACTORS SCREEN TWO - FACILITIES

RPMA Building SF Cost Index:	0.93	Rehab vs. New MilCon Cost:	59.00%
BOS Index (RPMA vs population):	0.54	Info Management Account:	15.00%
(Indices are used as exponents)		MilCon Design Rate:	10.00%
Program Management Factor:	10.00%	MilCon SIOH Rate:	6.00%
Caretaker Admin(SF/Care):	162.00	MilCon Contingency Plan Rate:	7.00%
Mothball Cost ($/SF):	1.25	MilCon Site Preparation Rate:	24.00%
Avg Bachelor Quarters(SF):	388.00	Discount Rate for NPV.RPT/ROI:	2.75%
Avg Family Quarters(SF):	1,819.00	Inflation Rate for NPV.RPT/ROI:	0.00%

APPDET.RPT Inflation Rates:
1996: 0.00% 1997: 2.80% 1998: 2.90% 1999: 2.90% 2000: 2.90% 2001: 2.90%

STANDARD FACTORS SCREEN THREE - TRANSPORTATION

Material/Assigned Person(Lb):	710	Equip Pack & Crate($/Ton):	284.00
HHG Per Off Family (Lb):	14,500.00	Mil Light Vehicle($/Mile):	0.09
HHG Per Enl Family (Lb):	9,000.00	Heavy/Spec Vehicle($/Mile):	0.09
HHG Per Mil Single (Lb):	6,400.00	POV Reimbursement($/Mile):	0.18
HHG Per Civilian (Lb):	18,000.00	Avg Mil Tour Length (Years):	2.90
Total HHG Cost ($/100Lb):	35.00	Routine PCS($/Pers/Tour):	4,665.00
Air Transport ($/Pass Mile):	0.20	One-Time Off PCS Cost($):	6,134.00
Misc Exp ($/Direct Employ):	700.00	One-Time Enl PCS Cost($):	4,381.00

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT4-2-7
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\FINAL95\MT4-2-7.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

STANDARD FACTORS SCREEN FOUR - MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

Category	UM	$/UM	Category	UM	$/UM
Horizontal	(SY)	38	APPLIED INSTR	(SF)	114
Waterfront	(LF)	0	LABS (RDT&E)	(SF)	175
Air Operations	(SF)	130	CHILD CARE CENTER	(SF)	120
Operational	(SF)	119	PRODUCTION FAC	(SF)	100
Administrative	(SF)	106	PHYSICAL FITNESS FAC	(SF)	128
School Buildings	(SF)	104	2+2 BACHQ	(EA)	19,140
Maintenance Shops	(SF)	108	Optional Category G	( )	0
Bachelor Quarters	(EA)	46,227	Optional Category H	( )	0
Family Quarters	(EA)	96,040	Optional Category I	( )	0
Covered Storage	(SF)	60	Optional Category J	( )	0
Dining Facilities	(SF)	180	Optional Category K	( )	0
Recreation Facilities	(SF)	0	Optional Category L	( )	0
Communications Facil	(SF)	0	Optional Category M	( )	0
Shipyard Maintenance	(SF)	0	Optional Category N	( )	0
RDT & E Facilities	(SF)	139	Optional Category O	( )	0
POL Storage	(BL)	0	Optional Category P	( )	0
Ammunition Storage	(SF)	0	Optional Category Q	( )	0
Medical Facilities	(SF)	0	Optional Category R	( )	0
Environmental	( )	0			

EXPLANATORY NOTES (INPUT SCREEN NINE)

(1) Change from MT 4-2-6 from a verbal request from the BRAC Commission.

(2) An estimate of $500,000 for a 1-time unique cost is for the re-routing of electrical and communications requirements.

(3) Safari cost = approx $500,000.

(4) Screen Three "mission equipment" of 50 tons is an estimate with no supporting documentation.

M E M O R A N D U M

DATE: June 14, 1995

TO: Commissioners, Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission

FROM: Steve Bailey, Army Team Analyst

RE: Commissioner Questions for Staff from Monday, June 12, 1995 Congressional Hearing

CC: Ed Brown, Ben Borden, David Lyles

1. Q: "Can we leave the 100-man Cold Weather test facility at Delta Junction?" (Re: The Cold Regions Test Activity at Fort Greely, AK)

- A: Yes, you could of course, by finding that one or more of the final selection criteria were substantially deviated from (I don't believe a deviation from the force structure plan would be applicable), and rejecting that portion of the recommendation. Pertinent discussion points Commissioners may want to address among themselves would probably include:
- What substantial deviation?--Perhaps criterion #2 by a large stretch, on the basis of "availability and condition of...facilities...at both the existing and potential receiving locations." A small amount of additional housing is desirable and a maintenance building is required for CRTA at Fort Wainwright that don't exist--but the Army included $12M for those and other MCA in COBRA, plus US Army Alaska has already programmed same for construction in '96-'97.
- Operationally Feasible?--Yes; present facilities at Greely are excellent and within 15 miles of the Test Complex at Bolio Lake, which the Army plans to retain & utilize as before.
- People Impact?--Retention of CRTA in current configuration would leave 77 Mil & 35 Civ positions at Greely for CRTA; some upward adjustment in small garrison activity of the planned 18 Mil & 55 Civ would be required, in my opinion, but I can't quantify the numbers.
- Costs/Savings Impact?--Savings are greatly reduced from $17.9 M/Year to a quickly estimated range of $8.9-11.7 M/Year. One-time costs would decrease. MCA of $3.0 M for a new maintenance building would be avoided.

2. Q: "Fort Chaffee community offering a larger enclave than DoD; reasonable?"

- A: Yes, RC forces need training areas. Army agrees; size is being negotiated; 62,000 acres may be right, may be too much. "Realign" is more appropriate term legally and factually, in my opinion.

Respectfully, Steve

DELTA/GREELY COMMUNITY COALITION
P. O. Box 780
Delta Junction, AK 99737

F A X C O V E R S H E E T

DATE:	June 7, 1995	TIME:	10:34 a.m.2:57 PM
TO:	Steve Bailey	PHONE:	703-696-0504
	BRAC Commission	FAX:	[*703-696-0550*
FROM:	[Cleeta Barger]	PHONE:	[907-895-1081]
	DGCC	FAX:	[*907-895-4219*]
RE:	[More information for your consumption]		
CC:	[Sen. Steven's Office, Sen. Murkowski's Office, Rep. Young's Office		

Number of pages including cover sheet: [3]

Message

[Here are some more figures that have not been included to the BRAC commission. The cost for realigning Ft. Greely (that we have been able to find so far) is approaching ***SIXTY MILLION DOLLARS---****NOT THE TWENTY-THREE MILLION REPORTED IN THE LAST COBRA REPORT.*

PLEASE NOTE: We now have an office with a phone and fax. ***Our mailing address will continue to be P. O. Box 780, Delta Junction, AK 99737***

Delta/Greely Community Coalition
Suite 101/102
Mt. Hayes Commercial Complex
1658 Richardson Highway
Delta Junction, AK 99737

As we find more information, we will continue to send it to you.

Again, many thanks for all your help.

ESTIMATED ENVIRONMENTAL COST FOR REALIGNMENT OF FT. GREELY

USARAK'S IDENTIFICATION

Environmental Baseline Study	1996	$ 750,000
Ft. Greely Asssessment NEPA	1996	500,000
Beddown CRTA/NWTC-NEPA document	1996	500,000
Asbestos Survey, all buildings except family Housing	1996	250,000
Asbestos Survey, Family Housing	1996	100,000
Lead Base Paint Study	1996	250,000
Lead Base Abatement	1996	1,500,000
Asbestos Removal-Boiler Rooms	1996	100,000
Oil & Tar Burial Site	1996	100,000
Salary/benefits BRAC enviornmentalist	1996	675,000
Ft. Greely Burn Pit	1997	500,000
Fuel Spill Building T320	1997	400,000
	TOTAL REQUESTED	$ 4,725,000

Please note: USARAK has reported to the BRAC commission that there will be <u>NO</u> environmental cost for realignment.

June 6, 1995

COSTS NOT INCLUDED IN USARAK'S REPORT TO THE BRAC BUT WILL REQUIRE FUNDS

TRAVEL AGREEMENTS: The Army signed contracts with Department of Army Civilians guaranteeing them moving expenses associated with a permanent change of duty station back to their previous place of employment if their positions were ever eliminated or moved. There are over 20 DOD civilians with these contracts working on Ft. Greely.

The average cost to the Army for one of these moves is approximately $50,000.

ESTIMATED COSTS (if all choose to exercise their option) $1,000,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, U.S. ARMY ALASKA
601 2ND STREET #6000
FORT GREELY, APO AP 96508-6000

REPLY TO ATTENTION OF:

Post Judge Advocate

6 June 1995

Mr. Ralph A. Kaiser
Counsel for
The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209
RE: 950427-16

Please refer to this number when responding 950427-16R1

Dear Mr. Kaiser:

I apologize for my tardy response to your letter dated April 27, 1995, but it never arrived in the mail and the fax number you found did not belong to us. Nevertheless I am glad to hear from you and answer any questions you may have.

To answer you first question, Fort Greely burns almost all of its refuse (minus hazardous materials, of course) in the open burn pit. Sewage is treated separately in a nearby lagoon. This Alaska clean air waiver is for Fort Greely only. However, it does *not* exempt us from the E.P.A.s enforcement of the Clean Air Act. Forts Wainwright and Richardson do not have such an exception from the State of Alaska. Extension of this permit for Fort Greely was contingent upon the building and eventual use of the Joint Waste Incinerator discussed below. As that project is now in doubt, the future of the open burn permit may also be called into question at a later date.

The Joint Waste Incinerator project was originally intended to be used by both Fort Greely and the neighboring town of Delta Junction. Like the open burn pit, refuse would be the primary waste burned in the incinerator. Delta Junction would benefit because it would no longer use an open landfill to dispose of it's garbage. Estimate cost: $2 million, all of which would be paid by the Army. The proposed design of the incinerator would comply with E.P.A. and Alaska Environmental laws. No exceptions should be needed. The project has been shelved pending a final decision on the status of Fort Greely. If the incinerator is not built and the State of Alaska revokes the open burn permit then it may be necessary to haul the refuse to Fort Wainwright some 105 miles away.

The "Delta Range" issue you refer to is really the Gerstle River Expansion Area, now a Formerly Used Defense (FUD) site owned by the State of Alaska and under management by the Corps of Engineers. The area is immediately east of the Post. Currently the Corps estimates that 4 rounds of 155mm ammunition are "unaccounted f Test fired over 25 years ago, the rounds were composed of VX and possibly GB. Bo are nerve agents. The reported location of these dud rounds is known. There are no

housing or urban areas in the vicinity. The Corps has commissioned a private contractor to come on to the site and search for the rounds this summer. The contractors are scheduled to be here for approximately two months. It is still unclear just what hazard, if any, may exist at Gerstle River as the area has been swept four times since the test firings. Nothing was found during these sweeps. Details on this matter have been hard to come by as the Corps of Engineers has classified much of the information.

I hope this clears up any questions you may have concerning Fort Greely. Feel free to call or fax me at the following numbers anytime. Office: (907) 873-3250 or -4280, FAX: (907) 873-3605 or -2212.

Cordially,

James R. Agar

James R. Agar
Captain, U.S. Army

FAX TRANSMITTAL SHEET

DELTA/GREELY SCHOOL DISTRICT
PO BOX 527, DELTA JCT., AK 99737
(907)895-4657 FAX: 895-4246

DATE: May 31, 1995 TIME: _____

TO: NAME: Steve Bailey TITLE: _____

AGENCY/OFFICE: BRAC FAX: 1-703-696-0550

SUBJECT: Response for Your Review

Please call

COMMENTS: Mr. Needham – Sen. Stevens has Responded

FROM: NAME: Lee Clem TITLE: _____

NUMBER OF PAGES FOLLOWING THIS COVER SHEET: _____

IF YOU DO NOT RECEIVE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES FOLLOWING THIS COVER LETTER, PLEASE TELEPHONE OUR OFFICE. OTHERWISE, WE WILL ASSUME YOU HAVE RECEIVED THIS TRANSMITTAL SATISFACTORILY.

MR. DANIEL LUCAS
FT. GREELY, AK (CRTA)
COMM: (907) 873-3262
DSN: 317-3262

31 MAY 95

SEN Stevens

Re: Dr. Huby

ENCL 1 is a Fact Sht on the incorrect 1391S.

ENCL 2 is a Memo sent to notify addressees of the mistake

My apologies for the mistake

Rudham

MG

CF CG, USARPAC

FACT SHEET

APVR-RWP
Albert J. Kraus
31 May 1995

1. SUBJECT: Misinformation on MILCON DD 1391s Supporting BRAC Realignment

2. Background: DD 1391s were revised on May 17 and 18, 1995 and a statement was added linking the Senate Appropriations Committee to the BRAC process.

3. Facts Bearing On The Subject: During the initial preparation of the DD 1391 documents to support the MILCON requirements for the BRAC 95 Ft Greely realignment, a meeting was held between the Project Management staff of the Alaska District Corps of Engineers and the Engineering staff of U. S. Army Alaska, Public Works to scope the projects. During the meeting, the Public Works staff presented a copy of the DD 1391s which had been prepared to support the BRAC 91 actions at Fort Devens, MA. The samples were provided by the Army BRAC office to assist installation preparation of MILCON supporting documents. The Fort Devens documents contained language linking the BRAC 91 actions to activities of the Senate Appropriations Committee. That language was mistakenly included in the revisions to the Fort Wainwright and Bolio Lake Complex MILCON projects.

The DD 1391s have not been processed by USARPAC to DA Headquarters. Having discovered the mistaken reference to the Senate Appropriations Committee, revisions have been made to the DD 1391s. The MILCON requirements are now just linked to the BRAC 95 actions. Copies of the current revisions are enclosed. On 31 May 1995 revised DD 1391s were forwarded to all concerned parties with instructions to destroy the 18 May 1995 draft.

4. Action Taken: Revisions made.

Kraus

ENCL 1

Delta/Greely Community Coalition
P.O. Box 780
Delta Junction, Alaska 99737

Delta Junction City Council
Delta/Greely School District
Delta Chamber of Commerce
Deltana Community Corporation
Delta Chapter, Farm Bureau

Cleeta P. Barger, President
Tel: 907-895-4142
FAX: 895-4506
Ray Woodruff, Vice-Pres.
Charles Forek, Sec/Tres

Please refer to this number when responding 950526-3

May 25, 1995

Honorable Alan J. Dixon
Chairman
Base Realignment and Closure Commission
1700 North Moorest, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Commissioner Dixon:

As you would imagine, we in Delta constantly receive word of "important new information" concerning the status of Fort Greely. Our Community Coalition group usually thanks those individuals who are concerned enough to try to help and go on with business.

This time, however, I am a bit concerned about the implications of a letter I received (enclosed) from Colonel Kenneth Jarman, Retired, (1991-1993 Fort Greely Post Commander) and the importance of his message. As president of the Coalition, I shared this letter with Karl Ray Woodruff and Lee Clune of the group rather than take the chance of unfairly inflaming community perceptions if there is not substance to Colonel Jarman's assessment.

Mr. Dixon, both Mr. Woodruff and Mr. Clune made "light reference" to our opinion that the realignment recommendation was in no way militarily sound and that we were under the opinion that other factors were the root cause of this ludicrous recommendation. It would appear Colonel Jarman has a greater depth of knowledge and understanding of the situation.

I am sending this correspondence **directly to you** so that, if you wish, the Commission can investigate the facts prior to other more public disclosure taking place within the next week or so. We, here in Delta, wish to influence the Commission in a positive manner to effect change. There are other avenues to get "Eye to Eye" with America; "60 Minutes" can be a staggering amount of time when the public outcry for fairness is the issue.

Please take a few minutes to read the Jarman letter, consider the Commission's options, and contact him for any clarification you may desire. Colonel Jarman has offered his assistance and the Coalition has accepted. Please feel free to contact me should you have any questions or concerns.

Sincerely,

Cleeta P. Barger

CLEETA P. BARGER
President

CPB:ld

Encl.

COLONEL KENNETH L. JARMAN

Post Office Box 3386
Fort Leavenworth KS 66027
23 May 1995

Mr. and Mrs. Jerold Barger
Delta Junction AK

Dear Cleeta and Jerry,

I agree that the issue of the future of Fort Greely deserves more review than apparently has been given to date. I remain extremely concerned regarding what I see as a clear example of the Alaska Army chain of command taking the easy way out by giving Fort Greely away. Without doubt, the minimal cost of operating Fort Greely "as is" does not justify "reorganizing" the post into an effectively "closed status." Accordingly, it is my assessment, and I should add, the assessment of some politically powerful individuals in Alaska and Washington D.C., that Fort Greely has been recommended for "realignment", (read that closure) for political reasons and not for defense considerations. Specifically, I have been advised that MG Needham, at the recommendation of his chief of staff, proposed the closure of Fort Greely so as to protect Forts Wainwright and Richardson from BRAC consideration. That is to say, Fort Greely, even though the net savings to the Army would be insignificant, was offered up as the sacrificial lamb so as to guarantee to Anchorage and Fairbanks the continued presence of a major number of military personnel. No consideration was given to the impact on the citizens of Delta Junction. What a sorry way to say thanks to people who have consistently been loyal to the post, to the garrison and to the US Army.

Unfortunately, no one in a leadership position in Alaska has considered the impact of this monumental ineptitude on the soldiers and civilians of Fort Greely and on the citizens of Delta Junction. My review of the Fort Greely operating cost figures that were submitted for BRAC consideration that directly resulted in the decision to realign Fort Greely, indicates weak leadership at best and at worst, absolute falsehood. Clearly, something smells of rotten "Chums" at FWA and FRA. Perhaps the same "self serving" and flexible approach to professional ethics that the one time quasi leader of NWTC used as a commander, has been carried to his new office. Perhaps it is time to launch a detailed Freedom of Information Act request regarding the process by which the Chief of Staff assembled the data that was used by MG Needham in his efforts to sell Fort Greely down the river. Perhaps it is also time that I take my concerns directly to my contacts in the US House of Representatives and at the Washington Post.

I have every intention of addressing this issue, within the next few days, directly to the House Armed Services Committee as an example of how a minimal cost effort has in the past and could continue to pay major dividends directly to Americans on American soil versus sending millions of dollars to Russia with the remote possibility of some eventual, minimal, and long term, if any, return coming about. Clearly the US Army Alaska could have and should have built a strong case for the continued operation of Fort Greely as the premiere Arctic regions training, testing, and

basing area of the world. The data is there. but since it apparently didn't meet the political expediencies of the US Army Alaska leadership. this data was ignored. The leadership took the easy way out. Perhaps there was some objective of personal gain. What else could have motivated senior officers to ignore the the true consequences of their actions. I question the professional ethic and the moral foundation of certain of these leaders now as much, if not more. than when I commanded Fort Greely. Clearly. my original assessment of some was correct.

Please pass along my regards to all of the loyal citizens of Delta Junction and please assure them that I will be following up on my concerns and suspicions in Washington. I will keep you posted of my findings and successes over the next few weeks. Good luck and have faith.

Warm Regards,

Kenneth L. Jarman

Kenneth L. Jarman
Colonel,
United States Army Retired

Chairman Alan Dixon

BRAC Commission

-Please include as part of Ft. Greely Hearing.

David -
Post Card
Sent 3/30.
Daniel E Lucas.

Jeff

To Army Team.

Commissioner

I realize that you have received hundreds of letters about the base realignment and closure list that the Department of Defense has recommended. This is going to be a lot like many of those; however, it may provide an acceptable alternative for your consideration.

This letter is in regard to the realignment of Ft. Greely, Alaska. The proposed realignment would effect a very small town called Delta Junction . This is the only town within a 75 mile radius of the post. It provides approximately 15 million dollars to the surrounding area, the realignment would result in a loss of 90% of these funds. Needless to say this would devastate our town due to the fact that for approximately seven months out of the year it is the only source of income in the area. For the rest of the year, during the summer months, the tourist industry provides a supplemental income to the area. The total population of this area is about 3700 people, men ,woman, and children, including the soldiers and their families stationed at Ft. Greely. According to the estimates put out by Major General Needham and his staff this would cause a loss of 969 jobs. This exceeds 25% of the population. Assuming the national average of 2 children per family then there are only 1850 adult workers, then this would, under ideal conditions, exceed 50% of the job market . We do not live under ideal conditions. When you have your delegation visit our area I believe you will be convinced of that fact.

Alaska is a very unique place, towns do not run into other towns or cities. The nearest big city is 104 miles away (Fairbanks) and the second one is 365 miles away, (Anchorage). These dimensions could be used to describe an entire state. Ft. Greely occupies 636,000 acres of Alaska . It has been called by Chief of Staff Colin Powell, the best training area in the army inventory, and this statement has been reflected by other high ranking members of our armed forces. Ft. Greely is also the base for two tenant organizations, CRTA (Cold Region Test Activity) and NWTC (Northern Warfare Training Center). The plan is to move both to Ft. Wainwright, Alaska , 104 miles from our present location. All activities of the organizations would then be "safari" type operations. Almost all of these activities occur during winter months, Sept. through mid-March. Convoys at that time of year have lead to many accidents, injuries, and even deaths. The cost to safari a CRTA tests have always proved prohibitive, which is why CRTA has a permanent test location at Bolio Lake on Ft.Greely. General Needham and the planning staff have left no alternative but for both CRTA and NWTC to move away from these existing facilities with the stipulation that they be manned by two soldiers as caretakers. What a waste of two 6 million dollar test and training facilities.

The test activity has remained at Ft. Greely through the years because no other base or post possesses the stability of environmental factors required for sustained cold weather testing. A study that I happened to be part of when stationed with a military meteorological team proved that among the 26 bases and posts covered (all located in what was considered cold weather regions) Ft. Greely had the largest number of 6 hour cold blocks needed to perform the required tests at sustained temperatures. This is the BEST area to perform cold weather test on equipment, weapon systems, clothing, and vehicles. CRTA has in the past supported all U.S. Armed Forces, special groups(Canadian, and British)and government sponsored commercial projects.

Now after going through that and having reviewed the "numbers" that are stated in the Base Study report there are a few discrepancies that should be noted.

1. CRTA pays USARPAC 4.8 million dollars per year to off set base operation costs , yet there is no mention of this funding.
2. The "numbers" fail to show that Ft. Greely has housing available for military, yet they want to build 20.3 million dollars worth of housing at Ft. Wainwright to provide space for the realignment of troops. The 20.3 million dollar estimate was mentioned to the people during a town meeting by Senator Stevens.
3. The supported population shown in the report shows 15 people, as of this date there is a list of over 150, mostly retired military living in our rural area.
4. The actual working population of Ft. Greely is not accurately represented. There is, however, what seems to be an attempt to bring these numbers more into line. There has been a noticeable increase of single soldiers showing up on post. From a personal point of view it looks like an attempt to bring the numbers closer to the ones stated in the cobra report.
5. I would suggest a reinspection of the numbers supplied to the Base Study group against the comptrollers books and the previous troop staffing to see if there is some sort of conflict between them.
6. The total cost of moving CRTA and NWTC to Ft. Wainwright is actually estimated at 48.8 million dollars. This includes renovation and new construction but does not include the added cost of the safari type operations.

THE ALTERNATIVE !

Several years ago the Army had a plan to move soldiers to Ft. Greely , in order to occupy existing housing, provide maintenance, and better training core facilities. This is still feasible today . According to the Dept. of Public Works there are several unoccupied family housing units

on post, (70 as of the 28th of Feb.) there is also two full unmanned barracks with two others partially occupied. All in all, enough room for a tactical maintenance group and a training howitzer platoon.

This would defer the cost of building additional housing at Ft. Wainwright, utilize existing housing at Ft. Greely, the Maintenance group could service and maintain a stock pile of tactical weapons, and vehicles to be ready for training exercises thus cutting costs of movement on the roads, and with the existing air field no actual loss of mobility would be sacrificed. This would also mean that movement of the equipment by commercial carriers would be added to the savings, not to mention ,the possibility in the reduction accidents, injuries, and needless deaths.

Having a howitzer platoon at Ft. Greely would again save the cost of new housing , provide a core for other groups which would arrive for training exercises, joint maneuvers, and becoming familiar with the area could provide information to other units as to the terrain, areas of operation, and safety requirements. We had one incident when a mortar platoon, not familiar with the area fired upon a herd of buffalo lying in the river bed, killing several animals.

Leaving CRTA and NWTC at Ft. Greely would allow them to perform their mission without extra costs.

WHAT IS BEST FOR THE ARMY ?

IS IT IN THE BEST INTEREST OF THE ARMY TO REALIGN THE BIGGEST, AND BEST TRAINING AREA IN THE ARMY INVENTORY ?

IS IT IN THE BEST INTEREST OF THE ARMY TO MOVE TWO TENANT ORGANIZATION AWAY FROM EXISTING FACILITIES AND INCURRING ADDITIONAL COSTS (48.8 MILLION DOLLARS) NOT ONLY IN NEW CONSTRUCTION BUT IN CONTINUING COST IN SAFARI OPERATIONS ?

IS IT IN THE BEST INTEREST OF THE ARMY TO FULLY UTILIZE EXISTING RESOURCES BY MOVING KEY UNITS FROM CROWDED AREAS (ANCHORAGE, FAIRBANKS) TO AREAS WHERE THEIR MISSION IS UNLIMITED BY LAND AREA, FREE FROM ENCROACHING POPULATION, UNRESTRICTED ON AIR SPACE , AND INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF THE OVER ALL MISSION ?

Well, I guess that about sums it up. I love our country, America is the only place I have ever lived or wanted to live, I believe we are facing a huge problem when the number of men, who, are willing to fight and die for us are now being short changed by not being able to obtain the training and exercises necessary to perform their jobs with the best chance of survival. The inability of our arm forces to bring a swift and

decisive victory is not just an apparition, our U.N. forces no longer have this capability , either by numbers, by equipment, or by leadership. The last two encounters have shown us these facts. The only way to ensure the security of America is to keep our army in a higher state of readiness through training, provide them with the best equipment through testing and evaluation, and pray that their leaders make the right decisions.

Daniel E. Lucas

Daniel E. Lucas
P.O. Box 1085
Delta Junction, Alaska 99737

NEW CONSTRUCTION AND RENOVATION REQUIREMENTS TO SUPPORT CLOSING OR WARM BASING FORT GREELY & RELOCATING CRTA/NWTC TO FORT WAINWRIGHT

(All projects are the direct result of restationing elements of CRTA/NWTC at Fort Wainwright and inactivating Fort Greely.)

Motor Pool (CRTA) **$10.0M**
Inactivating or warm basing Fort Greely will cause component parts of Cold Regions Test Activity (CRTA) to relocate to Fort Wainwright. This facility will provide motor pool support to CRTA for vehicles/equipment in support of organic and developmental test activities. This facility is required to meet maintenance and testing activities throughout the year and extreme low temperatures (-50 degrees and below) experienced during the winter months at Fort Wainwright. (21,000 SF)

Barracks Facility (CRTA) **$4.5M**
Inactivating or warm basing Fort Greely will cause some of CRTA military personnel and test support soldiers to relocate to Fort Wainwright. This facility will provide adequate barracks space for "1+1" accommodations to meet CRTA military personnel needs and support test support soldiers to be located at Fort Wainwright. (19,800 SF)

Warehouse Facility (CRTA) **$3.5M**
Inactivating or warm basing Fort Greely will cause component parts of CRTA to relocate to Fort Wainwright. This facility will provide adequate storage and warehousing space to support CRTA's organic capability and developmental test support requirements. (Requirement is for 22,900 SF.)

Barracks Facility (NWTC) **$4.5M**
Inactivating or warm basing Fort Greely will cause Northern Warfare Training Center (NWTC) military personnel and students to relocate to Fort Wainwright. This facility will provide adequate barracks space for "1+1" accommodations to meet NWTC military personnel needs and support NWTC students to be located at Fort Wainwright. (19,800 SF)

Warehouse Facility (NWTC) **$3.5M**
Inactivating or warm basing Fort Greely will cause NWTC to relocate to Fort Wainwright. This facility will provide adequate storage and warehousing space to support NWTC's organic capability and student population. (Requirement is for 22,900 SF.)

Water Utility/Fire Protection **$2.0M**
Utility expansions will be necessary to support the increase in personnel and new construction projects resulting from the relocation to Fort Wainwright. (30,000 LF)

INSTALLATION SUB TOTAL **$28.0M**

80 Additional Family Housing Units **$20.8M**

Relocation of about 120 military personnel from Fort Greely will necessitate the construction of 80 additional Army Family Housing Units. Fairbanks does not have additional, adequate housing available in the area to support this requirement. Even with 80 additional units, about 1,000 families will still have to be housed off-post.

FAMILY HOUSING SUB TOTAL	**$20.8M**
NEW CONSTRUCTION & RENOVATION GRAND TOTAL	**$48.8M**

This estimate exceeds the amount submitted to the Commission by 4 Times the cost.?

NEW CONSTRUCTION & RENOVATION ESTIMATE FOR WARM BASING FORT GREELY & MOVING CRTA/NWTC TO FORT WAINWRIGHT

FACILITY	($ M)	EST SQ FT	UOM
NEW CONSTRUCTION & RENOVATION			
FWA - MOTOR POOL (CRTA)	$10.0	21,000	SF
FWA - BARRACKS FACILITY (CRTA)	$4.5	19,800	SF
FWA- WAREHOUSE FACILITY (CRTA)	$3.5	22,900	SF
FWA - BARRACKS FACILITY (NWTC)	$4.5	19,800	SF
FWA - WAREHOUSE FACILITY (NWTC)	$3.5	22,900	SF
FWA - WATER UTILITY/FIRE PROTECTION	$2.0	30,000	LF
SUBTOTAL	$28.0		
FWA - 80 FAMILY HOUSING UNITS	$20.8		
TOTAL NEW CONSTRUCTION & RENOVATION	$48.8		

BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE COMMITTEE

REBUTTAL PRESENTATION

FOR

SENATOR STEVENS

PRESENTED BY

DELTA JUNCTION/GREELY
COMMUNITY
COALITION TEAM

MARCH 24, 1995

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Delta Junction City Council, Chamber of Commerce, the Delta Greely School District and citizens of the Delta Junction area have formed a committee to ensure that ALL facts are presented.

The purpose of this committee is to ensure preservation of our community which is in severe danger of being destroyed by the realignment of Fort Greely.

The BRAC committee is required to evaluate the proposed closings by established criteria. The criteria are military value, return on investment and impacts.

GO TO MISSIONS OF UNITS

A. The military value of Fort Greely cannot be overestimated in todays world. The ranges have the highest usage and most value of any post in the state. The fact that the ranges have been used for everything from air to air live weapons firings to ground maneuver establishes the fact that Fort Greely is important to the military. Reviews for previous studies has stated unequivocably that FT Greely is of inestimable value to the military. The factors of military usage alone shows that FT Greely far outranks FT Richardson and FT Wainwright in value. The ranges at Fort Wainwright are not capable of firing many weapons systems because of the safety fans. Fort Richardson does not have sufficient ranges to do more than minor weapons training or firing. In addition, encroachment by the local civilian populace to the very edge of ranges at both FT Wainwright and FT Richardson has caused public complaints of noise, traffic and environtmental problems. These complaints may or may not be valid but do occur. Civilian aviator concerns have changed usage of some ranges in both locations as well. The Yukon Maneuver Area is too small to support simultaneous usage by the Air Force and Army which is not true of FT Greely's extensive 670,000 acres of ranges. A concern is the insufficient range control which will be in effect after the realignment. Incidents have occured such as firing weapons at buffalo and moose to firing into areas which were not valid impact areas to destruction of wetlands, damage to facilities and clearing and using lands which were not on the reservation. These incidents and the lack of inspection to assure cleanup after field exercises leave serious doubt about adequate safeguards for our environment.

B. The return on investment will be negated by the additional costs of safari operations and problems which will be encountered with maintenance of facilities which have been shut down. Additionally, there will be problems with range control and usage by civilian personnel which will negate any economic savings from this action. New quarters will need to be constructed at FT

Wainwright to house all the personnel intended for transfer. Safari operations from Fort Wainwright was tried from 1964 to 1966 and was moved back to FT Greely because the facilities which had been constructed could only be used for general equipment training due to pressure applied by civilian aviators and local environmentalists. Increased weapons testing and weapons training will result in added areas contaminated with unexploded ordinance.

C. The various impacts of this decision also cannot be ignored. This action will cause a significant economic depression in this area and will endanger the community's existence. The economics are apparent as FT Greely is the primary employer in the entire area. In addition, the local contractors are supported by purchases and service requests which will be non-existent if FT Greely is realigned as indicated. An example of the impact is that in salaries and purchases from the post, a loss of direct monies would be approximately $15,395,000 plus a loss from the Delta/Greely School District, caused by a reduction of 50 percent of the students, of $3,750,000. This totals $19,145,000 lost to this area in direct economy. When the economic multiplier (a factor used in economic calculations as the number of times a dollar circulates) is applied, this economic impact is seen to be greater than $140,000,000 to the Delta Junction area. One other impact which cannot be ignored is the removal of the MAST support from the area from the Alaska-Canada Border to Glenallen to North Pole by relocating the aviation assets to FT Wainwright. The US Congress provided guidance and tasked places like FT Greely to provide emergency medical support and evacuation to surrounding areas. The tourist bus accidents of recent years prove the value and effectiveness of the medical unit and the MAST support.

The military used the South Fairbanks Census Area for its calculations. This area includes 25,994 square miles of which the Delta community comprises only 2,826 square miles or 10%. The population of the Delta area including FT Greely is 3,988. The population of the census area is 6,194 which is 64% of the census area. The Army's Basing Study shows an expected job loss from realignment of 969. This includes military jobs and when combined with the Delta Chamber of Commerce survey loss of 131 jobs and another 45 jobs lost from the Delta/Greely School District, the total number of jobs lost in this community is 1,135. The total earned income using Alaska Department of Labor statistics in the third quarter of 1994 including military was $8,234,000 from 936 jobs. The loss of this magnitude in a community as small as Delta Junction cannot be recovered without significant intervention from one or more government agencies. The community cannot help wondering if the necessary support will be available or if the community will be allowed to die. This question cannot be answered by anyone at this time. Economic development in this area has historically been slow to none. The viability of increased business opportunities has been tied to Fort Greely or generally has not succeeded. If economic development is considered the solution to the realignment problem, then any realignment should be postponed until economic development could offset the loss.

All indications and actions to date indicate a fast track on this action, not one which is in accord with the BRAC law, and anyone in the way will be destroyed.

The proposed realignment of FT Greely,and the way it was handled, indicates a political bias on the proposal. This is in direct contravention to the requirements of the BRAC which is supposed to be apolitical in all aspects. The indications of this are that no real investigation was done of the capabilities and limitations of the installations in Alaska thus, the findings of the Washington DC based study group is meaningless.

The people of Alaska have for years been pitted against each other by outsiders and this issue is one of those. The fact that there was no communications, understanding of the issues, investigation of the problems especially when the proposal has been planned for at least four months prior to the announcement. All this without any communication to our elected representatives either at the State level or at your level Senator. One thing which concerns many of those here is the possible retaliation for asking questions. I would hope that you, at least, recognize each individual's right, military or civilian, to talk, question decisions and communicate with their elected representatives. I am not convinced that some people in the hierarchy do realize this.

This entire community has contributed to the research and preparation for meeting with BRAC officials with expertise provided from all arenas. This community will challenge the BRAC committee with military impact, economics and with impact to the local community. If the BRAC is reasonable, receptive and has not made a predetermination driven by politics, the committee should be able to argue our case successfully.

As added information, a telephone survey of retired military personnel in the Delta Junction area was taken. We interviewed 106 of the approximate 117 retirees identified. Fort Greely presently provides services to these retirees and dependents. All those surveyed wanted to remain in the area but five families will have to move due to a lack of medical facilities in the area. (Again, MAST will also be removed from this area.) Twenty three retirees and their families, a total of 69 people, are uncertain of what they will do. Fort Greely also services the Coast Guard installation at Tok. These families will be required to commute to Fort Wainwright, over 200 miles, for military services.

The Chamber of Commerce has surveyed most of the businesses in the Delta area. All expect to lose 50% of their gross sales with many cuts in employees. Many businesses in the area do not expect to be able to survive.

Severe impacts could be felt in the agricultural business as direct fallout from less purchases of milk, meat. vegetables and grains are felt. An example is the Northern Lights dairy and

those farmers who provide milk, hay and feed to the supplying dairies. As many as 30% of the farmers will be affected by the lack of demand for Northern Lights Dairy products.

Information is provided in the booklet you have been given which backs up the statements made here today. Senator Stevens if you or your staff have any questions about items in the booklet, either now or later, the committee will be happy to answer them.

MISSION AND ECONOMIC DATA

FORT GREELY TENANT UNIT MISSIONS

COLD REGIONS TEST ACTIVITY

The mission of the Cold Regions Test Activity (CRTA) is to test equipment for the US Army, and upon request for the US Navy, US Air Force and commercial organizations. This testing is done in temperatures ranging from 80 degrees F to -50 degrees F. Range facilities have been constructed to provide for testing of all Army equipment from that used by an individual soldier to major weapons systems. The ranges include instrumented ranges necessary to provide adequate assessment of the item's actual performance. An example of the diversity of testing accomplished by CRTA is that all weapons systems and personal equipment used in the Gulf War was tested at CRTA. This includes items from the M-1 tank, Bradley Fighting Vehicle and Patriot Missile system to protective equipment and uniforms. The importance of the contribution made by CRTA to the nation's defense organizations cannot be underestimated.

The safari concept will detract from the mission, will cause delays in testing and will cause significant problems and increased test costs. In addition, the areas at FT Wainwright cannot be used to test some weapons systems because of safety fans, and conflicts will occur in scheduling for the areas needed to test. These conflicts will create the need to safari the 107 miles to FT Greely to conduct required testing and will create significant logistical problems.

NORTHERN WARFARE TRAINING CENTER

The mission of the Northern Warfare Training Center (NWTC) is to provide training for US military individuals and organizations in operating in cold regions. This includes military movement through mountainous terrain, military movement on glaciers, movement across snow covered terrain, avalanche training and living and working in a field environment at extreme temperatures. A secondary mission is high altitude mountain rescues.

The safari concept will detract from the mission by reducing time to train for each class. The travel distance is 140 miles from FT Wainwright to the Black Rapids Training Site. This will add a 3 1/2 hour travel requirement to each end of the training week.

If the soldiers leave FT Wainwright at 7:30 AM they would arrive at Black Rapids at around 11:00 AM and would loose a half a day of training. This same problem would again occur on Friday thus one full training day per week would be lost. The glacier which the Army has permission to use for training is 170 miles from FT Wainwright and the mission support for that training would be virtually impossible to achieve. Of particular importance is the aviation detachment support currently provided by FT Greely. The pilots' high altitude expertise and support to NWTC by these helicopters would also be lost.

The transfer of the mission to train soldiers from CONUS to the Vermont National Guard was a mistake. This statement is based on the direct observation of training conducted by Vermont Guard personnel at Black Rapids Training Site and by observations of many personnel at the Vermont Training Site.

AVIATION DETACHMENT - FORT GREELY

The mission of the Aviation Detachment is to support CRTA testing, the training by NWTC and other military missions as assigned. The unique mission requirements and training needed to become proficient and safe in the extreme conditions which are found on the glaciers, mountains and training areas make special demands on the personnel assigned. The effectiveness of the training and the close working relationship with CRTA and NWTC is evidenced by the safety record of the Detachment. Even when not considering the hazardous conditions in which they operate, this organization has established an enviable safety record. Without the special and rigorous training currently being done, this record is in jeopardy as are the personnel who are depending on this Detachment for support.

FT. GREELY
UTILITIES

WATER

TOTAL OF 9 WELLS LOCATED ON NORTH & SOUTH POST
COMBINED TOTAL CAPACITY 1070 GPM
TOTAL WATER STORAGE NORTH & SOUTH POST 273,000 GAL
APPROXIMATELY 27,380 LF WATER MAINS AND SERVICE LINE
AVERAGE DAILY USAGE 232,000 GALLONS PER DAY

STEAM

TOTAL CAPACITY
3 - 50,000 lb per hour BOILERS (south post)
2 - 15,000 lb per hour BOILERS (north post)

COMBINED TOTAL USAGE
SUMMER 20,000 lb per hour
WINTER 65,000 lb per hour
APPROXIMATELY 57,000 LF STEAM & CONDENSATE RETURN

ELECTRICAL

5 DIESEL GENERATORS TOTAL CAPACITY 5500 KW
AVERAGE USAGE
SUMMER - 2000 KW PER HOUR
WINTER - 2800 KW PER HOUR
APPROXIMATELY 157,000 LF OVER-HEAD DISTRIBUTION LINE

**AVERAGE YEARLY FUEL CONSUMPTION FOR HEAT AND POWER GENERATION
2.4 M GALLONS PER YEAR

**REFUSE COLLECTION, AVERAGE 5000 CY PER MONTH

ECONOMIC IMPACT OF REALIGNMENT OF FORT GREELY

CIVILIAN PAYROLL LOST		
FT Greely Garrison	4,100,000	(ESTIMATED MINIMUM)
CRTA	2,900,000	
NWTC	800,000	
Commissary	936,000	
Exchange	600,000	
Non-Appropriated Fund	600,000	
DIRECT PAYROLL TOTAL	9,936,000	

PURCHASES LOCALLY INCLUDING CONTRACTS LOST		
CRTA	259,000	
POWER PLANT FUEL	1,800,000	
OTHER GARRISON	3.400,000	(ESTIMATED)
	5,459,000	
DELTA SCHOOL SALARIES LOST	2,450,000	
DELTA SCHOOL PURCHASE LOST	1,300,000	
	3,750,000	

THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF FORT GREELY REALIGNMENT IS APPROXIMATELY $19,145,000 NOT COUNTING SPINOFF PURCHASES

DELTA/GREELY SCHOOL DISTRICT
FORT GREELY REALIGNMENT IMPACT REVIEW
DOCUMENTATION PACKET AS OF MARCH 8, 1995

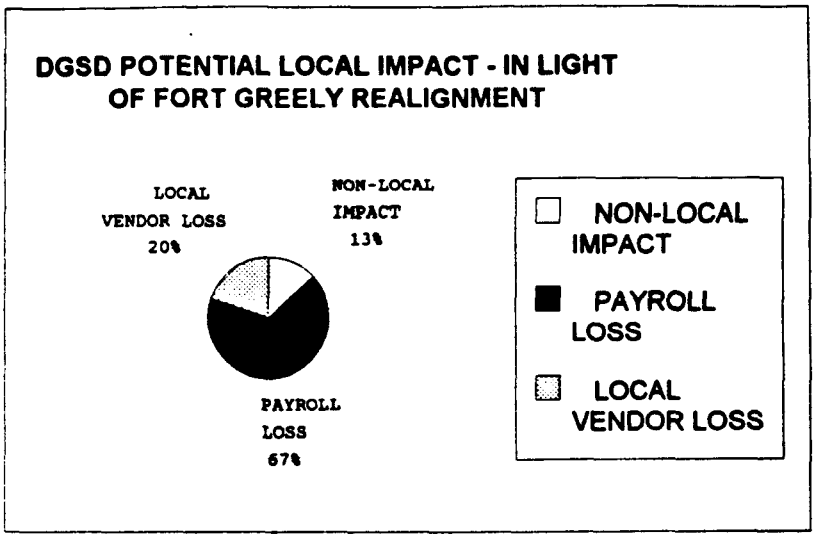
DISTRICT WIDE IMPACT REVIEW

ATTACHMENTS:

1) Schedule Of Potential Local Impact
2) Fort Greely Realignment Enrollment Impact Review
3) Schedule of Investments @ Current Funding Levels
4) Twelve-Month Net Payroll Review In Light Of Possible Funding Reduction Percentages
5) Schedule Of Gross Payroll Obligation In Light Of Possible Funding Reduction Percentages - FY95 Comparison
6) Schedule Of Gross Payroll Obligation In Light Of Possible Funding Reduction Percentages - FY96 Budget Affect
7) Schedule Of Checks Issued - FY94/FY95 To Vendors In The Delta Junction Area

DELTA/GREELY SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF POTENTIAL LOCAL IMPACT
AS OF MARCH 9, 1995

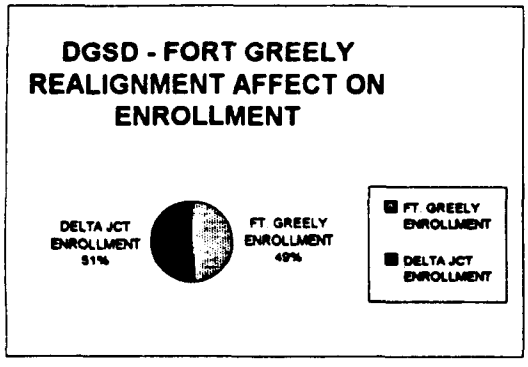
POTENTIAL IMPACT ON CURRENT ENROLLMENT:	48.97%
REVENUE & EXPENDITURE (PROJECTED 96 LEVELS):	
CURRENT FUNDING LEVEL - FY96 PROJECTED	6,908,895
PROJECTED PAYROLL - FY96	4,623,431
FY96 LOCAL VENDOR PAYMENTS:	1,365,707
POTENTIAL IMPACT ON DGSD FISCAL ACTIVITY:	
NON-LOCAL IMPACT	450,405
PAYROLL LOSS	2,264,094
LOCAL VENDOR LOSS	668,787
IMPACT ON REVENUE	3,383,286



DELTA/GREELY SCHOOL DISTRICT
FORT GREELY REALIGNMENT IMPACT REVIEW
@ MARCH 8, 1995

SHARE OF ENROLLMENT	DGSD ENROLLED
FT. GREELY ENROLLMENT	477
DELTA JCT ENROLLMENT	497
TOTAL 95 ENROLLMENT	974
% OF FY95 ENROLLMT	48.97%

DISTRICT WIDE TOTAL BY GRADE	*** GREELY STAFF *** # MILITARY ENROLLED	# CIVILIAN ENROLLED
PRESCHOOL	17	6
KINDERGARTEN	22	20
1ST GRADE	25	10
2ND GRADE	23	10
3RD GRADE	21	15
4TH GRADE	21	25
5TH GRADE	20	12
6TH GRADE	20	19
7TH GRADE	14	25
8TH GRADE	15	18
9TH GRADE	11	25
10TH GRADE	9	24
11TH GRADE	8	13
12TH GRADE	4	25
TOTAL	230	247



	BY GRADE & SITE	*** GREELY STAFF *** # MILITARY ENROLLED	# CIVILIAN ENROLLED
PRESCH	- FORT GREELY	17	1
	- DELTA ELEM	0	5
KINDER	- FORT GREELY	22	9
	- DELTA ELEM	0	9
	- CORRESPOND	0	2
1ST	- FORT GREELY	24	1
	- DELTA ELEM	0	8
	- CORRESPOND	1	1
2ND	- FORT GREELY	23	1
	- DELTA ELEM	0	8
	- CORRESPOND	0	1
3RD	- FORT GREELY	20	1
	- DELTA ELEM	1	12
	- CORRESPOND	0	2
4TH	- FORT GREELY	20	0
	- DELTA ELEM	1	24
	- CORRESPOND	0	1
5TH	- FORT GREELY	18	0
	- DELTA ELEM	1	12
	- CORRESPOND	1	0
6TH	- FORT GREELY	19	0
	- DELTA ELEM	1	17
	- CORRESPOND	0	2
7TH	- FORT GREELY	14	25
	- CORRESPOND	0	0
8TH	- FORT GREELY	15	18
	- CORRESPOND	0	0
9TH	- DELTA HIGH SCHL	10	23
	- ALTERNATIVE	1	1
	- CORRESPOND	0	1
10TH	- DELTA HIGH SCHL	7	22
	- ALTERNATIVE	0	0
	- CORRESPOND	2	2
11TH	- DELTA HIGH SCHL	8	13
	- ALTERNATIVE	0	0
	- CORRESPOND	0	0
12TH	- DELTA HIGH SCHL	2	24
	- ALTERNATIVE	2	0
	- CORRESPOND	0	1
TOTAL BY DISTRICT WIDE		230	247

DELTA/GREELY SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS
@ MARCH 8, 1995

BANK & TYPE OF INVESTMENT:	DATE OF ISSUE	MATURITY DATE	INVESTMENT AMOUNT	INTEREST RATE	MATURITY VALUE	INTEREST TO MATURITY	FY95 INTEREST SCHEDULE
CURRENT INVESTMENTS:							
NBA - TCD #11671	10/27/94	04/25/95	225,000.00	4.65%	230,231.25	5,231.25	5,231.25
NBA - TCD #11688	12/12/94	12/12/95	850,000.00	6.50%	905,250.00	55,250.00	30,847.92
NBA - TCD #30380	01/06/95	01/06/96	50,000.00	6.25%	50,000.00	53,125.00	1,519.10
NBA - TCD #023402	03/07/95	06/05/95	50,000.00	4.50%	50,562.50	562.50	562.50
AK USA - TCD 900015	12/17/94	12/17/95	100,000.00	6.50%	106,500.00	6,500.00	3,538.89
TOTAL CURRENT INVESTMENTS:			1,275,000.00		1,342,543.75	120,668.75	41,699.66
CLOSED TCD'S THROUGH 03/08/95:							
NBA - TCD #11605 (*1)	10/27/93	10/27/94	1,000,000.00	3.35%	1,033,965.29	33,965.29	10,980.57
NBA - TCD #11668	10/27/94	11/28/94	200,000.00	3.50%	200,622.22	622.22	622.22
NBA - TCD #11669	10/27/94	12/26/94	200,000.00	3.50%	201,166.67	1,166.67	1,166.67
NBA - TCD #11670	10/27/94	02/24/95	200,000.00	4.00%	202,666.67	2,666.67	2,666.67
TOTAL TCD INTEREST EARNED THROUGH 03/08/95:						38,420.85	15,436.13
SWEEP/MISCELLANEOUS INTEREST THROUGH 03/08/95:							
NBA - JULY 1994	07/01/94	07/31/94	N/A	VARIED	N/A	1,564.41	1,564.41
NBA - AUGUST 1994	08/01/94	08/31/94	N/A	VARIED	N/A	2,226.99	2,226.99
NBA - SEPTEMBER 1994	09/01/94	09/30/94	N/A	VARIED	N/A	2,200.17	2,200.17
NBA - OCTOBER 1994	10/01/94	10/31/94	N/A	VARIED	N/A	1,829.57	1,829.57
NBA - NOVEMBER 1994	11/01/94	11/30/94	N/A	VARIED	N/A	1,221.77	1,221.77
NBA - DECEMBER 1994	12/01/94	12/31/94	N/A	VARIED	N/A	2,347.78	2,347.78
NBA - JANUARY 1995	01/01/95	01/31/95	N/A	VARIED	N/A	1,849.18	1,849.18
NBA - FEBRUARY 1995	02/01/95	02/28/95	N/A	VARIED	N/A	1,132.45	1,132.45
NBA - MARCH 1995	03/01/95	03/31/95	N/A	VARIED	N/A		
NBA - APRIL 1995	04/01/95	04/30/95	N/A	VARIED	N/A		
NBA - MAY 1995	05/01/95	05/31/95	N/A	VARIED	N/A		
NBA - JUNE 1995	06/01/95	06/30/95	N/A	VARIED	N/A		
AK USA - 900015	07/01/94	12/17/94	N/A	VARIED	N/A	575.34	575.34
AK USA - 900015	12/18/94	03/08/95	N/A	VARIED	N/A	1,264.38	1,264.38
TOTAL INTEREST EARNED THROUGH 12/29/94:						16,212.04	16,212.04
NBA - @ 06/30/95 (*2)	03/01/95	06/30/95	N/A	VARIED	N/A	4,529.80	4,529.80
TOTAL ESTIMATED SWEEP/MISC INTEREST THROUGH 06/30/95:						20,741.84	20,741.84

FY95 INTEREST ESTIMATED TO EARN @ 06/30/95 (*2)	77,877.63
FY95 PROJECTED INTEREST BUDGET	75,000.00
FY95 VARIANCE	2,877.63

STATEMENT NOTATIONS:

*1 - @ 10/27/94 TCD #11605 with NBA of Alaska was closed out and the interest earned of $33,965.29 was deposited to the NBA sweep account. $22,984.72 of the total interest earned was credited as interest earned in FY94. This was interest accrued on the TCD through 06/30/94. $10,980.57 interest was credited as FY95 interest.

*2 - Interest to be earned on the DGSD Sweep Interest Account with NBA of Alaska can only be estimated, however, the amount estimated is based upon the lowest monthly interest paid to date, which is February's $1,132.45 @ 4 months (Mar, Apr, May, Jun).

DELTA/GREELY SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF NET PAYROLL ISSUED
TWELVE MONTH PERIOD (MARCH 1994 - FEBRUARY 1995)

	ACTUAL	*** Based Upon Estimated Potential % Decrease ***				
MONTH & YEAR	NET ISSUED	10.00%	20.00%	30.00%	40.00%	50.00%
March 1994	$280,192	$252,173	$224,154	$196,135	$168,115	$140,096
April 1994	293,468	264,121	234,774	205,427	176,081	146,734
May 1994	283,776	255,399	227,021	198,643	170,266	141,888
June 1994	408,137	367,323	326,510	285,696	244,882	204,069
July 1994	100,405	90,364	80,324	70,283	60,243	50,202
August 1994	131,942	118,748	105,554	92,359	79,165	65,971
September 1994	277,679	249,911	222,143	194,375	166,607	138,839
October 1994	298,161	268,345	238,529	208,713	178,896	149,080
November 1994	291,150	262,035	232,920	203,805	174,690	145,575
December 1994	289,349	260,414	231,479	202,544	173,609	144,675
January 1995	291,249	262,124	232,999	203,874	174,749	145,624
February 1995	289,401	260,461	231,521	202,581	173,641	144,701
TOTAL NET PAYROLL ISSUED (3/94 - 2/95)	$3,234,909	$2,911,418	$2,587,927	$2,264,436	$1,940,946	$1,617,455
ESTIMATED DECREASE WITH % DROP OF NET PAYROLL ISSUANCE	N/A	$323,491	$646,982	$970,473	$1,293,964	$1,617,455

Administrative Review Notation:

Actual net payroll figures are for the period of March 1, 1994 through February 28, 1995. These figures were provided by review of the AS400 paycheck report system and by review of monthly reports generated by the DGSD AS400 Employee Management System.

In order to provide an estimate based upon actual dollar figures, the most current 12-month period was utilized. The last payroll issued by the Delta/Greely School District prior to this review was on the date of February 24, 1995.

DELTA/GREELY SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF GROSS PAYROLL OBLIGATION
FISCAL YEAR 1995 (JUL-FEB ACTUAL) & (MAR-JUN ESTIM)

	ACTUAL /	*** Based Upon Estimated Potential % Decrease ***				
MONTH & YEAR	ESTIMATE	10.00%	20.00%	30.00%	40.00%	50.00%
July 1994	$49,586	$44,628	$39,669	$34,710	$29,752	$24,793
August 1994	116,455	104,810	93,164	81,519	69,873	58,228
September 1994	439,133	395,219	351,306	307,393	263,480	219,566
October 1994	442,657	398,392	354,126	309,860	265,594	221,329
November 1994	435,411	391,870	348,329	304,788	261,246	217,705
December 1994	432,853	389,568	346,283	302,997	259,712	216,427
January 1995	443,332	398,998	354,665	310,332	265,999	221,666
February 1995	430,454	387,409	344,363	301,318	258,273	215,227
March 1995 Through June 1995 (Estimate)	2,116,024	1,904,422	1,692,819	1,481,217	1,269,614	1,058,012
TOTAL GROSS P/R OBLIGATION @ 6/30/95	$4,905,905	$4,415,315	$3,924,724	$3,434,134	$2,943,543	$2,452,953
ESTIMATED DECREASE WITH % DROP OF GROSS PAYROLL ISSUANCE	N/A	$490,591	$981,181	$1,471,772	$1,962,362	$2,452,953

Administrative Review Notation:

Actual gross payroll figures are for the period July 1, 1994 through February 28, 1995, not including FY94 Certificated payroll issued in July and August 1994. These costs do not apply to FY95 activities. The estimate for March 1995 through June 1995 includes Certificated payroll scheduled to be issued through August 31, 1994. This is due to the fact that Certificated payroll in some cases is issued on a 12-month basis between September & August of the following calendar year.

The encumbrance estimate for March 1995 through June 1995 also includes an estimated $20,000 to be paid to substitutes in that period of time.

DELTA/GREELY SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF GROSS PAYROLL OBLIGATION
FISCAL YEAR 1996 (BASED UPON BUDGET DEVELOPMENT PHASE #3 - DRAFT #01)

		*** Based Upon Estimated Potential % Decrease ***				
CATEGORY	ESTIMATE	10.00%	20.00%	30.00%	40.00%	50.00%
Administ Contracts	$422,126	$379,913	$337,701	$295,488	$253,276	$211,063
Teacher Contracts	2,887,436	2,598,692	2,309,949	2,021,205	1,732,462	1,443,718
X - Duty Contracts	78,867	70,980	63,094	55,207	47,320	39,434
Specialist Contracts	192,741	173,467	154,193	134,919	115,645	96,371
Teacher Aides	210,221	189,199	168,177	147,155	126,133	105,111
Support Staff	326,642	293,978	261,314	228,649	195,985	163,321
Mainten/Custodial	320,432	288,389	256,346	224,302	192,259	160,216
Food Service Staff	100,464	90,418	80,371	70,325	60,278	50,232
Substitutes	84,502	76,052	67,602	59,151	50,701	42,251
TOTAL GROSS P/R ESTIMATED @ 6/30/96	$4,623,431	$4,161,088	$3,698,745	$3,236,402	$2,774,059	$2,311,716
ESTIMATED DECREASE WITH % DROP OF FY96 ESTIMATED PAYROLL	N/A	$462,343	$924,686	$1,387,029	$1,849,372	$2,311,716

Administrative Review Notation:

All of the information provided on this page relates to the development of the upcoming Fiscal Year 1996. Category totals are provided from supporting schedules utilized in the development of the Fiscal Year 1996 budget. The figures provided, as of 03/08/95, relate directly to Fiscal Year 1996 Phase III - Draft #01.

Food service staff and substitute totals are derived from current DGSD budget totals for FY95, with an additional five-percent figured in for step increases, etc.

LOCAL VENDOR VOLUME

VENDOR NAME	FY 95 Y-T-D	FY 94
ACACIA FLORAL & GIFTS	$341.84	$1,201.86
ACMAR	$0.00	$805.00
ALAMASU, INC.	$0.00	$1,050.00
ALASKA FARMERS CO-OP	$0.00	$335.00
ALASKA MECHANICAL	$1,185.74	$12,202.04
ALASKA MOTOR COACHES (PUPIL TRANSPORTATION)	$481,619.33	$839,654.12
ALASKA MOTOR COACHES (STUDENT ACTIVITIES)	$7,431.15	$13,359.25
ALLEN, PATRICIA	$2,055.00	$2,325.00
B & A HEATING SERVICE	$1,497.80	$277.10
BAGLEY, BRAD	$1,270.00	$1,534.50
BARB'S	$368.50	$154.71
BARBER, JEFF	$0.00	$150.00
BAUGHMAN, RENA	$336.80	$772.80
BIG HORN GUNS & AMMO	$325.00	$0.00
BOADWINE, DAVE	$0.00	$654.00
CARPENTER, JON	$950.00	$370.00
CHECKPOINT SUPPLIES	$715.00	$0.00
CHENA PETS	$70.65	$0.00
CLANCY, GERRY-PETTY CASH (MISCELLANEOUS LOCAL PURCHASES)	$1,640.17	$3,783.47
CLUNE, LELAND-PETTY CASH (MISCELLANEOUS LOCAL PURCHASES)	$0.00	$448.45
COATS, MIKE	$500.00	$500.00
COMEAU, DAVID	$120.00	$0.00
CRANDALL, JOE	$290.00	$400.00
D.G.S.H.A. (DELTA/GREELY SKATING & HOCKEY ASSOCIATION)	$0.00	$180.00
DELTA APPLIANCE & TV SERVICE	$996.59	$1,155.64
DELTA BREEZE ELECTRONICS	$0.00	$2,165.11
DELTA BUILDING SUPPLY	$13,787.44	$6,342.23
DELTA CONCRETE PRODUCTS	$1,941.50	$18,268.40
DELTA FLORAL & GIFTS	$300.00	$0.00
DELTA FUEL, INC.	$39,640.61	$76,312.10
DELTA HEATING	$9,237.10	$1,113.50
DELTA JUNCTION, CITY OF	$3,454.00	$210.00
DELTA MOTORS	$0.00	$1,242.15
DELTA MUSIC REPAIR	$413.00	$750.00
DELTA SANITATION	$4,088.21	$5,024.38
DELTA SHOP-RITE	$2,654.86	$7,855.71
DELTA SURVEYS ASSOC.	$0.00	$290.00
DELTA URETHANE	$1,277.00	$0.00
DELTA WIND	$1,760.00	$5,937.00
DELTA WINDSHIELD REPAIR	$40.00	$0.00
DELTA/GREELY YOUTH HOCKEY	$0.00	$60.00
DICKENSON, WARREN	$150.00	$0.00
DIEHL'S SHOPPING CENTER	$49.28	$209.48
EDGREN, AL	$300.00	$450.00
FURNITURE DOCTOR	$250.00	$0.00
GARDNER, MAUREEN	$820.80	$877.12
GIESE, KARLA	$220.00	$11,070.00
GOLDEN VALLEY ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION	$52,522.63	$83,542.55
GRANITE VIEW HOME CENTER	$0.00	$1,945.00
GRANITE VIEW SPORTS	$3,048.85	$0.00
HALL, ARMOND	$200.00	$0.00
HARRIS, JAMES	$1,375.00	$5,315.23

LOCAL VENDOR VOLUME

VENDOR NAME	FY 95 Y-T-D	FY 94
HICKS, JUDY	$1,312.50	$0.00
HILL, SANDRA-PETTY CASH (MISCELLANEOUS LOCAL PURCHASES)	$1,556.86	$2,299.97
INTERIOR BUILDING SUPPLY	$15,320.35	$11,446.41
J & L APPLIANCE REPAIRS	$324.85	$0.00
JACK'S SERVICE	$5,169.91	$135.45
JIM'S AUTO SERVICE	$1,338.50	$67.00
KELLY'S COUNTRY INN	$1,580.00	$1,080.00
KIRK, GINA	$0.00	$2,655.00
KIRK, MIKE	$1,600.00	$0.00
KNIGHT, ROD	$1,500.00	$0.00
KOZARIK, ANDREW	$2,500.00	$700.00
LIEWER, RONALD P. (THE SKATE SHOP)	$1,500.00	$6,366.00
M & M WELDING	$0.00	$140.00
MACOMB PIANO SERVICE	$330.00	$110.00
MAGEE, RON-PETTY CASH (MISCELLANEOUS LOCAL PURCHASES)	$487.64	$1,804.43
MARY'S GREENHOUSE	$0.00	$1,145.00
MATRIX SUPPLY	$200.00	$0.00
MESCH, JOSH	$2,500.00	$700.00
MINER'S HOUSE	$0.00	$84.00
MORITZ, MELODY	$0.00	$91.20
MOROZOV, OKSANA	$2,775.00	$0.00
MURPHY, STEPHANIE	$0.00	$1,550.00
NAPA AUTO PARTS	$2,945.10	$5,425.77
NISTLER ENTERPRISES	$1,012.50	$11,248.75
NORTH STAR COMMUNICATIONS	$0.00	$7,902.20
NORTHERN TIRE COMPANY	$292.80	$3,681.92
NORTHLAND AUTO SUPPLY	$0.00	$250.00
P & S TRUCKING	$190.00	$350.00
PATRICK F. BUONGIORNE (MACOMB PIANO SERVICE)	$0.00	$370.00
PAYNE, GWEN	$435.55	$480.00
PENNINGTON ENTERPRISES	$0.00	$360.00
PEYTON, JOEY	$350.00	$120.00
POSTMASTER, DELTA JUNCTION	$5,318.40	$7,485.82
PROFESSIONAL BUILDERS	$0.00	$43,700.00
ROGER, CANDICE	$1,400.00	$0.00
RON'S LOCK & KEY SHOP	$811.50	$1,866.40
SATO TRAVEL	$794.00	$5,328.33
SAWMILL CREEK AIR	$4,150.00	$9,795.00
SCHULKE, SCOTT	$1,600.00	$0.00
STOCK'S CUSTOM CABINET SHOP	$0.00	$22,075.00
TECHNICAL GRAPHICS OF ALASKA	$0.00	$78.00
THOMAS, BEN-PETTY CASH (MISCELLANEOUS LOCAL PURCHASES)	$1,730.96	$818.55
THOMAS, STACIE	$746.60	$0.00
TOM WAGGONER & SON PLUMBING & HEATING	$14,702.77	$0.00
WEIDNER CONSTRUCTION	$737.50	$36,000.00
WELLER, JANICE	$0.00	$2,150.00
WRIGHT, DAVID	$2,870.00	$520.00
WRIGHT, GEORGE H.	$80.00	$0.00
TOTALS	$719,407.14	$1,300,673.10

Delta Chamber of Commerce

P.O. Box 987
Delta Junction, Alaska 99737
(907) 895-5068
Fax (907) 895-4628

March 15, 1995

Survey of Business in Delta

A telephone survey conducted by the Delta Chamber of Commerce

Number of Business Surveyed: 72

Number with Army Contracts: 13

Employees hired by businesses: 397

Employees after realignment: 266

Jobs lost: 131

Businesses who feel they can survive in some form: 43

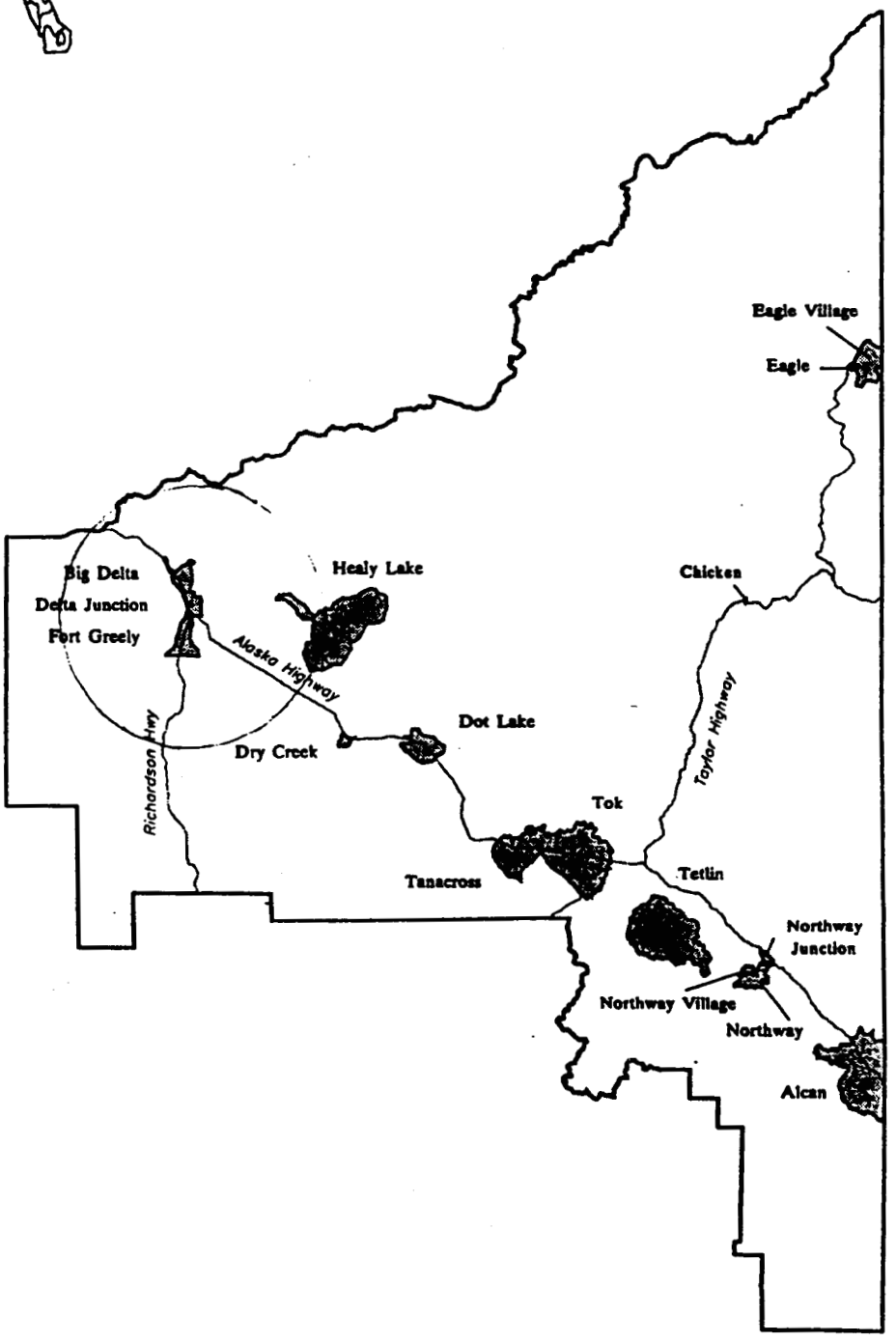
Businesses who feel they can not survive: 9

Businesses who don't know/are uncertain: 20

Southeast Fairbanks Census Area

TOTAL AREA: 25,994 square miles
Delta Census Area: 2,826 square miles

Delta's portion of SE Fairbanks: 10.9%



POPULATION OF DELTA

1993 Estimated Population by Alaska Department of Labor

CENSUS AREA	POPULATION COUNT	HOUSEHOLD UNITS
Big Delta	443	141
City of Delta Junction	693	260
Clearwater and all other	1718	380
Ft. Greely	1134	311
TOTAL	3988	1092
SOUTHEAST FAIRBANKS	6194	1948
PORTION OF SE FAIRBANKS THAT **IS DELTA JUNCTION:**		
	64%	**56%**

PROJECTED POPULATION AFTER REALIGNMENT

Ft. Greely	17	-0-
Big Delta, Delta Jct., All other	1427	390

EXPECTED JOB LOSS FROM REALIGNMENT

Army Basing Study:	Military	438
	Civilians	286
	Indirect	245
	Total	969
Delta Chamber Survey		131
Delta/Greely School District		45

TOTAL JOBS LOST: 1135

DELTA AREA REPORTED JOBS IN THE THIRD QUARTER 1994

(INCLUDING MILITARY) by ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

936

EARNED INCOME: $8,234,000.OO

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS ON PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN THE DELTA AREA

204

TOTAL DISBURSED: $100,652.00

March 21, 1995

Edward F. Sheehan
P.O. Box 472
Delta Junction, Alaska 99737
(907)895-4806

To Whom It May Concern:

I was a Military Commander, or a senior Department of the Army civilian (DAC), with each of the three major activities at Fort Greely, Alaska - Headquarters Fort Greely, Cold Regions Test Activity (CRTA), and U.S. Army Northern Warfare Training Center (NWTC), during the period 1960 - 1986. At least once every year since my retirement in 1986, I have served as a paid consultant/instructor to the NWTC. For at least fifteen (15) years, I served as a special advisor to the Commanding General, USARAL and, later, the Commanding General, 6th ID (Light), and their subordinate commanders on matters relating to cold regions and mountain environmental training. Additionally, I conducted numerous cold weather and mountain military training accident investigations relating to the environment.

1) The following statement addresses my qualifications to comment on cold regions and mountain training and testing in Alaska:

A) During the above period, I was frequently called on to give expert witness and advice, concerning the effects of cold on military training and testing. I participated in numerous USARAL maneuvers.

B) Served as the Senior Test Manager for hundreds of cold weather tests, ranging from a new pair of skis to major systems such as tanks, missiles and helicopters;

C) Served as Acting Post Commander of Fort Greely for periods up to 120 days, and over the years, supervised a number of studies which would have realigned and/or closed elements of Fort Greely, moving them to Fort Wainwright or, the Lower 48. It is interesting to note that these studies indicated that the proposed moves were not cost effective, and a detriment to training and/or testing.

D) Served as the head of the NWTC for four (4) years.

E) Was the principal author/coauthor of much of cold weather and mountain doctrine currently in use by our Armed Forces.

F) Have first-hand knowledge relative to the training and testing facilities at all three of the major Army installations in Alaska. I have taught and written

about the climate and terrain of Interior Alaska, much of my adult life.

G) Have twice been awarded the Department of the Army Civilian Meritorious Service Medal for expertise and service relating to Cold Regions training and testing.

2) The following statements of fact are made, based on my knowledge of the military value of Fort Greely, and the effect that BRAC realignment will have on its operation and mission. I believe that the proposed BRAC action could seriously effect the future of Interior Alaska, waste taxpayer dollars, and reduce the overall combat effectiveness of the military. In my opinion, the repositories of information for cold regions and mountain warfare knowledge could be lost with this action.

A) Large scale ground and air maneuver problems, as well as USAF air space controversies, have plagued the military in Alaska for at least thirty (30) years. This is especially true in the Fairbanks area where environmentalist and civilian aviator concerns have repeatedly kept the military from using the full potential of the land area of Fort Wainwright. These vocal groups have caused a public outcry that, to this date, prevents the use of that vast land area west of the Tanana River.

B) Any major, live-fire training or testing exercises, outside of Fort Greely, would require that a new environmental impact statement be submitted, and approved.

C) Neither Fort Wainwright, nor Fort Richardson, are capable of meeting the Army's range safety requirements for training because they lack the terrain required by regulations to keep fired munitions and laser beams within prescribed impact areas, boundaries and on Post. This problem becomes more acute as new laser guidance systems and smart munitions are made available. Many major weapons systems cannot be fired on these Reservations. (See Attachment #1) The addition of the 248,000 acre Yukon Maneuver Area (YMA), provides a convenient training site to Fort Wainwright. However, this roughly rectangular 28 x 17.5 mile training site is too small to meet range safety requirements for many major weapons systems currently in use. Additionally, the YMA is too small to support simultaneous training by the Army and the Air Force, using todays firepower. The disadvantages found at Fort Wainwright are not true of the approximately 670,000 acre Fort Greely Reservation.

D) Movement of the training and testing from Fort Greely to Fort Wainwright would require major range and

other facility construction. Many of these facilities now exist at Fort Greely. This alone, would appear to negate any short, or long-term monetary gains.

E) In 1964, a large segment of the Cold Region Test Activity was moved from Fort Greely to Fort Wainwright, and required ranges were constructed along the highway and west of the Tanana River. These facilities were never really used because of pressure applied from the Fairbanks area environmentalists and aviators. Only general equipment training could be accomplished. CRTA (then the US Army Arctic Test Board), was moved back to Fort Greely in 1966, and this mistake is about to be repeated. CRTA testing must capture a given climatic condition when it occurs, using sophisticated instrumentation. This cannot be accomplished efficiently after a 100-mile bus ride to Fort Greely. (See Attachment #2)

F) The US Army and USAF have historically used only the Delta River and Delta Creek Impact Areas at Fort Greely during the summer/fall fire seasons, because they are fire safe. One cannot fire into either of the two YMA Impact Areas, even if they are surrounded by fire breaks, using the same munitions, without causing fires. This is a public relations disaster waiting to happen.

G) Having considered the ramifications of moving NWTC to Fort Wainwright, I believe regardless of how one looks at it, this move would require an increase of personnel, and level of funding. Fort Wainwright is 140 miles from the Black Rapids Training Site, and 185 miles from the nearest glacier available to the United States Army. This alone would require a major loss in the available training time and, eventually cause a loss in student proficiency and troop safety.

3) Public Law 101-510 requires the Secretary of Defense to develop and report to the Congress, the criteria to be used in selecting bases for closure and realignment. In BRAC 95, the Department used the same criteria as BRAC 91 and 93. These criteria gave priority to military value, followed by return on investment and economic and other impacts on base communities. The military value criteria was to include mission requirements, availability and condition of land, facilities and associated air space, as well as cost and manpower implications.

4) In my opinion, Fort Greely elements cannot be sent to Fort Wainwright, without major cost increases and a irreversible loss in training and testing proficiency. Fort Wainwright has only some of the terrain and climatic conditions, that are available at Fort Greely. "Piggybacking" the testing, training, range control, etc., from one location to another, will result in a

loss of environmental expertise and, eventually, at least double existing costs. The real expense of operating Fort Greely is nothing, compared to the value of what is accomplished there, or what it will cost to duplicate these conditions elsewhere.

5) The proposed DOD/BRAC realignment of Fort Greely shows obvious political bias concerning which major military reservation in Alaska should be downsized, if any. No real investigation has been conducted to determine the capabilities and limitations of these installations. Hence, the findings of the Washington D.C. based study group proves nothing. There will be no real money savings.

6) Certainly no final BRAC decision should be made without at least investigating the Range and Terrain Utilization Records for the three installations. These required records will show beyond any doubt that Fort Greely is the real training and testing site for the US Army and USAF when live fire is employed. This, along with the resulting munitions contamination, has been true for at least thirty (30) years. A thorough investigation would show that;

a) Fort Richardson has its own environmental problems with respect to weapons firing. Basically, this fort is used almost exclusively for small unit dry-firing maneuver and garrison training.

b) Fort Wainwright has a much greater value than Fort Richardson to the military, but its weapons firing is limited. The YMA provides this fort a greater live fire maneuver capability than exists at Fort Richardson.

7) The BRAC must be told (the State of Alaska should be concerned) that, even if it was possible to fire most weapons at Forts Wainwright and Richardson, this would be inadvisable. Duplicating ranges and the resulting impact areas that already exist at Fort Greely, would only contaminate new terrain, requiring eventual clean-up and funding. The ongoing Yukon Maneuver Area (YMA) Proposed Resource Management Plan, Final Environmental Impact Statement, does not address contamination by military weapons and, their decontamination, as issues.

8) From a State standpoint, worse perhaps than the above stated bias and environmental concerns, is the scandalous lack of publicity or fair notice to the State of Alaska and the residents of the Delta/Fort Greely area. This DOD/BRAC proposal unnecessarily pits Alaskans against each other. Our elected representatives should be embarrassed that these actions can take place without the DOD/BRAC adequately communicating, investigating, and understanding the issues and problems involved. If this is a "done deal" politically, a decision not based on the facts or true needs of the military, the public should be so advised so they can pack up their families and get on with their lives. However, if the realignment of Fort Greely

results from inadequate study and/or other misunderstanding at DOD level, this should be corrected.

9) Concerning the impact on the local community, most of this information will be covered elsewhere. However, I would like to emphasize that the US Congress provided guidance that tasked places like Fort Greely to provide medical support and evacuation to the surrounding rural areas. Unless we are careful, the area from the Yukon-Alaska border, to North Pole and Glennallen (an area larger than a number of states), will have little, or no medical coverage. For example, two recent tourist bus accidents, requiring triage out of the Fort Greely medical facility, was very well handled with minimum fatalities. These accidents would have resulted in about 100 untreated casualties and slow response times, if the Fort Greely medical facilities had not existed.

ATTACHMENT #1

Weapons and Munitions Training and Testing That Can Be Done at Fort Greely - But Not Elsewhere*

1) M1A1 tank and Bradley fighting vehicle mobility exercises**
2) Tank and Bradley main gun firing and laser use
3) Laser flashing (GLLD, HHLR, etc.)
4) DS and GS artillery
5) Artillery direct fire
6) Large missiles, i.e. the Patriot, Roland, Nike, etc.***
7) Large and hand-held air defense systems fired at remote controlled drones and/or jet aircraft
8) Artillery and helicopter delivered smart and scatterable munitions
9) Rocket assisted artillery at greater ranges
10) Anti-tank missiles such as improved TOW when fired at greater ranges from helicopters, after leaving cover and firing parallel with the ground
11) Large boom demolitions and USAF bombs
12) Flame weapon systems

* Current weapons and munitions fired at Fort Greely that cannot be fired elsewhere in Alaska, safely, and within the full capabilities of the item/system.

** Almost all weapons and vehicles used by the current mechanized and foot infantry divisions, were tested at Fort Greely.

*** Fort Greely airspace control and freedom of use far exceed the other installations.

ATTACHMENT #2

Other Training and Testing Facts That Bear Upon the Fort Greely Realignment Situation

1) From about 1960-1987, all the terrain at Fort Greely, except main post, the air field, and NWTC ski areas, were under the operational control of CRTA or its predecessor. This was the desire of the CG, USARAL, the DOD owner. Under this arrangement, the trainer could use the terrain whenever they desired, but did not have to pay for that use. Almost all range construction, roads, etc., were bought with Research, Development and Test and Evaluation (RDT&E) and customer funds.

2) From 1960-64, all of the basic testing ranges were cleared and constructed. These ranges were various size, cleared areas, facing toward an impact area that could be used year-round. These ranges were improved over time, but continued to be only a cleared rectangle that was reconfigured each year to accommodate a given test item(s). The shelter, security, safety and instrumentation items required for testing, were mobile and, were moved to and configured to, a test site, as needed.

3) CRTA test items are developmental in nature. Munitions and weapons are considered unsafe and are tested accordingly. Historically, all kinds of weapons and munitions have proven to be unsafe in cold regions testing and injury was only prevented by the use of barriers and safe test procedures. In the past, many of munitions have not functioned as intended and have gone astray when fired. For example, major missile systems have malfunctioned and the entire YMA is not large enough to contain the trajectory of these stray missiles.

4) CRTA has a small nucleus of test managers and instrumentation specialists that know how to test in a cold regions environment. They take state-of-the-art off the shelf instrumentation (almost none of which will work in the cold until hardened) and come up with a way to evaluate and analyze a test function that exists nowhere else in our country. If CRTA moves from Fort Greely we will lose this expertise.

5) The 6th Infantry Division (Light) took over operational control of the ranges and terrain at Fort Greely in 1987. One can only assume that they looked at the mobile facilities, and wanted a fixed range. The user then spent his training funds at YMA.

BACK UP INFORMATION

TANANA VALLEY CROP PRODUCTION (ACRES)

YEAR	BARLEY	OATS	FORAGE	POTATOES
1994	6,600	1,600	11,400	N/A
1993	4,400	1,400	8,500	265
1992	3,300	1,400	6,500	290
1991	4,850	1,700	7,100	110
1990	5,400	1,000	6,400	290
1989	4,800	1,000	5,400	360

Percentage of increase for the years of 1991 - 1993

BARLEY	OATS	FORAGE
100%	14%	75%

TANANA VALLEY MEAT AND MILK PRODUCTION ($)

YEAR	BEEF	PORK	MILK
1994	N/A	N/A	N/A
1993	336,000	274,000	538,000
1992	324,000	255,000	462,000
1991	300,000	116,000	462,000
1990	509,000	104,000	480,000
1989	452,000	57,000	460,000

Percentage of increase for the years of 1992 - 1994

BEEF	PORK	MILK
12%	136%	16%

N/A = Not available at this time.

STATISTICAL DATA
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1994

	FRA	FWA	FGA	OTHER	TOTAL
GROUNDS (Thousands of Acres)	82	910	662	3	1,643
Training Acres	47	878	629	3	1,557
BUILDINGS (Millions of Sq Ft)	7.6	8.9	1.7	.4	18.6
MILITARY AUTHORIZED	2,175	4,490	390		7,055
1st Bde, 6th ID (L)	1,092	2,561			3 643
Echelons Above Brigade (EAB)	372	1,048			1,420
US Army Garrison (USAG)	448	398	182		1,028
Tenants	273	483	208		964
FAMILY MEMBERS (ACTIVE DUTY)	3,619	6,301	612		10,731
ARMY RETIREES	1,271	466	101	85	1,923
Family Members	1,852	606	131	111	2,500
CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES (ACTUAL)	1,046	739	221		2,006
DA Garrison	875	533	169		1,577
DA & DOD Tenants	171	206	52		429
OTHER CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES	535	914	147		1,596
Defense Commissary Agency	98	55	21		132
AAFES	114	268	30		410
DFAS	45	4			49
NAF	170	150	46		374
BLM		306			306
Employees of Contractors	160	129	50		329
SCHOOLS ON POST	3	2	1		6
Student Enrollment	808	711	331		1,850
FAMILY QUARTERS (UNITS)	1,726	1,819	321		3,865
Officer	180	250	50		480
Enlisted	1,546	1,309	271		3,185
801 LEASED HOUSING (UNITS)		550			550
Officer		116			116
Enlisted		434			434
TOTAL EXPENDITURES (Millions)	$247.2	$316.6	$41.2		$604.9
FY 94 PAYROLL	$178.2	$169 6	$23.1		$382.9
Military Active Duty	101.8	143.7	8 7		254 2
Army Reserve	.8	3			1 1
Civilian Garrison	50 5	27 6	6 6		88 6
Civilian Tenants	9 1	8 6	3 7		21 4
Defense Commissary Agency	2 4	2 3	9		5 6
AAFES	2 2	5 6	.6		7 8
NAF	3.4	2.3	.6		6.2
FY 94 OTHER EXPENDITURES	$77.0	$126.9	$18.1		$222.0
NAF Procurement	1 6	1.0	3		2 9
Supplies & Equipment	20.6	27 9	6 0		54 5
Other Operational Costs	50.3	90.0	10 7		141 0
Military Construction	4.5	18.0	1.1		23.6

6th Infantry Division (Light) & US Army Garrison, Alaska transitioned to US Army Alaska (USARAK) in FY 94.

Directorate of Resource Management
DSN (317) COM'L (907) 384-2032/2320

	FY 92	FY93	FY94	COMPANY
	$6,782.32	$40,103.69	$27,048.08	BUFFALO NAPA
	$14,929.38	$19,368.24	$11,855.00	DELTA BLDG. SUPPLY
	$5,070.00	$5,500.00	$4.425.00	DELTA CONCRETE
	$4,6,553.50	$7,516.05	$21,399.20	DELTA FUEL
	$206.40	$4,493.30	$9,735.89	INTERIOR BLDG. SUPPLY
	$320.00	$659.25	$1.430.40	NORTHERN TRUE VALUE
	$2,053.65	$482.50	$435.00	NORTHLAND AUTO
	$3,538.09	NO DATA ON FILE		HENDRICK'S
	$1,312.00	$0	$0	ACMAR
	$16.00	$0	$0	BIG HORN GUNS
	$0	$410.00	$0	DIEHLS
	$0	$195.00	$0	COOP
	$0	$1,700.00	$0	COMPUTER MAGIC
	$0	$0	$300.00	ROCKING G RANCH
	$0	$0	$119.80	DELTA APPLIANCE
Total:	**$80,830.94**	**$80,428.03**	**$56,699.76**	
	SUNK	**$84,929.44**	**SUNK**	ALASKA MOTOR COACH 1OCT-31MAR 92
	$94,929.12	**$115,000.00 est.**	**$94,000.00 est.**	K.P. CONTRACT ACTUAL FIGURES CAN BE OBTAINED FROM DOL FT. GREELY OR CONTRACTING FT. RICH
	$25,954.17	**SUNK**	**SUNK**	PRE CLEANING BOLIO LAKE DINING FACILITY. (TAG)

ACTUAL FIGURES CAN BE OBTAINED FROM FT. RICH CONTRACTING BY VENDOR CODE, i.e. 90-A-0058ect. EACH VENDOR HAS HIS OWN CODE

TAG IS OPERATED OUT OF HAWAII, HOWEVER ALL WORK FORCE COMES FROM DELTA

By: Jim Sampson
Hank Bartos
Bob Logan
Larry Hackenmiller
Nanci A. Jones
Hank Hove
Dan LaSota
Valerie Therrien
Cheryl Kilgore

Introduced: 03/09/95
Adopted: 03/09/95

RESOLUTION NO. 95-019

A RESOLUTION URGING RECONSIDERATION OF THE REALIGNMENT OF FORT GREELY

WHEREAS, the Department of Defense recently recommended to the United States Congress that Fort Greely be realigned, thereby relocating most of the troops currently stationed at Fort Greely and placing the post in "warm" status; and

WHEREAS, training at Fort Greely has long contributed to the continued readiness of Army personnel to react swiftly if called upon to defend this country, and Fort Greely's location offers unparalleled mountainous cold regions training opportunities; and

WHEREAS, we feel the military must maintain a sufficient number of installations to allow for a rapid expansion of capability in the case of a renewed threat to this country or to accommodate U. S. forces returning from overseas; and

WHEREAS, the realignment of Fort Greely would have a severe impact on the community of Delta Junction, especially as Delta Junction is very reliant on the Army's presence in such areas as schools, jobs and general community support; and

WHEREAS, only an estimated 55 out of 370 civilian workers will remain at the post after realignment, and most of Fort Greely's 400 soldiers will be sent to other posts; and

WHEREAS, the economic well-being of all Interior Alaska communities are of concern to the citizens of the Fairbanks North Star Borough:

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Mayor and the Assembly of the Fairbanks North Star Borough join with Senator Stevens in urging the Honorable Alan J. Dixon, Chairman of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission, to visit Fort Greely, review the post's advantages first hand, and reconsider the recommendation to realign Fort Greely, Alaska.

PASSED AND APPROVED THIS 9TH DAY OF MARCH, 1995.

Hank Bartos
Presiding Officer

ATTEST:

Mona Lisa Drexler, CMC/AAE
Municipal Borough Clerk

Ayes: Logan, Hackenmiller, Jones, Hove, LaSota, St. John, Therrien, Kilgore and Bartos
Noes: None

Delta/Greely School District

REAA #15
P. O. Box 527
Delta Junction, Alaska 99737
(907) 895-4657

DELTA/GREELY SCHOOL BOARD
RESOLUTION #95 - 2

A Resolution Rejecting The Department of Defense Analysis and Realignment Recommendation of Fort Greely Military Reservation to the Base Realignment and Closure Commission.

WHEREAS, the Department of Defense has recommended to the Base Realignment and Closure Commission, that the Fort Greely Military Reservation be considered for realignment, and

WHEREAS, this proposed realignment would virtually relocate, reassign, and/or terminate employment of all military and civilian personnel currently employed on Fort Greely, and

WHEREAS, the Fort Greely Military Reservation is an integral part of the Delta/Greely Community, providing, directly and indirectly, an estimated 45% of employment in the Delta/Greely area, and

WHEREAS, the School District would be directly impacted by the loss of 48.97% of current student enrollment; thereby reducing staff by as much as 60%, bringing about irreparable harm to students of the Community, as well as negatively impacting the integrity of the quality educational program currently in place, and

WHEREAS, based on the local community impact, the Delta/Greely School Board is distressed with the Department of Defense decision to recommend realignment of Fort Greely Military Reservation, and

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Delta/Greely School Board hereby registers their vigorous objection to the decision to recommend Fort Greely for realignment; and

THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Delta/Greely School Board, as educational leaders of the Delta Community, strenuously object to this proposal to the realignment of Fort Greely Military Reservation, and would fervently support removal of the Fort Greely Military Reservation from the Base Realignment and Closure Commission list.

ADOPTED BY THE DELTA/GREELY SCHOOL BOARD ON March 10, 1995.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD: Doris J. Fales

Doris J. Fales, President
Delta/Greely School Board

STATE ASSISTANCE REQUESTED

IMMEDIATE

1. FUNDING FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IMPACT STUDIES

   A. $25,000 FOR AN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STUDY

   B. $25,000 TO DELTA JUNCTION TO PROMOTE ECONOMIC GROWTH

LONG TERM CONSIDERATIONS (POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS)

1. DESIGNATE DELTA JUNCTION AS SITE FOR SEED POTATO CERTIFICATION LABORATORY - $400,000

2. SUPPORT DANISH PORK PROJECT WITH PRODUCTION FACILITIES IN DELTA AGRICULTURE AREA - 1200 PLUS JOBS AND $200 MILLION

3. CREATE FUNDING FOR REVOLVING LOAN FUND PROGRAM FOR SMALL BUSINESSES IN DELTA - $500,000

4. FUND THE DEVELOPMENT OF A LOCAL VEGETABLE PROCESSING FACILITY

5. ASSIST THE DELTA COMMUNITY IN OBTAINING USE OF FORT GREELY FACILITIES FOR:

   A. 250 TO 400 STUDENT BOARDING SCHOOL

   B. CONVERSION OF EXISTING COMMISSARY TO MEAT PROCESSING AND PACKING FACILITY

   C. CONVERT INDUSTRIAL AND BILLETING FACILITIES TO VOTEC SCHOOL

   D. ESTABLISH A PRISON FACILITY AT FORT GREELY

6. INCREASE THE BOARD FEET ALLOCATION FOR LOGGING

7. $300,000 FUNDING TO PROVIDE A ROAD TO STATE FOREST LAND BEHIND QUARTZ LAKE FOR INCREASED LOGGING

8. REALIGNMENT OF MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION FUND FOR STATE PARKS TO THE CITY OF DELTA JUNCTION - QUARTZ LAKE, CLEARWATER CAMPGROUND, DELTA PARK, DONNELLY WAYSIDE, AND FIELDING LAKE - TO CREATE JOBS FOR YOUTH AND YOUNG ADULTS

9. BREWERY USING MOSTLY LOCALLY GROWN GRAINS

10. DISTILLERY USING POTATOES TO MAKE VODKA

ALL ECONOMIC DECISIONS SHOULD BE MADE WITH MARKETS, PRICES AND RENEWAL OF RESOURCES AS GUIDES. THE COMMUNITY NEEDS TO STAND ON ITS OWN AND DOES NOT WANT TO BE ON THE PUBLIC DOLE. WE WILL NEED HELP TO GET THERE.

BRACC INFORMATION AND CRITERIA

♦♦♦

ADVOCACY GROUP STUDY

THE ADVOCACY GROUP

1350 I STREET, N.W.
SUITE 680
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005

HAYDEN G. BRYAN

TELEPHONE: (202) 393-4841
TELECOPIER: (202) 393-5596

January 13, 1995

The Honorable Eldon Mulder
House of Representatives
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

Dear Mr. Mulder:

I regret that we did not have a chance to talk while the TEAM was in Alaska last week, because, among other things, I wanted to answer for you the question concerning how the presence or absence of a military unit on a base impacts the base closure military value calculation and the chances of closure. The attached paper does this in as few words as possible, but if you have further questions, please do not hesitate to call me.

All the best in the new year!

Sincerely,

Hayden G. Bryan

Enclosure

THE ROLE OF FORMAL MILITARY VALUE CALCULATIONS IN THE DECISION TO CLOSE AN INSTALLATION

Conceptually there are two levels of evaluating an Army base for closure or realignment: (1) the formal military value calculation executed by the Army which gives a numerical score for an installation based on the characteristics of the installation per se; and (2) the overall picture used by decision-makers to decide on closure or realignment--including the formal military-value calculation, the existence of excess capacity in that category of installation, other issues relating to the national security value of the base but not included in the formal calculation, and the cost of the proposed action.

The formal military value calculation was adopted by the 1988 Commission as a tool for getting a handle on those characteristics of a military base which professionals considered significant to its value as a military asset. Prior to that time, the reasons and processes for selection of bases for closure were a black box to those outside the Services. So the Services were told to group their bases by category, list the significant factors affecting the value of the bases in that category, weight the factors, score each factor, and finally generate a numerical calculation on the value of each base using these variables. The result was a ranking of bases within each category. The Commission was then in a position to understand which installations were important for what reasons. The Commission was also in a position to challenge these assumptions and change the military value numbers and therefore the rankings. The military-value model is still used by the BRAC process.

The Army is currently the only Service that does the full numerical calculation. The Air Force does a ranking based on a color-coded scoring of the military-value factors, and the Navy uses a less formal evaluation process.

It is important to recognize that the formal military-value score evaluates the installation itself, not units or functions on the base, or the lack thereof. The focus of the BRAC process is bases; therefore, the military-value model ignores the quality and number of units and functions actually on the base.

The second level of evaluation is the review of all of the considerations in deciding to close or realign. The first issue is whether there is excess capacity in the category: no excess means no reason to close bases in that category. If excess capacity exists, then closure candidates would likely be drawn from the bottom of the

military-value ranking list. At this point, other issues not included in the formal numerical calculation come into play. (At the commission level this may also include disagreements over the Army assumptions in the calculation.)

Next, if closure is still a possibility, new locations for the units and functions on the base need to be identified. When possible options are thus developed, the cost and payback of each specific option, along with the cost of movement to new installations, is estimated using the COBRA model. Options in which the savings from closure take many years to pay back are less likely to be adopted. Here, the existence of units on the base plays a crucial role. If a large unit or function needs to be moved to a new location where new facilities will be constructed, the cost of closure may be high and the closure therefore less desirable.

Hayden G. Bryan
The Advocacy Group

JOINT TASK FORCE
ON MILITARY BASES

716 W. 4th Avenue
Anchorage, AK 99501

MEMORANDUM

DATE: January 25, 1995

TO: Members of the Joint Task Force on Military Bases

FROM: Senator Tim Kelly, Co-Chair

RE: Bullets/Arguments for Maintaining Alaska's Army Bases

Col. George Vakalis, former Army Garrison Commander for Alaska's army bases and currently operations manager for the Municipality of Anchorage, has prepared the attached outline highlighting the strategic and tactical arguments for maintaining Alaska's three military bases, Forts Greely, Richardson, and Wainwright.

The Task Force appreciates Col. Vakalis' ongoing help and hopes this information is useful.

UNITED STATES ARMY ALASKA
(USARK)

- Alaska - A world class power projection platform
- One Installation - three posts. Each post has its own mission in support of U.S. Army Alaska (USARK).
  - .. Fort Richardson (Anchorage)
    - ... USARK Headquarters (Installation staff commander - supports all 3 posts)
    - ... Arctic Support Brigade (ASB) Headquarters
    - ... Airborne Battalion Task Force
    - ... Command and control (C^2) for all of USARK
    - ... Logistics hub for USARK (transportation, maintenance, supply, warehousing)
    - ... Mobilization station for state
    - ... Support to state and other federal agencies
    - ... Maneuver training area
  - .. Fort Wainwright (Fairbanks)
    - ... Light Infantry Brigade Headquarters
    - ... Command and control for Brigade Task Force
    - ... Major maneuver training area
  - .. Fort Greely (Delta Junction)
    - ... Sustaining base for cold regions test center (CRTC) and Northern Warfare Training Center (NWTC)
    - ... Major maneuver training area
- Training
  - .. 1.5 million acres of training maneuver area (twice that of national training center - Ft. Irwin, CA)
    - ... Fort Richardson 67K maneuver acres
    - ... Fort Wainwright 876K maneuver acres
    - ... Fort Greely 629K maneuver acres

.. Corresponding special-use airspace

.. Wide range of terrain, vegetation and multi-climatic conditions

.. Very few restrictions

.. Impact areas support all conventional weapons

.. No endangered species

.. Joint Synergy (Army/Air Force/Coast Guard)

... Day to day joint training with Alaska-based Air Force and Coast Guard elements

... Joint planning for real-world contingencies

... Virtually all major training exercises include close-air and airlift support

... Airlift operations include assault landing strips, airborne operations and paradrop resupply

... Impact areas used for all conventional weapons of DOD and allied services

... Unsurpassed facilities for acreage, varied terrain, live fire sites and airspace

... Proven inter-operability with sub-unified command (Alaskan Command - ALCOM)

... Unique opportunity for Special Operations forces training

.. Fort Richardson/Elmendorf AFB can receive, train, support and deploy up to 15,000 soldiers

• Deployability

.. Five major airfields

... Fort Richardson - Elmendorf AFB/Anchorage Int'l. Airport

... Fort Wainwright - Ladd Army Airfield/Eielson AFB/Fairbanks Int'l. Airport

... All 5 are Air Force C-5 A capable

FT GREELY

... Allows for simultaneous deployment from Fort Richardson and Fort Wainwright

.. Polar Routes

... Using polar routes, Alaska based units are closer and can arrive faster to any known or foreseen world "hot spot"

.. Railroad System

... Railroads located at Ft. Richardson, Elmendorf AFB, Ft. Wainwright, Eielson AFB, Anchorage, Fairbanks, Whittier and Seward, Alaska

... Port connections at Anchorage, Whittier (rail barge capable) and Seward

... Parallels highway system/truck transfer capability

... Rail/air connections at Anchorage Int'l. Airport, Elmendorf AFB, Ft. Wainwright Army Airfield, Eielson AFB, Fairbanks Int'l. Airport

.. Highway System

... Approximately 8,000 miles of highway

... Principal road network in Southcentral Alaska

... Provides effective air, sea and rail connections

... Parallels railroad network

... Connects Ft. Richardson, Ft. Wainwright and Ft. Greely

.. Deep Water Ports

... Primary ports for Army are Ports of Anchorage, Seward, Whittier

... Ports are all-weather ports

... Port of Anchorage is a modern port with roll on-roll off/container, passenger and fuel terminal capabilities

... Port of Whittier has rail-barge capabilities

Fort Greely, Alaska

Recommendation: Realign Fort Greely by relocating the Cold Region Test Activity (CRTA) and Northern Warfare Training Center (NWTC) to Fort Wainwright, Alaska.

Justification: Fort Greely currently supports two tenant activities (CRTA and NWTC) and manages training areas for maneuver and range firing. Over 662,000 acres of range and training areas are used by both the Army and the Air Force. These valuable training lands will be retained.

The Army has recently reduced the NWTC by over half its original size and transferred oversight responsibilities to the U.S. Army, Pacific. The garrison staff will reduce in size and continue to support the important testing and training missions. The Army intends to use Fort Wainwright as the base of operations (107 miles away) for these activities, and "safari" them to Fort Greely, as necessary. This allows the Army to reduce its presence at Fort Greely, reduce excess capacity and perform essential missions at a much lower cost. The Army intends to retain facilities at Bolio Lake (for CRTA), Black Rapids (for NWTC), Allen Army Airfield, and minimal necessary garrison facilities to maintain the installation for contingency missions.

Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is $23 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of $43 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are $19 million with a return on investment expected in one year. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of $225 million.

Impacts: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 969 jobs (724 direct jobs and 245 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Southeast Fairbanks Census Area, AK, which represents 36.3 percent of the area's employment. There are no known environmental impediments at the realigning or receiving installations.

Fort Hunter Liggett, California

Recommendation: Realign Fort Hunter Liggett by relocating the U.S. Army Test and Experimentation Center (TEC) missions and functions to Fort Bliss, Texas. Eliminate the Active Component mission. Retain minimum essential facilities and training area as an enclave to support the Reserve Components (RC).

Justification: Fort Hunter Liggett is low in military value compared to other major training area installations and has few Active Component tenants. Relocation of the Test and

Department of Defense Recommended BRAC 95 Job Changes by State

(Military includes average student load; civilian includes on-base contractor personnel)

State Installation	Action	Net Gain/(Loss) Mil	 Civ
ALABAMA			
ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT	RECEIVE	28	473
DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT ANNISTON	RECEIVE	0	539
FORT MCCLELLAN	CLOSE	(8,095)	(2,441)
NRC HUNTSVILLE	CLOSE	(11)	(8)
REDSTONE ARSENAL	RECEIVE	201	2,364
	Total	(5,877)	831
ALASKA			
FORT GREELY	REALIGN	(436)	(288)
FORT WAINWRIGHT	RECEIVE	205	66
NAF ADAK	CLOSE	(540)	(130)
	Total	(773)	(360)
ARIZONA			
FORT HUACHUCA	RECEIVE	108	166
YUMA PROVING GROUND	RECEIVE	39	18
	Total	147	184
ARKANSAS			
FORT CHAFFEE	CLOSE	(40)	(207)
	Total	(40)	(207)
CALIFORNIA			
CBC PORT HUENEME	RECEIVE	0	2
DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT DISTRICT WEST	RECEIVE	2	20
DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT SAN JOAQUIN	RECEIVE	0	213
DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION REGION WEST	REDIRECT	2	289
EAST FT BAKER	CLOSE	(47)	(32)
EDWARDS AFB	RECEIVE	3	0
FISC SAN DIEGO	RECEIVE	0	18
FORT HUNTER LIGGETT	REALIGN	(393)	(68)
MCCLELLAN AFB	RECEIVE	134	245
MOFFETT FEDERAL AIRPORT AGS	CLOSE	(68)	(230)
NADEP NORTH ISLAND	RECEIVE	6	213
NAS NORTH ISLAND	RECEIVE	1,529	54
NAVAL HEALTH RESEARCH CENTER, SAN DIEGO	CLOSE	(17)	(137)
NAVAL PERSONNEL R&D CENTER, SAN DIEGO	DISESTABLISH	(17)	(203)
NAVAL STATION SAN DIEGO	RECEIVE	175	22
NAVAL WEAPONS STATION SEAL BEACH	RECEIVE	51	126
NAVMEDCEN SAN DIEGO	RECEIVE	102	35
NAWC CHINA LAKE	RECEIVE	16	284
NCCOSC RDT&E SAN DIEGO	RECEIVE	154	666
NISE WEST SAN DIEGO	DISESTABLISH	0	(56)
NORTH HIGHLANDS AIR GUARD STATION	CLOSE	0	0
NRC POMONA	CLOSE	(7)	(3)
NRC SANTA ANA (IRVINE)	CLOSE	(12)	(2)
NRC STOCKTON	CLOSE	(7)	0
NSWC PORT HUENEME	RECEIVE	0	107
NSY LONG BEACH	CLOSE	(253)	(3,766)
ONIZUKA AS	REALIGN	(673)	(1,202)
SIERRA ARMY DEPOT	REALIGN	(53)	(536)
SUPSHIP LONG BEACH	DISESTABLISH	(11)	(6)
TRAVIS AFB	RECEIVE	14	1
	Total	802	(3,966)

Post-it® Fax Note 7671 | Date 2/28 | # of pages ▸ 6

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Department of Defense Recommended BRAC 95 Job Changes by State

(Military includes average student load; civilian includes on-base contractor personnel)

State Installation	Action	Net Gain/(Loss) Mil	Civ
COLORADO		0	0
FALCON AFB	RECEIVE	287	234
FITZSIMONS ARMY MEDICAL CENTER	CLOSE	(1,281)	(1,612)
FORT CARSON	RECEIVE	231	0
LOWRY AFB	REDIRECT	(78)	(11)
PETERSON AFB	RECEIVE	10	69
	Total	(841)	(1,320)
CONNECTICUT			
NUWC DET NEW LONDON	DISESTABLISH	(5)	(822)
STRATFORD ARMY ENGINE PLANT	CLOSE	(2)	0
SUBASE NEW LONDON	RECEIVE	20	13
	Total	13	(809)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
NAVAL RESEARCH LABORATORY	RECEIVE	32	0
WALTER REED ARMY MEDICAL CENTER	RECEIVE	193	0
	Total	225	0
FLORIDA			
EGLIN AFB	RECEIVE	420	299
HOMESTEAD AFB	REDIRECT	(91)	(153)
MACDILL AFB	RECEIVE	887	57
NADEP JACKSONVILLE	RECEIVE	0	40
NAS JACKSONVILLE	RECEIVE	1,901	27
NAS KEY WEST	REALIGN	(19)	(1)
NAS PENSACOLA	RECEIVE	389	94
NAS WHITING FIELD	RECEIVE	327	5
NAWC TRNG SYS DIV ORLANDO	RECEIVE	5	48
NRL UNDERWATER SOUND DET ORLANDO	DISESTABLISH	0	(109)
NSWC PANAMA CITY	RECEIVE	42	28
TYNDALL AFB	RECEIVE	83	344
	Total	3,754	679
GEORGIA			
DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT DISTRICT SOUTH	DISESTABLISH	(5)	(164)
DOBBINS ARB	RECEIVE	0	50
FORT GORDON	RECEIVE	94	0
NAS ATLANTA	RECEIVE	318	7
NAVSCSCOL ATHENS	RECEIVE	381	12
WARNER-ROBINS ALC (ROBINS AFB)	REALIGN	(9)	(528)
	Total	781	(613)
GUAM			
FISC GUAM	DISESTABLISH	(73)	(340)
NAS AGANA	REDIRECT	(1,272)	0
NAVAL ACTIVITIES GUAM	REALIGN	(737)	(1,884)
SRF GUAM	CLOSE	(22)	(841)
	Total	(2,104)	(2,665)
HAWAII			
FORT SHAFTER	RECEIVE	102	0
MCB KANEOHE BAY	RECEIVE	546	0
NAVMAG LUALUALEI	RECEIVE	88	246
NAVSTA PEARL HARBOR	RECEIVE	257	527
	Total	995	773

Department of Defense Recommended BRAC 95 Job Changes by State

(Military includes average student load; civilian includes on-base contractor personnel)

State Installation	Action	Net Gain/(Loss) Mil	 Civ
IDAHO			
MOUNTAIN HOME AFB	RECEIVE	123	3
	Total	123	3
ILLINOIS			
NTC GREAT LAKES	RECEIVE	19	5
PRICE SUPPORT CENTER, IL	CLOSE	(25)	(200)
SAVANNA ARMY DEPOT ACTIVITY	CLOSE	(57)	(323)
	Total	(72)	(518)
INDIANA			
NAWC-AD INDIANAPOLIS	CLOSE	(30)	(2,805)
NSWC CRANE	RECEIVE	13	1,778
	Total	(23)	(1,027)
KANSAS			
NARC OLATHE	CLOSE	(10)	(4)
	Total	(10)	(4)
KENTUCKY			
FORT KNOX	RECEIVE	1,416	54
NSWC LOUISVILLE	CLOSE	(15)	(1,448)
	Total	1,401	(1,394)
LOUISIANNA			
NAS NEW ORLEANS	RECEIVE	0	2
NAVAL BIO DYNAMICS LAB NEW ORLEANS	CLOSE	(15)	(39)
NR READINESS CMD 10 NEW ORLEANS	CLOSE	(24)	(23)
	Total	(39)	(60)
MAINE			
NAS BRUNSWICK	RECEIVE	215	5
	Total	215	5
MARYLAND			
ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND	RECEIVE	11	108
ARMY PUBLICATIONS DISTRIBUTION CENTER	RELOCATE	(2)	(129)
FORT DETRICK	RECEIVE	502	325
FORT MEADE (KIMBROUGH HOSPITAL)	REALIGN	(53)	(74)
FORT RITCHIE	CLOSE	(1,011)	(1,333)
NAVAL MEDICAL RESEARCH INST, BETHESDA	CLOSE	(91)	(55)
NAWC-AD PATUXENT RIVER	RECEIVE	67	649
NSWC CARDEROCK	RECEIVE	1	19
NSWC DET ANNAPOLIS	CLOSE	(2)	(320)
NSWC DET WHITE OAK	CLOSE	(1)	(291)
	Total	(481)	(1,211)
MASSACHUSSETTS			
DEFENSE CONTRACT MGT. DISTRICT NORTHEAST	RECEIVE	1	20
HANSCOM AFB	RECEIVE	6	365
NAS SOUTH WEYMOUTH	CLOSE	(537)	(299)
NATICK RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT CENTER	RECEIVE	2	180
SUDBURY TRAINING ANNEX	CLOSE	0	(13)
	Total	(528)	453
MICHIGAN			
DEFENSE REUTILIZATION AND MARKETING SERVICE (HQ)	RECEIVE	0	87
DETROIT ARSENAL	RECEIVE	8	178

Department of Defense Recommended BRAC 95 Job Changes by State

(Military includes average student load; civilian includes on-base contractor personnel)

State Installation	Action	Net Gain/(Loss) Mil	 Civ
DETROIT ARSENAL TANK PLANT	CLOSE	0	0
NRC CADILLAC	CLOSE	(8)	0
SELFRIDGE AGB	RECEIVE	64	0
SELFRIDGE ARMY GARRISON	CLOSE	(54)	(353)
	Total	0	(280)
MISSISSIPPI			
COLUMBUS AFB	RECEIVE	115	201
NAS MERIDIAN	CLOSE	(1,634)	(947)
NAVOCEANO	RECEIVE	0	36
	Total	(1,519)	(710)
MISSOURI			
AVIATION-TROOP COMMAND	DISESTABLISH	(247)	(4,484)
FORT LEONARD WOOD	RECEIVE	1,409	342
ST LOUIS PUBS	RECEIVE	2	40
	Total	1,164	(4,102)
MONTANA			
MALMSTROM AFB	REALIGN	(719)	(80)
	Total	(719)	(80)
NEVADA			
NELLIS AFB	RECEIVE	87	65
	Total	87	65
NEW JERSEY			
BAYONE MILITARY OCEAN TERMINAL	CLOSE	(100)	(1,267)
CAVEN POINT RESERVE CENTER	CLOSE	(3)	0
FORT DIX	REALIGN	(310)	(429)
FORT MONMOUTH	RECEIVE	35	1,188
NAVY WPNSTA EARLE	RECEIVE	0	25
NAWC LAKEHURST	CLOSE	(363)	(1,383)
	Total	(755)	(1,866)
NEW MEXICO			
HOLLOMAN AFB	RECEIVE	1,368	344
KIRTLAND AFB	REALIGN	(4,556)	(2,294)
	Total	(3,188)	(1,950)
NEW YORK			
FORT DRUM	RECEIVE	0	180
FORT HAMILTON RESERVE CENTER	REALIGN	3	(52)
FORT TOTTEN	CLOSE	(11)	(22)
GRIFFISS AIR GUARD	REDIRECT	0	(150)
NRC STATEN ISLAND	CLOSE	(12)	(2)
REDCAP ACTIVITY BUFFALO	DISESTABLISH	(2)	(1)
ROME LABORATORIES	CLOSE	(10)	(1,057)
ROSLYN AGS	CLOSE	(8)	(36)
SENECA ARMY DEPOT	CLOSE	(9)	(316)
STEWART IAP AGS	RECEIVE	8	36
WATERVLIET ARSENAL	RECEIVE	0	15
	Total	(41)	(1,615)
NORTH CAROLINA			
MCAS NEW RIVER	RECEIVE	703	0
	Total	703	0

Department of Defense Recommended BRAC 95 Job Changes by State

(Military includes average student load; civilian includes on-base contractor personnel)

State / Installation	Action	Net Gain/(Loss) Mil	Net Gain/(Loss) Civ
NORTH DAKOTA			
GRAND FORKS AFB	REALIGN	(1,506)	(118)
	Total	(1,506)	(118)
OHIO			
DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT COLUMBUS	REALIGN	(2)	(721)
SPRINGFIELD BECKLEY MAP AGS	CLOSE	0	0
WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB	RECEIVE	1,315	1,233
	Total	1,313	512
OKLAHOMA			
FORT SILL	RECEIVE	1,575	32
MCALESTER ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT	RECEIVE	53	219
TINKER AFB (INCL OKLAHOMA CITY ALC)	REALIGN	127	(631)
VANCE AFB	RECEIVE	115	201
	Total	1,870	(379)
PENNSYLVANIA			
DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT LETTERKENNY	DISESTABLISH	(4)	(374)
DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT SUSQUEHANNA	RECEIVE	0	297
DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION REGION EAST	RECEIVE	0	89
DEFENSE INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY CENTER	REALIGN	(10)	(369)
FORT INDIANTOWN GAP	CLOSE	(136)	(365)
GREATER PITTSBURGH IAP ARS	CLOSE	0	(367)
KELLY SUPPORT CENTER	REALIGN	0	(121)
LETTERKENNY ARMY DEPOT	REALIGN	(36)	(2,000)
NAESU PHILADELPHIA	CLOSE	(10)	(80)
NATSF PHILADELPHIA	CLOSE	(4)	(223)
NAWC-AD & NCCOSC DET WARMINSTER WARMINSTER	CLOSE	(16)	(532)
NAWC-AD OPEN WATER TEST FACILITY ORELAND	CLOSE	0	0
NSWC PHILADELPHIA	RECEIVE	0	291
NSY PHILADELPHIA-NORFOLK DET	REDIRECT	0	0
TOBYHANNA ARMY DEPOT	RECEIVE	0	300
	Total	(221)	(3,379)
PUERTO RICO			
FORT BUCHANAN	REALIGN	(59)	(123)
	Total	(59)	(123)
RHODE ISLAND			
NETC NEWPORT	RECEIVE	522	10
NUWC NEWPORT	RECEIVE	0	562
	Total	522	572
SOUTH CAROLINA			
FISC CHARLESTON (FLEET Industrial Supply Center)	CLOSE	(2)	(6)
FORT JACKSON	RECEIVE	1,404	51
MCAS BEAUFORT	RECEIVE	540	5
NAVAL READINESS CMD 7 CHARLESTON	CLOSE	(30)	(16)
NAVY WPNSTA CHARLESTON	RECEIVE	2,780	0
SHAW AFB (726 ACS HOMESTEAD AFB)	REDIRECT	(123)	(3)
Area Control Sqd	Total	4,569	31
TENNESSEE			
BUREAU OF PERSONNEL (IN)	RECEIVE	233	280
DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT MEMPHIS	DISESTABLISH	(11)	(1,268)
	Total	222	(988)

Department of Defense Recommended BRAC 95 Job Changes by State

(Military includes average student load; civilian includes on-base contractor personnel)

State Installation	Action	Net Gain/(Loss) Mil	Civ
TEXAS			
AF ELEC. WARFARE SIMULATOR ACT., FT. WORTH	DISESTABLISH	(4)	(1)
BERGSTROM AIR RESERVE BASE	CLOSE	0	(585)
BROOKS AFB	CLOSE	(1,820)	(1,859)
DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT RED RIVER	DISESTABLISH	(1)	(620)
FORT BLISS	RECEIVE	470	62
FORT SAM HOUSTON	RECEIVE	414	27
JRB FT WORTH	RECEIVE	2	5
KELLY AFB (INCL. SAN ANTONIO ALC)	REALIGN	384	(143)
LACKLAND AFB	RECEIVE	240	26
LAUGHLIN AFB	RECEIVE	129	523
LONE STAR ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT	RECEIVE	0	510
NAS CORPUS CHRISTI	REALIGN	252	(384)
NAS KINGSVILLE	RECEIVE	418	20
NRF LAREDO	CLOSE	(5)	0
RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT	CLOSE	(14)	(2,887)
REESE AFB	CLOSE	(800)	(1,163)
SHEPPARD AFB	RECEIVE	81	143
	Total	(375)	(6,808)
UTAH			
DEFENSE DISTRIBUTION DEPOT OGDEN	DISESTABLISH	(8)	(1,105)
DUGWAY PROVING GROUND	REALIGN	(165)	(931)
HILL AFB (INCL. UTAH TEST AND TRNG RANGE)	RECEIVE	0	147
	Total	(173)	(1,889)
VIRGINIA			
CG MCCDC QUANTICO	RECEIVE	12	0
DEFENSE CONTRACT MANAGEMENT COMMAND	RECEIVE	11	41
DEFENSE GENERAL SUPPLY CENTER	RECEIVE	12	347
FORT LEE (KENNER HOSPITAL)	REALIGN	(99)	(108)
FORT PICKETT	CLOSE	(8)	(245)
NAS NORFOLK	REALIGN	(551)	0
NAS OCEANA	RECEIVE	5,185	143
NAVAL MCT SYSTEMS SPT OFFICE CHESAPEAKE	DISESTABLISH	(9)	(15)
NSWC DAHLGREN	RECEIVE	0	24
NSY NORFOLK	RECEIVE	0	230
SPAWAR ARLINGTON	REDIRECT	(201)	(932)
	Total	4,354	(311)
WASHINGTON			
FORT LEWIS	RECEIVE	137	0
NAS WHIDBEY ISLAND	RECEIVE	510	0
NSY PUGET SOUND	RECEIVE	41	28
NUWC KEYPORT	RECEIVE	92	(28)
	Total	780	0
WEST VIRGINIA			
VALLEY GROVE AREA MAINT SUP ACT (AMSA)	CLOSE	0	(7)
	Total	0	(7)
WISCONSIN			
NRC SHEBOYGAN	CLOSE	(9)	0
	Total	(9)	0

NOTE: This table excludes relocations "out" for BRAC 95 recommendations to change prior BRAC decisions that have not yet been implemented.

Ted Stevens

United States Senator For Alaska

Contact: Press Office
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Wednesday, March 8, 1995

STEVENS CALLS FOR HEARINGS IN DELTA JUNCTION ON FORT GREELY

Senator Ted Stevens has asked the civilian commission reviewing the Pentagon's decision to realign Fort Greely to hold a public hearing in Delta Junction.

The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission is reviewing the Department of Defense's list of bases recommended for closure or drawdowns. The panel has until July 1 to add or delete bases from the Pentagon's list. The President and Congress must then approve or reject the commission's recommendations.

Stevens wrote former Senator Alan Dixon, the chairman of the panel, and told him, "The realignment of Fort Greely would have a severe economic impact on the community of Delta Junction." Stevens urged that a hearing be held in Delta, rather than Fairbanks or Anchorage.

"The Commission should go directly to the community most affected and listen to the people. I want to make sure the commission has accurate statistics and a full picture of how this proposal would affect Delta Junction," Stevens added.

In his letter, Stevens told Dixon that base closures are not a new issue for Alaska. "Since 1968, over 150 separate installations and sites have been closed in Alaska by the three military services. As the Department of Defense has reorganized and downsized, the excess capacity in Alaska has already been eliminated."

Stevens also contacted Delta's mayor, Glen Wright, and sent along information on possible sources of federal assistance, should the commission confirm the Pentagon's realignment recommendation.

"I am committed to working with you to address any concerns raised by the commission as well as make sure that they understand the strong and mutually beneficial relationship between Fort Greely and Delta Junction. Should it be necessary, I will work tirelessly to ensure that Delta Junction receives a fair share of resources and economic assistance," Stevens wrote Mayor Wright.

Delta would be eligible for transition assistance from the federal government should the realignment take place, Stevens said.

# # #

A DIGEST OF KEY STORIES ESPECIALLY FOR DECISION-MAKERS

ANCHORAGE DAILY NEWS FAX

THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1995

Fort Greely gets word on who stays

The Associated Press

FORT GREELY — More than 200 civilian workers at Fort Greely packed the post's movie theater to find out from Maj. Gen. Thomas Needham, Alaska's top Army officer, who among them will keep their jobs if cutbacks are made at the post.

An estimated 55 civilian workers will remain at the Interior post after word last week of military realignment and base closings nationwide.

At a meeting Tuesday with Needham, one man asked in an unsteady voice if his job would be spared. "I don't have the answer for that," the general said.

Needham, who spent more than two hours with the workers, said a skeleton crew of civilian workers would include mostly maintenance workers for the fort's power plant and public works.

If Fort Greely is realigned, civilian-run services on post such as the commissary, library, movie theater and officers' club, will be closed, Needham said.

Cutbacks were scheduled to take about a year and start in October 1997. About 370 civilians currently work at the post.

The Army's consolidation plan for cold-weather training calls for roughly 250 military and civilian employees to transfer to Fort Wainwright.

Most of Fort Greely's 400 soldiers will be sent to other Army posts. Alaska's major military installations — Forts Wainwright and Richardson, and Elelson and Elmendorf Air Force bases — do not face cutbacks.

The decision on Fort Greely is not final. The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission will study the proposals before presenting a plan for Congress to approve, perhaps as soon as this summer.

One woman was applauded when she suggested that Fort Richardson be reduced instead. Ruth Keator, married to a soldier, said her Delta Junction neighbors were being given a runaround by Army officials who come unprepared to answer questions.

"I don't think it's fair," Keator told Needham.

The Army also was criticized for mothballing rather than closing the fort. Karl Woodruff, a Delta Junction city council member, said civilians could make use of the post's buildings if the fort was closed outright.

The major milestones for the 1995 round of closures are:

December 15, 1994	DoD deadline for publishing selection criteria amendments in the FEDERAL REGISTER.
January, 1995	DoD publishes force structure plan as part of the FY 1996 Defense Budget.
February 15, 1995	Deadline for Congress to pass a Joint Resolution disapproving of any changes to the DoD selection criteria.
March 1, 1995	Deadline for transmittal of base closure and realignment recommendations by the Secretary of Defense to the Commission
April 15, 1995	Comptroller General (GAO) issues report to the Commission and Congress analyzing the DoD's recommendations and selection criteria
May 17, 1995	Final opportunity for the Commission to add facilities to the DoD's recommendations for further consideration. Any additions must be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER
July 1, 1995	Commission transmits its recommendations to the President
July 15, 1995	Deadline for the President to either approve the Commission's recommendations and forward them to the Congress or return them to the Commission with his reasons for disapproval. If the recommendations are sent to Capitol Hill, Congress has forty-five (45) days in which to pass a motion of disapproval

	in both houses or sine die of the 104th Congress or the Commissions report becomes law
(August 15, 1995)	If the President disapproves of the Commission's July 1 report, the Commission must re-submit its recommendations to the President by this date.
(September 1, 1995)	Final opportunity for the President to approve of the Commission's recommendations and forward them to the Congress. If the President disapproves, the process is terminated for the 1995 cycle.

IV. SELECTION AND EVALUATION CRITERIA

The military services, DoD, and BRAC Commission use several criteria when evaluating bases for closure or realignment. They include the most current threat analysis and force structure plan, published evaluation criteria, and the COBRA model.

Public Law 101-510 directs the Secretary of Defense to use the force structure plan submitted as part of the annual DoD budget request as the basis for preparing the list of proposed base closures and realignments which is submitted to the BRAC Commission. This force structure plan is based on a six year projection of threats to the vital interests of the United States. The 1995 BRAC Commission will use the threat analysis and force structure plan in the FY 1996 budget request.

The Secretary of Defense is also required to prepare for congressional approval the criteria to be used in the final selection process. Eight prioritized selection criteria were adopted for both the 1991 and 1993 BRAC Commissions. The first four criteria are based on military value, the next addresses return on investment considerations, and the final three evaluate impacts of closure and realignment actions. Those criteria, in order of priority, are:

Military Value

1. Current and future mission requirements and the impact of operational readiness of the Department of Defense's total force.

2. The availability and condition of land, facilities, and associated airspace at both the existing and potential receiving locations.

3. The ability to accommodate contingency, mobilization, and future total force requirements at both the existing and potential receiving locations.

4. The cost and manpower implications.

Return On Investment

5. The extent and timing of potential costs and savings, including the number of years, beginning with the date of completion of closure or realignment, for the savings to exceed the costs.

Impacts

6. The economic impact on local communities.

7. The ability of both the existing and potential receiving communities' infrastructures to support forces, missions, and personnel.

8. The environmental impact.

The Cost Of Base Realignment Action (COBRA) model is the tool used by both DoD and the BRAC Commission to calculate the return on investment factors outlined in the fifth selection criteria. It is designed to measure the financial feasibility of a closure or realignment action by calculating the extent and timing of potential costs and savings including the number of years necessary for cumulative annual savings to exceed one-time closure costs.

COBRA data consists of standard factors which are generally constant for all bases – civilian pay, national median home price, discount rates, and costs per mile of moving personnel and equipment – and base/scenario

factors which are unique -- the number of authorized personnel on a base, the size of the base, the number of personnel moving, and the construction costs required by the move.

The GAO report to the 1993 BRAC Commission contained several criticisms of that cycle's COBRA analysis. The GAO found errors in data inputs as well as formula errors and noted that DoD had not independently validated the model. The COBRA model for the 1995 is consequently being revised to correct these deficiencies.

V. 1995 BRAC CYCLE CONSIDERATIONS

In addition to revisions of the COBRA model, several other factors will distinguish the 1995 closure cycle from its predecessors.

Secretary of Defense William Perry has established Joint Cross Service Groups in five areas to explore ways to maximize the use of common support assets and identify cross-service or intra-service opportunities to share assets or eliminate duplication by relying on a single service for support. Those five areas are Depot Maintenance, Laboratories, Test and Evaluation, Medical Treatment Facilities, and Undergraduate Pilot Training. This introduces a new element into base closure and realignment evaluations: the Joint Cross Service Groups will analyze the base structure drawdown from a workload rather than a force structure perspective.

But the alignment of the base structure to a smaller, power projection oriented force structure, will remain the primary goal of the 1995 BRAC Commission.

And because this will be the final round of closures authorized under Title XXIX of Public Law 101-510, it is expected to be far more competitive and larger in scope than previous rounds. DoD officials have stated that their intention to reduce infrastructure by 15 - 20 percent, a reduction which would equal the sum of closures from BRACs 88, 91, and 93.

Given the strict time constraints and statutory deadlines of the six month closure cycle, the BRAC Commissioners and their staff would have far less

time to study a much greater volume of complex closure and realignment options if DoD submits a list of that size.

Regardless of the total size of the list, decisions during this cycle are expected to be especially difficult since bases which were obviously obsolete were closed in earlier rounds. "All the easy decisions have already been made," is a phrase heard again and again in discussions of 1995 closure options.

The Army, which is viewed as having suffered fewer closures in 1993 than other services, is expected to have to give up more in 1995. While the Army force structure has been reduced from eighteen active duty divisions to twelve, only one maneuver base - Fort Ord, California - has been closed. It is widely believed that the Army must submit at least one maneuver base for closure consideration in the 1995 round. Bases mentioned as potential candidates include Fort Carson, Colorado; Fort Riley, Kansas; Fort Drum, New York; and Fort Richardson, Alaska.

The large number of bases expected to be considered has caused the communities which would be effected by closure actions to mobilize much earlier in this BRAC cycle than in previous rounds. In 1991 and 1993, most communities concentrated on making detailed presentations to the Commission during the public hearing portion of the BRAC cycle. These presentations had little impact: more than 90 percent of the bases considered in previous BRAC rounds were closed.

Consequently, several communities started organizing efforts to save their bases early in 1994. Their efforts are focused on influencing decisions within DoD to keep their bases off the list submitted to the BRAC Commission. They are also aggressively researching other bases which could compete with their own for missions and forces and preparing arguments that those bases are better candidates for closure.

Representing and advising these communities has become a growth industry in Washington, D.C. Lobbyists, law firms, and management consultants have created specialized divisions and teams to provide services to communities. At least two of Fort Richardson's rivals -- Fort Drum and Fort Riley -- have already retained Washington representation.

VI. ASSESSMENT OF ALASKA BASES

An initial assessment of Alaska's military bases indicates that the state's major Air Force installations -- Elmendorf Air Force Base in Anchorage and Eielson Air Force Base near Fairbanks -- face little risk of closure during this BRAC cycle. Internal realignments by the Air Force during the past five years have consolidated both forces and operations at these two installations as remote sites in the interior of Alaska and on the Aleutian Chain were closed. The Air Force is increasing its operations in the state and has shifted the COPE THUNDER exercises previously conducted in the Philippines to Alaska.

However, it must be anticipated that the state's three Army bases -- Fort Richardson in Anchorage, Fort Wainwright in Fairbanks, and Fort Greely in Delta Junction -- are at considerable risk. As noted earlier, the Army in Alaska underwent a significant force structure reduction when the 6th ID (L) was downsized to a single separate brigade. Large maneuver bases which no longer house large maneuver forces are obvious candidates for closure consideration.

Nevertheless, an analysis of the Army bases shows that persuasive military value arguments can be made on behalf of their retention. Each has unique characteristics which provide opportunities for specialized missions and activities. Together, they form a power projection platform which precisely fits the Army's vision of its role in the 21st Century.

Fort Richardson, established in 1940, now serves as the command headquarters and the logistics center for all Army forces in the state. It houses a battalion-sized airborne task force capable of performing rapid deployment missions and elements of the arctic support brigade which provides the specialized equipment needed to conduct cold weather operations. Fort Richardson currently has the capacity to house and train four additional battalions on its 62,000 acre reservation and serves as the major training area for Army Reserve Component units in the state. The post contains a modern logistics infrastructure which includes warehouses, maintenance shops, and fuel storage facilities and pipelines. Both the Alaska Railroad and the state's major north-south highway run through the post which is adjacent to the Port of Anchorage, a modern all

weather facility. In addition, the post's excellent rail network provides immediate access to the year-round ports of Whittier and Seward. The Fort Richardson reservation is co-located with Elmendorf Air Force Base which provides opportunities for joint Army-Air Force operations and training which are unmatched within DoD. The Commanding General of United States Army, Alaska (USARAK) also serves as the Deputy Commander of Alaska Command (ALCOM), a Joint Task Force commanded by the senior Air Force Commanding General in the theater. From the Elmendorf-Fort Richardson complex, they can immediately deploy troops, equipment, and supplies to locations throughout the Northern Hemisphere and across the Pacific. Suggestions have been made that Fort Richardson's excellent training areas, available billeting, and capacity for rapid deployment make it a logical base for Special Operations Forces.

Fort Wainwright houses the two light infantry battalions, artillery units, and support personnel which, along with the airborne unit at Fort Richardson, now make up the 1st Brigade, 6th Infantry Division (Light), the separate brigade which remained after the division was inactivated. Originally established as Ladd Army Air Field during the Second World War, the post served as the major trans-shipment point for lend lease aircraft provided by the United States to the Soviet Union. It's extensive runways and hangers have been completely modernized and are capable today of supporting C-5 aircraft which can deploy units stationed there anywhere in the world. Renamed Fort Wainwright in 1961, the post was the site of extensive renovation and new construction during the 1980's as the 6th ID (L) was activated. Today, the 916,000 acre facility is one of the largest and most modern maneuver bases in the Army.

Fort Greely, established in 1942, is the site of two highly specialized activities: the Northern Warfare Training Center and the Army Cold Regions Test Center. These activities are operated on a 661,000 acre reservation by less than 700 military personnel supported by approximately 350 civilian employees. Army officials have acknowledged that they are considering "warm basing" Fort Greely to eliminate the high operations, maintenance, housing, and personnel support costs required to keep the post open year round. "Warm basing" is essentially a realignment action which would consolidate support activities for military personnel and their dependents at a single location. Under this concept, Fort Greely's soldiers and their families would be transferred to Fort Wainwright and

the post's cantonment area would be mothballed. Soldiers assigned to operate the Northern Warfare Training Center and the Army Cold Regions Test Center would temporarily deploy from Fort Wainwright back to those facilities to conduct scheduled training cycles or test operations and return when their missions are completed. The Army would retain ownership of all the maneuver areas and installations. The impact of "warm basing" on the community of Delta Junction, whose citizens provide the current civilian workforce on Fort Greely, has not been fully ascertained. Closure of the cantonment area will certainly mean the loss of administrative, clerical, and operational jobs. However, the requirement to keep the facility mothballed and the training and testing areas operational could create new maintenance and security positions.

None of the Alaska bases were nominated by the Department of the Army for consideration in the 1991 and 1993 BRAC cycles. Officials in DoD added Fort Richardson to their proposed 1991 list but, following a visit to the post and the consideration of the Army's arguments for its retention, subsequently removed it from the list submitted to the BRAC Commission.

VII. BASE RETENTION STRATEGY CONSIDERATIONS

A successful strategy for defending the bases in 1995 must begin with the understanding that they should be seen as a package rather than three separate entities. They are mutually supporting and the elimination of any of them would dangerously diminish irreplaceable training areas, damage logistical support, and degrade joint command relationships and operational capabilities.

That strategy must also be centered on military value considerations. Not only are these criteria given the most weight in BRAC evaluations, but they are also the strongest reasons for retaining the Alaska bases as the American armed forces shift from a forward-deployed posture to a continental United States (CONUS) based power projection position.

There are four reasons why the Alaska bases present more military value to the United States than all other Army maneuver bases.

First, Alaska's strategic location as a power projection platform is unmatched by any other area in CONUS. Troops flying out of Alaska can reach the world's major hot spots including Korea, Bosnia, and Somalia as well as the emerging nations of the Pacific Rim faster and more economically than forces deploying from bases in the "lower 48." The value of Alaska's global position is now recognized by major transportation companies which are switching more of their operations to the state. Both Federal Express and UPS have established major hubs at Anchorage during the last five years.

Second, Alaska's military and civilian transportation infrastructure can support simultaneous deployments on a scale unmatched by other maneuver bases. Both Fort Wainwright and the Fort Richardson-Elmendorf AFB military reservation have C-5 capable runways on site. These can be augmented by major international airports in Fairbanks and Anchorage which are only minutes by road from the bases, and by the facilities at Eielson AFB. In addition, the bases are linked by rail to three major deep water ports: Anchorage, Whittier, and Seward.

Third, the Alaska bases offer the Armed Forces unparalleled joint training facilities which have been operating successfully for years. The Army controls the airspace over it's 1.5 million acres of maneuver area which allows for the synchronization of air and ground operations at every level of training. "Jointness" is not a goal for the Army and Air Force in Alaska but an operational reality.

Fourth, the Alaska bases constitute the Army's largest single block of unrestricted training area: 1.5 million acres with no endangered species, no urban encroachment, and no restrictions on air or ground operations. If it is lost, the Armed Forces will never get it back. At a time when the Armed Forces are placing increasing value on the readiness of smaller highly trained forces, it makes no sense to give up these irreplaceable training facilities.

VIII. TASK FORCE OPERATIONS

The Joint Task Force on Military Bases began operating in June by initiating research of previous BRAC cycles, identifying special

considerations for the 1995 cycle, and conducting a series of calls on military leaders and their representatives in the state. Senator Kelly and Representative Mulder were briefed by Colonel George Vakalis, Garrison Commander of the three Army bases, on the status of the bases, their position in previous BRAC considerations, and the Army's preparation for the 1995 BRAC round. Senator Kelly and Representative Mulder also met with Lieutenant General Joseph Ralston, the ALCOM Commander, to discuss Air Force expectations of this BRAC cycle. Staff met with Charles Cantebury, Public Affairs Officer at Fort Richardson, to review BRAC issues and reaffirm the Legislature's commitment to maintaining the bases and their personnel as valued contributors to the state. Staff liaison was established with key aides to U.S. Senator Ted Stevens to insure continuous communication and close cooperation between the Senator and the Task Force. As a result of these meetings and research activities, staff developed objectives and operational parameters for the approval of Task Force Members.

The Task Force held its first meeting at the Legislative Information Office in Fairbanks on July 6, 1994. Senators Kelly and Sharp and Representatives Mulder, Kott, and Sitton attended. Representative Mulder and Senator Kelly reported on their visits with military leaders. Staff presented an overview of the BRAC process, reviewed the force structure changes underway in the Pacific Theater, and outlined the areas of vulnerability for the Alaska bases. Members agreed that the Task Force should move forward to develop a strategy to protect the bases while acting in close coordination with the state's congressional delegation and actively seeking opportunities to enlist the support of other civic groups and government entities. The Members directed that the Task Force be inclusive in its approach and act as a catalyst to bring interested individuals and agencies together in a coordinated effort. They also agreed that it would be appropriate to send a delegation to Washington during either August or September to meet with officials in the Pentagon and personally coordinate with the congressional delegation. The Task Force decided to retain Chris Nelson on a contract basis to serve as its Chief of Staff.

Prior to the Task Force meeting, Members attended the Inactivation Ceremony of the 6th ID (L) at Fort Wainwright where they had the opportunity to speak with Senator Stevens, Lieutenant General Robert

Ord, Commanding General, U.S. Army Pacific, and MG David Bramlett, Commanding General, 6th ID (L).

Following the direction of Task Force Members, staff initiated contacts with interested community organizations and leaders focusing on the Military-Civilian Council coordinated by the Anchorage Chamber of Commerce. Staff was invited to review a brochure prepared under the supervision of George Wuerch of the Alyeska Pipeline Service Company on behalf of the Anchorage Chamber which presented arguments for retaining the Alaska bases. A meeting and further discussions were held with Scott Hawkins, President of the Anchorage Economic Development Corporation, which outlined the commercial advantages of Alaska's strategic global position which are now being exploited by private industry. Mr. Hawkins generously provided materials outlining the development of the Federal Express and United Parcel Service transportation hubs in Anchorage for distribution by Task Force members on their trip to Washington. Staff attended the luncheon meeting of the Military-Civilian Council which was hosted by the Chugiak-Eagle River Chamber of Commerce at the Arctic Winter Games Office in Eagle River on August 18.

August activities centered on preparation and coordination for the Washington trip and exploration of the possibility of having an Alaskan appointed to the 1995 BRAC Commission. The appointment process was researched and key contacts identified. The work of the BRAC Commission was discussed with former Governor Bill Sheffield who indicated his willingness to serve. Governor Sheffied was subsequently offered and accepted an appointment to another position in the federal government but staff continued to monitor the appointment process and was able to report to the Task Force that former U.S. Senator Alan Dixon of Illinois had been selected to chair the 1995 Commission.

In coordination with Steve Cortese of Senator Stevens' staff, appointments were scheduled with the Hon. Mike Walker, Assistant Secretary of the Army for Installations, Logistics, and the Environment, Matthew Behrmann, Legislative and Defense Affairs Specialist with the law firm of Verner, Liipfert, Bernhard, McPherson and Hand and former Staff Director to the 1991 and 1993 BRAC Commissions, and LTG Joseph Ralston, former ALCOM Commander who now serves as the Air Force's Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations. Staff also scheduled appointments

with Richard Morrell, Public Affairs Director for the Association of the United States Army and with key staff members in the offices of Senator Frank Murkowski and Congressman Don Young.

Representative Mulder, Senator Kelly, and Mr. Nelson visited Washington, D.C. from September 10 - 15 and held detailed discussions on BRAC issues with Senator Stevens, Senator Murkowski, and Congressman Young. Task Force Members were unable to meet with Mr. Walker who was called away to supervise key elements of the Haiti intervention. In his absence, Members and staff met with the Hon. Paul Johnson, Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army, and provided him with materials on the Alaska commercial transportation hubs prepared by the Anchorage Economic Development Corporation. Meetings with LTG Ralston and Mr. Morrell were conducted as scheduled.

The meeting with Mr. Berhmann provided insights into the 1995 BRAC round which caused Task Force Members and staff to rethink their approach to the process which had been centered on preparing a comprehensive community presentation to the Commission during their public hearings scheduled for the spring. Mr. Berhmann disclosed that he and his firm had already been retained by a community group committed to saving Fort Drum from closure and indicated that other bases had also retained Washington representation. He noted that these groups were working to influence the BRAC process at several levels prior to the public hearings to keep their bases off the DoD list of recommended closures and secure the appointment of Commissioners receptive to their arguments.

Representative Mulder and Senator Kelly reported these findings at a Task Force Meeting held October 4 at the Legislative Information Office in Anchorage. Mr. Berhmann participated in the meeting via teleconference and repeated his analysis of the 1995 process. The Task Force determined that it should move promptly to secure qualified Washington representation and directed staff to identify options and make recommendations.

In conjunction with the Legislative Affairs Agency, staff drafted a Request for Proposals which was issued on October 13 to a list of vendors suggested by Mr. Behrmann. By the October 24 deadline, five vendors submitted proposals which were reviewed by Task Force Members and staff. Representative Mulder authorized a staff to visit to Washington on

October 26-29 to meet with vendors and evaluate their presentations. Mr. Nelson was accompanied on this trip by George Vakalis, retired Army Garrison Commander who now serves as Operations Director for the Municipality of Anchorage. They held meetings with the Arthur Andersen Company, McManis Associates, the Defense Realignment Advisors division of R. Duffy Wall and Associates, the Commonwealth Consulting Corporation, and the team of Gold and Liebengood, The Advocacy Group, and Hyjek & Fix. They reviewed their impressions of these groups with Steve Cortese of Senator Stevens' staff, Dave Garman of Senator Murkowski's staff, and Nicole LaPorte of Congressman Young's staff.

Staff evaluated the proposals and recommended that the team of Gold and Liebengood, The Advocacy Group, and Hyjek & Fix be retained to represent the Task Force. This recommendation was based on the team's commitment to make the Alaska bases their exclusive client during the 1995 BRAC round, their agreement to provide both COBRA analysis and strategic representation within the cost parameters set by the Task Force, their bi-partisan credentials insuring access to both the Administration and congressional leaders, their Army and BRAC experience, and their initial suggestions for an Alaska base strategy.

Mr. Nelson and Mr. Vakalis presented their findings and recommendation to the Task Force at a meeting held at the Anchorage Legislative Information Office on November 4. The Task Force voted to accept the recommendation and requested that the Legislative Council approve the award of a $150,000 contract to the selected team. Legislative Council approved the Task Force's decision on November 7 and staff began work with the Legislative Affairs Agency to draft the contract.

Throughout this period, Task Force Members presented reports on their activities to other public officials and community organizations. Members briefed Governor Walter Hickel in Juneau on September 27 during the Legislative Special Session. The Governor expressed his support for the Task Force's activities and designated Major General Hugh Cox, the Adjutant General of Alaska, as his representative on base closure issues. Representative Mulder, Senator Kelly and staff met with the Editorial Board of the Anchorage DAILY NEWS on November 14 to brief them on the Base Closure issue. A similar meeting is being scheduled with

representatives of the VOICE OF THE TIMES. Task Force Members and staff are scheduled to brief Governor-Elect Tony Knowles on November 21.

IX. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The Joint Task Force on Military Bases should continue operations throughout the entire 1995 BRAC cycle. The Nineteenth Alaska Legislature should authorize its continuation and consider expanding its membership from six to ten to insure broad representation and support. The Task Force must maintain its bi-partisan organization.

2. Members of the Washington team should visit Alaska as soon as possible to visit the bases, meet directly with Task Force Members and the Knowles Administration, and develop a comprehensive strategy and a timeline to execute it.

3. Task Force Members should designate a coordinator to replace Mr. Nelson who is returning to Active Duty at Headquarters, Commander In Chief Pacific (CINCPAC) in January.

U.S. Force Structure

Bottom Up Review

Forces	FY 1990	FY 1993	Bottom-Up Review
Army			
Active Divisions	18	14	10
National Guard Division Equivalents	10	6 (+2 Cadre)	5+
Navy			
Aircraft Carriers	15 + 1	13 + 0	11 + 1
Active/Reserve Airwings	13 / 2	11 / 2	10 / 1
Ships	546	443	346
Air Force			
Active Fighter Wings	24	16	13
Reserve Fighter Wings	12	12	7
Marine Corps			
Active Endstrength	197,000	182,000	174,000
Reserve Endstrength	44,000	42,000	42,000
Strategic Nuclear Forces			
Ballistic Missile Subs	34	22	18
Strategic Bombers (PAA)	301	201	Up to 184
ICBMs	1000	787	500

THE ARMY BASING STUDY

BRAC 95 ALTERNATIVE DOCUMENTATION SET

ALTERNATIVE NO.
MT4-2-3

STATUS OF ANALYSIS:		DATE
	RED [ ]	_____
	AMBER [ ]	_____
	GREEN [X]	30Jan95

DESCRIPTION

Realign Ft Greely:

(1) Relocate Cold regions Test Activity (CRTA) and Northern Warfare Training Center (NWTC) to Ft Wainwright.

(2) "Safari" to Ft Wainwright as missions dictate.

(3) No Reserve Component (RC) requirements for enclave.

(4) Garrison at Ft Greely will inactivate, but a small garrison activity will remain (73-man).

ANALYST: MAJ SHUMATE, MANEUVER INSTALLATIONS ANALYST

ANALYST LOG FOR STUDY CANDIDATE: Ft Greely			
ALT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	DATE	ACTION/RECOMMENDATION/RESULT/OUTCOME
MT 4-2	Realign Greely	Oct 94	Construction changes & moving costs
MT 4-2-1	Realign Greely	Nov 94	Must add SF for stay-behind force
MT 4-2-2	Realign Greely	Feb 95	Safari costs must be included
MT 4-2-3	Realign Greely	Feb 95	Final packet to OSD

FORT GREELY, AK

MILITARY VALUE ASSESSMENT

FT. POLK
FT. IRWIN
[redacted]
FT. DIX
FT. A.P. HILL
FT. MCCOY
FT. GREELY
FT. HUNTER LIGGETT
FT. PICKETT
FT. INDIANTOWN GAP
FT. CHAFFEE

Fort Wainwright

Cold Regions Test Activity (CRTA) and Northern Warfare Training Center (NWTC)

Fort Greely

REALIGN FT GREELY

- Relocate CRTA and NWTC to FT Wainwright
- "SAFARI" from FT Wainwright as missions dictate
- No RC requirements for RC enclave
- Garrison at FT Greely inactivates, but retain a small Garrison Activity (73-Man)

COSTS ($M)

O&M	8
MILCON	12
OTHER	3
TOTAL	23

PAYBACK PERIOD (YEARS)	1
BREAK EVEN YEAR	1999
STEADY STATE ($M)	19 (1999)
20 YEAR NPV ($M)	225

IMPACT SUMMARY
FORT GREELY, AK

OPERATIONAL:
- Home of Cold Regions Test Activity & Northern Warfare Training Center
- Closure operationally infeasible because of NWTC & CRTA rqmts
- Realignment retains cold weather testing at FGA
- Keeps open test site at Bolio Lake and Black Rapids for Northern Warfare Training Center
- No recommendations from any previous BRAC rounds

PERSONNEL:

	MILITARY	CIVILIAN	STUDENTS
REDUCTIONS	150	126	0
REALIGNMENTS	224	56	35

ENVIRONMENTAL: No known impediments; however, an inactive nuclear power plant is located on main post. Scheduled to be removed in 2023.

ECONOMIC: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 969 jobs (724 direct jobs and 245 indirect jobs) over the 1996 to 2001 period in the Southeast Fairbanks Census Area, which is 36.3 % of the area's employment

OTHER SERVICE/DOD FACTORS:
(1) Delta Junction's public school is located on Ft Greely
(2) Delta Junction's morale/welfare needs are acommodated by Ft Greely

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED:

THE ARMY BASING STUDY

BRAC 95 ALTERNATIVE DOCUMENTATION SET

ALTERNATIVE NO.
MT4-2-3

SECTION I

SCENARIO DEVELOPMENT

a. OPTION NUMBER:	b. CANDIDATE INSTALLATION:	c. DATE:
MT 4-2-3	Ft Greely	21 Feb 95

d. INSTALLATION CATEGORY: Major Training Installations

e. SCENARIO DESCRIPTION / SUMMARY:

Realign Ft Greely:
(1) Relocate Cold Regions Test Activity (CRTA) and Northern Warfare Training Center (NWTC) to Ft Wainwright.
(2) "Safari" from Ft Wainwright as missions dictate.
(3) No RC requirements for enclave.
(4) Garrison at Greely will inactivate, but a small garrison activity will remain (73-man).

f. INSTALLATIONS IN SCENARIO:

INSTALLATION NAME	STRATEGY (CLOSE/GAIN/LOSE/DEACTIVATE)	COMPLETION YEAR
Ft Greely	Close	1998
Ft Wainwright	Gain	1998

g. MAJOR ACTIVITIES AND/OR ORGANIZATIONS AFFECTED (OR POTENTIALLY AFFECTED):

UIC/SRC	DESCRIPTION:	PERSONNEL STRENGTH: OFF/WOF/ENL/CIV/ NAF/OTHER	STRATEGY: DESTINATION/YEAR
	WGEH33	0/0/6/0/0/0	Ft Wainwright -- 1998
	W041-A	15/1/62/28/0/0	"
	W45JAA	2/0/30/5/0/0	"
	W49231	1/0/32/0/0/0	"
	W4UJ33	2/2/19/0/0/0	"
	I699/Y	2/0/33/0/0/0	"
	I4UJO1	0/0/0/1/0/0	"
	DCNW08	0/0/0/22/0/0	"

h. REMARKS

RESERVE COMPONENT IMPACT:

(1) *RC units located on the installation:* There are no RC units (full time) located on the installation.

(2) *RC units receiving support from the installation:* Only one NG unit (Det 1, Co B, 6th IN Bn, 297th IN) trains regularly on Ft Greely. The USAR units that train on Ft Greely vary from year to year based on the CS/CSS missions and support to other services.

(3) *Requirement for an RC enclave:* There is no requirement for an RC enclave. Neither the USAR nor the Alaskan Guard has expressed any interest in maintaining an enclave. There is; however, a need to maintain an enclave for the return of the NWTC and CRTA as their missions dictate. Requirements are as follows:

CRTA		NWTC	
Main Post	108,000 SF	Main Post	74,688 SF
Allen Air Field	30,000 SF	Black Rapids	39,058 SF
Beals Range	5,400 SF		

(4) *Costs associated with an RC enclave:* The enclave will have an approximate annual cost of $1.7 M in BASOPS and $.79 M in RPMA.

THE ARMY BASING STUDY

BRAC 95 ALTERNATIVE DOCUMENTATION SET

ALTERNATIVE NO.
MT4-2-3

SECTION I I

PERSONNEL & ORGANIZATION

DATA

09/19/94 HQRPLANS

ASIP TROOP LIST ORDERED BY MAJOR UNIT
Fort Greely -- 02341
MAJOR UNIT H -- SIGNAL BDE
FY 1996

Database Ver 4.20

MC	UIC	SRC	CA RS	UNUM	BR	DESCRIPTION	OFF	WOF	ENL	TOTAL MIL	US CIV	OTHER CIV	TOTAL CIV	TOTAL POP
CZ	WJEKAA	11500L000	00	0507	SC	CO DCS OPERATI	1	0	17	18	0	0	0	18
CZ	WJEK99		00	0507		AUGSC CO HQ	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	5
							1	0	17	18	5	0	5	23

09/19/94 HQRPLANS

ASIP TROOP LIST ORDERED BY MAJOR UNIT
Fort Greely -- 02341
MAJOR UNIT Y -- TENANTS
FY 1996

Database Ver 4.20

MC	UIC	SRC	CA RS	UNUM	BR	DESCRIPTION	OFF	WOF	ENL	TOTAL MIL	US CIV	OTHER CIV	TOTAL CIV	TOTAL POP
UG	I4UJ01					DEPT OF TRANS	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
TC	I699/Y					N. WARFARE TC-	2	0	33	35	0	0	0	35
X1	W041-A			W041		CTRUSA COLD RG	15	1	62	78	28	0	28	106
XX	WGEH33		00	0095	OD	CO MAINT TMDE	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	6
FC	W45JAA			W45J		CTRNORTHERN WA	4	0	59	63	10	0	10	73
P1	W49231			W492		BN USA ARTIC L	1	0	32	33	0	0	0	33
SB	W4JT27			W4JT		AF PACIFIC BRO	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	5
							22	1	197	220	39	0	39	259

09/19/94 HQRPLANS

ASIP TROOP LIST ORDERED BY MAJOR UNIT
Fort Greely -- 02341
MAJOR UNIT Z -- GARRISON
FY 1996

Database Ver 4.20

MC	UIC	SRC	CA RS	UNUM	BR	DESCRIPTION	OFF	WOF	ENL	TOTAL MIL	US CIV	OTHER CIV	TOTAL CIV	TOTAL POP
P1	W4UJ31			W4UJ		GARUSA ALASKA	9	0	141	150	-165	0	165	315
CM	@4UJ01					CONTRACT SUPPO	0	0	0	0	0	50	50	50
P1	W4UJ33			W4UJ		GARUSA ALASKA	2	2	19	23	0	0	0	23
HS	WOEE12			WOEE		ACTUSA MED DEP	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	3
AX	067610					AAFES	0	0	0	0	0	45	45	45
DF	DCNW08					DEFENSE COMSY	0	0	0	0	22	9	31	31
HS	WOEE09			WOEE		ACTUSA MED DEP	5	1	30	36	5	0	5	41
HS	WOEE11			WOEE		ACTUSA MED DEP	2	0	6	8	1	0	1	9
							19	3	198	220	193	104	297	517

09/19/94 HQRPLANS

ASIP TROOP LIST ORDERED BY MAJOR UNIT
Fort Greely -- 02341
MAJOR UNIT H -- SIGNAL BDE
FY 2000

Database Ver 4.20

MC	UIC	SRC	CA RS	UNUM	BR	DESCRIPTION	OFF	WOF	ENL	TOTAL MIL	US CIV	OTHER CIV	TOTAL CIV	TOTAL POP
CZ	WJEKAA	11500L000	00	0507	SC	CO DCS OPERATI	1	0	17	18	0	0	0	18
CZ	WJEK99		00	0507		AUGSC CO HQ	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	5
							1	0	17	18	5	0	5	23

09/19/94 ASIP TROOP LIST ORDERED BY MAJOR UNIT Database
HQRPLANS Fort Greely -- 02341 Ver 4.20
MAJOR UNIT Y -- TENANTS
FY 2000

MC	UIC	SRC	CA RS	UNUM	BR	DESCRIPTION	OFF	WOF	ENL	TOTAL MIL	US CIV	OTHER CIV	TOTAL CIV	TOTAL POP
UG	I4UJ01					DEPT OF TRANS	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
XX	WGEH33		00	0095	00	CO MAINT TMDE	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	6
FC	W45JAA			W45J		CTRNORTHERN WA	4	0	59	63	10	0	10	73
P1	W49231			W492		BN USA ARTIC L	1	0	32	33	0	0	0	33
SB	W4JT27			W4JT		AF PACIFIC BRO	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	5
X1	W041-A			W041		CTRUSA COLD RG	15	1	62	78	28	0	28	106
TC	I699/Y					N. WARFARE TC-	1	0	32	33	0	0	0	33
							21	1	196	218	39	0	39	257

09/19/94 ASIP TROOP LIST ORDERED BY MAJOR UNIT Database
HQRPLANS Fort Greely -- 02341 Ver 4.20
MAJOR UNIT Z -- GARRISON
FY 2000

MC	UIC	SRC	CA RS	UNUM	BR	DESCRIPTION	OFF	WOF	ENL	TOTAL MIL	US CIV	OTHER CIV	TOTAL CIV	TOTAL POP
P1	W4UJ31			W4UJ		GARUSA ALASKA	9	0	141	150	165	0	165	315
P1	W4UJ33			W4UJ		GARUSA ALASKA	2	2	19	23	0	0	0	23
HS	WOEE12			WOEE		ACTUSA MED DEP	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	3
HS	WOEE11			WOEE		ACTUSA MED DEP	2	0	6	8	1	0	1	9
HS	WOEE09			WOEE		ACTUSA MED DEP	5	1	30	36	5	0	5	41
DF	DCNW08					DEFENSE COMSY	0	0	0	0	22	9	31	31
CM	@4UJ01					CONTRACT SUPPO	0	0	0	0	0	50	50	50
AX	067610					AAFES	0	0	0	0	0	45	45	45
							19	3	198	220	193	104	297	517

09/19/94 ASIP TROOP LIST ORDERED BY MAJOR UNIT Database
HQRPLANS Fort Chaffee -- 05025 Ver 4.20
MAJOR UNIT Y -- TENANTS
FY 1996

MC	UIC	SRC	CA RS	UNUM	BR	DESCRIPTION	OFF	WOF	ENL	TOTAL MIL	US CIV	OTHER CIV	TOTAL CIV	TOTAL POP
XX	W43T61			W43T		ACTV LOG SUP L	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
X6	WOH966			WOH9		USA MISSILE CM	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
UG	I0VB04					DOE NEW MEXICO	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
DF	I0VB06					OMA2A SPT	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2
SL	*0VB01					WEST ARKANSAS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CM	@0VB02					CONTRACT SUPPO	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2
CM	@0VB01					WEBSTER UNIV C	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
CM	@0VB03					PI/MCC JOINT V	0	0	0	0	0	20	20	20
AF	FFB602					DET 1 188 FTR	1	0	7	8	0	0	0	8
FC	W3EU15			W3EU		FTSFTS 122ARCO	0	0	1	1	34	0	34	35
FC	W3EU50			W3EU		FTSFTS 122ARCO	0	0	27	27	0	0	0	27
AR	I0005Y					W7HXAA-5TH ARM	0	0	182	182	0	0	0	182
FC	W3EU38			W3EU		FTSFTS 122ARCO	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	3
DF	I0VB01					DEF REUTIL & M	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	4
DF	I0VB07					OMS1 SPT 1/142	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2
DF	I0VB05					OMS2A SPT	0	0	0	0	10	0	10	10
UG	I0VB02					WILDLIFE MGT	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
							1	0	217	218	59	23	82	300

ACTIVE ARMY
ASIP STATION REPORT : USARPAC

Army Base = FORT GREELY
Stn Code = 02347
Station = FT GREELY, AK (FORT GREELY)

UIC / Asgt TPSN / DODAAC	Rgt/Unbr Br Parent Unit / Derivative Unit	Compo	SRC / Source / MDEP	ACTCO / EDATE / CCNUM		FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000
TYPE UNIT: TOE UNITS												
WBY4AA 00 0526 MP	DETCMD/CONTROL		19500H2AC100	J	OFF:	0						
P1 33630			SMS	19931115	WOF:	0						
WC1JWB		1	W7AK		ENL:	0						
WGEH33 00 0095 CO	CO MAINT TMDE				OFF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
XX 33907 0095 CS CO	ATST FT GREELY		TAD		WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		1	WAMC	X10502	ENL:	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
WJEKAA 00 0507 SC	CO DCS OPERATIONS		11500L000200	U	OFF:	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
CZ 35157			SMR	19941016	WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WC1QL2		1	MXWE	CZ0195	ENL:	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
				TOTAL	OFF:	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
				TOTAL	WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOE UNITS				TOTAL	ENL:	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
TYPE UNIT: TDA AUG TO TOE UNIT												
WJEK99 00 0507	AUGSC CO HQ			X	OFF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CZ 35157			SMR	19941001	WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W81XGY		1	MXWE	CZ0195	ENL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					USC:	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
				TOTAL	OFF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				TOTAL	WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TDA AUG TO TOE UNIT				TOTAL	ENL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				TOTAL	USC:	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
TYPE UNIT: TDA UNITS												
W041-A W041	CTRUSA COLD RGN TEST			R	OFF:	16	15	15	15	15	15	15
X1 56151			SMSTAD	19941101	WOF:	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
WC1RRU		1	RL02		ENL:	65	62	62	62	62	62	62
					USC:	37	28	28	28	28	28	28
WOEE09 WOEE	ACTUSA MED DEPT				OFF:	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
HS 46501 WOEE USA	HLTH CLN FT GREELY		TAD		WOF:	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
		1	VSPC	HS0295	ENL:	24	30	30	30	30	30	30
					USC:	1	5	5	5	5	5	5
WOEE11 WOEE	ACTUSA MED DEPT				OFF:	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
HS 46501 WOEE USA	DENTAL CLN FT GREELY		TAD		WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		1	VSPC	HS0295	ENL:	5	6	6	6	6	6	6
					USC:	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
WOEE12 WOEE	ACTUSA MED DEPT				OFF:	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
HS 46501 WOEE VET	BR FT GREELY		TAD		WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		1	VSPC	HS0295	ENL:	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
W45JAA W45J	CTRNORTHERN WARFARE			G	OFF:	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
FC 46551			SMR	19941116	WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WC1LHM		1	W5HQ		ENL:	57	59	59	59	59	59	59
					USC:	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
W49231 W492	BN USA ARTIC LEC			A	OFF:	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
P1 33575 W492	USA ARTIC LEC		TAD	19931116	WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		1	QPMA	P10295	ENL:	32	32	32	32	32	32	32

ACTIVE ARMY
ASIP STATION REPORT : USARPAC

Army Base = FORT GREELY
Stn Code = 02347
ation = FT GREELY, AK (FORT GREELY)

UIC / Asgt TPSN / DODAAC	Rgt/Unbr Br Parent Unit / Derivative Unit	Compo	Source	MDEP	SRC / EDATE / CCNUM		FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000
W4JT27	W4JT	AF PACIFIC BROADCASTG				OFF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SB 56331	W4JT ARMY BROADCASTING SERV DE		TAD			WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		1	VABS	SB0295		ENL:	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
W4UJ31	W4UJ	GARUSA ALASKA				OFF:	7	9	9	9	9	9	9
P1 46551	W4UJ USAG FGA HQ CO		TAD			WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WC1SH6		1	XTEQ	P10295		ENL:	87	141	141	141	141	141	141
						USC:	80	165	165	165	165	165	165
W4UJ33	W4UJ	GARUSA ALASKA				OFF:	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
P1 46551	W4UJ USAG FGA AVN DET		TAD			WOF:	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
		1	XTEQ	P10295		ENL:	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
					TOTAL	OFF:	37	39	39	39	39	39	39
					TOTAL	WOF:	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
TDA UNITS					TOTAL	ENL:	296	356	356	356	356	356	356
					TOTAL	USC:	129	209	209	209	209	209	209

TYPE UNIT: TDY STUDENTS

1699/Y	N. WARFARE TC-FT GREE				OFF:	5	13	2	1	1	1	1
TC	TDY STUDENTS-BILLET LOAD		ATR	2000	WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		1			ENL:	36	38	33	32	32	32	32
				TOTAL	OFF:	5	13	2	1	1	1	1
				TOTAL	WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TDY STUDENTS				TOTAL	ENL:	36	38	33	32	32	32	32

TYPE UNIT: OTHER TENANTS

14UJ01	DEPT OF TRANS				OFF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UG	FAA		DAI		WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					ENL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					USC:	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
067610	AAFES				OFF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AX	POST EXCHANGE		DAI		WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					ENL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					USC:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					OTH:	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
067615	AAFES				OFF:	0						
AX	GREELY AMCSS		DAI		WOF:	0						
					ENL:	0						
24UJ01	CONTRACT SUPPORT				OFF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CM			DAI		WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					ENL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					USC:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					OTH:	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
DCNW08	DEFENSE COMSY AGENCY				OFF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DF	FORT GREELY COMSY		DAI		WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					ENL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					USC:	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
					OTH:	9	9	9	9	9		

ACTIVE ARMY
ASIP STATION REPORT : USARPAC

Army Base = FORT GREELY
Stn Code = 02347
Station = FT GREELY, AK (FORT GREELY)

UIC / Asgt TPSN / DODAAC	Rgt/Unbr Br Parent Unit / Derivative Unit	Compo	SRC / Source / MDEP	ACTCO / EDATE / CCNUM	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000
OTHER TENANTS				TOTAL OFF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				TOTAL WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				TOTAL ENL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				TOTAL USC:	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
				TOTAL OTH:	104	104	104	104	104	104	104
INSTALLATION TOTALS				TOTAL OFF:	43	53	42	41	41	41	41
				TOTAL WOF:	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
				TOTAL ENL:	355	417	412	411	411	411	411
				TOTAL MIL:	401	474	458	456	456	456	456
				TOTAL USC:	157	237	237	237	237	237	237
				TOTAL OTH:	104	104	104	104	104	104	104
				TOTAL CIV:	261	341	341	341	341	341	341
				TOTAL POP:	662	815	799	797	797	797	797

Supported Population (All Services)

Active:	15
Dependents of Active:	0
Reserve Component:	0
Dependents of Reserve Component:	0
Retiree:	0
Dependents of Retiree + Survivors:	0
	15

Source: FY 1993 DEERS data from the Defense Medical Information System (DMIS)

AF F46V		0003	AIR FORCE	2	0	13	15	0	0	0	15
DF I4UJ02			DEF PDHA	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
AS WC189A		00 0524	AUGMI BN COLL	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	2
P1 WB77AA	09527LB00	00 0176 00	DETEOD TEAM	1	0	16	17	0	0	0	17
AR WB2C1A			4960 USARF SCH	3	0	8	11	0	0	0	11
XB W4GV68		W4GV	USA COMM ELEC	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2
XB WOY64K		WOY6	HQ ATCOM	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	5
CE W07100		W071	DIV ENG NO PAC	4	0	0	4	45	0	45	49
				37	8	279	324	88	0	88	412

09/19/94 ASIP TROOP LIST ORDERED BY MAJOR UNIT Database
HQRPLANS Fort Richardson -- 02781 Ver 4.20
MAJOR UNIT Z -- GARRISON
FY 2000

MC	UIC	SRC	CA RS	UNUM	BR	DESCRIPTION	OFF	WOF	ENL	TOTAL MIL	US CIV	OTHER CIV	TOTAL CIV	TOTAL POP
P1	W4UJ-A			W4UJ		GARUSA ALASKA	21	10	288	319	1055	0	1055	1374
P1	W4UJ=A			W4UJ		GARUSA ALASKA	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	2
CM	@4UJ02					CONTRACT SUPPO	0	0	0	0	0	150	150	150
P1	W330AA			W330		ACDNCO-ALASKA	0	0	34	34	2	0	2	36
DF	DCNW09					DEFENSE COMSY	0	0	0	0	59	20	79	79
HS	WOEE13			WOEE		ACTUSA MED DEP	1	1	6	8	0	0	0	8
HS	WOEE04			WOEE		ACTUSA MED DEP	4	0	20	24	2	0	2	26
AX	I4UJ06					AAFES	0	0	5	5	0	186	186	191
FC	I696/Y					NCO ACADEMY -	0	0	41	41	0	0	0	41
HS	WOEE03			WOEE		ACTUSA MED DEP	5	0	15	20	5	0	5	25
							32	11	410	453	1123	356	1479	1932

09/19/94 ASIP TROOP LIST ORDERED BY MAJOR UNIT Database
HQRPLANS Fort Wainwright -- 02871 Ver 4.20
MAJOR UNIT G -- SEP INF BDE
FY 1996

MC	UIC	SRC	CA RS	UNUM	BR	DESCRIPTION	OFF	WOF	ENL	TOTAL MIL	US CIV	OTHER CIV	TOTAL CIV	TOTAL POP
P1	WD8X-A	07402L200	01	0001	IN	HHCBDE, 6TH ID	47	5	247	299	- 0	0	0	299
P1	WDPR-A	63445L100	00	0706	CS	BN SPT SIB	43	11	418	472	0	0	0	472
P1	WASN-A	06185L000	04	0011	FA	BN 105T SIB	36	3	311	350	0	0	0	350
P1	WC1P-A	12426L200	00	0203	AG	HQ PER SVCS BN	3	1	66	70	0	0	0	70
P1	WD77-A	05153L000	00	0567	EN	CO SEP INF BDE	6	1	114	121	0	0	0	121
P1	WCY3-A	77504LA00	00	0068	IN	DETARTIC SPT	0	2	139	141	0	0	0	141
P1	WBVG-A	34724L000	00	0006	MI	CO INF BDE	3	3	64	70	0	0	0	70
P1	WH9SAA	07015L000	04	0009	IN	BN LT	35	0	534	569	0	0	0	569
P1	WGR81A		00	0267	FI	HHDFINANCE BN	1	0	18	19	0	0	0	19
P1	WHOVAA	17787L000	04	0009	AR	TRPA (SIB)	6	0	90	96	0	0	0	96
P1	WH9QAA	07015L000	01	0017	IN	BN LT	35	0	534	569	0	0	0	569
P1	WEPJAA	12113L000	00	0006	AG	BNDBAND	0	1	39	40	0	0	0	40
							215	27	2574	2816	0	0	0	2816

09/19/94 ASIP TROOP LIST ORDERED BY MAJOR UNIT Database
HQRPLANS Fort Wainwright -- 02871 Ver 4.20
MAJOR UNIT H -- SIGNAL BDE
FY 1996

MC	UIC	SRC	CA RS	UNUM	BR	DESCRIPTION	OFF	WOF	ENL	TOTAL MIL	US CIV	OTHER CIV	TOTAL CIV	TOTAL POP
CZ	WJELAA	11500L000	00	0408	SC	CO DCS OPERATI	2	0	25	27	0	0	0	27
CZ	WJEL99		00	0408		AUGSC CO HQ	0	0	0	0	19	0	19	19
							2	0	25	27	19	0	19	46

09/19/94
HQRPLANS

ASIP TROOP LIST ORDERED BY MAJOR UNIT
Fort Wainwright -- 02871
MAJOR UNIT I -- CORPS TROOPS
FY 1996

Database
Ver 4.20

MC	UIC	SRC	CA RS	UNUM	BR	DESCRIPTION	OFF	WOF	ENL	TOTAL MIL	US CIV	OTHER CIV	TOTAL CIV	TOTAL POP
P1	WBS6AA	08407L100	00	0138	MD	DETSURGICAL	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	4
P1	WH04AA	05417L000	00	0047	EN	CO CBT HVY	5	0	129	134	0	0	0	134
P1	WHT7AA	01625A000	04	0123	AV	BN THTR AVN (-	21	57	314	392	0	0	0	392
P1	WBSZAA	08660H0RA	00	0283	MD	DETAIR AMBULAN	4	11	39	54	0	0	0	54
P1	WE2EAA	01967A300	00	0023	AV	DETMAINT AUG	4	12	122	138	0	0	0	138
P1	WEVBA1		00	0098	OD	CO MAINT NON-D	2	4	117	123	0	0	0	123
							36	84	725	845	0	0	0	845

09/19/94
HQRPLANS

ASIP TROOP LIST ORDERED BY MAJOR UNIT
Fort Wainwright -- 02871
MAJOR UNIT Y -- TENANTS
FY 1996

Database
Ver 4.20

MC	UIC	SRC	CA RS	UNUM	BR	DESCRIPTION	OFF	WOF	ENL	TOTAL MIL	US CIV	OTHER CIV	TOTAL CIV	TOTAL POP
XX	WGEH34		00	0095	OD	CO MAINT TMDE	0	1	8	9	0	0	0	9
CE	W03201			W032		LAB COLD REG R	1	0	2	3	1	0	1	4
P1	W49221			W492		BN USA ARTIC L	2	0	105	107	2	0	2	109
P1	W4UH04					GRPUSA SPT ALA	1	0	6	7	0	0	0	7
DF	!4UJ03					DEF PDO	0	0	0	0	19	0	19	19
CB	W3LF20			W3LF		RGN6TH USACIDC	0	2	5	7	1	0	1	8
XX	W43T54			W43T		ACTV LOG SUP L	1	0	0	1	10	0	10	11
SE	WOKE03			WOKE		AGY USA LEGAL	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
DF	!4UJ04					DEFENSE INVEST	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
AF	FFXL			0003		AIR FORCE	7	0	27	34	0	0	0	34
UG	!4UJ05					DOI (BLM)	0	0	0	0	385	0	385	385
AF	FZ5T			0354		AIR FORCE	2	0	16	18	0	0	0	18
							18	3	169	190	418	0	418	608

09/19/94
HQRPLANS

ASIP TROOP LIST ORDERED BY MAJOR UNIT
Fort Wainwright -- 02871
MAJOR UNIT Z -- GARRISON
FY 1996

Database
Ver 4.20

MC	UIC	SRC	CA RS	UNUM	BR	DESCRIPTION	OFF	WOF	ENL	TOTAL MIL	US CIV	OTHER CIV	TOTAL CIV	TOTAL POP
P1	W4UJ21			W4UJ		GARUSA ALASKA	13	3	248	264	226	0	226	490
CM	@4UJ03					CONTRACT SUPPO	0	0	0	0	0	125	125	125
CZ	WOS5AA		00	WOS5		AGYUSAISC-WA1N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DF	DCNW10					DEFENSE COMSY	0	0	0	0	60	17	77	77
NF	QG4001					NON-APPROPRIAT	0	0	0	0	0	334	334	334
HS	WOEE-A			WOEE		ACTUSA MED DEP	111	0	249	360	135	0	135	495
HS	WOEENA			WOEE		ACTUSA MED DEP	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
							124	3	498	625	421	476	897	1522

ACTIVE ARMY
ASIP STATION REPORT : USARPAC

Army Base = FORT WAINWRIGHT
Stn Code = 02955
ation = FT WNWRT, AK (FORT WAINWRIGHT)

UIC / Asgt TPSN / DODAAC	Rgt/Unbr Br Parent Unit / Derivative Unit / Compo	SRC / Source / MDEP	ACTCO / EDATE / CCNUM		FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000
TYPE UNIT: TOE UNITS											
WASN-A 04 0011 FA	BN 105T SIB	06185L0001E0	C	OFF:	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
P1 13006		SMRDAI	19940616	WOF:	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
W80FZC	1	W761 P13094		ENL:	311	311	311	311	311	311	311
WBD5AA 00 0240 EN	DETTERR DS	05540L100100	J	OFF:	0						
P1 31673		SMM	19940615	WOF:	0						
W81FT8	1	W7AK		ENL:	0						
WBEYAA 00 0509 EN	DETTERRAIN	05540LF00100	J	OFF:	0						
P1 31672		SMM	19940615	WOF:	0						
W81FT9	1	W7AK		ENL:	0						
WBS6AA 00 0138 MD	DETSURGICAL	08407L100700	U	OFF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
P1 32875		SMS	19940616	WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W23KL4	1	W7AK P12094		ENL:	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
WBSZAA 00 0283 MD	DETAIR AMBULANCE	08660H0RA100	U	OFF:	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
P1 32774		SMS	19940616	WOF:	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
WC1QMR	1	W7AK P12094		ENL:	39	39	39	39	39	39	39
WBVG-A 00 0006 MI	CO INF BDE	34724L000100	M	OFF:	3	3	3	3	3	4	4
P1 13006		SMSDAI	19981016	WOF:	3	3	3	3	3	4	4
	1	W761		ENL:	64	64	64	64	64	85	85
3YBAA 00 0472 MP	CO CMD/CONTROL	19500H2AD200	J	OFF:	0						
33575		SMS	19931115	WOF:	0						
WC1JWA	1	W7AK		ENL:	0						
WC17AA 05 0011 FA	BN 105T LID	06125L000100	J	OFF:	0						
P1 07006		SMS	19940329	WOF:	0						
W81CCA	1	W761		ENL:	0						
WC1P-A 00 0203 AG	HQ PER SVCS BN (2)	12426L200100	C	OFF:	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
P1 30411		SMSDAI	19940616	WOF:	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W81BP3	1	W7AK		ENL:	66	66	66	66	66	66	66
WCLDAA 00 0123 AV	CO H AIRCRAFT MAINT	01977L200100	J	OFF:	0						
P1 07006		SMS	19940801	WOF:	0						
WC1JWM	1	W761		ENL:	0						
WCY3-A 00 0068 IN	DETARTIC SPT	77504LA001E0	R	OFF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
P1 32295		SMSDAI	19951016	WOF:	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
W81GE2	1	W7AK		ENL:	135	135	139	139	139	139	139
WD77-A 00 0567 EN	CO SEP INF BDE	05153L000100	R	OFF:	5	6	6	6	6	6	6
P1 13006		SMSDAI	19941116	WOF:	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	W761		ENL:	110	114	114	114	114	114	114
WD8X-A 01 0001 IN	HHCBDE, 6TH ID	07402L200100	R	OFF:	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
P1 13006		SMRDAI	19951016	WOF:	4	4	5	5	5	5	5
W81A3P	1	W761		ENL:	247	247	247	247	247	247	247
WDGAAA 00 0006 MP	CO LID	19323L000100	J	OFF:	0						
P1 07006		SMS	19940615	WOF:	0						
W81A29	1	W761		ENL:	0						
WDN6-A 00 0006 IN	HHCLT DIV	77004L000100	J	OFF:	0						
P1 07006		SMSTAD	19940701	WOF:	0						
W81A1R	1	W761		ENL:	0						

ACTIVE ARMY
ASIP STATION REPORT : USARPAC

Army Base = FORT WAINWRIGHT
Stn Code = 02955
Station = FT WNWRT, AK (FORT WAINWRIGHT)

UIC / Asgt TPSN / DODAAC	Rgt/Unbr Br Parent Unit / Derivative Unit / Compo	SRC / Source / MDEP	ACTCO / EDATE / CCNUM		FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000
WDN9!B 00 0006 SC BN LIGHT MSE			J	OFF:	0						
P1 07006 SPT ELE FT WAINWRIGHT		DAR	19940715	WOF:	0						
	1	W761		ENL:	0						
WDP8AA 02 0006 IN HHCBDE LID		77042L000100	J	OFF:	0						
P1 07006		SMS	19940715	WOF:	0						
W81A3N	1	W761		ENL:	0						
WDPF!A 00 0006 FA HHBDIVARTY LID			J	OFF:	0						
P1 07006 SPT ELE FT WAINWRIGHT		DAR	19940601	WOF:	0						
	1	W761		ENL:	0						
WDPQAA 00 0506 CS BN FWD SPT LID		63215L000100	J	OFF:	0						
P1 07006		SMS	19940615	WOF:	0						
W81T9J	1	W761		ENL:	0						
WDPR-A 00 0706 CS BN SPT SIB		63445L1001E0	U	OFF:	44	43	43	43	43	43	43
P1 07006		SMSDAI	19950416	WOF:	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
W80Y9N	1	W761		ENL:	422	418	418	418	418	418	418
WDQKAA 00 0000 AV HHCAVN BDE 6 ID(LT)		01112L300100	J	OFF:	0						
P1 07006		SMS	19940815	WOF:	0						
W81A3J	1	W761		ENL:	0						
WDYDAA 00 0228 AV CO C MDM MEL		01247L000200	J	OFF:	0						
P1 30607		SMS	19940615	WOF:	0						
WC1JW2	1	W7AK		ENL:	0						
WE2EAA 00 0023 AV CO MAINT (PACOM THTR)		01967A300100	C	OFF:	2	2	4	4	4	4	4
P1 30607		SMS	19951016	WOF:	6	6	12	12	12	12	12
W81GT7	1	W761		ENL:	95	95	122	122	122	122	122
WELYAA 00 0199 OD TM MSL SPT- 6ID(L)		09528LP00100	J	OFF:	0						
P1 34912		SMS	19940615	WOF:	0						
W81EM3	1	W7AK		ENL:	0						
WEPJAA 00 0006 AG BNDBAND		12113L000100	U	OFF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
P1 07006		SMS	19940616	WOF:	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W81A3C	1	W7AK		ENL:	39	39	39	39	39	39	39
WEV8A1 00 0098 OD CO MAINT NON-DIV				OFF:	0	2	2	2	2	2	2
P1 31133 0098 CS CO ANOTHER DET		TAR		WOF:	0	4	4	4	4	4	4
	1	W7AK	P16010	ENL:	8	117	117	117	117	117	117
WG24-A 00 0006 EN BN LID (-)		*05155L000100	J	OFF:	0						
P1 07006		SMSSUB	19940615	WOF:	0						
W81A3B	1	W761		ENL:	0						
WG24B0 00 0006 EN BN LID (-)		05157L0000010	J	OFF:	0						
P1 07006 EN BN B CO		SUB	19940615	WOF:	0						
W81FUB	1	W761	P11094	ENL:	0						
WG24T0 00 0006 EN BN LID (-)		05156L0000010	J	OFF:	0						
P1 07006 EN BN HHC		SUB	19940615	WOF:	0						
W81FUD	1	W761	P11094	ENL:	0						
WGEH34 00 0095 OD CO MAINT TMDE				OFF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
XX 33907 0095 CS CO ATST 6		TAD		WOF:	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W80SC2	1	WAMC	X10502	ENL:	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
WGR8!A 00 0267 FI HHDFINANCE BN (2)				OFF:	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
P1 32030 SPT ELE FT WAINWRIGHT		DAR		WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1	W7AK		ENL:	18	18	18	18	18	18	18

ACTIVE ARMY
ASIP STATION REPORT : USARPAC

Army Base = FORT WAINWRIGHT
Stn Code = 02955
Station = FT WNWRT, AK (FORT WAINWRIGHT)

UIC / Asgt TPSN / DODAAC	Rgt/Unbr Br Parent Unit / Derivative Unit	Compo	SRC / Source / MDEP	ACTCO / EDATE / CCNUM		FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000
WH0VAA 04 0009 AR	TRPA (SIB)		17787L000100	R	OFF:	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
P1 13006			SMS	19940616	WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W81A3L		1	W761	P12094	ENL:	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
WH90AA 01 0017 IN	BN LT		07015L0001E0	L	OFF:	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
P1 13006			SMS	19940616	WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WC1JVU		1	W761		ENL:	534	534	534	534	534	534	534
WH9SAA 04 0009 IN	BN LT		07015L000100	R	OFF:	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
P1 13006			SMS	19940616	WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WC1QJ0		1	W761	P12094	ENL:	534	534	534	534	534	534	534
WHPHA2 02 0058 AV	CO A, 2 PLT ATC		95227J301200	J	OFF:	0						
P1 30629			SMS	19940915	WOF:	0						
W80X72		1	W7AK		ENL:	0						
WHT7AA 04 0123 AV	BN THTR AVN (-)PACOM		01625A0001E0	C	OFF:	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
P1 30627			SMS	19951016	WOF:	57	57	57	57	57	57	57
W81T9K		1	W7AK		ENL:	314	314	314	314	314	314	314
WHXMAA 00 0047 EN	CO CBT HVY		05417L000200	R	OFF:	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
P1 21424			SMS	19940616	WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WC1RXP		1	W7AK	P12094	ENL:	129	129	129	129	129	129	129
WJELAA 00 0408 SC	CO DCS OPERATIONS		11500L000200	U	OFF:	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
CZ 35157			SMR	19941016	WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WC1JYH		1	MXWE	CZ0195	ENL:	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
					TOTAL OFF:	249	251	253	253	253	254	254
					TOTAL WOF:	101	105	112	112	112	113	113
TOE UNITS					TOTAL ENL:	3192	3301	3332	3332	3332	3353	3353

TYPE UNIT: TDA AUG TO TOE UNIT

WDN699 00 0006	AUGIN DIV			J	OFF:	0						
P1 07006			SMR	19940915	WOF:	0						
		1	W561		ENL:	0						
WJEL99 00 0408	AUGSC CO HQ			X	OFF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CZ 35157			SMR	19941001	WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W81XGX		1	MXWE	CZ0195	ENL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					USC:	20	19	19	19	19	19	19
					TOTAL OFF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					TOTAL WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TDA AUG TO TOE UNIT					TOTAL ENL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					TOTAL USC:	20	19	19	19	19	19	19

TYPE UNIT: TDA UNITS

W03201 W032	LAB COLD REG RSCH				OFF:	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
CE 56151	CR REL ALASKA FLD STA		TAR		WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		1	RK01	CE0195	ENL:	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
					USC:	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W0EE-A W0EE	ACTUSA MED DEPT			R	OFF:	105	99	99	99	99	99	99
KS 46501			SMSTAD	19951002	WOF:	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
WC1JXM		1	VSPC		ENL:	237	221	221	221	221	221	221
					USC:	162	129	129	129	129	129	129

SAMAS as of 16 MAY 94

ACTIVE ARMY
ASIP STATION REPORT : USARPAC

Army Base = FORT WAINWRIGHT
Stn Code = 02955
Station = FT WNWRT, AK (FORT WAINWRIGHT)

UIC / Asgt TPSN / DODAAC	Rgt/Unbr Br Parent Unit / Derivative Unit / Compo	SRC / Source / MDEP	ACTCO / EDATE / CCNUM		FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000
W0EE10	W0EE ACTUSA MED DEPT			OFF:	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
HS 46501	W0EE USA DEN CLN FT WAINWRIGHT	TAD		WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1	VSPC	HS0295	ENL:	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
				USC:	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
W0KE03	W0KE AGY USA LEGAL SERVICE			OFF:	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
SE 46041	W0KE USA TRIAL DEFENSE SERVICE	TAD		WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1	FAJA	SF0495	ENL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W0SSAA 00	W0SS AGYUSAISC-WAINWRI		X	OFF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CZ 46451		SMS	19901002	WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WC1JYH	1		CZCZ02	ENL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W3LF20	W3LF RGN6TH USACIDC			OFF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CB 46391	W3LF 6TH RGN FT WAINWRIGHT RA	TAD		WOF:	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	1	VSPC	CB0295	ENL:	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
				USC:	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W43T54	W43T ACTV LOG SUP LOGSA		A	OFF:	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
XX 46211	W43T LAO ALASKA	TAD	19940601	WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1	ADLS	X10295	ENL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				USC:	0	10	10	10	10	10	10
W49221	W492 BN USA ARTIC LEC		A	OFF:	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
P1 33575	W492 USA ARTIC LEC	TAD	19931116	WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1	OPMA	P10295	ENL:	105	105	105	105	105	105	105
				USC:	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
W4UJ21	W4UJ GARUSA ALASKA			OFF:	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
P1 46551	W4UJ USAG FWA HQ CO	TAD		WOF:	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
WC1SH5	1	XTEQ	P10295	ENL:	248	248	248	248	248	248	248
				USC:	226	226	226	226	226	226	226
			TOTAL	OFF:	136	130	130	130	130	130	130
			TOTAL	WOF:	6	5	5	5	5	5	5
TDA UNITS			TOTAL	ENL:	624	609	609	609	609	609	609
			TOTAL	USC:	398	375	375	375	375	375	375

TYPE UNIT: OTHER TENANTS

!4UJ03	DEF PDO			OFF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DF		DAI		WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				ENL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				USC:	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
!4UJ04	DEFENSE INVEST SVC			OFF:	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
DF		DAI		WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				ENL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
!4UJ05	DOI (BLM)			OFF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UG		DAI		WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				ENL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				USC:	385	385	385	385	385	385	385
24UJ03	CONTRACT SUPPORT			OFF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CM		DAI		WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				ENL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				USC:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				OTH:	125	125	125	125	125	125	125

SAMAS as of 16 MAY 94

ACTIVE ARMY
ASIP STATION REPORT : USARPAC

Army Base = FORT WAINWRIGHT
Stn Code = 02955
Station = FT WNWRT, AK (FORT WAINWRIGHT)

UIC / Asgt TPSN / DODAAC	Rgt/Unbr Br Parent Unit / Derivative Unit / Compo	SRC / Source / MDEP	ACTCO / EDATE / CCNUM		FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000
DCNW10	DEFENSE COMSY AGENCY			OFF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DF	FORT WAINWRIGHT COMSY	DAI		WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				ENL:	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
				USC:	59	60	60	60	60	60	60
				OTH:	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
FFXL	0003 AIR FORCE			OFF:	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
AF	AIR SUPT OPNS	DAI		WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				ENL:	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
FZ5T	0354 AIR FORCE			OFF:	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
AF	WEATHER	DAI		WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				ENL:	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
QG4001	NON-APPROPRIATED FUND			OFF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NF	FT WAINWRIGHT CHAPLAINS' FUND	DAI		WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				ENL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				USC:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				OTH:	334	334	334	334	334	334	334
WOEENA	WOEE ACTUSA MED DEPT			OFF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HS 46501	NON-ADDITIVE AUTHORIZATIONS	TAD		WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1	VSPC	HS0295	ENL:	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
				TOTAL OFF:	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
				TOTAL WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER TENANTS				TOTAL ENL:	45	44	44	44	44	44	44
				TOTAL USC:	463	464	464	464	464	464	464
				TOTAL OTH:	476	476	476	476	476	476	476
				TOTAL OFF:	396	392	394	394	394	395	395
				TOTAL WOF:	107	110	117	117	117	118	118
				TOTAL ENL:	3861	3954	3985	3985	3985	4006	4006
INSTALLATION TOTALS				TOTAL MIL:	4364	4456	4496	4496	4496	4519	4519
				TOTAL USC:	881	858	858	858	858	858	858
				TOTAL OTH:	476	476	476	476	476	476	476
				TOTAL CIV:	1357	1334	1334	1334	1334	1334	1334
				TOTAL POP:	5721	5790	5830	5830	5830	5853	5853

Supported Population (All Services)

Active:	325
Dependents of Active:	12669
Reserve Component:	2
Dependents of Reserve Component:	33
Retiree:	1003
Dependents of Retiree + Survivors:	1904
	15936

Source: FY 1993 DEERS data from the Defense Medical Information System (DMIS)

ACTIVE ARMY
ASIP STATION REPORT : USARPAC

Army Base = FORT WAINWRIGHT
Stn Code = 0295A
Station = FT WNWRT, AK (FORT WAINWRIGHT USARC)

Facility ID = AK002 Cong Dist = 01 MUSARC = IX CPS REINF
Facility = FORT WAINWRIGHT USARC, BLDG 1061
FORT WAINWRIGHT, AK 99703-0000 Phone: 907-863-9296

UIC / Asgt TPSN / DODAAC	Rgt/Unbr Br Parent Unit / Derivative Unit	Compo	SRC / Source / MDEP	ACTCO / EDATE / CCNUM		FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000
TYPE UNIT: TOE UNITS												
W4UH04	GRPUSA SPT ALASKA				OFF:	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
P1	1984 HOSP (AGR)		DAI		WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					ENL:	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
					TOTAL OFF:	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
					TOTAL WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOE UNITS					TOTAL ENL:	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
					TOTAL OFF:	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
					TOTAL WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					TOTAL ENL:	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
INSTALLATION TOTALS					TOTAL MIL:	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
					TOTAL USC:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					TOTAL OTH:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					TOTAL CIV:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					TOTAL POP:	7	7	7	7	7	7	7

As of 21 Feb 95

GREELY (MT 4-2-3) - TOE UNITS

UNIT		FY 96	REMAIN	FWA	BASE X	INACT	RIF
WGEH33	OFF	0		0			
95 OD TMDE	ENL	6		6			
WJEKAA	OFF	1	1				
507 SC Co	ENL	17	17				
	OFF	1	1	0			
TOTAL	ENL	23	17	6			

GREELY - TDA AUG TO TOE UNITS

UNIT		FY 96	REMAIN	FWA	BASE X	INACT	RIF
WJEK99	OFF	0	0				
AUG SC Co	ENL	0	0				
	USC	5	5				
	OFF	0	0				
TOTAL	ENL	0	0				
	USC	5	5				

GREELY - TDA UNITS

UNIT		FY 96	REMAIN	FWA	BASE X	INACT	RIF
WO41-A	OFF	16		16			
COLD REG LAB	ENL	62		62			
	USC	28		28			
WOEE09	OFF	6			6		0
Medical	ENL	30			30		0
	USC	5			0		5
WOEE11	OFF	2			2		0
Dental	ENL	6			6		0
	USC	1			0		1
WOEE12	OFF	1			1		
Vet	ENL	2			2		

UNIT		FY 96	REMAIN	FWA	BASE X	INACT	RIF
W45JAA	OFF	4		2		2	0
NWTC	ENL	59		30		29	0
	USC	10		5		0	5
W49231	OFF	1		1			
LEC	ENL	32		32			
W4JT27	OFF	0			0		
AF Broadcasters	ENL	5			5		
W4UJ31	OFF	9	0				9
Garrison	ENL	141	0				141
	USC	165	50				115
W4UJ33	OFF	4		4			
Aviation Det	ENL	19		19			
	OFF	43	0	23	9	2	9
TOTAL	ENL	356	0	143	43	29	141
	USC	209	50	33	0	0	126

GREELY - TDY STUDENTS

UNIT		FY 96	REMAIN	FWA	BASE X	INACT	RIF
I699/Y	OFF	2		2			
TDY Students	ENL	33		33			
	OFF	2		2			
TOTAL	ENL	33		33			

GREELY - OTHER TENANTS

UNIT		FY 96	REMAIN	FWA	BASE X	INACT	RIF	N/A
14UJ01	OFF	0		0				
Dept of Trans	ENL	0		0				
	USC	1		1				
067610	OFF							0
AAFES	ENL							0
	USC							0
	OTHER							45
@4UJ01	OFF							0
Contractors	ENL							0
	USC							0
	OTHER							50
DCNW08	OFF	0		0				0
Commissary	ENL	0		0				0
	USC	22		22				0
	OTHER	0		0				9
	OFF	0		0				0
TOTAL	ENL	0		0				0
	USC	23		23				0
	OTHER	0		0				104

GREELY - SUMMARY

UNITS		FY 96	REMAIN	FWA	BASE X	INACT	RIF	N/A
	OFF	1	1	0				
TOE	ENL	23	17	6				
	OFF	0	0					
TDA AUG	ENL	0	0					
	USC	5	5					
	OFF	43	0	23	9	2	9	
TDA	ENL	356	0	143	43	29	141	
	USC	209	50	33	0	0	126	
	OFF	2		2				
TDY Students	ENL	33		33				
	OFF	0		0				0
OTHER	ENL	0		0				0
	USC	23		23				0
	OTHER	0		0				104
	OFF	46	1	23	9	2	9	0
TOTAL	ENL	412	17	149	43	29	141	0
	USC	237	55	56	0	0	126	0
	OTHER	0	0	0	0	0	0	104

Realign Ft Greely:
(1) Move CRTC and CRTA "flags" to Ft Wainwright
(2) "Safari" from Ft Wainwright
(3) Eliminate the Ft Greely Garrison
(4) Keep a 73-man caretaker force at Ft Greely
(5) No RC requirements for Ft Greely

ANNEX A, INSTALLATION ASSESSMENT

Fort Greely

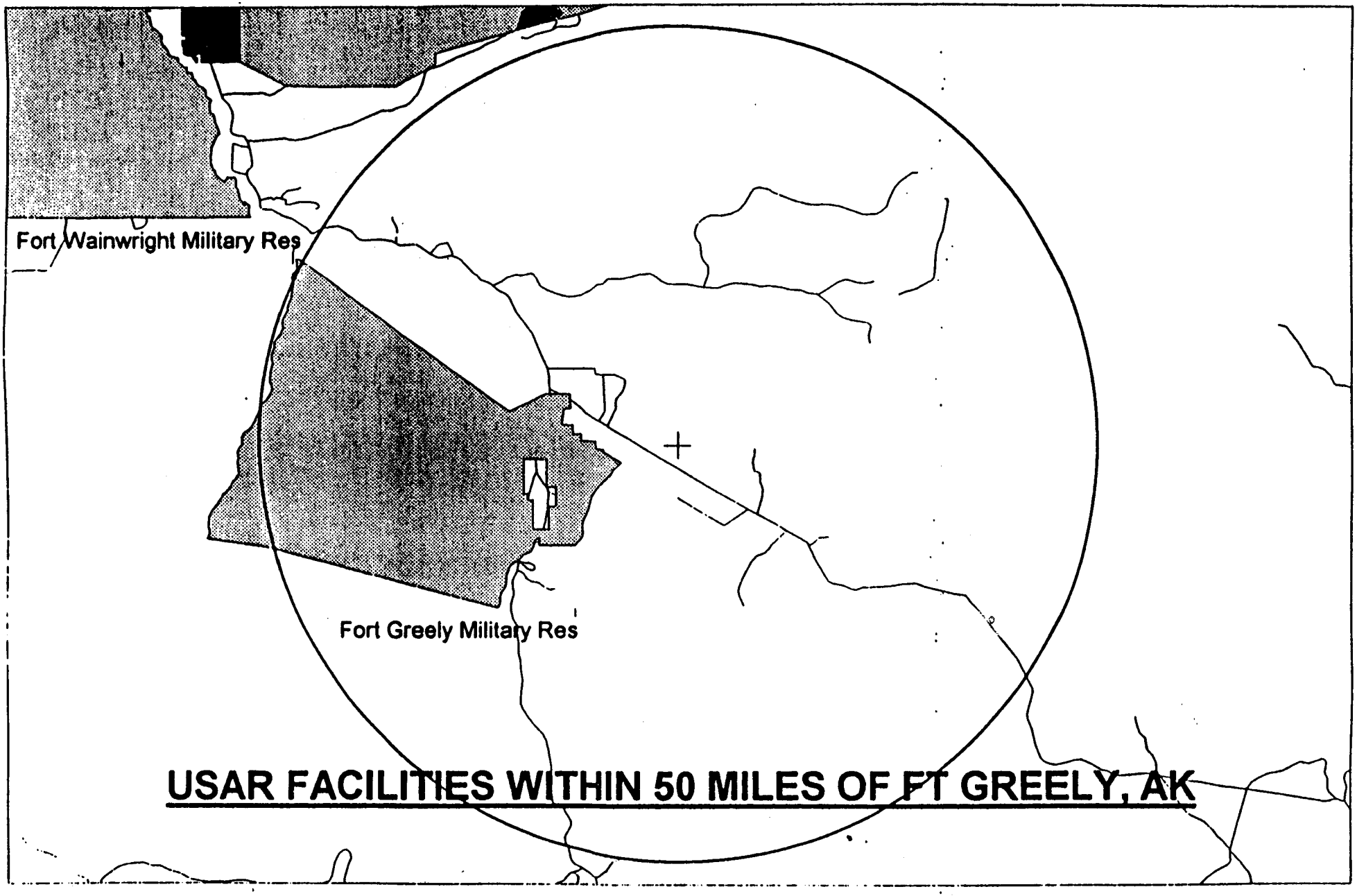
There are no USAR units/activities stationed at this installation.

There are no USAR facilities located with-in 50 mile radius of this installation (see map, enclosure 1).

The USAR has no interest in an enclave or facilities on this installation.

The USAR units that train on this installation varies from year to year based on the CS/CCS missions and support to other services.

ENCL 5



USAR FACILITIES WITHIN 50 MILES OF FT GREELY, AK

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD
ASIP STATION REPORT : ALASKA

Army Base = FORT GREELY
Stn Code = 0234Q
Station = FT GREELY, AK (FT GREELY ARMORY)

Facility ID = Cong Dist = 01
Facility = FORT GREELY ARMORY, (90 M S FAIRBANKS)

UIC / Asgt TPSN / DODAAC	Rgt/Unbr Br Parent Unit / Derivative Unit	Compo	SRC / Source / MDEP	ACTCO / EDATE / CCNUM		FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000
TYPE UNIT: TOE UNITS												
WV8282 05 0297 MH	HHDSCOUT BN			J	OFF:	0						
NG 22238	DET 2, CO B, 5TH BN, 297TH INF		SID	19940901	WOF:	0						
	2		WGAK		ENL:	0						
WYQ581 06 0297 IN	DIVIN BN LT				OFF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NG 22238	DET 1 CO B 6TH BN 297TH INF		SID		WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2		WGDF	930701	ENL:	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
TOE UNITS					TOTAL ENL:	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
					TOTAL OFF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					TOTAL WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FT GREELY, AK (FT GREELY ARMORY)					TOTAL ENL:	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
INSTALLATION TOTALS					TOTAL MIL:	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
					TOTAL USC:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					TOTAL OTH:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					TOTAL CIV:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					TOTAL POP:	15	15	15	15	15	15	15

THE ARMY BASING STUDY

BRAC 95 ALTERNATIVE DOCUMENTATION SET

ALTERNATIVE NO.
MT4-2-3

SECTION III

FACILITIES DATA

C 95

STATIONING PROFILE ...RMANENT ASSETS REPORT
FACILITY CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS

DTG [~~1330~~ 7 1330 | ~~7 OCT~~ | NOV 94]

ALTERNATIVE NO. [M-4] - [1]

FACILITY CAT. GROUP NO.		BEFORE STATION PERM ASSETS (000)	BEFORE STATION ALLOW (000)	BEFORE STATION PERM ASSETS -ALLOW (000)	STN ALLOW (000)	CONSTRUCT (000)	JUSTIFICATION FOR CHANGE STATIONING PROFILE (IF APPROPRIATE)
17 GIB AIB	RENOVATE					ø	USE EXISTING GIB/AIB "AS IS" 3KGSF SHORTFALL TO BE ABSORBED
	NEW						
21 AVUM	RENOVATE				~~15~~	~~44~~	AVUM HANGAR - CONSTRUCT FOR SHORTFALL
	NEW				13	13 ~~14~~	OK
R&D 314 317							R&D FAC. - CONSTRUCT FOR SHORTFALL
					17	17 ~~18~~	
~~WHSE~~ 442	RENOVATE					ø	WAREHOUSE - ABSORB (1)KGSF SHORTFALL TO BE ABSORBED
	NEW				10	ø	
	RENOVATE						
	NEW						
	RENOVATE						
	NEW						

ALL OTHER FACILITIES EXIST FOR GREELY ONLY INTO ~~WAINWRIGHT~~ WAINWRIGHT

Done by DY

DACS-TABS FORM A-2 (AUG 94) * ATTACH CONTINUATION SHEET IF NECESSARY PAGE OF [1]

MANEUVER/TRAINING FACILITIES ANALYSIS

STUDY CANDIDATE: MTA-1 (revised)

OPTION DESCRIPTION: Close Fort Greely, move activities to Fort Wainwright

Population Summary: Stationing moves 236 Military and 61 US Civilians from Ft Greely to Ft Wainwright.

Assumptions:

- Requirements for Liquid Fuel Storage, TASC, Community Facilities (except Fitness and Child Care Centers), Infrastructure, Officer & Senior Enlisted Unaccompanied Quarters, Dining Facilities, and Medical Facilities are assumed not funded for this analysis and are not included.

Conclusions:

- R&D Facilities: Replacement of existing at Greely costed -
  Const Cost = 17,000 sf * 129.53 $/SF * 1.33 * 1.97 * 1.19
  = $6.9M

- Key Facilities Requiring Construction:

Description	FCG	Scope (k SF)	Cost $M	Renov (k SF)
Gen Inst Bldg	17120	2	0.6	12
Appl Inst Bldg	17130	1	0.2	
AVUM Mnt Hangar	21110	13	4.1	
R&D Facilities	314/31710	17	6.9 *	
GP Whse-Inst	44200			10
Cont Hum Whse	44230	1	0.1	
Infl Matls Whse	44240			1
GP Admin	61050			25
AFH	7110F			172 FA
Plng UEPH	7210S			75 FA
Child Spt Ctr	74014			2
Phys Fit Ctr	74028			2

* Off line addition to HQRPLANS figures.

Grand Total:	$11.9M

Sources: Sep 94 HQRPLANS (Jun 94 HQIFS, Aug 94 ASIP)

FCG	FCG DESCRIPTION	UM	BEFORE STATION PERM ASSETS (000)	PLANNED CONST PROJ (000)	BEFORE STATION ALLOW (000)	BEFORE STATION PERM ASSETS -ALLOW (000)	STN ALLOW (000)	STN NEW CONST ($000)	BEFORE STATION PERM ASSETS USED (000)	NEW CONST ($000)	TOTAL ($000)
+22110	AC PROD BLDG	SF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
+22210	GM PROD BLDG	SF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
+22310	SHIP PROD BLDG	SF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
+22410	TANK/AUTO PROD	SF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
+22510	WEAPON PROD BL	SF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
+22610	EXPLOSIVE PROD	SF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
+22710	COMMO PROD BLD	SF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
+22810	LTHR & TEX PLN	SF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
+22820	CONST EQP PLAN	SF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
+22830	RR EQP PLANT	SF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
+22840	PRINT PLANT	SF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
+22890	MISC PROD BLDG	SF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
+22910	PROD MNT REP O	EA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
+31010	RDT&E LABS	SF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
+31110	AC RDT&E	SF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
+31210	MSL SPACE RDT&	SF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
+31310	MAR RDT&E	SF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
+31410	TANK/AUTO RDT&	SF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
+31510	WEAPON RDT&E	SF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
+31610	EXPLOSIVE RDT&	SF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
+31710	ELEC RDT&E	SF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
+31810	PROP RDT&E	SF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
+31910	NON-METAL RDT&	SF	17	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0
+32010	UND-WAT EQU RD	SF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
+32110	TECH SERVICE	SF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
+37110	RDT&E RANGE FA	EA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
+39010	OTHER RDT&E FA	EA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41100	LIQ FUEL STOR	BL	9	0	5274	-5265	276	276	0	26	25
+42100	AMMO STOR-DEP	SF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42200	AMMO STOR-INST	SF	82	0	2	80	0	0	0	0	0
43200	COLD STOR-INST	SF	16	0	6	10	0	0	0	0	0
+44100	GEN P WH-DEP	SF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
44200	GEN P WH-INST	SF	288	12	207	81	10	0	10	0	0
44230	CONT HUM WH	SF	0	0	10	-10	1	1	0	98	98
44240	INFL MATLS WH	SF	18	0	10	7	1	0	1	0	0
44260	VEH STOR SHED	SF	32	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	0
45200	VEH HARDSTAND	SY	0	0	95	-95	0	0	0	0	0
51010	HOSPITAL	SF	155	0	66	89	3	0	3	0	0
+53040	VET FACILITY	SF	1	0	6	-5	0	0	0	0	0
54010	DENTAL CLINIC	SF	0	0	13	-13	0	0	0	60	60
55010	HEALTH CLINIC	SF	28	0	10	18	0	0	0	0	0
61050	GEN PURP ADMIN	SF	303	0	97	206	25	0	25	0	0

Option - (III T-1 Closure)

Move Elements to Wainwright -

1/07/94
HQRPLANS

Database
Ver 4.20

STATIONING SCENARIO

UNITS STATIONED:

ACTION	UNIT	UNIT DESCRIPTION	FROM INST	YEAR
Add	!4UJ01	DEPT OF TRANS	GREELY	2000
Add	DCNW08	DEFENSE COMSY AGENCY	GREELY	2000
Add	I699/Y	N. WARFARE TC-FT GREE	GREELY	2000
Add	W041-A	CTRUSA COLD RGN TEST	GREELY	2000
Add	W45JAA	CTRNORTHERN WARFARE	GREELY	2000
Add	W49231	BN USA ARTIC LEC	GREELY	2000
Add	W4UJ33	GARUSA ALASKA	GREELY	2000
Add	WGEH33	CO MAINT TMDE	GREELY	2000

Mil 236 USCiv 61

TARGET INSTALLATIONS:

INST NO	INSTALLATION NAME	MACOM	INSTALLATION TYPE
02871	Fort Wainwright	USARPAC	Maneuver

MTH_1_A5

STATIONING SCENARIO

UNITS STATIONED:

ACTION	UNIT	UNIT DESCRIPTION	FROM INST	YEAR
Add	!4UJ01	DEPT OF TRANS	GREELY	2000
Add	DCNW08	DEFENSE COMSY AGENCY	GREELY	2000
Add	I699/Y	N. WARFARE TC-FT GREE	GREELY	2000
Add	W041-A	CTRUSA COLD RGN TEST	GREELY	2000
Add	W45JAA	CTRNORTHERN WARFARE	GREELY	2000
Add	W49231	BN USA ARTIC LEC	GREELY	2000
Add	W4UJ33	GARUSA ALASKA	GREELY	2000
Add	WGEH33	CO MAINT TMDE	GREELY	2000

TARGET INSTALLATIONS:

INST NO	INSTALLATION NAME	MACOM	INSTALLATION TYPE
02871	Fort Wainwright	USARPAC	Maneuver

FCG	FCG DESCRIPTION	UM	BEFORE STATION PERM ASSETS (000)	PLANNED CONST PROJ (000)	BEFORE STATION ALLOW (000)	BEFORE STATION PERM ASSETS -ALLOW (000)	STN ALLOW (000)	STN NEW CONST (000)	BEFORE STATION PERM ASSETS USED (000)	NEW CONST ($000)	TOTAL ($000)
+17918	RECOIL RIFLE R	EA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
+17919	LT ANTIAR WP R	EA	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
+17920	ANTIAR TRACK R	EA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
+17921	DEMO BT + LM R	EA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
+17922	FLAS + FLMTH R	EA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17923	MOUT CFT RG	EA	1	0	.09	.91	0	0	0	0	0
+17924	MORT SCAL TR R	EA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
+17925	MORTAR RANGE R	EA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
+17926	INF SQD BTL CR	EA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
+17927	INF PLT BLT CR	EA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17928	COMBT PISTOL R	EA	1	0	.02	.98	0	0	0	0	0
17930	TK GUN 1:30&60	EA	0	0	.02	-.02	0	0	0	0	0
17931	TK GUN 1:5&1:1	EA	0	0	.02	-.02	0	0	0	0	0
17932	TK GUN STATNRY	EA	0	0	.02	-.02	0	0	0	0	0
17933	TK CRV C&T FIR	EA	0	0	.02	-.02	0	0	0	0	0
17935	CMBAT ENG RANG	EA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
+17936	GUNSHIP HARM R	EA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17937	AERIAL GUNRY R	EA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
+17938	FLD ART SCAL R	EA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17942	FLD ART INDR R	EA	0	0	.07	-.07	0	0	0	0	0
17943	AIRDEF FIRE RG	EA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
+17944	PLTDEF AFST AI	EA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
+17947	BAYONET ASSAUL	EA	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
+17967	INFILTRATION C	EA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17986	MANUEVER AREA	AC	823	0	13	810	0	0	0	0	0
21110	MNT HANGAR AVU	SF	0	0	117	-117	13	13	0	4055	4055
21111	MNT HANGAR AVI	SF	266	0	101	165	0	0	0	0	0
+21120	MISC ACFT MAIN	SF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
+21210	GN MAINT BLDG	SF	21	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0
+21320	MARINE RAILWAY	LF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
+21407	NG MAINT FAC	SF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
+21409	AR MAINT FAC	SF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21410	VEH MNT SH ORG	SF	296	0	85	211	0	0	0	0	0
21420	VEH MNT SH DS	SF	122	0	40	82	0	0	0	0	0
+21435	VEH REBUILD FA	SF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21456	WASH FAC CENT	EA	0	0	1	-1	0	0	0	0	0
+21510	GUN/WPN REPAIR	SF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
+21610	AMMO MAINT FAC	SF	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
21800	SP PURP MNT SH	SF	53	0	26	27	1	0	1	0	0
+21810	PAR/ABN EQP RE	SF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
+21830	MISC MAINT BLD	SF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21900	MNT INST O&R	SF	61	0	19	42	0	0	0	0	0

STATIONING PROFILE -- PERMANENT ASSETS ONLY
Fort Wainwright -- 02871
FY 2000

FCG	FCG DESCRIPTION	UM	BEFORE STATION PERM ASSETS (000)	PLANNED CONST PROJ (000)	BEFORE STATION ALLOW (000)	BEFORE STATION PERM ASSETS -ALLOW (000)	STN ALLOW (000)	STN NEW CONST (000)	BEFORE STATION PERM ASSETS USED (000)	NEW CONST ($000)	TOTAL ($000)
75011	MULTIPLE COURT	EA	0	0	6	-6	0	0	0	0	0
-75012	BASKETBALL CT	EA	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
-75018	GEN PURP PLAYG	EA	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
75020	BASEBALL FIELD	EA	2	0	5	-3	0	0	0	0	0
75021	SOFTBALL FIELD	EA	3	0	10	-7	0	0	0	0	0
75022	FOOTBALL/SOCCE	EA	7	0	9	-2	0	0	0	0	0
-75027	RUNNING TRACK	EA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
75030	OUTDOOR POOLS	EA	0	0	3	-3	0	0	0	0	0
-75040	GOLF CS 18H	EA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
-75041	GOLF CS 9H	EA	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
-76010	MUSEUM	SF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
-81100	ELEC PWR SOURC	KV	43985	0	43985	0	426	426	0	1132	1132
-81121	MISC ELEC PWR	KV	52448	0	52448	0	0	0	0	0	0
-81200	ELEC PWR DIST	LF	1352	0	1355	-3	33	33	0	1072	1072
-81300	ELEC PWR SUBST	KV	15053	0	15053	0	426	426	0	138	138
-82100	HEAT SOURCE	MB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
-82111	MISC HT PL	MB	1019	0	1019	0	0	0	0	0	0
-82200	HEAT DIST LN	LF	744	0	744	0	0	0	0	0	0
-83100	SEW/TRMT & DSP	KG	4750	0	4750	0	57	57	0	462	462
-83120	MISC SEW TREAT	KG	38	0	44	-6	0	0	0	0	0
-83200	VSTWTR COLL SY	LF	144	0	144	-1	10	10	0	1535	1535
-84100	W S TRMT	KG	11680	0	11680	0	85	85	0	689	689
-84120	W S STOR	KG	1120	0	1120	0	73	73	0	329	329
-84127	MISC WTR TREAT	KG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
-84200	WATER DISTR	LF	926	0	926	0	13	13	0	1209	1209
-85100	ROADS	SY	468	0	471	-3	40	40	0	3643	3643
-85120	VEHICLE BRIDGE	SY	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
85210	ORG VEH PARK	SY	739	0	472	267	23	0	23	0	0
85215	NONORG VEH PAR	SY	41	0	451	-410	16	16	0	1449	1449
-86010	RAILROADS	MI	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
						TOTALS w/ENL UPH (HQIFS)				22913	22913
						TOTALS w/ENL UPH (HQIFS) w/o FH				22913	22913
						TOTALS w/ENL UPH (PLNG)				22913	22913
						TOTALS w/ENL UPH (PLNG) w/o FH				22913	22913

- = HQRPLANS/RPLANS Allowances = Total Installation Assets.

Assets/allowances are rounded to the nearest thousand only where UM

FCG	FCG DESCRIPTION	UM	BEFORE STATION PERM ASSETS (000)	PLANNED CONST PROJ (000)	BEFORE STATION ALLOW (000)	BEFORE STATION PERM ASSETS -ALLOW (000)	STN ALLOW (000)	STN NEW CONST (000)	BEFORE STATION PERM ASSETS USED (000)	NEW CONST ($000)	TOTAL ($000)

is AC, LF, SF, or SY. Actual assets/allowances are shown for all other UM.

New facility construction needed to satisfy stationing allowances is rounded to the nearest thousand only where UM is AC, LF, SF, or SY. Actual new facility construction needed is shown for all other UM.

Family housing assets data for available off-post assets was provided by ACSIM as of July 1994, is included in the data displayed under EEA 71F/FCG 7110F and is also displayed for information only under EEA 71P/FCG 7110P in this report. The planning UEPH capacity of permanent enlisted barracks was also provided by ACSIM as of July 1994 and is displayed under EEA 72S/FCG 7210S in this report.

BEFORE STATION ASSETS include leased family housing, available off-post family housing, commercial sources for utilities and planned construction projects from FY 92 through the FY two years prior to the stationing year. Only construction projects for FY 92-96 that have been reviewed and selected by ACSIM to represent new permanent facilities are included. Planned construction projects for FY 97 and later years are not included for stationing years 1998-2000. Planned construction projects included are also displayed in a separate column. Temporary airfield pavements and all other leased assets are excluded from consideration and are not used to satisfy unit allowances.

UNIT	UNIT DESCRIPTION	FROM INST	OFF	WOF	ENL	TOTAL MIL	US CIV	OTHER CIV	TOTAL CIV	TOTAL POP
14UJ01	DEPT OF TRANS	GREEL	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
DCMW08	DEFENSE COMSY AGENCY	GREEL	0	0	0	0	22	9	31	31
1699/Y	N. WARFARE TC-FT GREE	GREEL	1	0	32	33	0	0	0	33
W041-A	CTRUSA COLD RGN TEST	GREEL	15	1	62	78	28	0	28	106
W45JAA	CTRNORTHERN WARFARE	GREEL	4	0	59	63	10	0	10	73
W49231	BN USA ARTIC LEC	GREEL	1	0	32	33	0	0	0	33
W4UJ33	GARUSA ALASKA	GREEL	2	2	19	23	0	0	0	23
WGEM33	CO MAINT TMDE	GREEL	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	6
			23	3	210	236	61	9	70	306

INST NAME	POPULATION#	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
GREELY	Total OFF	43	53	42	41	41	41	18
	Total WOF	3	4	4	4	4	4	1
	Total ENL	355	417	412	411	411	411	201
	TOTAL MIL	401	474	458	456	456	456	220
	Total US CIV	157	237	237	237	237	237	176
	Total OTH CIV	104	104	104	104	104	104	95
	TOTAL CIV	261	341	341	341	341	341	271
	TOTAL POP	662	815	799	797	797	797	491
	(Students)							
	(PCS OFF)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(PCS WOF)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(PCS ENL)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(PCS US CIV)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(PCS OTH CIV)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(TDY OFF)	5	13	2	1	1	1	0
	(TDY WOF)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(TDY ENL)	36	38	33	32	32	32	0
	(TDY US CIV)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(TDY OTH CIV)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(Trainees)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WAINWRIGHT	Total OFF	397	393	395	395	395	396	419
	Total WOF	107	110	117	117	117	118	121
	Total ENL	3867	3960	3991	3991	3991	4012	4222
	TOTAL MIL	4371	4463	4503	4503	4503	4526	4762
	Total US CIV	881	858	858	858	858	858	919
	Total OTH CIV	476	476	476	476	476	476	485
	TOTAL CIV	1357	1334	1334	1334	1334	1334	1404
	TOTAL POP	5728	5797	5837	5837	5837	5860	6166
	(Students)							
	(PCS OFF)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(PCS WOF)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(PCS ENL)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(PCS US CIV)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(PCS OTH CIV)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(TDY OFF)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	(TDY WOF)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(TDY ENL)	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
	(TDY US CIV)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(TDY OTH CIV)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(Trainees)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

= Students and trainees are included in installation total populations,
i.e., PCS enlisted students are included in the total enlisted

INST NAME	POPULATION#	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000

population.

US CIV population includes all US Civil Service authorizations or their equivalent.

STATIONING PROFILE -- PERMANENT ASSETS ONLY
Fort Wainwright -- 02871
FY 2000

FCG	FCG DESCRIPTION	UM	BEFORE STATION PERM ASSETS (000)	PLANNED CONST PROJ (000)	BEFORE STATION ALLOW (000)	BEFORE STATION PERM ASSETS -ALLOW (000)	STN ALLOW (000)	STN NEW CONST (000)	BEFORE STATION PERM ASSETS USED (000)	NEW CONST ($000)	TOTAL ($000)
11110	FW RUNWAYS	SY	520	0	42	479	0	0	0	0	0
11120	RW RUNWAYS	SY	17	0	4	13	4	0	4	0	0
11210	STD TWY	SY	291	0	34	257	6	0	6	0	0
11310	AC PA FW	SY	198	0	6	192	0	0	0	0	0
11320	AC PA RW	SY	98	0	187	-90	18	18	0	1946	1946
11330	AC MAINT APRON	SY	0	0	29	-29	3	3	0	292	292
11340	HGR ACCESS APR	SY	283	0	10	273	3	0	3	0	0
11350	AC RNWY HLD AP	SY	0	0	8	-8	0	0	0	0	0
11370	A/C WASH APRON	SY	0	0	4	-4	1	1	0	106	106
11380	AC LOADING APR	SY	39	0	7	32	7	0	7	0	0
11610	COMP SWING BAS	SY	0	0	2	-2	0	0	0	0	0
14110	AF OPS BLDG	SF	7	0	9	-1	9	1	0	584	584
14112	AV UNIT OPS BL	SF	0	0	16	-16	1	1	0	448	448
14182	BDE HQ BLDG	SF	14	0	10	4	0	0	0	0	0
14183	BN HQ BLDG	SF	102	0	92	10	0	0	0	0	0
14185	CO HQ BLDG	SF	261	0	147	114	0	0	0	0	0
+14310	MISC SHIP OPS	SF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
+15110	PIERS/WHARFS	FB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
+15310	CARGO STG AREA	SY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
+17112	FLIGT SIM BLGD	SF	10	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
17115	BAND TRAIN FAC	SF	20	0	8	12	0	0	0	0	0
17120	GEN INST BLDGS	SF	12	12	0	12	14	2	12	597	597
17121	INDOOR FIRE RG	SF	0	0	10	-10	0	0	0	91	91
17130	APPL INST BLDG	SF	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	184	184
+17140	AR CENTER	SF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
+17142	NG CENTER	SF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17160	TASC	SF	0	0	17	-17	0	0	0	94	94
+17182	TRGT MOV SIM B	SF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17901	BSC 25M FIRE R	EA	0	0	.21	-.21	0	0	0	0	0
17902	FLD FIRING RG	EA	1	0	.21	.79	0	0	0	0	0
17903	RECORD FIRE RG	EA	2	0	.21	1.79	0	0	0	0	0
+17904	NIGHT FIRE RG	EA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
+17906	KNOWN DIST RG	EA	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
17907	SNIPER TRNG FL	EA	0	0	.08	-.08	0	0	0	0	0
+17908	TGT DETECT RG	EA	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
17909	MACHGUN 10M RG	EA	0	0	.24	-.24	0	0	0	0	0
17910	MACHGUN TRAN R	EA	1	0	.24	.76	0	0	0	0	0
17912	APC FIRING RG	EA	0	0	.05	-.05	0	0	0	0	0
+17913	HD GR FAMILIAR	EA	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
+17916	HD GR CONFIDEN	EA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17917	GR LAUNCHER RG	EA	0	0	.36	-.36	0	0	0	0	0

FCG	FCG DESCRIPTION	UM	BEFORE STATION PERM ASSETS (000)	PLANNED CONST PROJ (000)	BEFORE STATION ALLOW (000)	BEFORE STATION PERM ASSETS -ALLOW (000)	STN ALLOW (000)	STN NEW CONST (000)	BEFORE STATION PERM ASSETS USED (000)	NEW CONST ($000)	TOTAL ($000)
71100	FAMILY HOUSING	SF	5650	0	3922	1728	231	0	231	0	0
7110F	FAMILY HOUSING	FA	3320	0	2905	415	172	0	172	0	0
7110P	OFF POST HSG	FA	1144	0	0	1144	0	0	0	0	0
72100	ENL UPH	SF	806	0	643	163	29	0	29	0	0
7210P	ENL UPH (HQIFS	PN	3031	0	1658	1373	75	0	75	0	0
7210S	ENL UPH (PLNG)	PN	3120	0	1658	1462	75	0	75	0	0
72114	EN BKS AT/MOB	SF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7211P	EN BKS AT/MOB	PN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
72170	SR ENL QTRS	SF	81	0	23	58	5	0	5	0	0
7217P	SR ENL QTRS	PN	168	0	59	109	13	0	13	0	0
72181	ENL BKS TRAINE	SF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7218P	ENL BKS TRAINE	PN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
72200	UPH DINE FAC	SF	62	0	17	46	1	0	1	0	0
72400	OFF UPH	SF	183	0	73	110	2	0	2	0	0
7240P	OFF UPH	PN	212	0	109	103	2	0	2	0	0
+73010	FIRE STATION	SF	14	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
+73015	CONFINEMENT FA	SF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
73020	CHAPEL CTR FAC	SF	37	11	43	-6	2	2	0	821	821
+73028	DRUG ABUSE CTR	SF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
+73030	LNDRY/DRYCL FA	SF	33	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	0
+73048	DEPN GR SCH	SF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
+73049	DEPN HIGH SCH	SF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
+73073	POST OFFICE	SF	0	0	4	-4	0	0	0	0	0
74006	BANK	SF	0	0	5	-5	0	0	0	54	54
74010	AUDTM GEN PURP	SF	10	0	23	-13	1	1	0	336	336
74011	BOWLING CTR	SF	33	0	22	11	1	0	1	0	0
74014	CHILD SPT CTR	SF	41	0	38	2	2	0	2	0	0
74021	COMMISSARY	SF	124	0	42	82	1	0	1	0	0
74022	SKILL DEV CTR	SF	8	0	15	-7	0	0	0	108	108
74024	SKILL CTR AUTO	SF	17	0	9	8	0	0	0	0	0
74025	ACES FACILITY	SF	13	0	16	-3	0	0	0	87	87
74028	PHYS FIT CTR	SF	98	0	47	51	2	0	2	0	0
74032	TRANS HSG FAC	SF	0	0	4	-4	0	0	0	33	33
74033	COMMUNITY CTR	SF	5	0	7	-2	0	0	0	46	46
74041	LIBRARY CTR	SF	9	0	16	-7	1	1	0	260	260
74046	OPEN DINING FA	SF	54	0	29	26	2	0	2	0	0
74052	EXCH SVC STA	SF	5	0	5	-1	0	0	0	107	107
74053	EXCH MAIN RETL	SF	111	0	59	52	1	0	1	0	0
74064	REST/CAFE	SF	4	0	8	-4	0	0	0	101	101
74066	YOUTH CENTER	SF	22	0	17	5	1	0	1	0	0
74069	RECREATION BLD	SF	13	0	53	-40	2	2	0	722	722
75010	TENNIS COURTS	EA	6	0	10	-4	0	0	0	0	0

THE ARMY BASING STUDY

BRAC 95 ALTERNATIVE DOCUMENTATION SET

ALTERNATIVE NO.
MT4-2-3

SECTION IV

COBRA MODEL INPUT DATA

INPUT DATA REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 16:38 09/27/1994, Report Created 11:25 02/21/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT4-2-3
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\95DATA\MT4-2-3.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

INPUT SCREEN ONE - GENERAL SCENARIO INFORMATION

Model Year One : FY 1996

Model does Time-Phasing of Construction/Shutdown: Yes

Base Name	Strategy:
BASE X, US	Realignment
FT GREELY, AK	Deactivates in FY 1998
FT WAINWRIGHT, AK	Realignment

Summary:

Realign Ft. Greely:
(1) Relocate Cold Regions Test Activity (CRTA) and Northern Warfare Training Center (NWTC) to Ft Wainwright.
(2) "Safari" from Ft Wainwright as missions dictate.
(3) No RC requirements for enclave.
(4) Garrison at Greely will inactivate, but small garrison activity will remain (73-man).

INPUT SCREEN TWO - DISTANCE TABLE

From Base:	To Base:	Distance:
BASE X, US	FT GREELY, AK	1,340 mi
FT GREELY, AK	FT WAINWRIGHT, AK	107 mi

INPUT SCREEN THREE - MOVEMENT TABLE

Transfers from FT GREELY, AK to BASE X, US

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Officer Positions:	0	0	9	0	0	0
Enlisted Positions:	0	0	43	0	0	0
Civilian Positions:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Student Positions:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missn Eqpt (tons):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suppt Eqpt (tons):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mil Light Vehic (tons):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy/Spec Vehic (tons):	0	0	0	0	0	0

Transfers from FT GREELY, AK to FT WAINWRIGHT, AK

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Officer Positions:	0	0	23	0	0	0
Enlisted Positions:	0	0	149	0	0	0
Civilian Positions:	0	0	56	0	0	0
Student Positions:	0	0	33	0	0	0
Missn Eqpt (tons):	0	0	100	0	0	0
Suppt Eqpt (tons):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mil Light Vehic (tons):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy/Spec Vehic (tons):	0	0	0	0	0	0

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT4-2-3
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\95DATA\MT4-2-3.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

INPUT SCREEN FOUR - STATIC BASE INFORMATION

Name: BASE X, US

Total Officer Employees:	752	RPMA Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	11,891
Total Enlisted Employees:	4,208	Communications ($K/Year):	1,514
Total Student Employees:	1,121	BOS Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	29,982
Total Civilian Employees:	2,709	BOS Payroll ($K/Year):	21,877
Mil Families Living On Base:	55.0%	Family Housing ($K/Year):	8,151
Civilians Not Willing To Move:	6.0%	Area Cost Factor:	1.09
Officer Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS In-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Enlisted Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS Out-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Total Base Facilities(KSF):	6,091	CHAMPUS Shift to Medicare:	0.0%
Officer VHA ($/Month):	178	Activity Code:	BASEX
Enlisted VHA ($/Month):	132		
Per Diem Rate ($/Day):	101	Homeowner Assistance Program:	No
Freight Cost ($/Ton/Mile):	0.07	Unique Activity Information:	No

Name: FT GREELY, AK

Total Officer Employees:	44	RPMA Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	2,962
Total Enlisted Employees:	379	Communications ($K/Year):	73
Total Student Employees:	35	BOS Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	6,079
Total Civilian Employees:	237	BOS Payroll ($K/Year):	4,776
Mil Families Living On Base:	100.0%	Family Housing ($K/Year):	5,210
Civilians Not Willing To Move:	6.0%	Area Cost Factor:	2.17
Officer Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS In-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Enlisted Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS Out-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Total Base Facilities(KSF):	1,032	CHAMPUS Shift to Medicare:	0.0%
Officer VHA ($/Month):	385	Activity Code:	02341
Enlisted VHA ($/Month):	376		
Per Diem Rate ($/Day):	137	Homeowner Assistance Program:	No
Freight Cost ($/Ton/Mile):	0.07	Unique Activity Information:	No

Name: FT WAINWRIGHT, AK

Total Officer Employees:	512	RPMA Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	13,592
Total Enlisted Employees:	3,991	Communications ($K/Year):	121
Total Student Employees:	0	BOS Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	23,826
Total Civilian Employees:	858	BOS Payroll ($K/Year):	18,721
Mil Families Living On Base:	84.5%	Family Housing ($K/Year):	16,758
Civilians Not Willing To Move:	6.0%	Area Cost Factor:	1.97
Officer Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS In-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Enlisted Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS Out-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Total Base Facilities(KSF):	5,768	CHAMPUS Shift to Medicare:	0.0%
Officer VHA ($/Month):	385	Activity Code:	02871
Enlisted VHA ($/Month):	376		
Per Diem Rate ($/Day):	137	Homeowner Assistance Program:	No
Freight Cost ($/Ton/Mile):	0.07	Unique Activity Information:	No

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT4-2-3
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\95DATA\MT4-2-3.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

INPUT SCREEN FIVE - DYNAMIC BASE INFORMATION

Name: BASE X, US

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
1-Time Unique Cost ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Unique Save ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Moving Cost ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Moving Save ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Env Non-MilCon Reqd($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Activ Mission Cost ($K):	0	0	0	1,123	1,123	1,123
Activ Mission Save ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Cost($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Save($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land (+Buy/-Sales) ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Schedule(%):	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Shutdown Schedule (%):	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
MilCon Cost Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Procurement Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS In-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS Out-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Facil ShutDown(KSF):	0	Perc Family Housing ShutDown:				0.0%

Name: FT GREELY, AK

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
1-Time Unique Cost ($K):	0	0	1,000	0	0	0
1-Time Unique Save ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Moving Cost ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Moving Save ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Env Non-MilCon Reqd($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Activ Mission Cost ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Activ Mission Save ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Cost($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Save($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land (+Buy/-Sales) ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Schedule(%):	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Shutdown Schedule (%):	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
MilCon Cost Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Procurement Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS In-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS Out-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Facil ShutDown(KSF):	775	Perc Family Housing ShutDown:				100.0%

Name: FT WAINWRIGHT, AK

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
1-Time Unique Cost ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Unique Save ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Moving Cost ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Moving Save ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Env Non-MilCon Reqd($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Activ Mission Cost ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Activ Mission Save ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Cost($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recurring Save($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land (+Buy/-Sales) ($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Schedule(%):	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Shutdown Schedule (%):	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
MilCon Cost Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Procurement Avoidnc($K):	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS In-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS Out-Patients/Yr:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Facil ShutDown(KSF):	0	Perc Family Housing ShutDown:				0.0%

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT4-2-3
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\95DATA\MT4-2-3.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

INPUT SCREEN SIX - BASE PERSONNEL INFORMATION

Name: FT GREELY, AK

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Off Force Struc Change:	0	-1	-1	0	0	0
Enl Force Struc Change:	0	-1	-28	0	0	0
Civ Force Struc Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stu Force Struc Change:	0	-2	0	0	0	0
Off Scenario Change:	0	0	-9	0	0	0
Enl Scenario Change:	0	0	-141	0	0	0
Civ Scenario Change:	0	0	-126	0	0	0
Off Change(No Sal Save):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Change(No Sal Save):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Change(No Sal Save):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretakers - Military:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretakers - Civilian:	0	0	0	0	0	0

INPUT SCREEN SIX - BASE PERSONNEL INFORMATION

Name: FT WAINWRIGHT, AK

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Off Force Struc Change:	0	0	0	2	0	0
Enl Force Struc Change:	0	0	0	21	0	0
Civ Force Struc Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stu Force Struc Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Off Scenario Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Scenario Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Scenario Change:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Off Change(No Sal Save):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Change(No Sal Save):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Change(No Sal Save):	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretakers - Military:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretakers - Civilian:	0	0	0	0	0	0

INPUT SCREEN SEVEN - BASE MILITARY CONSTRUCTION INFORMATION

Name: FT WAINWRIGHT, AK

Description	Categ	New MilCon	Rehab MilCon	Total Cost($K)
AVIATION MAINT	AIROP	13,000	0	0
R & D	RDT&E	17,000	0	0

STANDARD FACTORS SCREEN ONE - PERSONNEL

Percent Officers Married:	77.00%	Civ Early Retire Pay Factor:	9.00%
Percent Enlisted Married:	58.50%	Priority Placement Service:	60.00%
Enlisted Housing MilCon:	91.00%	PPS Actions Involving PCS:	50.00%
Officer Salary($/Year):	67,948.00	Civilian PCS Costs ($):	28,800.00
Off BAQ with Dependents($):	7,717.00	Civilian New Hire Cost($):	1,109.00
Enlisted Salary($/Year):	30,860.00	Nat Median Home Price($):	114,600.00
Enl BAQ with Dependents($):	5,223.00	Home Sale Reimburse Rate:	10.00%
Avg Unemploy Cost($/Week):	174.00	Max Home Sale Reimburs($):	22,385.00
Unemployment Eligibility(Weeks):	18	Home Purch Reimburse Rate:	5.00%
Civilian Salary($/Year):	45,998.00	Max Home Purch Reimburs($):	11,191.00
Civilian Turnover Rate:	15.00%	Civilian Homeowning Rate:	64.00%
Civilian Early Retire Rate:	10.00%	HAP Home Value Reimburse Rate:	22.90%
Civilian Regular Retire Rate:	5.00%	HAP Homeowner Receiving Rate:	5.00%
Civilian RIF Pay Factor:	39.00%	RSE Home Value Reimburse Rate:	19.00%
SF File Desc:	SF7DEC.SFF	RSE Homeowner Receiving Rate:	12.00%

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT4-2-3
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\95DATA\MT4-2-3.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

STANDARD FACTORS SCREEN TWO - FACILITIES

RPMA Building SF Cost Index:	0.93	Rehab vs. New MilCon Cost:	59.00%
BOS Index (RPMA vs population):	0.54	Info Management Account:	15.00%
(Indices are used as exponents)		MilCon Design Rate:	10.00%
Program Management Factor:	10.00%	MilCon SIOH Rate:	6.00%
Caretaker Admin(SF/Care):	162.00	MilCon Contingency Plan Rate:	7.00%
Mothball Cost ($/SF):	1.25	MilCon Site Preparation Rate:	24.00%
Avg Bachelor Quarters(SF):	388.00	Discount Rate for NPV.RPT/ROI:	2.75%
Avg Family Quarters(SF):	1,819.00	Inflation Rate for NPV.RPT/ROI:	0.00%

APPDET.RPT Inflation Rates:
1996: 2.90% 1997: 3.00% 1998: 3.00% 1999: 3.00% 2000: 3.00% 2001: 3.00%

STANDARD FACTORS SCREEN THREE - TRANSPORTATION

Material/Assigned Person(Lb):	710	Equip Pack & Crate($/Ton):	284.00
HHG Per Off Family (Lb):	14,500.00	Mil Light Vehicle($/Mile):	0.09
HHG Per Enl Family (Lb):	9,000.00	Heavy/Spec Vehicle($/Mile):	0.09
HHG Per Mil Single (Lb):	6,400.00	POV Reimbursement($/Mile):	0.18
HHG Per Civilian (Lb):	18,000.00	Avg Mil Tour Length (Years):	2.90
Total HHG Cost ($/100Lb):	35.00	Routine PCS($/Pers/Tour):	4,665.00
Air Transport ($/Pass Mile):	0.20	One-Time Off PCS Cost($):	6,134.00
Misc Exp ($/Direct Employ):	700.00	One-Time Enl PCS Cost($):	4,381.00

STANDARD FACTORS SCREEN FOUR - MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

Category	UM	$/UM	Category	UM	$/UM
Horizontal	(SY)	38	APPLIED INSTR	(SF)	114
Waterfront	(LF)	0	LABS (RDT&E)	(SF)	175
Air Operations	(SF)	130	CHILD CARE CENTER	(SF)	120
Operational	(SF)	119	PRODUCTION FAC	(SF)	100
Administrative	(SF)	106	PHYSICAL FITNESS FAC	(SF)	128
School Buildings	(SF)	104	2+2 BACHQ	(EA)	19,140
Maintenance Shops	(SF)	108	Optional Category G	( )	0
Bachelor Quarters	(EA)	46,227	Optional Category H	( )	0
Family Quarters	(EA)	96,040	Optional Category I	( )	0
Covered Storage	(SF)	60	Optional Category J	( )	0
Dining Facilities	(SF)	180	Optional Category K	( )	0
Recreation Facilities	(SF)	0	Optional Category L	( )	0
Communications Facil	(SF)	0	Optional Category M	( )	0
Shipyard Maintenance	(SF)	0	Optional Category N	( )	0
RDT & E Facilities	(SF)	139	Optional Category O	( )	0
POL Storage	(BL)	0	Optional Category P	( )	0
Ammunition Storage	(SF)	0	Optional Category Q	( )	0
Medical Facilities	(SF)	0	Optional Category R	( )	0
Environmental	( )	0			

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT4-2-3
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\95DATA\MT4-2-3.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

EXPLANATORY NOTES (INPUT SCREEN NINE)

(1) Change from MT 4-2-2 reflects "safari" costs from FHA to FGA.

(2) An estimate of $1,000,000 for a 1-time unique cost is for the re-routing of electrical and communications requirements.

(3) Square footage needed to support CRTA (143,400):

(a) 108,000 SF in cantonement area

(b) 30,000 SF Allen Army Airfield

(c) 5,400 SF at Beals Range

(4) Square footage needed to support NWTC (113,746):

(a) 74,688 SF at main post

(b) 39,058 SF at Black Rapids

(5) Safari cost = $1.123 million annual mission cost.

(6) Screen Three "mission equipment" of 100 tons is an estimate with no supporting document.

THE ARMY BASING STUDY

BRAC 95 ALTERNATIVE DOCUMENTATION SET

ALTERNATIVE NO.
MT4-2-3

SECTION V

COBRA MODEL OUTPUT

Data As Of 16:38 09/27/1994, Report Created 11:25 02/21/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT4-2-3
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\95DATA\MT4-2-3.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Starting Year : 1996
Final Year : 1998
ROI Year : 1999 (1 Year)

NPV in 2015($K): -224,751
1-Time Cost($K): 22,732

Net Costs ($K) Constant Dollars

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
MilCon	1,094	12,136	0	0	0	0	13,230	0
Person	0	0	-3,070	-9,450	-9,450	-9,450	-31,421	-9,450
Overhd	920	690	-2,861	-10,648	-10,648	-10,648	-33,196	-10,648
Moving	0	0	3,383	0	0	0	3,383	0
Missio	0	0	0	1,123	1,123	1,123	3,369	1,123
Other	0	0	1,660	0	0	0	1,660	0
TOTAL	2,014	12,826	-887	-18,976	-18,976	-18,976	-42,974	-18,976

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
POSITIONS ELIMINATED							
Off	0	0	9	0	0	0	9
Enl	0	0	141	0	0	0	141
Civ	0	0	126	0	0	0	126
TOT	0	0	276	0	0	0	276
POSITIONS REALIGNED							
Off	0	0	32	0	0	0	32
Enl	0	0	192	0	0	0	192
Stu	0	0	33	0	0	0	33
Civ	0	0	56	0	0	0	56
TOT	0	0	313	0	0	0	313

Summary:

Realign Ft. Greely:
(1) Relocate Cold Regions Test Activity (CRTA) and Northern Warfare Training Center (NWTC) to Ft Wainwright.
(2) "Safari" from Ft Wainwright as missions dictate.
(3) No RC requirements for enclave.
(4) Garrison at Greely will inactivate, but small garrison activity will remain (73-man).

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT4-2-3
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\95DATA\MT4-2-3.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Costs ($K) Constant Dollars

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
MilCon	1,094	12,136	0	0	0	0	13,230	0
Person	0	0	2,309	1,308	1,308	1,308	6,234	1,308
Overhd	920	690	2,275	789	789	789	6,252	789
Moving	0	0	3,744	0	0	0	3,744	0
Missio	0	0	0	1,123	1,123	1,123	3,369	1,123
Other	0	0	1,660	0	0	0	1,660	0
TOTAL	2,014	12,826	9,988	3,220	3,220	3,220	34,489	3,220

Savings ($K) Constant Dollars

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
MilCon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Person	0	0	5,379	10,758	10,758	10,758	37,655	10,758
Overhd	0	0	5,136	11,437	11,437	11,437	39,448	11,437
Moving	0	0	360	0	0	0	360	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	10,876	22,196	22,196	22,196	77,463	22,196

NET PRESENT VALUES REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 16:38 09/27/1994, Report Created 11:25 02/21/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT4-2-3
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\95DATA\MT4-2-3.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Year	Cost($)	Adjusted Cost($)	NPV($)
1996	2,013,806	1,986,674	1,986,674
1997	12,826,259	12,314,797	14,301,472
1998	-887,032	-828,866	13,472,605
1999	-18,975,695	-17,256,841	-3,784,235
2000	-18,975,695	-16,794,979	-20,579,214
2001	-18,975,695	-16,345,478	-36,924,693
2002	-18,975,695	-15,908,008	-52,832,701
2003	-18,975,695	-15,482,246	-68,314,947
2004	-18,975,695	-15,067,880	-83,382,827
2005	-18,975,695	-14,664,603	-98,047,430
2006	-18,975,695	-14,272,120	-112,319,550
2007	-18,975,695	-13,890,141	-126,209,691
2008	-18,975,695	-13,518,385	-139,728,076
2009	-18,975,695	-13,156,579	-152,884,656
2010	-18,975,695	-12,804,457	-165,689,112
2011	-18,975,695	-12,461,758	-178,150,871
2012	-18,975,695	-12,128,232	-190,279,103
2013	-18,975,695	-11,803,632	-202,082,735
2014	-18,975,695	-11,487,720	-213,570,455
2015	-18,975,695	-11,180,263	-224,750,718

Data As Of 16:38 09/27/1994, Report Created 11:25 02/21/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT4-2-3
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\95DATA\MT4-2-3.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

(All values in Dollars)

Category	Cost	Sub-Total
Construction		
Military Construction	12,032,506	
Family Housing Construction	0	
Information Management Account	1,197,661	
Land Purchases	0	
Total - Construction		13,230,167
Personnel		
Civilian RIF	197,331	
Civilian Early Retirement	78,656	
Civilian New Hires	17,744	
Eliminated Military PCS	672,927	
Unemployment	34,452	
Total - Personnel		1,001,111
Overhead		
Program Planning Support	2,127,365	
Mothball / Shutdown	968,750	
Total - Overhead		3,096,115
Moving		
Civilian Moving	1,643,431	
Civilian PPS	1,094,400	
Military Moving	900,609	
Freight	105,336	
One-Time Moving Costs	0	
Total - Moving		3,743,776
Other		
HAP / RSE	660,436	
Environmental Mitigation Costs	0	
One-Time Unique Costs	1,000,000	
Total - Other		1,660,436
Total One-Time Costs		22,731,605
One-Time Savings		
Military Construction Cost Avoidances	0	
Family Housing Cost Avoidances	0	
Military Moving	360,331	
Land Sales	0	
One-Time Moving Savings	0	
Environmental Mitigation Savings	0	
One-Time Unique Savings	0	
Total One-Time Savings		360,331
Total Net One-Time Costs		22,371,274

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT4-2-3
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\95DATA\MT4-2-3.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Base: BASE X, US
(All values in Dollars)

Category	Cost	Sub-Total
Construction		
Military Construction	0	
Family Housing Construction	0	
Information Management Account	0	
Land Purchases	0	
Total - Construction		0
Personnel		
Civilian RIF	0	
Civilian Early Retirement	0	
Civilian New Hires	0	
Eliminated Military PCS	0	
Unemployment	0	
Total - Personnel		0
Overhead		
Program Planning Support	0	
Mothball / Shutdown	0	
Total - Overhead		0
Moving		
Civilian Moving	0	
Civilian PPS	0	
Military Moving	0	
Freight	0	
One-Time Moving Costs	0	
Total - Moving		0
Other		
HAP / RSE	0	
Environmental Mitigation Costs	0	
One-Time Unique Costs	0	
Total - Other		0
Total One-Time Costs		0
One-Time Savings		
Military Construction Cost Avoidances	0	
Family Housing Cost Avoidances	0	
Military Moving	0	
Land Sales	0	
One-Time Moving Savings	0	
Environmental Mitigation Savings	0	
One-Time Unique Savings	0	
Total One-Time Savings		0
Total Net One-Time Costs		0

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT4-2-3
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\95DATA\MT4-2-3.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Base: FT GREELY, AK
(All values in Dollars)

Category	Cost	Sub-Total
Construction		
Military Construction	0	
Family Housing Construction	0	
Information Management Account	0	
Land Purchases	0	
Total - Construction		0
Personnel		
Civilian RIF	197,331	
Civilian Early Retirement	78,656	
Civilian New Hires	0	
Eliminated Military PCS	672,927	
Unemployment	34,452	
Total - Personnel		983,367
Overhead		
Program Planning Support	2,127,365	
Mothball / Shutdown	968,750	
Total - Overhead		3,096,115
Moving		
Civilian Moving	1,643,431	
Civilian PPS	1,094,400	
Military Moving	900,609	
Freight	105,336	
One-Time Moving Costs	0	
Total - Moving		3,743,776
Other		
HAP / RSE	660,436	
Environmental Mitigation Costs	0	
One-Time Unique Costs	1,000,000	
Total - Other		1,660,436
Total One-Time Costs		9,483,694
One-Time Savings		
Military Construction Cost Avoidances	0	
Family Housing Cost Avoidances	0	
Military Moving	360,331	
Land Sales	0	
One-Time Moving Savings	0	
Environmental Mitigation Savings	0	
One-Time Unique Savings	0	
Total One-Time Savings		360,331
Total Net One-Time Costs		9,123,363

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT4-2-3
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\95DATA\MT4-2-3.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Base: FT WAINWRIGHT, AK
(All values in Dollars)

Category	Cost	Sub-Total
Construction		
Military Construction	12,032,506	
Family Housing Construction	0	
Information Management Account	1,197,661	
Land Purchases	0	
Total - Construction		13,230,167
Personnel		
Civilian RIF	0	
Civilian Early Retirement	0	
Civilian New Hires	17,744	
Eliminated Military PCS	0	
Unemployment	0	
Total - Personnel		17,744
Overhead		
Program Planning Support	0	
Mothball / Shutdown	0	
Total - Overhead		0
Moving		
Civilian Moving	0	
Civilian PPS	0	
Military Moving	0	
Freight	0	
One-Time Moving Costs	0	
Total - Moving		0
Other		
HAP / RSE	0	
Environmental Mitigation Costs	0	
One-Time Unique Costs	0	
Total - Other		0
Total One-Time Costs		13,247,911
One-Time Saving:		
Military Construction Cost Avoidances	0	
Family Housing Cost Avoidances	0	
Military Moving	0	
Land Sales	0	
One-Time Moving Savings	0	
Environmental Mitigation Savings	0	
One-Time Unique Savings	0	
Total One-Time Savings		0
Total Net One-Time Costs		13,247,911

PERSONNEL, SF, RPMA, AND BOS DELTAS (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 16:38 09/27/1994, Report Created 11:25 02/21/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT4-2-3
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\95DATA\MT4-2-3.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Base	Personnel Change	Personnel %Change	SF Change	SF %Change	SF Chg/Per
BASE X	52	1%	0	0%	0
FT GREELY	-589	-89%	-775,000	-75%	1,316
FT WAINWRIGHT	261	5%	30,000	1%	115

Base	RPMA($) Change	RPMA($) %Change	RPMA($) Chg/Per	BOS($) Change	BOS($) %Change	BOS($) Chg/Per
BASE X	0	0%	0	100,479	0%	1,932
FT GREELY	-2,148,981	-73%	3,648	-4,078,248	-70%	6,924
FT WAINWRIGHT	65,733	0%	252	622,705	3%	2,386

Base	RPMABOS($) Change	RPMABOS($) %Change	RPMABOS($) Chg/Per
BASE X	100,479	0%	1,932
FT GREELY	-6,227,229	-72%	10,572
FT WAINWRIGHT	688,438	2%	2,638

Data As Of 16:38 09/27/1994, Report Created 11:25 02/21/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT4-2-3
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\95DATA\MT4-2-3.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

All Costs in $K

Base Name	Total MilCon	IMA Cost	Land Purch	Cost Avoid	Total Cost
BASE X	0	0	0	0	0
FT GREELY	0	0	0	0	0
FT WAINWRIGHT	12,032	1,198	0	0	13,230
Totals:	12,032	1,198	0	0	13,230

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT4-2-3
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\95DATA\MT4-2-3.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

MilCon for Base: FT WAINWRIGHT, AK

All Costs in $K

Description:	MilCon Categ	Using Rehab	Rehab Cost*	New MilCon	New Cost*	Total Cost*
AVIATION MAINT	AIROP	0	0	13,000	5,017	5,017
R & D	RDT&E	0	0	17,000	7,015	7,015

Total Construction Cost:	12,032
+ Info Management Account:	1,198
+ Land Purchases:	0
- Construction Cost Avoid:	0
TOTAL:	13,230

* All MilCon Costs include Design, Site Preparation, Contingency Planning, and SIOH Costs where applicable.

Data As Of 16:38 09/27/1994, Report Created 11:25 02/21/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT4-2-3
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\95DATA\MT4-2-3.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

	Rate	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CIVILIAN POSITIONS REALIGNING OUT		0	0	56	0	0	0	56
Early Retirement*	10.00%	0	0	6	0	0	0	6
Regular Retirement*	5.00%	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
Civilian Turnover*	15.00%	0	0	8	0	0	0	8
Civs Not Moving (RIFs)*+		0	0	3	0	0	0	3
Civilians Moving (the remainder)		0	0	36	0	0	0	36
Civilian Positions Available		0	0	20	0	0	0	20
CIVILIAN POSITIONS ELIMINATED		0	0	126	0	0	0	126
Early Retirement	10.00%	0	0	13	0	0	0	13
Regular Retirement	5.00%	0	0	6	0	0	0	6
Civilian Turnover	15.00%	0	0	19	0	0	0	19
Civs Not Moving (RIFs)*+		0	0	8	0	0	0	8
Priority Placement#	60.00%	0	0	76	0	0	0	76
Civilians Available to Move		0	0	4	0	0	0	4
Civilians Moving		0	0	4	0	0	0	4
Civilian RIFs (the remainder)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIVILIAN POSITIONS REALIGNING IN		0	0	56	0	0	0	56
Civilians Moving		0	0	40	0	0	0	40
New Civilians Hired		0	0	16	0	0	0	16
Other Civilian Additions		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CIVILIAN EARLY RETIRMENTS		0	0	19	0	0	0	19
TOTAL CIVILIAN RIFS		0	0	11	0	0	0	11
TOTAL CIVILIAN PRIORITY PLACEMENTS#		0	0	76	0	0	0	76
TOTAL CIVILIAN NEW HIRES		0	0	16	0	0	0	16

* Early Retirements, Regular Retirements, Civilian Turnover, and Civilians Not Willing to Move are not applicable for moves under fifty miles.

+ The Percentage of Civilians Not Willing to Move (Voluntary RIFs) varies from base to base.

Not all Priority Placements involve a Permanent Change of Station. The rate of PPS placements involving a PCS is 50.00%

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT4-2-3
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\95DATA\MT4-2-3.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Base: BASE X, US	Rate	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CIVILIAN POSITIONS REALIGNING OUT		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Early Retirement*	10.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Regular Retirement*	5.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian Turnover*	15.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civs Not Moving (RIFs)*	6.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians Moving (the remainder)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian Positions Available		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIVILIAN POSITIONS ELIMINATED		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Early Retirement	10.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Regular Retirement	5.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian Turnover	15.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civs Not Moving (RIFs)*	6.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Priority Placement#	60.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians Available to Move		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians Moving		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian RIFs (the remainder)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIVILIAN POSITIONS REALIGNING IN		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians Moving		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Civilians Hired		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Civilian Additions		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CIVILIAN EARLY RETIRMENTS		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CIVILIAN RIFS		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CIVILIAN PRIORITY PLACEMENTS#		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CIVILIAN NEW HIRES		0	0	0	0	0	0	0

* Early Retirements, Regular Retirements, Civilian Turnover, and Civilians Not Willing to Move are not applicable for moves under fifty miles.

Not all Priority Placements involve a Permanent Change of Station. The rate of PPS placements involving a PCS is 50.00%

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT4-2-3
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\95DATA\MT4-2-3.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Base: FT GREELY, AK	Rate	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CIVILIAN POSITIONS REALIGNING OUT		0	0	56	0	0	0	56
Early Retirement*	10.00%	0	0	6	0	0	0	6
Regular Retirement*	5.00%	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
Civilian Turnover*	15.00%	0	0	8	0	0	0	8
Civs Not Moving (RIFs)*	6.00%	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
Civilians Moving (the remainder)		0	0	36	0	0	0	36
Civilian Positions Available		0	0	20	0	0	0	20
CIVILIAN POSITIONS ELIMINATED		0	0	126	0	0	0	126
Early Retirement	10.00%	0	0	13	0	0	0	13
Regular Retirement	5.00%	0	0	6	0	0	0	6
Civilian Turnover	15.00%	0	0	19	0	0	0	19
Civs Not Moving (RIFs)*	6.00%	0	0	8	0	0	0	8
Priority Placement#	60.00%	0	0	76	0	0	0	76
Civilians Available to Move		0	0	4	0	0	0	4
Civilians Moving		0	0	4	0	0	0	4
Civilian RIFs (the remainder)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIVILIAN POSITIONS REALIGNING IN		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians Moving		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Civilians Hired		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Civilian Additions		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CIVILIAN EARLY RETIRMENTS		0	0	19	0	0	0	19
TOTAL CIVILIAN RIFS		0	0	11	0	0	0	11
TOTAL CIVILIAN PRIORITY PLACEMENTS#		0	0	76	0	0	0	76
TOTAL CIVILIAN NEW HIRES		0	0	0	0	0	0	0

* Early Retirements, Regular Retirements, Civilian Turnover, and Civilians Not Willing to Move are not applicable for moves under fifty miles.

Not all Priority Placements involve a Permanent Change of Station. The rate of PPS placements involving a PCS is 50.00%

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT4-2-3
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\95DATA\MT4-2-3.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Base: FT WAINWRIGHT, AK	Rate	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CIVILIAN POSITIONS REALIGNING OUT		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Early Retirement*	10.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Regular Retirement*	5.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian Turnover*	15.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civs Not Moving (RIFs)*	6.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians Moving (the remainder)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian Positions Available		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIVILIAN POSITIONS ELIMINATED		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Early Retirement	10.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Regular Retirement	5.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian Turnover	15.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civs Not Moving (RIFs)*	6.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Priority Placement#	60.00%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians Available to Move		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians Moving		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian RIFs (the remainder)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIVILIAN POSITIONS REALIGNING IN		0	0	56	0	0	0	56
Civilians Moving		0	0	40	0	0	0	40
New Civilians Hired		0	0	16	0	0	0	16
Other Civilian Additions		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CIVILIAN EARLY RETIRMENTS		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CIVILIAN RIFS		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CIVILIAN PRIORITY PLACEMENTS#		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CIVILIAN NEW HIRES		0	0	16	0	0	0	16

* Early Retirements, Regular Retirements, Civilian Turnover, and Civilians Not Willing to Move are not applicable for moves under fifty miles.

Not all Priority Placements involve a Permanent Change of Station. The rate of PPS placements involving a PCS is 50.00%

PERSONNEL YEARLY PERCENTAGES (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 16:38 09/27/1994, Report Created 11:25 02/21/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT4-2-3
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\95DATA\MT4-2-3.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Base: BASE X, US

Year	Pers Moved In Total	Pers Moved In Percent	MilCon TimePhase	Pers Moved Out/Eliminated Total	Pers Moved Out/Eliminated Percent	ShutDn TimePhase
1996	0	0.00%	0.00%	0	0.00%	16.67%
1997	0	0.00%	100.00%	0	0.00%	16.67%
1998	52	100.00%	0.00%	0	0.00%	16.67%
1999	0	0.00%	0.00%	0	0.00%	16.67%
2000	0	0.00%	0.00%	0	0.00%	16.67%
2001	0	0.00%	0.00%	0	0.00%	16.67%
TOTALS	52	100.00%	100.00%	0	0.00%	100.00%

Base: FT GREELY, AK

Year	Pers Moved In Total	Pers Moved In Percent	MilCon TimePhase	Pers Moved Out/Eliminated Total	Pers Moved Out/Eliminated Percent	ShutDn TimePhase
1996	0	0.00%	66.67%	0	0.00%	0.00%
1997	0	0.00%	33.33%	0	0.00%	0.00%
1998	0	0.00%	0.00%	589	100.00%	100.00%
1999	0	0.00%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0.00%
2000	0	0.00%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0.00%
2001	0	0.00%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0.00%
TOTALS	0	0.00%	100.00%	589	100.00%	100.00%

Base: FT WAINWRIGHT, AK

Year	Pers Moved In Total	Pers Moved In Percent	MilCon TimePhase	Pers Moved Out/Eliminated Total	Pers Moved Out/Eliminated Percent	ShutDn TimePhase
1996	0	0.00%	0.00%	0	0.00%	16.67%
1997	0	0.00%	100.00%	0	0.00%	16.67%
1998	261	100.00%	0.00%	0	0.00%	16.67%
1999	0	0.00%	0.00%	0	0.00%	16.67%
2000	0	0.00%	0.00%	0	0.00%	16.67%
2001	0	0.00%	0.00%	0	0.00%	16.67%
TOTALS	261	100.00%	100.00%	0	0.00%	100.00%

PERSONNEL SUMMARY REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 16:38 09/27/1994, Report Created 11:25 02/21/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT4-2-3
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\95DATA\MT4-2-3.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

PERSONNEL SUMMARY FOR: BASE X, US

BASE POPULATION (FY 1996, Prior to BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
752	4,208	1,121	2,709

PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS:
From Base: FT GREELY, AK

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	9	0	0	0	9
Enlisted	0	0	43	0	0	0	43
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	52	0	0	0	52

TOTAL PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS (Into BASE X, US):

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	9	0	0	0	9
Enlisted	0	0	43	0	0	0	43
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	52	0	0	0	52

BASE POPULATION (After BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
761	4,251	1,121	2,709

PERSONNEL SUMMARY FOR: FT GREELY, AK

BASE POPULATION (FY 1996):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
44	379	35	237

FORCE STRUCTURE CHANGES:

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	-1	-1	0	0	0	-2
Enlisted	0	-1	-28	0	0	0	-29
Students	0	-2	0	0	0	0	-2
Civilians	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	-4	-29	0	0	0	-33

BASE POPULATION (Prior to BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
42	350	33	237

PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS:
To Base: BASE X, US

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	9	0	0	0	9
Enlisted	0	0	43	0	0	0	43
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	52	0	0	0	52

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT4-2-3
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\95DATA\MT4-2-3.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

To Base: FT WAINWRIGHT, AK

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	23	0	0	0	23
Enlisted	0	0	149	0	0	0	149
Students	0	0	33	0	0	0	33
Civilians	0	0	56	0	0	0	56
TOTAL	0	0	261	0	0	0	261

TOTAL PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS (Out of FT GREELY, AK):

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	32	0	0	0	32
Enlisted	0	0	192	0	0	0	192
Students	0	0	33	0	0	0	33
Civilians	0	0	56	0	0	0	56
TOTAL	0	0	313	0	0	0	313

SCENARIO POSITION CHANGES:

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	-9	0	0	0	-9
Enlisted	0	0	-141	0	0	0	-141
Civilians	0	0	-126	0	0	0	-126
TOTAL	0	0	-276	0	0	0	-276

BASE POPULATION (After BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
1	17	0	55

PERSONNEL SUMMARY FOR: FT WAINWRIGHT, AK

BASE POPULATION (FY 1996):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
512	3,991	0	858

FORCE STRUCTURE CHANGES:

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Enlisted	0	0	0	21	0	0	21
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilians	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	23	0	0	23

BASE POPULATION (Prior to BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
514	4,012	0	858

PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS:
From Base: FT GREELY, AK

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	23	0	0	0	23
Enlisted	0	0	149	0	0	0	149
Students	0	0	33	0	0	0	33
Civilians	0	0	56	0	0	0	56
TOTAL	0	0	261	0	0	0	261

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT4-2-3
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\95DATA\MT4-2-3.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

TOTAL PERSONNEL REALIGNMENTS (Into FT WAINWRIGHT, AK):

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	0	23	0	0	0	23
Enlisted	0	0	149	0	0	0	149
Students	0	0	33	0	0	0	33
Civilians	0	0	56	0	0	0	56
TOTAL	0	0	261	0	0	0	261

BASE POPULATION (After BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
537	4,161	33	914

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT4-2-3
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\95DATA\MT4-2-3.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

ONE-TIME COSTS -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	1,094	10,939	0	0	0	0	12,032
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
CIV SALARY							
Civ RIF	0	0	197	0	0	0	197
Civ Retire	0	0	79	0	0	0	79
CIV MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	166	0	0	0	166
POV Miles	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Home Purch	0	0	791	0	0	0	791
HHG	0	0	255	0	0	0	255
Misc	0	0	28	0	0	0	28
House Hunt	0	0	99	0	0	0	99
PPS	0	0	1,094	0	0	0	1,094
RITA	0	0	304	0	0	0	304
FREIGHT							
Packing	0	0	74	0	0	0	74
Freight	0	0	31	0	0	0	31
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment	0	0	34	0	0	0	34
OTHER							
Program Plan	920	690	517	0	0	0	2,127
Shutdown	0	0	969	0	0	0	969
New Hire	0	0	18	0	0	0	18
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
MIL MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	27	0	0	0	27
POV Miles	0	0	16	0	0	0	16
HHG	0	0	701	0	0	0	701
Misc	0	0	157	0	0	0	157
OTHER							
Elim PCS	0	0	673	0	0	0	673
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	0	660	0	0	0	660
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	1,198	0	0	0	0	1,198
1-Time Other	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	1,000
TOTAL ONE-TIME	2,014	12,826	7,891	0	0	0	22,732

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT4-2-3
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\95DATA\MT4-2-3.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

RECURRINGCOSTS -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	66	66	66	66	263	66
BOS	0	0	723	723	723	723	2,893	723
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	1,308	1,308	1,308	1,308	5,233	1,308
OTHER								
Mission	0	0	0	1,123	1,123	1,123	3,369	1,123
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	2,097	3,220	3,220	3,220	11,757	3,220
TOTAL COST	2,014	12,826	9,988	3,220	3,220	3,220	34,489	3,220

ONE-TIME SAVES -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
Mil Moving	0	0	360	0	0	0	360
OTHER							
Land Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	0	360	0	0	0	360

RECURRINGSAVES -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	2,605	5,210	5,210	5,210	18,235	5,210
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	1,050	2,149	2,149	2,149	7,497	2,149
BOS	0	0	1,481	4,078	4,078	4,078	13,715	4,078
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	2,898	5,796	5,796	5,796	20,285	5,796
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	306	611	611	611	2,140	611
Enl Salary	0	0	2,176	4,351	4,351	4,351	15,229	4,351
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	10,515	22,196	22,196	22,196	77,102	22,196
TOTAL SAVINGS	0	0	10,876	22,196	22,196	22,196	77,463	22,196

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT4-2-3
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\95DATA\MT4-2-3.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

ONE-TIME NET -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	1,094	10,939	0	0	0	0	12,032
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
Civ Retir/RIF	0	0	276	0	0	0	276
Civ Moving	0	0	2,843	0	0	0	2,843
Other	920	690	1,538	0	0	0	3,148
MIL PERSONNEL							
Mil Moving	0	0	1,213	0	0	0	1,213
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	0	660	0	0	0	660
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	1,198	0	0	0	0	1,198
1-Time Other	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	1,000
Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	2,014	12,826	7,531	0	0	0	22,371

RECURRING NET -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	-2,605	-5,210	-5,210	-5,210	-18,235	-5,210
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	-984	-2,083	-2,083	-2,083	-7,234	-2,083
BOS	0	0	-758	-3,355	-3,355	-3,355	-10,823	-3,355
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	-2,898	-5,796	-5,796	-5,796	-20,285	-5,796
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Salary	0	0	-2,481	-4,963	-4,963	-4,963	-17,370	-4,963
House Allow	0	0	1,308	1,308	1,308	1,308	5,233	1,308
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	1,123	1,123	1,123	3,369	1,123
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	-8,418	-18,976	-18,976	-18,976	-65,345	-18,976
TOTAL NET COST	2,014	12,826	-887	-18,976	-18,976	-18,976	-42,974	-18,976

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT4-2-3
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\95DATA\MT4-2-3.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Base: BASE X, US

ONE-TIME COSTS -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
CIV SALARY							
Civ RIFs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Retire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIV MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POV Miles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Home Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HHG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Hunt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RITA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FREIGHT							
Packing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Freight	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
Program Plan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shutdown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hires	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
MIL MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POV Miles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HHG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
Elim PCS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT4-2-3
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\95DATA\MT4-2-3.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Base: BASE X, US

RECURRINGCOSTS -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	0	100	100	100	100	402	100
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	239	239	239	239	956	239
OTHER								
Mission	0	0	0	1,123	1,123	1,123	3,369	1,123
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	100	1,223	1,223	1,223	4,727	1,463
TOTAL COSTS	0	0	340	1,463	1,463	1,463	4,727	1,463

ONE-TIME SAVES -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
Mil Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
Land Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

RECURRINGSAVES -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SAVINGS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT4-2-3
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\95DATA\MT4-2-3.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Base: BASE X, US

ONE-TIME NET -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
Civ Retir/RIF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
Mil Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

RECURRING NET -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	0	100	100	100	100	402	100
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	239	239	239	239	956	239
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	1,123	1,123	1,123	3,369	1,123
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	340	1,463	1,463	1,463	4,727	1,463
TOTAL NET COST	0	0	340	1,463	1,463	1,463	4,727	1,463

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT4-2-3
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\95DATA\MT4-2-3.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Base: FT GREELY, AK

ONE-TIME COSTS -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
CIV SALARY							
Civ RIFs	0	0	197	0	0	0	197
Civ Retire	0	0	79	0	0	0	79
CIV MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	166	0	0	0	166
POV Miles	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Home Purch	0	0	791	0	0	0	791
HHG	0	0	255	0	0	0	255
Misc	0	0	28	0	0	0	28
House Hunt	0	0	99	0	0	0	99
PPS	0	0	1,094	0	0	0	1,094
RITA	0	0	304	0	0	0	304
FREIGHT							
Packing	0	0	74	0	0	0	74
Freight	0	0	31	0	0	0	31
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment	0	0	34	0	0	0	34
OTHER							
Program Plan	920	690	517	0	0	0	2,127
Shutdown	0	0	969	0	0	0	969
New Hires	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
MIL MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	27	0	0	0	27
POV Miles	0	0	16	0	0	0	16
HHG	0	0	701	0	0	0	701
Misc	0	0	157	0	0	0	157
OTHER							
Elim PCS	0	0	673	0	0	0	673
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	0	660	0	0	0	660
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	1,000
TOTAL ONE-TIME	920	690	7,874	0	0	0	9,484

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT4-2-3
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\95DATA\MT4-2-3.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Base: FT GREELY, AK

RECURRINGCOSTS -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL COSTS	920	690	7,874	0	0	0	9,484	0

ONE-TIME SAVES -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
Mil Moving	0	0	360	0	0	0	360
OTHER							
Land Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	0	360	0	0	0	360

RECURRINGSAVES -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	2,605	5,210	5,210	5,210	18,235	5,210
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	1,050	2,149	2,149	2,149	7,497	2,149
BOS	0	0	1,481	4,078	4,078	4,078	13,715	4,078
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	2,898	5,796	5,796	5,796	20,285	5,796
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	306	611	611	611	2,140	611
Enl Salary	0	0	2,176	4,351	4,351	4,351	15,229	4,351
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	10,515	22,196	22,196	22,196	77,102	22,196
TOTAL SAVINGS	0	0	10,876	22,196	22,196	22,196	77,463	22,196

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT4-2-3
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\95DATA\MT4-2-3.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Base: FT GREELY, AK

ONE-TIME NET ($K)	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
Civ Retir/RIF	0	0	276	0	0	0	276
Civ Moving	0	0	2,843	0	0	0	2,843
Other	920	690	1,521	0	0	0	3,130
MIL PERSONNEL							
Mil Moving	0	0	1,213	0	0	0	1,213
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	0	660	0	0	0	660
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	1,000
Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	920	690	7,513	0	0	0	9,123

RECURRING NET ($K)	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	-2,605	-5,210	-5,210	-5,210	-18,235	-5,210
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	-1,050	-2,149	-2,149	-2,149	-7,497	-2,149
BOS	0	0	-1,481	-4,078	-4,078	-4,078	-13,715	-4,078
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	-2,898	-5,796	-5,796	-5,796	-20,285	-5,796
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Salary	0	0	-2,481	-4,963	-4,963	-4,963	-17,370	-4,963
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	-10,515	-22,196	-22,196	-22,196	-77,102	-22,196
TOTAL NET COST	920	690	-3,002	-22,196	-22,196	-22,196	-67,979	-22,196

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT4-2-3
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\95DATA\MT4-2-3.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Base: FT WAINWRIGHT, AK

ONE-TIME COSTS -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	1,094	10,939	0	0	0	0	12,032
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
CIV SALARY							
Civ RIFs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Retire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIV MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POV Miles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Home Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HHG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Hunt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RITA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FREIGHT							
Packing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Freight	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
Program Plan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shutdown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hires	0	0	18	0	0	0	18
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
MIL MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POV Miles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HHG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
Elim PCS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	1,198	0	0	0	0	1,198
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	1,094	12,136	18	0	0	0	13,248

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT4-2-3
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\95DATA\MT4-2-3.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Base: FT WAINWRIGHT, AK

RECURRINGCOSTS -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	66	66	66	66	263	66
BOS	0	0	623	623	623	623	2,491	623
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	1,069	1,069	1,069	1,069	4,276	1,069
OTHER								
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	688	688	688	688	7,030	1,757
TOTAL COSTS	1,094	12,136	1,775	1,757	1,757	1,757	20,278	1,757

ONE-TIME SAVES -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
Mil Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
Land Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

RECURRINGSAVES -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SAVINGS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT4-2-3
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\95DATA\MT4-2-3.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Base: FT WAINWRIGHT, AK

ONE-TIME NET -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	1,094	10,939	0	0	0	0	12,032
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
Civ Retir/RIF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	18	0	0	0	18
MIL PERSONNEL							
Mil Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	1,198	0	0	0	0	1,198
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	1,094	12,136	18	0	0	0	13,248

RECURRING NET -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	66	66	66	66	263	66
BOS	0	0	623	623	623	623	2,491	623
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	1,069	1,069	1,069	1,069	4,276	1,069
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	1,757	1,757	1,757	1,757	7,030	1,757
TOTAL NET COST	1,094	12,136	1,775	1,757	1,757	1,757	20,278	1,757

RPMA/BOS CHANGE REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 16:38 09/27/1994, Report Created 11:25 02/21/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT4-2-3
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\95DATA\MT4-2-3.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Net Change($K)	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
RPMA Change	0	0	-984	-2,083	-2,083	-2,083	-7,234	-2,083
BOS Change	0	0	-758	-3,355	-3,355	-3,355	-10,823	-3,355
Housing Change	0	0	-2,605	-5,210	-5,210	-5,210	-18,235	-5,210
TOTAL CHANGES	0	0	-4,347	-10,648	-10,648	-10,648	-36,292	-10,648

THE ARMY BASING STUDY

BRAC 95 ALTERNATIVE DOCUMENTATION SET

ALTERNATIVE NO.
MT4-2-3

SECTION VI

IMPACTS:

ECONOMIC IMPACT ON COMMUNITIES
COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE
ENVIRONMENTAL

Economic Impact Data

Activity: FORT GREELY BIG DELTA ARCTIC TRAINING CENTER
Economic Area: Southeast Fairbanks Census Area, AK

Impact of Proposed BRAC-95 Action at FORT GREELY BIG DELTA ARCTIC TRAINING CEN

Total Population of Southeast Fairbanks Census Area, AK (1992):	5,700
Total Employment of Southeast Fairbanks Census Area, AK, BEA (1992):	2,672
Total Personal Income of Southeast Fairbanks Census Area, AK (1992 actual):	$97,106,000
BRAC 95 Total Direct and Indirect Job Change:	(969)
BRAC 95 Potential Total Job Change Over Closure Period (% of 1992 Total Employment	(36.3%)

		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Relocated Jobs:	MIL	0	0	0	0	(257)	0	0	0	(257)
	CIV	0	0	0	0	(56)	0	0	0	(56)
Other Jobs:	MIL	0	0	0	0	(181)	0	0	0	(181)
	CIV	0	0	0	0	(230)	0	0	0	(230)

BRAC 95 Direct Job Change Summary at FORT GREELY BIG DELTA ARCTIC TRAINING CENTER:

MIL	0	0	0	0	(438)	0	0	0	(438)
CIV	0	0	0	0	(286)	0	0	0	(286)
TOT	0	0	0	0	(724)	0	0	0	(724)

Indirect Job Change: (245)
Total Direct and Indirect Job Change: (969)

Other Pending BRAC Actions at FORT GREELY BIG DELTA ARCTIC TRAINING CENTER (Previous Round

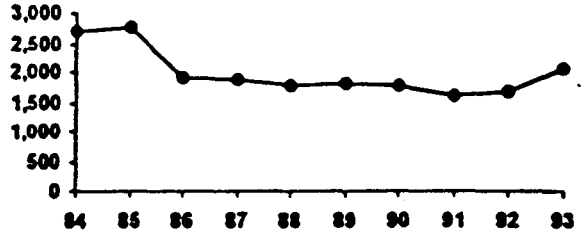
MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(

Southeast Fairbanks Census Area, AK Profile:

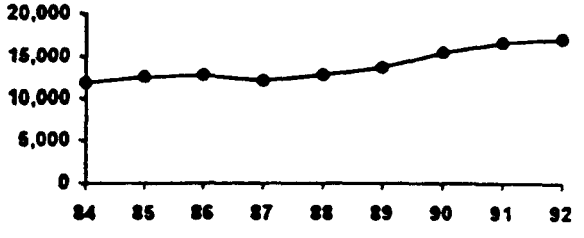
Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 2,078

Average Per Capita Income (1992): $17,033

Employment Data [1]



Per Capita Personal Income Data



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993

Employment:	(70)
Percentage:	(1.9%)
U.S. Average Change:	1.5%

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-1992

Dollars:	$647
Percentage:	4.8%
U.S. Average Change:	5.3%

Unemployment Rates for Southeast Fairbanks Census Area, AK and the US (1984 - 1993):

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Local	11.1%	9.3%	15.3%	15.9%	14.6%	10.6%	12.3%	13.9%	13.4%	12.1%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

1 *Note*: Bureau of Labor Statistics employment data for 1993, which has been adjusted to incorporate revised methodologies and 1993 Bureau of the Census metropolitan area definitions are not fully compatible with 1984 - 1992 data.

Economic Impact Data

Activity: FORT GREELY BIG DELTA ARCTIC TRAINING
Economic Area: Southeast Fairbanks Census Area, AK

Cumulative BRAC Impacts Affecting Southeast Fairbanks Census Area, AK:

Cumulative Total Direct and Indirect Job Change:	**(969)**
Potential Cumulative Total Job Change Over Closure Period (% of 1992 Total Employ	**(36.3%)**

		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Other Proposed BRAC 95 Direct Job Changes in Economic Area (Excluding FORT GREELY BIG DELTA ARCTIC TRAINING CENTER)										
Army:	MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Navy:	MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Air Force:	MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other:	MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Pending Prior BRAC Direct Job Changes in Economic Area (Excluding FORT GREELY BIG DELTA ARCTIC TRAINING CENTER)										
Army:	MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Navy:	MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Air Force:	MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other:	MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumulative Direct Job Change in Southeast Fairbanks Census Area, AK Statistical Area (Including FORT GREELY BIG DELTA ARCTIC TRAINING CENTER)										
	MIL	0	0	0	0	(438)	0	0	0	(438
	CIV	0	0	0	0	(286)	0	0	0	(286
	TOT	0	0	0	0	(724)	0	0	0	(724

Cumulative Indirect Job Change: (245

Cumulative Total Direct and Indirect Job Change: (969

As of: 17:37 09 February 1995

DACS-TABS: JS Valone

ECONOMIC IMPACT DATABASE

Installation: FORT GREELY BIG DELTA ARCTIC TRAINING CENTER

State: Alaska Service: ARMY

Report Note: MT4-2-2 Comment: REALIGN RELOCATE TO FWA & BASE -X

Previous BRAC Actions: Year: N/A

Action: UNAFFECTED Mil: 0 Civ: 0 Contr: 0 Train: 0

BRAC95 Inputs:

Current Base Pers.: Mil: 44 Enl: 379 Civ: 237 Contr: 104 Train: 33

Action: REALIGNING

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Military Pers. Relocated (OUT)	0	0	0	0	-224	0	0	0
Military Pers. Disestablished (OUT)	0	0	0	0	-181	0	0	0
Civilian Pers. Relocated (OUT)	0	0	0	0	-56	0	0	0
Civilian Pers. Disestablished (OUT)	0	0	0	0	-126	0	0	0
Contractor Personnel (OUT)	0	0	0	0	-104	0	0	0
Military Training Status (OUT)	0	0	0	0	-33	0	0	0
Military Personnel (IN)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian Personnel (IN)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contractor Personnel (IN)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Training Status (IN)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Economic Impact Data

Activity: FORT WAINWRIGHT
Economic Area: Fairbanks North Star Borough, AK

Impact of Proposed BRAC-95 Action at FORT WAINWRIGHT:

Total Population of Fairbanks North Star Borough, AK (1992):	**82,500**
Total Employment of Fairbanks North Star Borough, AK, BEA (1992):	**46,867**
Total Personal Income of Fairbanks North Star Borough, AK (1992 actual):	**$1,521,825,000**
BRAC 95 Total Direct and Indirect Job Change:	**339**
BRAC 95 Potential Total Job Change Over Closure Period (% of 1992 Total Employment	**0.7%**

		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Relocated Jobs:	MIL	0	0	0	0	205	0	0	0	205
	CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Jobs:	MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CIV	0	0	0	0	56	0	0	0	56

BRAC 95 Direct Job Change Summary at FORT WAINWRIGHT:

	MIL	0	0	0	0	205	0	0	0	205
	CIV	0	0	0	0	56	0	0	0	56
	TOT	0	0	0	0	261	0	0	0	261

Indirect Job Change: 78
Total Direct and Indirect Job Change: 339

Other Pending BRAC Actions at FORT WAINWRIGHT (Previous Rounds):

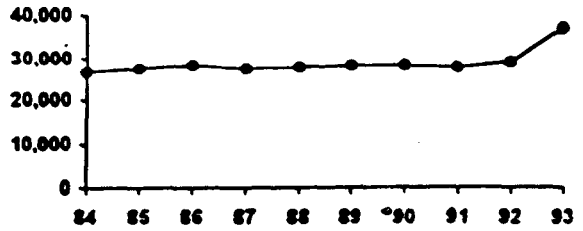
	MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Fairbanks North Star Borough, AK Profile:

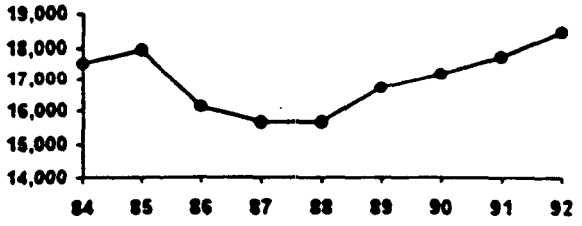
Civilian Employment, BLS (1993): 36,977

Average Per Capita Income (1992): $18,435

Employment Data [1]



Per Capita Personal Income Data



Annualized Change in Civilian Employment (1984-1993

Employment: 1,131
Percentage: 3.9%
U.S. Average Change: 1.5%

Annualized Change in Per Capita Personal Income (1984-19

Dollars: $112
Percentage: 0.7%
U.S. Average Change: 5.3%

Unemployment Rates for Fairbanks North Star Borough, AK and the US (1984 - 1993):

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Local	13.1%	12.5%	14.3%	14.0%	11.8%	8.4%	8.5%	10.3%	10.3%	8.0%
U.S.	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.2%	5.5%	5.3%	5.5%	6.7%	7.4%	6.8%

1 Note: Bureau of Labor Statistics employment data for 1993, which has been adjusted to incorporate revised methodologies and 1993 Bureau of the Census metropolitan area definitions are not fully compatible with 1984 - 1992 data.

Economic Impact Data

Activity: FORT WAINWRIGHT
Economic Area: Fairbanks North Star Borough, AK

Cumulative BRAC Impacts Affecting Fairbanks North Star Borough, AK:

Cumulative Total Direct and Indirect Job Change:	339
Potential Cumulative Total Job Change Over Closure Period (% of 1992 Total Employ	0.7%

		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Other Proposed BRAC 95 Direct Job Changes in Economic Area (Excluding FORT WAINWRIGHT)										
Army:	MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Navy:	MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Air Force:	MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other:	MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Pending Prior BRAC Direct Job Changes in Economic Area (Excluding FORT WAINWRIGHT)										
Army:	MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Navy:	MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Air Force:	MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other:	MIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumulative Direct Job Change in Fairbanks North Star Borough, AK Statistical Area (Including FORT WAINWRIGHT)										
	MIL	0	0	0	0	205	0	0	0	205
	CIV	0	0	0	0	56	0	0	0	56
	TOT	0	0	0	0	261	0	0	0	261

Cumulative Indirect Job Change: 78

Cumulative Total Direct and Indirect Job Change: 339

As of: 17:37 09 February 1995
DACS-TABS: JS Vallone

ECONOMIC IMPACT DATABASE

Installation: FORT WAINWRIGHT
State: Alaska
Service: ARMY
Report Note: MT4-2-2
Comment: RECEIVING FROM FGA
Previous BRAC Actions: Year: N/A
Action: UNAFFECTED Mil: 0 Civ: 0 Contr: 0 Train: 0

BRAC95 Inputs:
Current Base Pers.: Mil: 512 Enl: 3991 Civ: 858 Contr: 476 Train: 0
Action: REALIGNING

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Military Pers. Relocated (OUT)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Pers. Disestablished (OUT)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian Pers. Relocated (OUT)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian Pers. Disestablished (OUT)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contractor Personnel (OUT)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Training Status (OUT)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Personnel (IN)	0	0	0	0	172	0	0	0
Civilian Personnel (IN)	0	0	0	0	56	0	0	0
Contractor Personnel (IN)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military Training Status (IN)	0	0	0	0	33	0	0	0

COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE IMPACT (DoD Criteria 7):

(1) *General:* The scenario is to move the CRTA and NWTC "flags" to Ft Wainwright. These two activities would continue to utilize facilities at Bolio Lakes and Black Rapids as missions require. Support personnel and equipment would "safari" from Ft Wainwright to Greely. Inactivate the garrison except a small force to maintain what facilities are needed by CRTA and NWTC.

(2) *Ft Greely:* With the closure of the garrison, there will be no MWR activities on post. The Delta Junction school district's primary school is located on the installation. Arrangements must be made for its continued use. Also located on the installation is an inactivated nuclear power plant. It is to be monitored until the year 2023 when it may be dismantled.

(3) *Ft Wainwright:* Ft Wainwright's ability to accept the NWTC and CRTA headquarters is possible.

(4) *Conclusion:* The growth specified by this alternative at Ft Wainwright can be accommodated with little or no adverse impact to the existing infrastructure of the surrounding community.

THE ARMY BASING STUDY

BRAC 95 ALTERNATIVE DOCUMENTATION SET

ALTERNATIVE NO.
MT4-2-3

SECTION VII

ANALYSTS NOTES

REALIGN FT GREELY, BASE IN FT WAINWRIGHT, TEST AT FT GREELY

CONCEPT: Ft Greely will realign. The US Army Garrison will be abolished, 55 civilians and 20 military will remain to provide minimal life support services. CRTA will move base of operations to FWA and will travel to FGA to conduct testing.

ONE TIME IMPACT:

- One time move of personnel and equipment.

ONE TIME COSTS:

- Need 177,347 SF of space: (Est. $ 12M MCA if this space not avail)

admin	23,702	
tech support	20,169	
spt maint.	42,982	
heavy industrial	11,490	
supply/storage	37,168	
barracks perm party	41,347 *	

- Relocation of personnel:

80 Military	.5M
20 Civilian	1.2M

- Terminate civilians:

15 Civilians	unk

Following considerations apply and require coordination not possible at this time:

Civilian employees may file for PPP or have reemployment rights to positions in CONUS, under either condition, they would be entitled to a PCS and other relocation costs.

- Preparation of Bolio Lake facilities

Electrical/commo	1.000M	
Relocate equip. & cold chamber	.100M	
Rehab hanger	1.700M	MCA
Support Maint. Facility	2.100M	MCA
Warm storage and test spt facility	1.200M	MCA

RECURRING IMPACT:

- Unquantifiable inefficiency by having people commuting between FGA and FWA. Travel over 10 hours requires travel and per diem. Drive time is over 4 hours for a round trip. Travel in winter also increases the risk of accident or injury.

- Adverse impact on morale of permanent party soldier being separated from family. Adverse impact on morale of TDY soldiers living at Bolio Lake with no QOL facilities.

RECURRING COSTS:
- Restore $4.188M (FY95) base ops to TECOM for reprogramming to new site requirements.

- Personnel traveling to and from FWA to FGA receive travel and per diem for any period over 10 hours. This is unknown increase to cost of operations that would be borne by CRTA for support personnel and the test customer for direct labor personnel.

- Permanent party living at FWA during summer would require TDY and billeting when working at Bolio Lake during test season. This would be unknown cost to test customer.

Safari Costs (worst case) = $1.123 m annually

FY 95-99 expected workload = 82,000 hrs annually
(see CRTA Operations Info Paper, 24 Oct 94)

Maximum # of 10 hr tests = 8,200

X Per Diem = $137/day

$1.123 m

AMSTE-PL
24 Oct 94

INFORMATION PAPER

SUBJECT: Cold Regions Test Activity (CRTA) Operations

FACTS:

a. CRTA is the DOD's only cold regions natural environmental test center. Their mission is to conduct, analyze, and report the results of cold regions, mountain, and northern environmental developmental tests. To do this, CRTA uses the 670,000 acres of land on Fort Greely, AK (FGA) for testing. Facilities include small and large caliber weapons ranges for firing up to 50,000 meters, numerous mobility trails, mountains, and rivers and lakes representing the various aspects of the cold region environment prevalent over 48% of the northern hemisphere.

b. CRTA currently employs 40 civilians and 83 military, and borrows 80-100 military test personnel annually. The FY94 operating budget was $4.0M for test operations and $0.7M for instrumentation and other support. The labor hours directly involved in testing from FY90-94 average 130,000 hours per year. The expected workload for FY95-99 averages 82,000 hours annually. Combat Service Support items account for over 50% of the CRTA workload. Close Combat Heavy and Fire Support account for about 25% of the workload. Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical defensive systems account for about 12% of the work, with the remaining work spread in other areas.

c. AR 70-38, Research, Development, Test and Evaluation of Materiel for Extreme Climatic Conditions, provides information on testing, including international standardization agreements and military standards requiring such testing. There are four basic climatic regions: hot, basic (with four subsets), cold, and extreme cold. CRTA testing represents cold and extreme cold testing, as well as part of the basic category. The interaction of equipment with personnel in the environment cannot be duplicated in a climatic chamber.

d. In the event that U.S. Army Alaska (USARAK) should elect to close the main post cantonment area of FGA, CRTA could continue to perform the test mission using their facilities at Bolio Lake, Allen Army Airfield (AAAF), ranges, and maneuver areas. Facilities at Bolio Lake and AAAF can be made self-sufficient from the cantonment area support.

e. Provisions for support would necessarily change. Logistics support will change for all classes of supply except Class III (POL), which can be bought locally. Classes II (Individual General Equipment and Supply), IV (Construction Materiel), and IX (Repair Parts) will have to switch to push/pull packages from Fort Wainwright (FWA), which is 98 miles distant, or from Eielson AFB (EAFB), which is 80 miles away. Soldiers and their family members will receive medical support from the local community, FWA, or EAFB. Military personnel will be forced to move off post. This will cause an increase to the BAQ, VHA, and COLA paid to military personnel. This would have an adverse impact on the quality of life for the 75 or so permanent party military personnel and the 80-100 troops that are there for 179 days for the winter test season.

AMSTE-PL 24 Oct 94
SUBJECT: Cold Regions Test Activity (CRTA) Operations

f. CRTA currently occupies 108,386 square feet (SF) in the cantonment area, which would have to be offset at their Bolio Lake site. CRTA would also have to assume operation of facilities at Allen Army Airfield (30,000 SF) and Beals Range (5,400 SF). The space to be vacated includes:

15,217 SF administrative/office
23,332 SF technical
24,951 SF support maintenance
11,490 SF heavy industrial
22,682 SF supply and storage
10,714 SF barracks, permanent party

g. CRTA would have to replace the facilities with an estimated $5.0M MCA funding program. This is a hasty estimate; a DD 1391 has not been prepared for any of the following construction requirements:

$1.7M rehab and modify hangar for CRTA admin/ops use
$2.1M support maintenance facility to replace main post facility
$1.2M warm storage and test support facility
~~$5.0M~~ MCA program

h. Other one-time costs include:

$1.000M reroute electric and communications
$ .375M relocate military to off-post housing
$ .100M relocate equipment and instrumentation to Bolio Lake

$1.475M other one-time costs

i. Closure of the main post area increases the manpower and operating costs of CRTA, as shown below:

Manpower: 22 additional civilian personnel

13 fire/rescue/EMT - A Fire Company is required to support test and AAAF operations and provide protection for TDY test force when living in Bolio Lake facilities

6 individuals with engineering skills to perform work previously performed by DPW, primarily maintenance of unimproved roads and minor repair of facilities

3 range control personnel to perform work previously performed by FGA

Recurring Cost Increase: $3.768M

$1.760M civilian salaries (9 @ $60K + 13 @ $80K)
$1.508M military allowances ((BAQ 600 + VHA 450 + COLA 625) X 75 permanent party X 12 months)
$ .500M increase in ops expense for supplies, PLL, POL, transportation

AMSTE-PL 24 Oct 94
SUBJECT: Cold Regions Test Activity (CRTA) Operations

j. In addition to the recurring cost increase, there is a $5.2M base operations cost that would have to be returned to CRTA. FGA currently receives $5.2M to provide host support services for CRTA. CRTA will continue to require the majority of that support from another host. That support would likely be provided through support agreements with Eielson AFB and/or Fort Wainwright.

k. The test mission could be performed, but some degradation can be expected, though unquantifiable. CRTA would retain the capability to billet and mess 74 soldiers test support soldiers at a time at Bolio Lake. More soldiers could be added, but would overcrowd the facility. Additional accommodations could be arranged off-post, but would be costly. Tests that require extensive engineer work would require longer lead times; FGA DPW currently provides this capability. This work would have to be done by contract. Visitors and contractors will have reduced access to facilities. Local accommodations are very limited. Visitors and contractors are currently billeted in the FGA Guest House. The Fairbanks area can support visitors, but that is 98 miles distant, with travel often under hazardous conditions during the test season. CRTA will have difficulty hosting large safari tests, such as SADARM or LONGBOW/APACHE. The lack of post support personnel (billeting, Public Works, etc.) will shift these types of logistical burdens to the small local community with little resources or to military facilities 80-98 miles distant.

l. Closure of the main post area would have a major adverse impact on military and civilian personnel. They will experience a significant cost of living increase while experiencing a significant decrease in the quality of life. Local housing, particularly rental property, will likely not be adequate for military personnel. Personnel will no longer be able to use the commissary or AAFES facilities and services. This will drive them to the local economy where the price of a loaf of bread is $3.00. There are no recreational or athletic facilities available in the local area. This is more critical in this isolated area where weather conditions force personnel and family members inside for long periods of time. Such conditions would make it extremely difficult to attract and retain a quality workforce.

m. Encl 1 provides a summary of costs and impact.

RELEASED BY:

GEORGE SCHROEDER
Chief, Plans Analysis and Evaluation Office
HQ TECOM

ACTION OFFICER:
Michael J. Early, DSN 298-1189

Mitchell, Barbara

From:	Penniston, Walter
To:	'Barbara Mitchell'
Cc:	Dunning, James
Subject:	NWTC Work Space
Date:	Thursday, January 26, 1995 2:36PM

As reported in our 20 January E-Mail, 39,058 sq. ft. of facilities are located at the Black Rapids Training Site (part of the NWTC). In evaluating this data, it is important to note that Black Rapids is more than what might be envisioned of a normal tactical training area.

The Black Rapids Site is located 36 miles south of Fort Greely. A two story building at the site is a self contained training facility, which receives power from three 125 kw generators and water from an on-site well and water storage tank. The building includes a dining facility; a classroom, day room, work shop, laundry room, and arms room. Up to 160 students may be housed in four separate open bays, one of which is equipped with latrines and showers. When female soldiers attend a course at the site, the latter bay accommodates their needs. Construction of the facility was completed in December, 1993.

The Black Rapids facility is located at the base of the Black Rapids Ski Area where military skiing is taught. In the summer, military mountaineering is taught at a rock site located just south of the building.

Request you forward this information to the HQDA TABS office.

Mitchell, Barbara

From:	Reed, Nanette
To:	176EOD; 'barbara mitchell'; 'stevaux, craig'
Cc:	Dunning, James; Penniston, Walter
Subject:	USARPAC Request for NWTC Work Space
Date:	Friday, January 20, 1995 4:08PM

The Master Planner at Fort Richardson has provided the following information on work space used by the Northern Warfare Training Center at its two training locations:

Main Post, Fort Greely 74,688 sq. ft. (includes company headquarters, enlisted barracks [resident], enlisted barracks [annual training])

Black Rapids Training Center 39,058 sq. ft.

Total square footage : 113,746 sq. ft.

The Black Rapids Training Center is located 38 miles from the cantonement area at Fort Greely

Black Rapids is located 38 miles from the cantonement area at Fort Greely.

Nannette

[illegible]

Family Housing Cost

adjusted of FY [illegible] using 1.05 factor [illegible]

29-Oct-92

...NT ACCT OBLIGATIONS /1 HQIFS TECH DATA	DIRECT OBLIGATIONS FY 91	REIMBURSABLE OBLIGATIONS FY 91	TOTAL OBLIGATIONS FY 91	FY 94 INFLATION COMPOUND	DIRECT OBLIGATIONS FY 94	REIMBURSABL OBLIGATIONS FY 94	TOTAL OBLIGATIONS FY 94	
ABERDEEN PROVING GROUNDS		6,627,578	6,627,578	1.1002	0	7,291,661	7,291,661	
ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT	40,571	1,310	41,881	1.1002	44,636	1,441	46,077	
BADGER AAP			0	1.1002	0	0	0	NO DATA AVAILABLE
BELVOIR FT	11,667,279	207,878	11,875,157	1.1002	12,836,340	228,707	13,065,048	
BENNING FT	17,206,354	9,083,964	26,290,318	1.1002	18,930,431	9,994,177	28,924,608	
BLISS FT	11,807,797	6,364,214	18,172,011	1.1002	12,990,938	7,001,908	19,992,847	
BRAGG FT	26,571,446	14,595,600	41,167,046	1.1002	29,233,905	16,058,079	45,291,984	
BUCHANAN FT	2,516,557		2,516,557	1.1002	2,768,716	0	2,768,716	
C H PRICE SP CTR	789,547		789,547	1.1002	868,660	0	868,660	
CAMPBELL FT	9,920,634	8,487,652	18,408,286	1.1002	10,914,682	9,338,115	20,252,796	
CARLISLE BARRACKS	1,182,429	1,431,310	2,613,739	1.1002	1,300,908	1,574,727	2,875,636	
CARSON FT	8,700,776	2,524,483	11,225,259	1.1002	9,572,594	2,777,436	12,350,030	
CHAFFEE FT		256,962	256,962	1.1002	0	282,710	282,710	
COLD REGIONS RESEARCH LAB			0	1.1002	0	0	0	NO DATA AVAILABLE
DETRICK FT		520,735	520,735	1.1002	0	572,913	572,913	
DETROIT ARSENAL			0	1.1002	0	0	0	NO DATA AVAILABLE
DETROIT ARSENAL TANK PLANT			0	1.1002	0	0	0	NO DATA AVAILABLE
DIX FT	4,923,394	5,303,319	10,226,713	1.1002	5,416,718	5,834,712	11,251,430	
DOUGLAS FT			0	1.1002	0	0	0	NO DATA AVAILABLE
DRUM FT	6,758,198	4,966,552	11,724,750	1.1002	7,435,369	5,464,201	12,899,570	
...WAY PROVING GROUNDS		1,898,606	1,898,606	1.1002	0	2,088,846	2,088,846	
...S FT	5,381,239	3,470,957	8,852,196	1.1002	5,920,439	3,818,747	9,739,186	
...SIMMONS AMC		698,633	698,633	1.1002	0	768,636	768,636	
GILLEM FT			0	1.1002	0	0	0	IN FORT MCPHERSON
GORDON FT	4,159,200	43,920	4,203,120	1.1002	4,575,952	48,321	4,624,273	
GREELY FT	2,246,797	2,267,751	4,514,548	1.1002	2,471,926	2,494,980	4,966,906	
HAMILTON FT	4,249,674		4,249,674	1.1002	4,675,491	0	4,675,491	
HARRY DIAMOND LABS		1,325	1,325	1.1002	0	1,458	1,458	
HAWTHORNE AAP	201,381	330,740	532,121	1.1002	221,559	363,880	585,440	
HILL FT A P	39,456		39,456	1.1002	43,409	0	43,409	
HOLSTON AAP			0	1.1002	0	0	0	NO DATA AVAILABLE
HOOD FT	20,407,884	7,635,280	28,043,164	1.1002	22,452,754	8,400,335	30,853,089	
HOUSTON FT SAM	10,204,534		10,204,534	1.1002	11,227,028	0	11,227,028	
HUACHUCA FT	2,834,007	6,232,567	9,066,574	1.1002	3,117,975	6,857,070	9,975,045	
HUNTER ARMY AIRFIELD		1,458,668	1,458,668	1.1002	0	1,604,827	1,604,827	FUNDING THRU STE...
HUNTER LIGGETT FT		62,872	62,872	1.1002	0	69,172	69,172	
INDIANTOWN GAP FT	77,440		77,440	1.1002	85,199	0	85,199	
IOWA AAP	146,100		146,100	1.1002	160,739	0	160,739	
IRWIN FT	2,875,900	352,800	3,228,700	1.1002	3,164,065	388,151	3,552,216	
JACKSON FT	2,203,261	1,676,582	3,879,843	1.1002	2,424,028	1,844,576	4,268,603	
KNOX FT	17,628,379	9,334,248	26,962,627	1.1002	19,394,743	10,269,540	29,664,282	
LAKE CITY AAP			0	1.1002	0	0	0	NO DATA AVAILABL
LEAVENWORTH FT	12,511,300	10,789	12,522,089	1.1002	13,764,932	11,870	13,776,802	
LEE FT	7,921,749	2,708,338	10,630,087	1.1002	8,715,508	2,979,713	11,695,222	
LETTERKENNY ARMY DEPOT	362,776		362,776	1.1002	399,126	0	399,126	
LEWIS FT	18,282,158		18,282,158	1.1002	20,114,030	0	20,114,030	
...NGTON BLUE GRASS AD	147,953		147,953	1.1002	162,778	0	162,778	
... TANK PLANT			0	1.1002	0	0	0	NO DATA AVAILABL
...STAR AAP			0	1.1002	0	0	0	NO DATA AVAILABL

$210,000 Per calcul[illegible] Of 93 Hous[illegible] Units x [illegible] Cost x 1.0[illegible] Maj Fletche[illegible] 31 Jan 95

29-Oct-92

CNT ACCT OBLIGATIONS FY 91 NGIFS TECH DATA	DIRECT OBLIGATIONS FY 91	REIMBURSABLE OBLIGATIONS FY 91	TOTAL OBLIGATIONS FY 91	FY 94 INFLATION COMPOUND	DIRECT OBLIGATIONS FY 94	REIMBURSABL OBLIGATIONS FY 94	TOTAL OBLIGATIONS FY 94	
LONGHORN AAP	0		0	1.1002	0	0	0	NO DATA AVAILABLE
MC CLELLAN FT	2,877,807	1,539,030	4,416,837	1.1002	3,166,163	1,693,241	4,859,404	
MCALESTER AAP	288,200		288,200	1.1002	317,078	0	317,078	
MCCOY FT	541,646	81,716	623,362	1.1002	595,919	89,904	685,823	
MCNAIR FT LESLIE	71,137	1,500,966	1,572,103	1.1002	78,265	1,651,363	1,729,628	
MCPHERSON FT		863,674	863,674	1.1002	0	950,214	950,214	
MEADE FT GEORGE		7,213,531	7,213,531	1.1002	0	7,936,327	7,936,327	
MILAN AAP	52,000	56,000	108,000	1.1002	57,210	61,611	118,822	
MISSISSIPPI AAP			0	1.1002	0	0	0	NO DATA AVAILABLE
MONMOUTH FT	3,345,328		3,345,328	1.1002	3,680,530	0	3,680,530	
MONROE FT	2,427,491	956,038	3,383,529	1.1002	2,670,726	1,051,833	3,722,559	
MOT LOUSIANNA			0	1.1002	0	0	0	NO DATA AVAILABLE
MOT NEW JERSEY		383,583	383,583	1.1002	0	422,018	422,018	
MOT NORTH CAROLINA		56,005	56,005	1.1002	0	61,617	61,617	
MYER FT	196,697	2,060,250	2,256,947	1.1002	216,406	2,266,687	2,483,093	
NATICK DEVELOPMENT CENTER			0	1.1002	0	0	0	NO DATA AVAILABLE
OAKLAND ARMY BASE		1,756,448	1,756,448	1.1002	0	1,932,444	1,932,444	
PICATINNY ARSENAL			0	1.1002	0	0	0	NO DATA AVAILABLE
PICKETT FT		63,265	63,265	1.1002	0	69,604	69,604	
PINE BLUFF ARSENAL		306,155	306,155	1.1002	0	336,832	336,832	
[illegible] FT	12,315,900	3,813,553	16,129,453	1.1002	13,549,953	4,195,671	17,745,624	
DIO OF MONTEREY	64,290	142,716	207,006	1.1002	70,732	157,014	227,746	
[illegible]LO ARMY DEPOT	116,860	14,263	131,123	1.1002	128,569	15,692	144,262	
RADFORD AAP	260,062		260,062	1.1002	286,120	0	286,120	
RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT	166,437		166,437	1.1002	183,114	0	183,114	
REED WALTER AMC		243,090	243,090	1.1002	0	267,448	267,448	
RICHARDSON FT	7,285,599	5,973,215	13,258,814	1.1002	8,015,616	6,571,731	14,587,347	
RILEY FT	18,729,253		18,729,253	1.1002	20,605,924	0	20,605,924	
RITCHIE FT	220,000	3,669,000	3,889,000	1.1002	242,044	4,036,634	4,278,678	
ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL	2,258,107		2,258,107	1.1002	2,484,369	0	2,484,369	
RUCKER FT	5,870,566	3,483,865	9,354,431	1.1002	6,458,797	3,832,948	10,291,745	
SAVANNA DEPOT ACTIVITY	103,222		103,222	1.1002	113,565	0	113,565	
SENECA ARMY DEPOT	1,436,569	16,095	1,452,664	1.1002	1,580,513	17,708	1,598,221	
SHAFTER FT	8,161,780	17,233,776	25,395,556	1.1002	8,979,590	18,960,600	27,940,191	INCLUDES SCHOFI
SIERRA ARMY DEPOT	673,486		673,486	1.1002	740,969	0	740,969	
SILL FT	10,633,953	3,446,028	14,079,981	1.1002	11,699,475	3,791,320	15,490,795	
ST LOUIS AAP			0	1.1002	0	0	0	NO DATA AVAILAB
STEWART FT	2,427,844	5,487,860	7,915,704	1.1002	2,671,114	6,037,744	8,708,858	INCLUDES HUNTER
TOBYHANNA AD	325,670		325,670	1.1002	358,302	0	358,302	
TOOELE ARMY DEPOT	113,155		113,155	1.1002	124,493	0	124,493	
UMATILLA ARMY DEPOT	102,396		102,396	1.1002	112,656	0	112,656	
VINT HILL FARMS STATION		842,870	842,870	1.1002	0	927,326	927,326	
WAINWRIGHT FT	6,978,200	5,937,915	12,916,115	1.1002	7,677,416	6,532,894	14,210,310	
WATERVLIET ARSENAL	602,329		602,329	1.1002	662,682	0	662,682	
WEST POINT MILITARY RES	2,385,032	4,929,774	7,314,806	1.1002	2,624,012	5,423,737	8,047,750	
WHITE SANDS MISSLE RANGE	3,888,844	789,680	4,678,524	1.1002	4,278,506	868,806	5,147,312	
[illegible]ATE DEPOT ACTIVITY	3,996	6,010	10,006	1.1002	4,396	6,612	11,009	
FT LEONARD	12,364,392		12,364,392	1.1002	13,603,304	0	13,603,304	
A PROVING GROUNDS	2,698,980	570,319	3,269,299	1.1002	2,969,418	627,465	3,596,883	

COBRA STUDY

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PLANNING INFORMATION ON BASE REDUCTION

FORT GREELY, AK

Return on Investment: The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is $23 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of $43 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are $19 million with a return on investment expected in 1 year. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of $225 million.

COBRA REALIGNMENT SUMMARY (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 16:38 09/27/1994. Report Created 10:59 02/22/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT4-2-3
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\SECDEF\MT4-2-3.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Starting Year : 1996
Final Year : 1998
ROI Year : 1999 (1 Year)

NPV in 2015($K): -224,751
1-Time Cost($K): 22,732

Net Costs ($K) Constant Dollars

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
MilCon	1,094	12,136	0	0	0	0	13,230	0
Person	0	0	-3,070	-9,450	-9,450	-9,450	-31,421	-9,450
Overhd	920	690	-2,861	-10,648	-10,648	-10,648	-33,196	-10,648
Moving	0	0	3,383	0	0	0	3,383	0
Missio	0	0	0	1,123	1,123	1,123	3,369	1,123
Other	0	0	1,660	0	0	0	1,660	0
TOTAL	2,014	12,826	-887	-18,976	-18,976	-18,976	-42,974	-18,976

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
POSITIONS ELIMINATED							
Off	0	0	9	0	0	0	9
Enl	0	0	141	0	0	0	141
Civ	0	0	126	0	0	0	126
TOT	0	0	276	0	0	0	276
POSITIONS REALIGNED							
Off	0	0	32	0	0	0	32
Enl	0	0	192	0	0	0	192
Stu	0	0	33	0	0	0	33
Civ	0	0	56	0	0	0	56
TOT	0	0	313	0	0	0	313

Summary:

Realign Ft. Greely:
(1) Relocate Cold Regions Test Activity (CRTA) and Northern Warfare Training Center (NWTC) to Ft Wainwright.
(2) "Safari" from Ft Wainwright as missions dictate.
(3) No RC requirements for enclave.
(4) Garrison at Greely will inactivate, but small garrison activity will remain (73-man).

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.06) - Page 1/3
Data As Of 16:38 09/27/1994, Report Created 10:59 02/22/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT4-2-3
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\SECDEF\MT4-2-3.CBR
Std Petro File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

ONE-TIME COSTS	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
-----($K)-----							
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	1,094	10,939	0	0	0	0	12,032
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land Purch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
CIV SALARY							
Civ RIF	0	0	197	0	0	0	197
Civ Retire	0	0	79	0	0	0	79
CIV MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	166	0	0	0	166
POV Miles	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Home Purch	0	0	791	0	0	0	791
HHG	0	0	255	0	0	0	255
Misc	0	0	28	0	0	0	28
House Hunt	0	0	99	0	0	0	99
PPS	0	0	1,094	0	0	0	1,094
RITA	0	0	304	0	0	0	304
FREIGHT							
Packing	0	0	74	0	0	0	74
Freight	0	0	31	0	0	0	31
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment	0	0	34	0	0	0	34
OTHER							
Program Plan	920	690	517	0	0	0	2,127
Shutdown	0	0	969	0	0	0	969
New Hire	0	0	18	0	0	0	18
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
MIL MOVING							
Per Diem	0	0	27	0	0	0	27
POV Miles	0	0	16	0	0	0	16
HHG	0	0	701	0	0	0	701
Misc	0	0	157	0	0	0	157
OTHER							
Elim PCS	0	0	673	0	0	0	673
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	0	660	0	0	0	660
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	1,198	0	0	0	0	1,198
1-Time Other	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	1,000
TOTAL ONE-TIME	2,014	12,826	7,891	0	0	0	22,732

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT4-2-3
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\SECDEF\MT4-2-3.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DBC.SFF

RECURRINGCOSTS -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	66	66	66	66	263	66
BOS	0	0	723	723	723	723	2,893	723
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
House Allow	0	0	1,308	1,308	1,308	1,308	5,233	1,308
OTHER								
Mission	0	0	0	1,123	1,123	1,123	3,369	1,123
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	2,097	3,220	3,220	3,220	11,767	3,220
TOTAL COST	2,014	12,626	9,988	3,220	3,220	3,220	34,489	3,220

ONE-TIME SAVES -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
1-Time Move	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL							
Mil Moving	0	0	360	0	0	0	360
OTHER							
Land Sales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	0	0	360	0	0	0	360

RECURRINGSAVES -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	2,605	5,210	5,210	5,210	18,235	5,210
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	1,080	2,149	2,149	2,149	7,497	2,149
BOS	0	0	1,481	4,078	4,078	4,078	13,715	4,078
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	2,898	5,796	5,796	5,796	20,285	5,796
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	306	611	611	611	2,140	611
Enl Salary	0	0	2,176	4,351	4,351	4,351	15,229	4,351
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	10,515	22,196	22,196	22,196	77,102	22,196
TOTAL SAVINGS	0	0	10,876	22,196	22,196	22,196	77,463	22,196

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 3/3
Data As of 16:38 09/27/1994, Report Created 10:59 02/22/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT4-2-3
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\SECDEF\MT4-2-3.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

ONE-TIME NET -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
CONSTRUCTION							
MILCON	1,094	10,939	0	0	0	0	12,032
Fam Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O&M							
Civ Retir/RIF	0	0	276	0	0	0	276
Civ Moving	0	0	2,843	0	0	0	2,843
Other	920	690	1,538	0	0	0	3,148
MIL PERSONNEL							
Mil Moving	0	0	1,213	0	0	0	1,213
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	0	0	660	0	0	0	660
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	1,198	0	0	0	0	1,198
1-Time Other	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	1,000
Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	2,014	12,826	7,531	0	0	0	22,371

RECURRING NET -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	-2,605	-5,210	-5,210	-5,210	-18,235	-5,210
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	-984	-2,083	-2,083	-2,083	-7,234	-2,083
BOS	0	0	-758	-3,355	-3,355	-3,355	-10,823	-3,355
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	0	0	-2,898	-5,796	-5,796	-5,796	-20,285	-5,796
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Salary	0	0	-2,481	-4,963	-4,963	-4,963	-17,370	-4,963
House Allow	0	0	1,308	1,308	1,308	1,308	5,233	1,308
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	1,123	1,123	1,123	3,369	1,123
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	0	0	-6,418	-18,976	-18,976	-18,976	-65,345	-18,976

TOTAL NET COST	2,014	12,826	-887	-18,976	-18,976	-18,976	-42,974	-18,976

ACTIVE ARMY
ASIP STATION REPORT : USARPAC

Army Base = FORT GREELY
Stn Code = 02347
Station = FT GREELY, AK (FORT GREELY)

UIC / Asgt TPSN / DODAAC	Rpt/Unbr Br Parent Unit / Derivative Unit	Compo	Source / MDEP	SRC / EDATE / CCNUM	ACTCO	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000
TYPE UNIT: TOE UNITS												
WBY6AA 00 0526 MP P1 33630 WC1JWB	DETCMD/CONTROL	1	19500N2AC100 SMS W7AK	J 19931115	OFF: WOF: ENL:	0 0 0						
WGEH33 00 0095 CO XX 33907 0095 CS CO WJEKAA 00 0507 SC CZ 35157 WC1QL2	CO MAINT TMDE ATST FT GREELY CO DCS OPERATIONS	1 1	TAD WAMC 11500L000200 SMR MXWE	X10502 U 19941016 CZ0195	OFF: WOF: ENL: OFF: WOF: ENL:	0 0 6 1 0 17	0 0 6 1 0 17	0 0 6 1 0 17	0 0 6 1 0 17	0 0 6 1 0 17	0 0 6 1 0 17	0 0 6 1 0 17
TOE UNITS					TOTAL OFF: TOTAL WOF: TOTAL ENL:	1 0 23	1 0 23	1 0 23	1 0 23	1 0 23	1 0 23	1 0 23
TYPE UNIT: TDA AUG TO TOE UNIT												
WJEK99 00 0507 CZ 35157 WB1XGY	AUGSC CO HQ	1	SMR MXWE	X 19941001 CZ0195	OFF: WOF: ENL: USC:	0 0 0 5	0 0 0 5	0 0 0 5	0 0 0 5	0 0 0 5	0 0 0 5	0 0 0 5
TDA AUG TO TOE UNIT					TOTAL OFF: TOTAL WOF: TOTAL ENL: TOTAL USC:	0 0 0 5	0 0 0 5	0 0 0 5	0 0 0 5	0 0 0 5	0 0 0 5	0 0 0 5
TYPE UNIT: TDA UNITS												
W041-A W041 X1 56151 WC1RRU	CTRUSA COLD RGN TEST	1	SMSTAD RL02	R 19941101	OFF: WOF: ENL: USC:	16 1 65 37	15 1 62 28	15 1 62 28	15 1 62 28	15 1 62 28	15 1 62 28	15 1 62 28
WOEE09 WOEE HS 46501 WOEE USA	ACTUSA MED DEPT HLTH CLN FT GREELY	1	TAD VSPC	HS0295	OFF: WOF: ENL: USC:	5 0 24 1	5 1 30 5	5 1 30 5	5 1 30 5	5 1 30 5	5 1 30 5	5 1 30 5
WOEE11 WOEE HS 46501 WOEE USA	ACTUSA MED DEPT DENTAL CLN FT GREELY	1	TAD VSPC	HS0295	OFF: WOF: ENL: USC:	2 0 5 1	2 0 6 1	2 0 6 1	2 0 6 1	2 0 6 1	2 0 6 1	2 0 6 1
WOEE12 WOEE HS 46501 WOEE VET	ACTUSA MED DEPT BR FT GREELY	1	TAD VSPC	HS0295	OFF: WOF: ENL:	0 0 2	1 0 2	1 0 2	1 0 2	1 0 2	1 0 2	1 0 2
W45JAA W45J FC 46551 WC1LHM	CTRNORTHERN WARFARE	1	SMR W5HQ	G 19941116	OFF: WOF: ENL: USC:	4 0 57 10	4 0 59 10	4 0 59 10	4 0 59 10	4 0 59 10	4 0 59 10	4 0 59 10
W49231 W492 P1 33575 W492	BN USA ARTIC LEC USA ARTIC LEC	1	TAD QPHA	A 19931116 P10295	OFF: WOF: ENL:	1 0 32	1 0 32	1 0 32	1 0 32	1 0 32	1 0 32	1 0 32

ACTIVE ARMY
ASIP STATION REPORT : USARPAC

Army Base = FORT GREELY
Stn Code = 02347
Station = FT GREELY, AK (FORT GREELY)

UIC / Asgt TPSN / DODAAC	Rgt/Unbr Br Parent Unit / Derivative Unit	Compo	SRC / Source / MDEP	ACTCO / EDATE / CCNUM		FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000
W4JT27	W4JT AF PACIFIC BROADCASTG				OFF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SB 56331	W4JT ARMY BROADCASTING SERV DE		TAD		WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		1	VABS	S80295	ENL:	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
W4UJ31	W4UJ GARUSA ALASKA				OFF:	7	9	9	9	9	9	9
P1 46551	W4UJ USAG FGA HQ CO		TAD		WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WC1SH6		1	XTEQ	P10295	ENL:	87	141	141	141	141	141	141
					USC:	80	165	165	165	165	165	165
W4UJ33	W4UJ GARUSA ALASKA				OFF:	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
P1 46551	W4UJ USAG FGA AVN DET		TAD		WOF:	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
		1	XTEQ	P10295	ENL:	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
					TOTAL OFF:	37	39	39	39	39	39	39
					TOTAL WOF:	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
TDA UNITS					TOTAL ENL:	296	356	356	356	356	356	356
					TOTAL USC:	129	209	209	209	209	209	209
TYPE UNIT: TDY STUDENTS												
I699/Y	N. WARFARE TC-FT GREE				OFF:	5	13	2	1	1	1	1
TC	TDY STUDENTS-BILLET LOAD		ATR	2000	WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		1			ENL:	36	38	33	32	32	32	32
					TOTAL OFF:	5	13	2	1	1	1	1
					TOTAL WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TDY STUDENTS					TOTAL ENL:	36	38	33	32	32	32	32
TYPE UNIT: OTHER TENANTS												
I4UJ01	DEPT OF TRANS				OFF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UG	FAA		DAI		WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					ENL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					USC:	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
067610	AAFES				OFF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AX	POST EXCHANGE		DAI		WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					ENL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					USC:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					OTH:	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
067615	AAFES			J	OFF:	0						
AX	GREELY AMCSS		DAI		WOF:	0						
					ENL:	0						
24UJ01	CONTRACT SUPPORT				OFF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CM			DAI		WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					ENL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					USC:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					OTH:	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
DCMW08	DEFENSE COMSY AGENCY				OFF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DF	FORT GREELY COMSY		DAI		WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					ENL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					USC:	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
					OTH:	9	9	9	9	9	9	9

SAMAS as of 16 MAY 94

ACTIVE ARMY
ASIP STATION REPORT : USARPAC

Army Base = **FORT GREELY**
Stn Code = 02347
Station = **FT GREELY, AK (FORT GREELY)**

UIC / Asgt TPSN / DODAAC	Rgt/Unbr &r Parent Unit / Derivative Unit / Compo	SRC / Source / MDEP	ACTCO / EDATE / CCNUM	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000
OTHER TENANTS			TOTAL OFF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			TOTAL WOF:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			TOTAL ENL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			TOTAL USC:	23	23	23	23	-23	23	23
			TOTAL OTH:	104	104	104	104	104	104	104
INSTALLATION TOTALS			TOTAL OFF:	43	53	42	41	41	41	41
			TOTAL WOF:	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
			TOTAL ENL:	355	417	412	411	411	411	411
			TOTAL MIL:	401	474	458	456	456	456	456
			TOTAL USC:	157	237	237	237	237	237	237
			TOTAL OTH:	104	104	104	104	104	104	104
			TOTAL CIV:	261	341	341	341	341	341	341
			TOTAL POP:	662	815	799	797	797	797	797

Supported Population (All Services)

Active:	15
Dependents of Active:	0
Reserve Component:	0
Dependents of Reserve Component:	0
Retiree:	0
Dependents of Retiree + Survivors:	0
	15

Source: FY 1993 DEERS data from the Defense Medical Information System (DMIS)

ACTIVE ARMY BASE
MILITARY GRADE DISTRIBUTION PROJECTION

FORT GREELY, USARPAC

			FY 1994	FY 2000	DIFFERENCE	% DIFF
		O6	1	1	0	5
		O5	4	4	0	5
		O4	11	12	1	5
		W4	3	4	1	33
		TOTAL	19	21	2	10
		O3	21	22	1	5
		W3	0	0	0	******
		O2	1	1	0	5
P		W2	0	0	0	******
E		O1	0	0	0	******
R		W1	0	0	0	******
M						
A		TOTAL	22	23	1	5
N						
E		E9	2	2	0	19
N		E8	7	8	1	19
T		E7	34	40	6	19
P		TOTAL	43	51	8	19
A						
R		E6	77	91	14	19
T		E5	59	70	11	19
Y		E4	84	100	16	19
		TOTAL	220	261	41	19
		E3	56	67	11	19
		E2	0	0	0	******
		E1	0	0	0	******
		TOTAL	56	67	11	19
GRAND		OFF	38	40	2	5
TOTAL		WOF	3	4	1	33
		ENL	319	379	60	19
TDY		OFF	5	1	-4	-80
STUDENTS		ENL	36	32	-4	-11
TRAINEES		ENL	0	0	0	******

>>> GRADE LEVEL PROJECTIONS ARE BASED UPON PROFILES DEVELOPED FROM ON-POST PARENT LEVEL UIC'S FOR EACH FY. THESE PROFILES ARE APPLIED TO THE ASIP AUTHORIZATIONS TO PRODUCE A PROJECTED DISTRIBUTION. VALUES OF ZERO REPRESENT A DISTRIBUTION OF LESS THAN 0.5 OR ZERO. ****** = DIVIDE BY 0 ERROR.

B. MAJOR TRAINING AREAS.

The installations listed below were evaluated within the Major Training Area category.

- Fort A.P. Hill, Virginia
- Fort Chaffee, Arkansas
- Fort Dix, New Jersey
- Fort Greely, Alaska
- Fort Hunter Liggett, California
- Fort Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania
- Fort Irwin, California
- Fort McCoy, Wisconsin
- Fort Pickett, Virginia
- Fort Polk, Louisiana

The following map shows the geographic location of each installation.

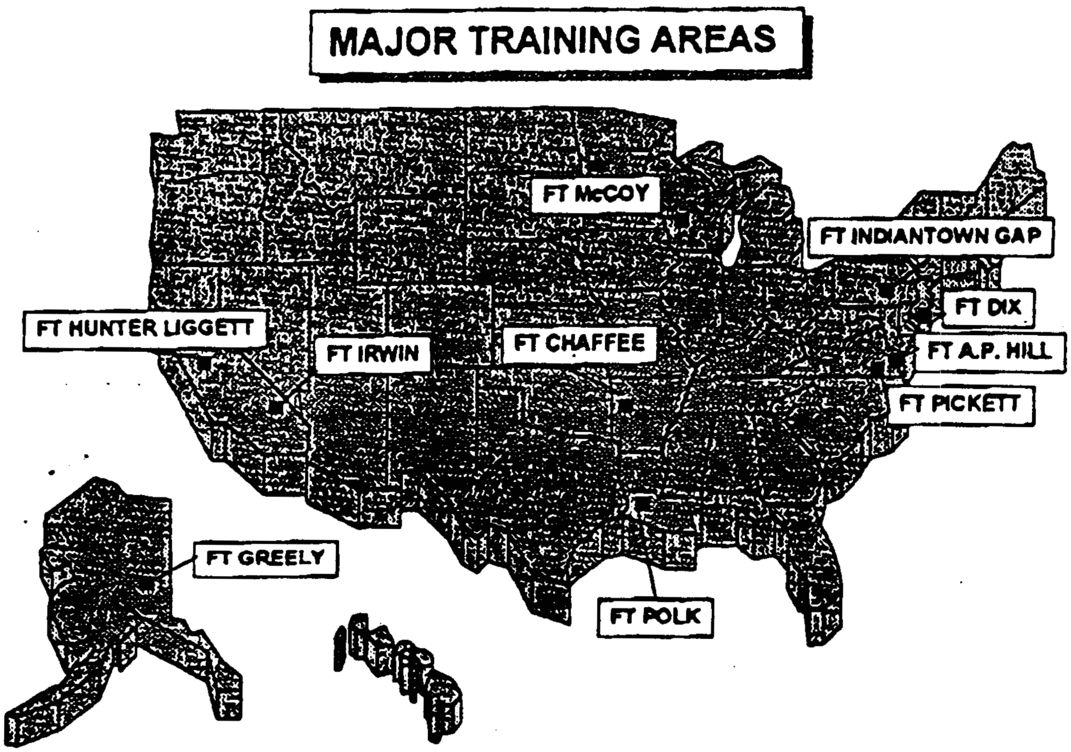


Figure 13.

(1) **The Army Stationing Strategy.**

(a) **Description.**

Major training areas provide facilities to active and reserve components for large unit training exercises. With the exceptions of the Combat Training Centers located at Fort Irwin and Fort Polk, few active tactical units are stationed at these locations, which vary in characteristics, capabilities, and organization.

(b) **Operational Requirements.**

Major training areas primarily support the collective component of the "training" requirement. The Combat Training Centers provide state-of-the-art training, while other installations in this category serve as training areas for reserve component forces. These installations not only support sustainment training, but as major components of our mobilization strategy, they also support the "force generation" requirement by serving as mobilization stations and locations for major unit training of mobilized reserve component forces.

(c) **Stationing Requirements.**

(1) Maintain Combat Training Centers for both armored and light forces.

(2) Retain sufficient training acreage and range facilities to meet current and potential needs of both the active and priority reserve component forces (Contingency Force Package units, Special Operations Forces, and National Guard Enhanced Brigades).

(3) Minimize the number of major training areas focused primarily on reserve component training support.

(d) **Operational Blueprint.**

Combat Training Centers (CTC) are one of the primary reasons the Army was able to recover from the era of "hollowness" that developed during the 1970's. Installations supporting these Combat Training Centers must be retained to insure continued support for this vital component of readiness.

Major training areas that support reserve components should be realigned to accomplish the mission in the most cost effective manner. As field training is the focus, cantonment areas can be minimized by eliminating all functions other than those required to support unit training in a field environment. Additionally, installations where the workload reasonably can be relocated to other installations may be closed with minimal impact on operational requirements. Priority of training support will go to Contingency Force Package units, Special Operations Forces, and National Guard Enhanced Brigades.

(2) **Military Value Assessment.**

A Military Value Assessment (MVA) was conducted for each installation category. The MVA integrates the quantitative Installation Assessment with the qualitative operational blueprint previously discussed in The Army Stationing Strategy. The result is the Army's best judgment on the military value of its installations. The MVA provides the basis for identifying BRAC study candidates and is summarized below.

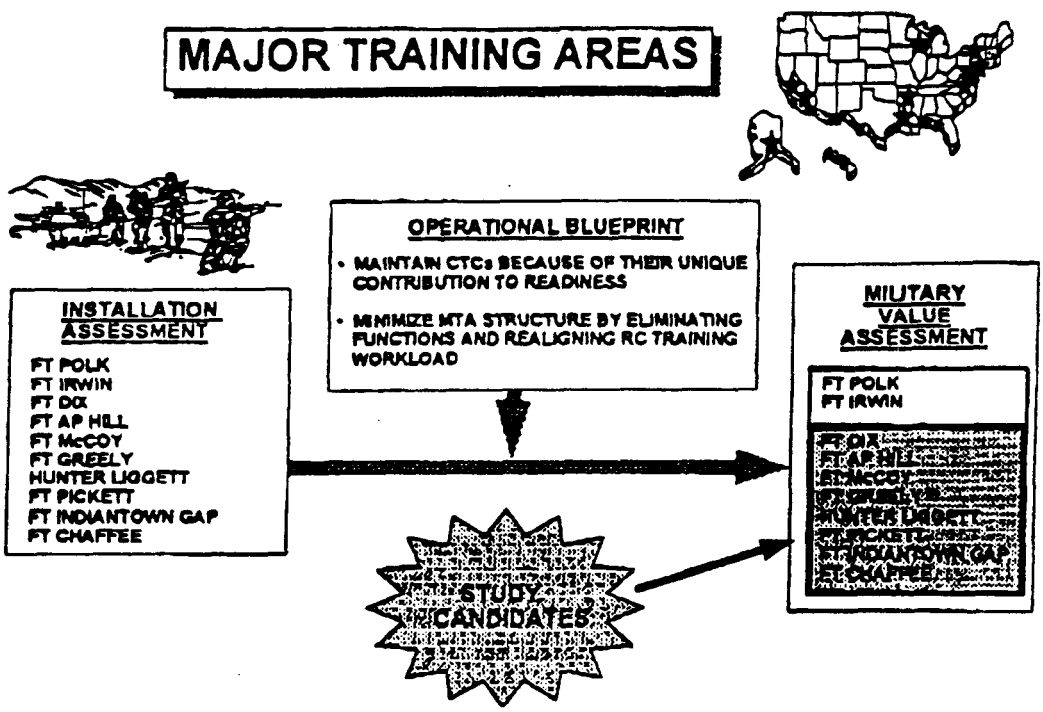


Figure 14.

(3) **Installation Analysis.**

Fort A.P. Hill, Virginia

Fort A.P. Hill provides training, administrative, and logistical support for Reserve Component (RC) units, Active Component units, other military departments and government agencies; however, Fort A.P. Hill's primary mission is to support RC units. The Army Stationing Strategy emphasizes the need to reduce the number of major training areas focused primarily on Reserve Component (RC) training support. As a result, Fort A.P. Hill was chosen as a candidate for further study. The Army decided that closure is operationally infeasible due to the annual training requirements of the RC.

11 of 16

Fort Chaffee, Arkansas

Fort Chaffee serves as a major training area for Active and Reserve Component soldiers as well as service members from other military departments and civilian agencies. Further, Fort Chaffee has served as a site for contingency missions, including Vietnamese and Cuban Resettlement Programs. Fort Chaffee's primary mission is to support RC units. The Army Stationing Strategy emphasizes the need to reduce the number of major training areas focused primarily on RC training support. Consequently, Fort Chaffee was chosen as a candidate for study. The Army recommends closing Fort Chaffee, except for a Reserve Component enclave.

Fort Dix, New Jersey

Fort Dix provides command and control to the New York Area Command at Fort Hamilton and Fort Totten as well as functional support to the New York Maintenance Shop Bellmore; Camp Kilmer, NJ; and Camp Pedricktown, NJ. The garrison is postured to support Active and Reserve Component training; however, its primary mission is to support RC units. The Army Stationing Strategy emphasizes the need to reduce the number of major training areas focused primarily on RC training support. Therefore, Fort Dix was chosen as a candidate for study. The Army recommends realigning Fort Dix.

Fort Greely, Alaska

Fort Greely manages over 662,000 acres of training areas used by Army and Air Force units, the Cold Regions Test Center, and The Northern Warfare Training Center. The Army Stationing Strategy indicates that the number of major training areas should be reduced if operational requirements permit. As a result, Fort Greely was chosen as a candidate for further study. The Army recommends realigning Fort Greely.

Fort Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania

Fort Indiantown Gap is a major Reserve Component (RC) training center for ground and air units. It is also the home of Headquarters, Pennsylvania National Guard. The Army Stationing Strategy emphasizes the need to reduce the number of major training areas focused primarily on RC training support. Accordingly, Fort Indiantown Gap was chosen as a candidate for further study. The Army recommends closing Fort Indiantown Gap, except for a reserve component enclave.

Fort Hunter Liggett, California

Fort Hunter Liggett's primary mission is to support RC units. It is the major maneuver area for combined arms training of the 40th Infantry Division (Mechanized), California Army National Guard. It is also the home to the Test and Experimentation Center which conducts field equipment testing for the U.S. Army. The Army Stationing Strategy emphasizes the need to

reduce the number of major training areas focused primarily on RC training support. As a result, Fort Hunter Liggett was chosen as a candidate for further study. The Army recommends realigning Fort Hunter Liggett.

Fort Irwin, California

Fort Irwin is the home to the National Training Center (NTC). The NTC's mission is to provide tough, realistic combined arms and services joint training in accordance with operations doctrine for brigades and regiments in a mid-to-high intensity environment. In addition, the NTC provides lessons learned for training, doctrine, and equipment improvements. As one of two CONUS-based Combat Training Centers, Fort Irwin plays a key role in maintaining Army readiness. Therefore, it was not selected for further study.

Fort McCoy, Wisconsin

Fort McCoy's primary mission is to provide training for the readiness of RC forces. The Army Stationing Strategy emphasizes the need to reduce the number of major training areas focused primarily on RC training support. As a result, Fort McCoy was chosen as a candidate for further study. The Army decided that closure is operationally infeasible due to the training requirements of the RC.

Fort Pickett, Virginia

Fort Pickett's primary mission is to provide training facilities, maneuver training areas, base operations, and mobilization support to Reserve Component units, as well as the Active Component and other services. The Army Stationing Strategy emphasizes the need to reduce the number of major training areas focused primarily on reserve component training support. As a result, Fort Pickett was chosen as a candidate for further study. The Army recommends closing Fort Pickett, except for a reserve component enclave.

Fort Polk, Louisiana

Fort Polk is the home of the Joint Readiness Training Center (JRTC). The JRTC provides tough, realistic, light infantry and joint services training in accordance with operational doctrine for low to mid-to-high intensity environments. In addition, the JRTC provides lessons learned for training, doctrine, and equipment improvements. Fort Polk also supports the 2nd ACR and other contingency force units supporting XVIII Airborne Corps. As one of two CONUS-based Combat Training Centers, Fort Polk plays a key role in maintaining Army readiness. Therefore, it was not selected for further study.

C. COMMAND AND CONTROL/ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT.

The installations listed below were evaluated within the Command and Control Category.

- Fort Belvoir, Virginia
- Fort Buchanan, Puerto Rico
- Fort Gillem, Georgia
- Fort Hamilton, New York
- Kelly Support Center, Pennsylvania
- Fort McPherson, Georgia
- Fort Meade, Maryland
- Fort Monroe, Virginia
- Fort Myer, Virginia
- Presidio of San Francisco, California
- Price Support Center, Illinois
- Fort Ritchie, Maryland
- Fort Shafter, Hawaii
- TACOM Support Activity, Selfridge, Michigan
- Fort Totten, New York

14 06 16

INSTALLATION REVIEW

FORT GREELY, ALASKA

1. BACKGROUND

Location: Fort Greely, Alaska is a subinstallation of Fort Richardson and is located 107 miles southeast of Fairbanks, Alaska at the junction of the Alaska and Richardson Highways. It is a part of the Southeast Fairbanks Census Area.

History: Fort Greely began in 1942 as an Army Air Force Base. Throughout World War II, it was used as an aircraft transfer point for American and Russian pilots under the Lend-Lease Program. The base was inactivated in 1945 and maintained for the next two years by the Civil Aeronautics Authority. In 1947, the base was used as a site for the first postwar cold weather maneuver, "Exercise Yukon". It was reactivated, transferred to the Department of the Army, redesignated an Army post, and renamed U. S. Troops, Big Delta, Alaska. Big Delta was redesignated the Army Arctic Training Center in 1949. The Army Chemical Corps Arctic Test Team was established on post in 1950. In 1955, the post was renamed Fort Greely. The training areas surrounding Fort Greely have been used since the mid-1970's for biannual JCS cold weather exercises, and for providing cold weather training to personnel from all services.

Current Mission: Fort Greely provides command and control for a support staff that supervises base support functions to sustain several highly unique tenant activities (e.g., Cold Regions Test Activity and Northern Warfare Training Center), and a support staff to manage the 1st Brigade, 6th Infantry Division (Light) major training areas. Fort Greely manages over 662,000 acres of critical range and training areas used by both the Army and the Air Force.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL

Fort Greely consists of 638,742 acres, of which 200,000 acres are wetlands. During the winter, wetlands are frozen and are usable for operations. No threatened or endangered species (TES) survey has been conducted. There are three archeological sites potentially eligible for the National Register.

Potable water is supplied by 15 ground wells with an average daily usage of 0.114 million gallons per day (MGD) with a capacity of 0.221 MGD. Wastewater usage is 0.16 MGD with a capacity of 0.46 MGD. Solid waste disposal is provided by a five acre on-post landfill which has a five-year life expectancy.

There are 30 Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) eligible contaminated sites identified by the installation. Twenty-one of 46 active underground storage tanks (UST) were tested

15 of 16

with three failing and 12 being replaced. Fort Greely contains a deactivated sealed nuclear power plant.

Funded and unfunded compliance costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total $31.59 M, and funded and unfunded restoration costs for FY 94 - FY 99 total $12.625 M.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, U.S. ARMY ALASKA
600 RICHARDSON DRIVE # 5000
FORT RICHARDSON, ALASKA 99505-5000

REPLY TO ATTENTION OF:
APVR-CG

13 December 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR DISTRIBUTION

SUBJECT: Facilities Management Planning

1. As you are all aware, USARAK shares in this Nation's burden to reduce federal spending through program reductions and changes in the way we do business. We must get in front of this wave of change and plan for the most efficient use of our resources.

2. One area where we need to make improvements is utilization of our facilities. Although the number of soldiers in USARAK has substantially declined, we have not made a corresponding reduction in facilities being utilized. We cannot afford to support (maintain, heat, etc) facilities that are excess to our needs.

3. I have asked Public Works to provide me with a plan for making decisions regarding facilities management through the year 2000. The first phase of this comprehensive plan will begin in December 1994 and involves a survey of facilities utilization and support requirements at each post. The second phase will begin in February 1995 and will focus on developing recommendations on future facility usage.

4. The recommendations are likely to include consolidation, layaway, demolition and divestiture of facilities. Public Works' task is an ominous one that requires your full cooperation. As we go through the process, we must be prepared to think imaginatively and break old paradigms. I urge each of you to work with them to ensure a product that will benefit us all.

Pls be a team player
No turf

Thomas H. Needham

THOMAS H. NEEDHAM
Major General, USA
Commanding

DISTRIBUTION:
APVR-RCS
APVR-RDC
APVR-WDC
APVR-GDC
APVR-RASB-CO
APVR-WLB-CO

DRAFT

MEMO FOR: The Commanding General December 14, 1994

REFERENCE: Work Year reductions at Ft Greely

We are in the process of planning to meet the work year limits which will be assigned to Public Works. Among the alternatives we are considering is a 12% reduction at Ft Greely, which amounts to the elimination of 11 temporary positions. Our presumption in considering that alternative is that our preliminary real property assessment of Ft Greely indicates that over 50 % of the square footage is excess to the requirements established in Rplans. We also believe that you recognize the necessity to right size Ft Greely staffing and are considering allowing vacancies at Ft Greely to be filled by temporary appointment only.

I am writing you to confirm that you are still considering down sizing Ft Greely to meet requirements, not excess, and that we will be filling positions as temporaries. If so, I suggest that LTC Wheeler be appraised of the guidance so that he may be a team participator in the right sizing process, in lieu of an anxious adversary.

COL Kraus

DRAFT

DRAFT

MEMO FOR: COL Matteson December 14, 1994

REFERENCE: E.O. 12871 partnering on work year reductions

We are in the final planning process for work year reductions to meet FY 95 work year limits. We are also planning the shift of a few work years to Environmental, Master Planning, Real Property and others. The immediate effect will be the reduction of temporary employees in Public Works. Our calculations are based on reducing temporary employees starting in early January 1995. The longer we wait to reduce the number of work years we are accruing, the more people we will have to lay off to reach the FY 95 work year limits.

I request that you immediately convene the Partnership Council to partner with the three unions on the necessary reductions. The partnership council currently does not have a member from Public Works. Given the nature of the reduction, I request that I be added to the Council to accurately address these issues with the unions.

COL Kraus

DRAFT

CIVILIAN WORKYEAR DATA (LAUNDRY GOCO BY 15 MAY 95)

ACTIVITY	as of 30 Nov 94 FTP	TEMP	TOTAL	OCT WY	NOV WY	YTD WY	% of Cmd Total through NOV	FY94 WY	PROPOSED FY95 WY	DELTA FY95: FY94
CMD&STF	44.0	1.0	45.0	3.6	3.8	7.4	3.0%	42.8	41.7	-1.1
CPO	31.5	1.0	32.5	2.5	2.7	5.2	2.1%	31.4	30.6	-0.8
DOC	35.0	0.0	35.0	2.7	2.9	5.6	2.3%	36.0	35.1	-0.9
DOL	284.5	5.0	289.5	23.3	24.3	47.7	19.3%	304.9	297.3	-7.6
DPCA	227.0	8.0	235.0	18.7	19.7	38.5	15.5%	235.2	228.1	-7.1
DPTSM	54.0	1.0	55.0	4.5	4.7	9.1	3.7%	48.7	56.5	7.8
DPW	643.5	97.0	740.5	58.9	62.3	121.2	49.0%	730.5	710.6	-19.9
DRM	52.0	2.0	54.0	4.6	4.7	9.3	3.7%	56.5	55.1	-1.4
ASB	4.0	0.0	4.0	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.2%	1.7	4.0	2.3
LEC	4.0	0.0	4.0	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.3%	5.1	5.0	-0.1
RC SPT GP	9.0	2.0	11.0	0.9	1.1	2.0	0.8%	12.2	11.0	-1.2
NCOA	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1%	1.0	1.0	0.0
SUB TOTAL	**1389.5**	**117.0**	**1506.5**	**120.4**	**127.2**	**247.6**	**100%**	**1506.0**	**1476.0**	**-30.0**
Laundry	3.0	83.0	86.0	6.7	7.2	13.9		86.9	57.0	-29.9
GRAND TOTAL	**1392.5**	**200.0**	**1592.5**	**127.1**	**134.3**	**261.4**		**1592.9**	**1533.0**	**-59.9**

Notes:
2.5% reduction from FY94 WY for CMD&STF, CPO, DOL, DPTSM, and DRM
3% reduction from FY94 WY for DPCA and DPW (CG Guidance)
DPTSM plus up of 9 WY for functional transfers after 2.5% overall reduction
DPW reduction of -6 for reimburseables; +8 for environmental after 3% reduction
-30 workyears in laundry (May 15 - GOCO)
Budget Consolidation of DRM does not include DPW FTP Onboard or WY (FY96)

CIVILIAN WORKYEAR DATA (LAUNDRY NOT GOCO IN FY 95)

ACTIVITY	as of 30 Nov 94 FTP	TEMP	TOTAL	OCT WY	NOV WY	YTD WY	% of Cmd Total through NOV	FY94 WY	PROPOSED FY95 WY	DELTA FY95: FY94
CMD&STF	44.0	1.0	45.0	3.6	3.8	7.4	3.0%	42.8	41.1	-1.7
CPO	31.5	1.0	32.5	2.5	2.7	5.2	2.1%	31.4	30.2	-1.3
DOC	35.0	0.0	35.0	2.7	2.9	5.6	2.3%	36.0	34.6	-1.4
DOL	284.5	5.0	289.5	23.3	24.3	47.7	19.3%	304.9	292.7	-12.2
DPCA	227.0	8.0	235.0	18.7	19.7	38.5	15.5%	235.2	223.4	-11.8
DPTSM	54.0	1.0	55.0	4.5	4.7	9.1	3.7%	48.7	55.8	7.1
DPW	643.5	97.0	740.5	58.9	62.3	121.2	49.0%	730.5	693.2	-37.2
DRM	52.0	2.0	54.0	4.6	4.7	9.3	3.7%	56.5	54.2	-2.3
ASB	4.0	0.0	4.0	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.2%	1.7	4.0	2.3
LEC	4.0	0.0	4.0	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.3%	5.1	5.0	-0.1
RC SPT GP	9.0	2.0	11.0	0.9	1.1	2.0	0.8%	12.2	11.0	-1.2
NCOA	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1%	1.0	1.0	0.0
SUB TOTAL	**1389.5**	**117.0**	**1506.5**	**120.4**	**127.2**	**247.6**	**100%**	**1506.0**	**1446.2**	**-59.8**
Laundry	3.0	83.0	86.0	6.7	7.2	13.9		86.9	86.8	-0.1
GRAND TOTAL	**1392.5**	**200.0**	**1592.5**	**127.1**	**134.3**	**261.4**		**1592.9**	**1533.0**	**-59.9**

Notes:

4% reduction from FY94 WY for CMD&STF, CPO, DOL, DPTSM, and DRM

5% reduction from FY94 WY for DPCA and DPW (CG Guidance)

DPTSM plus up of 9 WY for functional transfers after 4% overall reduction

DPW reduction of -8.7 for reimburseables; +8 for environmental after 5% reduction

Budget Consolidation of DRM does not include DPW FTP Onboard or WY (FY96)

PUBLIC WORKS ACTIVE RECRUITS

		FORT RICHARDSON		
DEPT	TITLE/SERIES/GRADE	APPT	REMARKS
100	N/A		
200	Mat Hndlr (FLO), WG-6907-05	4 YR TRM	Selection made - awaiting onbd approval
300	Civil Engineer, GS-0810-11	FTP	Referral to Timmons 12-7-94
	Electrical Engineer, GS-0850-11	FTP	Referral to Timmons 11-22-94
400	Computer Spec, GS-0334-11	4 YR TRM	Awaiting Recruitment
	Computer Spec, GS-0334-11	4 YR TRM	Awaiting Recruitment
500	N/A		
600	Supply Clerk, GS-2005-05	FTP	Selected Williams - awaiting onbd approval
700	Wtr Trmnt Plnt Oper, WG-5409-10	FTP	Advertising - closes 12-23-94
800	N/A		
TOTAL = 7			

PUBLIC WORKS AC. . RECRUITS

			FORT WAINWRIGHT		
DEPT		TITLE/SERIES/GRADE	APPT		REMARKS
100		N/A			
200		N/A			
300		N/A			
400		Computer Assistant, GS-0335-09	TFT		Selected Manning - awaiting onbd approval
		Plnr/Est (Plumer), WD-2406-08	TFT		Referral to Stockmal 12-8-94
500		Housing Inspector, GS-0303-08	FTP		Awaiting Recruitment
600		N/A			
700		Maint Mech Spvr, WS-4749-09	FTP		Awaiting Referral to MAJ Mazion
		MVO, WG-5703-07	SFT-6 mo		Awaiting Recruitment
		MVO, WG-5703-07	SFT-6 mo		Awaiting Recruitment
		Laborer, WG-3502-03	SFT-6 mo		Awaiting Recruitment
		Secretary, GS-0318-05	FTP		Referral to Driscoll 12-7-94
800					
TOTAL = 8					

PUBLIC WORKS ACTIVE RECRUITS

			FORT GREELY			
DEPT		TITLE/SERIES/GRADE		APPT		REMARKS
100		N/A				
200		N/A				
300		N/A				
400		N/A				
500		N/A				
600		N/A				
700		Electrician, WG-2805-10		FTP		Awaiting selection
		Electrician, WG-2805-10		FTP		Selected Parfitt - awaiting onbd approval
800		Fire Chief, GS-0081-11		FTP		Refferal to Mellott, 11-28-94
TOTAL = 3						
PUBLIC WORKS TOTAL = 18						

FY 95 Work Year Controls

December 14 Meeting

- Public Works Potential Reduction
- Work Year Reduction Options
- Public Works Prioritized Implementation Recommendations
- Impact Statements

Work Year Reduction Options

OPTION 1: Rapidly Reduced Active Facilities

Max Estimated Savings: 23 WYS

- Top level assessment of facility excess by post.
- Identify optimum square footage utilizing DA facility planning program and back down to realistic reduction level.
- Reduce Public Works manpower to support reduced facility level.
- Terminate optional reimbursements (excludes AFH and Utility Customers)
- Close FGA Air Strip and north portion of post (maintain only Helipad(s).
- Increase Environmental and Real Property/Master Planning capability.

Work Year Reduction Options

OPTION 2: Significant FGA Reduction

Max Estimated Savings: 47 WYS

- Assumes full reduction of FGA facility excess (2/3 of current)
- Draw down total Garrison support staff.
- Assumes keeping approx 6 buildings open:
  - Shut down Central Heat/Power Plant & convert to individual oil heat.
  - Convert O'club to mess facility.
  - Retain 702 for Billeting.
  - CRTC buildings (OPS & MAINT)
  - NWTC building
  - Single engine fire (50% reduction, remaining primarily military)
- Increased Environmental and Real Property/Master Planning capability.

Work Year Reduction Options

<u>OPTION 3:</u> Contract Out Functions at 3 posts

Max Estimated Savings: 56 WYS

- Between occupancy housing maintenance.
- Remainder of housing maintenance.
- Refuse collection and landfill.
- Snow removal
- Ground maintenance
- HAZWASTE facility
- Increase Environmental and Real Property/Master Planning capability.

Public Works
Workyear Reduction Options

OPTION	1	1+2	2	1+3	1+2+3	3
FRA	-12	-12	0	-37	-37	-31
FWA	-12	-12	0	-43	-43	-37
FGA	-20	-68	-68	-26	-68	-13
ENV DEPT	18	18	-68	12	12	12
ENGR DEPT	0	0	0	10	10	10
BUS MGMT DEPT	3	3	3	3	3	3
TOTAL	-23	-71	-47	-81	-123	-56

IMPACTS

OPTION 1: Rapidly Reduce Active Facilities

PROS

- Easiest of options to implement.
- Consistent with DA facility layaway/reduction guidance.
- Reduce long term requirements.

CONS

- Only partial savings possible this FY.
- Eliminate optional non-Garrison/reimbursable Customer service.
- Must be referred to union/management partnership council.
- Relocation expense for executing new bed down plan.
- Costs for pickling and tearing down facilities.
- Mission disruption to execute moves.

IMPACTS

OPTION 1+2: Rapidly Reduce Active Facilities, Substantial Fort Greely Reductions

PROS

- Could lease facilities to state of AK/MAKE $.
- Reduce long term requirements.
- Consistent with DA facility.
- Layaway/reduction guidance

CONS

- Highly political decision.
- Require pickling and demolition costs up front.
- Minimal post services, must rely on Delta Junction.
- No (heated) facilities for exercises at Fort Greely (Billeting, etc)
- Extremely limits flexibility at Fort Greely.
- Convert Greely Airfield to Heliport.
- Only partical savings realized this FY.
- Must be referred to the union/management partnership council.
- No MWR facilities/total reliance on Delta Junction community.
- Reimbursable work minimized.
- Eliminate non-Garrison/reimbursable customer service.
- Relocation expense for executing new bed down plan.
- Mission disruption to execute moves.

IMPACTS

OPTION 2: Substantially Fort Greely Reduction

PROS

- Could lease facilities to state of Alaska/MAKE $.
- Consistent with DA guidance.
- Reduce long term requirements.
- Does not reduce support at Fort Wainwright ~~on~~ of Fort Richardson.

CONS

- Highly political decision.
- Require facility pickling and demolition costs up front.
- Minimal post services, must rely on Delta Junction.
- Minimal savings possible this FY.
- No facilities for exercises at Fort Greely.
- Extremely limits flexibility at Fort Greely.
- Convert Greely Airfield to Heliport.
- Must be referred to the union/management partnership council.

IMPACTS

OPTION 1+3: Rapidly Reduce Active Facilities, Contract Some Services

PROS

- Reduce long term requirements.
- Consistent with DA facility layaway/reduction guidance.
- Work packages are clearly defined areas of responsibility.

CONS

- Severely reduce military mission support capability.
- Reduce environmental cleanup response capability.
- Reduced flexibility for Garrison customers.
- Eliminate optional non-Garrison/reimbursable customer service.
- Minimal savings can be realized this year.
- Increased cost for service (other posts report 2 to 3 times)
- A76 implications
- Union partnering
- Relocation expense for executing new bed down plan.
- Costs for pickling and tearing down facilities.
- Mission disruptions to execute moves.

IMPACTS

OPTION 1+2+3: Rapidly Reduce Active Facilities, Substantial Fort Greely Reduction, Contract Some Services

PROS
- Could lease facilities to state of Alaska/MAKE $.
- Reduce long term requirements.
- Work packages are clearly defined areas of responsibility.
- Consistent with DA facility layaway/reduction guidance.

CONS
- Highly political decision.
- Requires facility pickling and demolition costs up front.
- Minimal post services, must rely on Delta Junction.
- No facilities for exercises at Fort Greely.
- Extremely limits flexibility at Fort Greely.
- Convert Greely Airfield to Heliport.
- Severely reduce military mission support capability.
- Reduce environmental cleanup response capability.
- Reduced flexibility for garrison customers.
- Eliminate optional non-Garrison/reimbursable customer service.
- Minimal savings can not be realized this year.
- Increased cost for service (other posts report 2 to 3 times)
- A76 implications
- Must be referred to union/management partnership council.
- Relocation expense for executing new bed down plan.
- Costs for pickling and tearing down facilities.
- Mission disruption to execute moves.
- Extremely difficult decision to reverse.

IMPACTS

OPTION 3: Contract Some Services

PROS

- Work packages are clearly defined areas of responsibility.

CONS

- Severely reduce military mission support capability.
- Reduce environmental cleanup response capability.
- Reduced flexibility for customers.
- Eliminate optional non-Garrison/reimbursable customer service.
- Savings can not realized this year.
- Increased cost for service (other posts report 2 to 3 times)
- A76 implications
- Must be referred to the union/management partnership council.
- Extremely difficult decision to reverse.

DPW FY 94 Reimb Workyears

	AFH	DECA	MEDDAC	OTHER UTILITIES	DERA	OPTIONAL REIMB*	TOTAL
FRA	58.9	1.5	1.4	6	6.7	12.2	86.7
FWA	61.6	2	1.6	0.1	0	0.1	65.4
FGA	18.3	1.1	0.3	0.3	0	0.7	20.7
TOTAL	138.8	4.6	3.3	6.4	6.7	13	172.8

	USAF	DFSC	CRTC	NAT'L GRD	MUNIC ACH	FISH/GAME	SEVERAL	TOTAL
FRA	5	3.7	0	1	2	0.2	0.3	12.2
FWA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.1
FGA	5	0	0.6	0	0	0	0.1	0.7
TOTAL	5	3.7	0.6	1	2	0.2	0.5	13

BKUP

FY95 WORK YEAR CONTROLS

PUBLIC WORKS POTENTIAL REDUCTION

Options to reduce workyears were developed to suit worst case or some lesser level of reduction. In order to obtain a ball-park reduction target for the worst case (USARPAC's option 2 regarding end-strength), the figures shown on chart #2 were utilized. In addition to the reduction being mandated by USARPAC, Public Works was required to identify additional end strength requirements to authorize increases in the Environmental Department, Real Property/ Master Planning area, and Engineering Department (contract inspection). By identifying these increases in end strength requirements, Public Works resultant reduction was higher than initially identified. As noted on this chart, there are some uncertainties inherent with utilizing these figures. USARPAC's message identifies 6572 wys as their option 1, while DA identified 7011 wys as being available in FY95. We feel it is important that this descrepancy is questioned by this command. The environmental mission while resident in Public Works, is expanding as a command wide initiative. Is it the command's intent to canibalize Public Works to obtain environmental manning goals, or should other Directorates share in identifying offsets to the increased environmental manpower requirements? The last TDA position published by DRM for Public Works was 645. This exercise identified 643 as Public Works starting point on the TDA; where is the discrepancy between these two numbers?

+18
+10
+3
+31

8

WORK YEAR REDUCTION OPTIONS - OPTION 1 - FACILITY ASSESSMENT

A top level assessment of facility requirements was performed by Master Planning. RPLANS (DA recognized facility planning program - used in BRAC considerations) was utilized to determine optimum square footage, by post, based on current population plans. No further manpower reductions were assumed. The optimum facility requirements were compared with the facility availability which generated an excess determination. A lesser number was then identified as more reasonable given realities of the process of elimination of excess. This represents a "rough" estimate of obtainable facility reductions. Should this option be adopted, a detailed analysis by building will be required to fully implement. Data follows:

	FR	FW	FG	TOTAL
Sqft Avail (Incl Hsg)	7,609.5K	8,885.4K	1,699.8K	18,194.7K
RPLANS Excess	3,985.0K	3,618.7K	1,144.7K	8,748.4K
% Excess	52%	41%	67%	48%
Realistic Excess	1,800.0K	2,000.0K	1,000.0K	4,800.0K
% Excess	24%	23%	59%	26%

This option was then "ball-parked" into work year savings within Public Works. The savings will include elimination of non-essential reimbursable workload. This discretionary [illegible] out or returned to customer as unexecutable.

ckup

WORK YEAR REDUCTION OPTIONS - OPTION 2 - SIGNIFICANT FG REDUCTION

Assumption is that facility requirements can be reduced to 6 buildings. See chart for other assumptions.

WORK YEAR REDUCTION OPTIONS - OPTION 3 - CONTRACT OUT FUNCTIONS AT 3 POSTS

This is the least attractive of the options. It could potentially result in a savings of 81 workyears, however the cost will be significant. The workyear potential savings breakout by post/contract follows:

	FR	FW	FG	TOTAL
Btwn Occup Maint	8	6	2	16
Remainder Hsg Maint	10	14	2	26
Snow Removal	5	10	4	19
Refulse	2	3	1	6
Ground Maint	3	.5	4	7.5
Haz Waste Facility	3	3	0	6
Total	31	36.5	13	80.5

19

PUBLIC WORKS WORKYEAR OPTIONS

In order of Public Works pirority, the options or a combination of them are identified.

1250 / Auth

FY 1994 Recap Summary

FY 1995 Fiscal Plan

FY 1994 RECAP SUMMARY

AFH EXECUTION STATUS

as of 30 September 1994 — Through 100% of FY

PW TOTAL	1910-OPS/MGMT PROGRAM	1910-OPS/MGMT ACTUAL	1910-OPS/MGMT %	1920-MAINT & REPAIR PROGRAM	1920-MAINT & REPAIR ACTUAL	1920-MAINT & REPAIR %	1930-UTILITIES PROGRAM	1930-UTILITIES ACTUAL	1930-UTILITIES %	1940-LEASES PROGRAM	1940-LEASES ACTUAL	1940-LEASES %	AFH TOTAL PROGRAM	AFH TOTAL ACTUAL	AFH TOTAL %
CIV PAY/LABOR TOTAL	1,367.8	1,336.9	98%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	94.0	89.7	95%	0.0	0.0	0%
Reg Time Civ Pay	1,367.8	1,336.9	98%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	94.0	89.7	95%	1,461.8	1,426.6	98%
Reg Labor/Material	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%
UTILITIES	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	9,029.2	9,122.7	101%	1,670.0	1,636.9	98%	10,699.2	10,759.6	101%
Utilities Operation	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%
Purchased Utilities	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	9,029.2	9,122.7	101%	1,670.0	1,636.9	98%	10,699.2	10,759.6	101%
TRAVEL	28.5	17.4	61%	3.8	3.8	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	10.0	5.1	51%	38.5	26.3	68%
Administrative	28.5	17.4	61%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	10.0	5.1	51%	38.5	22.5	58%
Mission	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	3.8	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	3.8	0%
TRAINING	4.8	2.7	56%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	4.8	2.7	56%
SUPPLIES TOTAL	26.0	18.0	69%	0.0	0.0	0%	13.7	13.7	0%	560.0	353.8	64%	599.7	385.5	65%
RENT/LEASE TOTAL	1.1	18.9	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	9,530.0	9,479.4	99%	9,531.1	9,498.3	100%
TRNSP/PCS	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%
PCS	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%
Transp of Items	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%
EQUIP/FURN	68.2	173.3	72%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	68.2	173.3	254%
Equipment	37.7	27.3	72%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	37.7	27.3	72%
Furnishings	30.5	146.0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	30.5	146.0	479%
CONTRACTS	2,972.9	2,855.6	96%	13,478.0	14,111.1	105%	0.0	0.0	0%	3,148.0	3,340.1	106%	19,598.9	20,306.8	104%
Service	2,572.1	2,444.2	95%	4,800.0	4,395.3	92%	0.0	0.0	0%	240.0	275.4	115%	7,612.1	7,114.9	93%
Rep/Maint	400.8	411.4	103%	8,678.0	9,715.8	112%	0.0	0.0	0%	2,908.0	3,064.7	105%	11,982.8	13,191.9	110%
Environmental	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%
TRANSFER OF COSTS	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%
GRAND TOTAL	4,496.3	4,422.8	98%	13,478.0	14,114.9	105%	9,143.2	9,136.4	100%	15,000.0	14,905.0	99%	42,085.5	42,579.1	101%

(3)

AFH EXECUTION STATUS

as of 30 September 1994 — Through 100% of FY

FT RICHARDSON	1910-OPS/MGMT			1920-MAINT & REPAIR			1930-UTILITIES			1940-LEASES			AFH TOTAL		
	PROGRAM	ACTUAL	%	PROGRAM	ACTUAL	%	PROGRAM	ACTUAL	%	PROGRAM	ACTUAL	%	PROGRAM	ACTUAL	%
CIV PAY/LABOR TOTAL	826.2	820.9	99%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	826.2	820.9	99%
Reg Time Civ Pay	826.2	820.9	99%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	826.2	820.9	99%
Reg Leave/Interest	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%
UTILITIES	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	2,946.0	2,946.0	100%	0.0	0.0	0%	2,946.0	2,946.0	100%
Utilities Operation	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%
Purchased Utilities	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	2,946.0	2,946.0	100%	0.0	0.0	0%	2,946.0	2,946.0	100%
TRAVEL	14.0	10.7	76%	0.0	3.8	38000%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	14.0	14.5	103%
Administrative	14.0	10.7	76%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	14.0	10.7	76%
Mission	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	3.8	38000%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	3.8	0%
TRAINING	3.0	1.7	57%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	3.0	1.7	57%
SUPPLIES TOTAL	15.0	2.8	19%	0.0	0.0	0%	13.7	13.7	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	28.7	16.5	57%
RENT/LEASE TOTAL	1.0	18.9	1890%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	1.0	18.9	1890%
TRNSP/PCS	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%
PCS	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%
Transp of Things	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%
EQUIP/FURN	88.2	116.3	132%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	88.2	116.3	132%
Equipment	27.7	16.3	59%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	27.7	16.3	59%
Furnishings	30.5	100.0	328%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	30.5	100.0	328%
CONTRACTS	1,631.6	1,373.6	84%	6,539.0	7,391.7	113%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	8,197.6	28.0	0%
Service	1,466.6	1,212.2	83%	2,000.0	1,736.8	[illegible]%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	3,466.6	10.0	0%
Repl/Maint	165.0	161.4	98%	4,539.0	5,645.9	124%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	4,691.0	10.0	0%
Environmental	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%
TRANSFER OF COSTS	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%
GRAND TOTAL	2,549.0	2,343.9	92%	6,539.0	7,395.5	113%	3,000.0	2,959.6	97%	0.0	0.0	0%	12,136.0	12,699.0	105%

(4)

AFH EXECUTION STATUS

as of 30 September 1994 — Through 100% of FY

FT WAINWRIGHT	1918-OPS/RGMT			1920-MAINT & REPAIR			1930-UTILITIES			1949-LEASES			AFH TOTAL		
	PROGRAM	ACTUAL	%	PROGRAM	ACTUAL	%	PROGRAM	ACTUAL	%	PROGRAM	ACTUAL	%	PROGRAM	ACTUAL	%
CIV PAY/LABOR TOTAL	541.6	518.0	96%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	94.0	89.7	95%	635.6	607.7	96%
Reg Time Civ Pay	541.6	518.0	95%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	94.0	89.7	95%	635.6	607.7	96%
Reg Labor/Absorbd	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%
UTILITIES	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	4,128.5	4,304.5	104%	1,670.0	1,636.9	98%	5,798.5	5,941.4	102%
Utilities Operation	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%
Purchased Utility	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	4,128.5	4,304.5	104%	1,670.0	1,636.9	98%	5,798.5	5,941.4	102%
TRAVEL	3.5	0.5	15%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	10.0	5.1	51%	13.5	5.6	52%
Administrative	0.5	3.5	54%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	10.0	5.1	51%	13.5	5.6	52%
Mission	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%
TRAINING	1.5	0.7	47%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	1.5	0.7	47%
SUPPLIES TOTAL	10.0	14.2	142%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	280.0	263.0	94%	290.0	288.0	99%
RENT/LEASE TOTAL	0.1	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	3,530.0	3,479.4	99%	3,530.1	3,479.4	99%
TRNSP/PCS	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%
PCS	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%
Transp of Items	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%
EQUIP/FURN	10.0	58.0	580%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	10.0	58.0	580%
Equipment	10.0	12.0	120%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	10.0	12.0	120%
Furnishings	0.0	46.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	46.0	0%
CONTRACTS	673.6	1,857.1	121%	5,525.0	5,317.3	96%	0.0	0.0	0%	3,148.0	3,348.1	106%	9,346.6	9,714.5	102%
Service	700.0	868.0	124%	2,000.0	1,872.4	94%	0.0	0.0	0%	240.0	278.4	116%	2,940.0	3,018.8	103%
Rpr/Main	173.6	188.1	108%	3,525.0	3,444.9	98%	0.0	0.0	0%	2,908.0	3,084.7	106%	6,606.6	6,697.7	101%
Environmental	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%
TRANSFER OF COSTS	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%
GRAND TOTAL	1,440.5	1,949.5	115%	5,525.0	5,317.3	96%	4,128.5	4,304.5	104%	15,000.0	14,906.0	99%	26,094.0	26,176.3	100%

(5)

AFH EXECUTION STATUS

as of 30 September 1994 | Through 100% of FY | Through 88% of FY

FT GREELY	1910-OPS/MGMT			1920-MAINT & REPAIR			1930-UTILITIES			1930-UTILITIES			AFH TOTAL		
	PROGRAM	ACTUAL	%	PROGRAM	ACTUAL	%	PROGRAM	ACTUAL	%	PROGRAM	ACTUAL	%	PROGRAM	ACTUAL	%
CIV PAY/LABOR TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%
Reg Time Civ Pay	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%
Reg Labor/Material	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%
UTILITIES	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	1,984.7	1,872.3	94%	0.0	0.0	0%	1,984.7	1,872.3	94%
Utilities Operation	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%
Purchased Utilities(PW)	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	1,984.7	1,872.3	94%	0.0	0.0	0%	1,984.7	1,872.3	94%
TRAVEL	8.0	3.2	40%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	8.0	3.2	40%
Administrative	8.0	3.2	40%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	8.0	3.2	40%
Mission	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%
TRAINING	0.2	0.2	100%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.2	0.2	100%
SUPPLIES TOTAL	1.0	1.0	100%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	1.0	1.0	100%
RENT/LEASE TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%
TRNSP/PCS	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%
PCS	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%
Transp of Items	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%
EQUIP/FURN	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%
Equipment	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%
Furnishings	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%
CONTRACTS	467.5	434.9	91%	1,425.0	1,412.1	99%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	1,892.5	1,847.0	97%
Service	405.5	383.0	90%	800.0	787.1	98%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	1,205.5	1,170.1	85%
Rpr/Maint	62.0	51.9	100%	625.0	625.0	100%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	687.0	686.9	100%
Environmental	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%
TRANSFER OF COSTS	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%
GRAND TOTAL	476.8	429.4	90%	1,425.0	1,412.1	99%	1,984.7	1,872.3	94%	0.0	0.0	0%	3,886.5	3,713.8	96%

(6)

OMA EXECUTION STATUS

($000)	ANL PLAN			AS OF 30 SEPTEMBER 94 ACTUAL TO DATE			Through 100% of FY %		
	TOTAL	REIMB	DIRECT	TOTAL	REIMB	DIRECT	TOTAL	REIMB	DIRECT
CIV PAY/LABOR TOTAL	41,490	10,560	30,930	42,648	11,454	31,193	103%	108%	101%
Reg Time Civ Pay	39,384	801	38,583	39,750	802	38,948	101%	100%	101%
Reg Time Labor	0	8,882	-8,882	0	9,291	-9,291	N/A	105%	105%
Overtime Civ Pay	2,019	0	2,019	2,838	0	2,838	141%	0%	141%
Overtime Labor	0	877	-877	0	1,362	-1,362	N/A	155%	155%
Awards	87	0	87	60	0	60	69%	0%	69%
Cost Transfers Estimate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%
UTILITIES	19,160	6,865	12,295	18,659	6,612	12,047	97%	96%	98%
Coal	9,141	2,641	6,500	9,452	2,450	7,001	103%	93%	108%
Natl Gas	5,445	2,440	3,005	4,820	2,337	2,483	89%	96%	83%
Diesel	1,873	953	920	1,725	861	864	92%	90%	94%
Other Supplies	369	0	369	418	0	417	113%	0%	113%
Purchased Utilities	2,299	831	1,468	2,218	963	1,256	96%	116%	86%
Contracts	33	0	33	26	0	26	78%	0%	78%
TRAVEL	761	104	657	627	130	497	82%	125%	76%
Administrative	394	8	386	324	3	321	82%	36%	83%
Mission	367	96	271	303	127	176	82%	132%	65%
TRAINING	286	4	282	253	6	247	88%	140%	88%
SUPPLIES TOTAL	11,528	2,816	8,712	10,167	2,760	7,407	88%	98%	85%
RENT/LEASE TOTAL	1,909	1,263	647	2,333	1,819	514	122%	144%	80%
TRNSP/PCS	93	0	93	104	32	72	112%	0%	77%
PCS	93	0	93	72	0	72	77%	0%	77%
Transp of Items	0	0	0	32	32	0	0%	0%	0%
EQUIP/FURN	434	19	415	230	9	221	53%	0%	53%
Equipment	219	19	200	77	9	68	35%	0%	34%
Furnishings	215	0	215	153	0	153	71%	0%	71%
CONTRACTS	56,425	47,703	8,722	50,446	38,064	12,382	89%	80%	142%
Service	3,329	704	2,625	2,654	729	1,925	80%	104%	73%
Rep/Maint	4,627	3,527	1,100	7,095	3,587	3,508	153%	102%	319%
Environmental	48,469	43,472	4,997	40,696	33,748	6,948	84%	78%	139%
TRANSFER OF COSTS	-570	0	-570	-753	0	-753	132%	0%	132%
GRAND TOTAL	131,515	69,333	62,182	124,712	60,886	63,826	95%	88%	103%

(7)

CIV PAY/LABOR

($000)	ANL PLAN			AS OF 30 SEPTEMBER 94 ACTUAL TO DATE			Through 100% of FY %		
	TOTAL	REIMB	DIRECT	TOTAL	REIMB	DIRECT	TOTAL	REIMB	DIRECT
FT RICHARDSON	**21,167**	**21,120**	**15,665**	**21,922**	**22,910**	**15,825**	**104%**	**108%**	**101%**
Reg Time Civ Pay	19,857	324	19,533	20,064	319	19,745	101%	98%	101%
Reg Time Labor	0	4,481	-4,481	0	4,745	-4,745	0%	106%	106%
Overtime Civ Pay	1,267	0	1,267	1,823	0	1,823	144%	0%	144%
Overtime Labor	0	697	-697	0	1,033	-1,033	0%	148%	148%
Awards	43	0	43	35	0	35	81%	0%	81%
FT WAINWRIGHT	**15,002**	**15,618**	**11,131**	**15,285**	**16,813**	**11,118**	**102%**	**108%**	**100%**
Reg Time Civ Pay	14,270	271	13,999	14,305	275	14,030	100%	101%	100%
Reg Time Labor	0	3,422	-3,422	0	3,564	-3,564	0%	104%	104%
Overtime Civ Pay	700	0	700	965	0	965	138%	0%	138%
Overtime Labor	0	178	-178	0	328	-328	0%	184%	184%
Awards	32	0	32	15	0	15	47%	0%	47%
FT GREELY	**5,322**	**11,747**	**4,135**	**5,441**	**12,646**	**4,250**	**102%**	**108%**	**103%**
Reg Time Civ Pay	5,258	206	5,052	5,381	208	5,173	102%	101%	102%
Reg Time Labor	0	979	-979	0	982	-982	0%	100%	100%
Overtime Civ Pay	52	0	52	50	0	50	96%	0%	96%
Overtime Labor	0	2	-2	0	1	-1	0%	50%	50%
Awards	12	0	12	10	0	10	83%	0%	83%
PUBLIC WORKS TOTAL	**41,490**	**10,560**	**30,930**	**42,648**	**11,455**	**31,193**	**103%**	**108%**	**101%**
Reg Time Civ Pay	39,384	801	38,583	39,750	802	38,948	101%	100%	101%
Reg Time Labor	0	8,882	-8,882	0	9,291	-9,291	0%	105%	105%
Overtime Civ Pay	2,019	0	2,019	2,838	0	2,838	141%	0%	141%
Overtime Labor	0	877	-877	0	1,362	-1,362	0%	155%	155%
Awards	87	0	87	60	0	60	69%	0%	69%

AS OF: 30 SEPTEMBER 1994

OMA TOTAL CIVILIAN PAY

(DIR & REIMB/$000)

WORK CENTER	POST	REGULAR TIME ANL TGT	REGULAR TIME ACTL TO DATE	REGULAR TIME %	OVERTIME ANL TGT	OVERTIME ACTL TO DATE	OVERTIME %	AWARDS ANL TGT	AWARDS ACTL TO DATE	AWARDS %	CIV PAY TOTAL ANL TGT	CIV PAY TOTAL ACTL TO DATE	CIV PAY TOTAL %	PORTION REIMB EARNED
100-DIR	FT RICHARDSON	153.0	149.6	97.8%	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.3	-0.5	-166.7%	153.3	149.1	97.3%	0.0
200-ENV	FT RICHARDSON	881.1	893.6	101.4%	36.8	48.7	132.3%	1.9	0.0	0.0%	919.8	942.3	102.4%	436.1
300-ENG	FT RICHARDSON	1,374.0	1,411.9	102.8%	4.4	5.3	120.5%	2.0	1.0	50.0%	1,380.4	1,418.2	102.7%	293.0
400-BUS	FT RICHARDSON	2,061.0	2,062.9	100.1%	25.0	22.4	89.6%	4.8	3.6	75.0%	2,090.8	2,088.9	99.9%	20.3
500-HSG	FT RICHARDSON	677.4	633.8	93.6%	0.6	0.8	133.3%	2.8	4.1	146.4%	680.8	638.7	93.8%	236.4
600-SUP	FT RICHARDSON	2,023.0	2,097.6	103.7%	51.5	123.2	239.2%	6.6	6.1	92.4%	2,081.1	2,226.9	107.0%	422.1
700-OPS	FT RICHARDSON	9,170.0	9,291.2	101.3%	944.1	1,353.1	143.3%	15.7	14.7	93.6%	10,129.8	10,659.0	105.2%	3,689.2
700-UTL	FT RICHARDSON	1,764.0	1,773.6	100.5%	65.0	84.9	130.6%	3.5	0.0	0.0%	1,832.5	1,858.5	101.4%	917.3
800-FIRE	FT RICHARDSON	1,753.0	1,749.8	99.8%	140.0	184.3	131.6%	5.3	6.2	117.0%	1,898.3	1,940.3	102.2%	82.2
900-CNT	FT RICHARDSON	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0
ALL	FT RICHARDSON	19,856.5	20,064.0	101.0%	1,267.4	1,822.7	143.8%	42.9	35.2	82.1%	21,166.8	21,921.9	103.6%	6,096.6
100-DIR	FT WAINWRIGHT	127.0	123.8	97.5%	7.0	5.3	75.7%	0.5	0.5	100%	134.5	129.6	96.4%	0.0
200-ENV	FT WAINWRIGHT	450.6	435.8	96.7%	14.2	21.5	151.4%	0.7	0.2	28.6%	465.5	457.5	98.3%	1.1
300-ENG	FT WAINWRIGHT	346.0	345.3	99.8%	0.2	0.1	50.0%	1.3	0.0	0.0%	347.5	345.4	99.4%	94.6
400-BUS	FT WAINWRIGHT	591.0	574.0	97.1%	20.0	18.6	93.0%	1.3	1.3	100.0%	612.3	593.9	97.0%	0.0
500-HSG	FT WAINWRIGHT	301.4	335.2	111.2%	1.8	2.7	150.0%	1.0	0.0	0.0%	304.2	337.9	111.1%	142.0
600-SUP	FT WAINWRIGHT	763.0	773.6	101.4%	2.0	2.7	135.0%	2.5	0.0	0.0%	767.5	776.3	101.1%	47.4
700-OPS	FT WAINWRIGHT	8,543.6	8,530.7	99.8%	447.5	679.1	151.8%	16.8	7.6	45.2%	9,007.9	9,217.4	102.3%	2,612.6
700-UTL	FT WAINWRIGHT	2,321.0	2,335.6	100.6%	130.0	159.5	122.7%	5.0	4.9	98.0%	2,456.0	2,500.0	101.8%	1,135.6
800-FIRE	FT WAINWRIGHT	826.0	850.1	102.9%	77.0	75.4	97.9%	2.5	0.0	0.0%	905.5	925.5	102.2%	132.6
900-CNT	FT WAINWRIGHT	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0
ALL	FT WAINWRIGHT	14,269.6	14,304.1	100.2%	699.7	964.9	137.9%	31.6	14.5	45.9%	15,000.9	15,283.5	101.9%	4,165.9
100-DIR	FT GREELY	72.0	65.1	90.4%	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.3	0.0	0.0%	72.3	65.1	90.0%	0.0
200-ENV	FT GREELY	64.0	62.6	97.8%	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.1	0.0	0.0%	64.1	62.6	97.7%	0.0
300-ENG	FT GREELY	103.0	120.4	116.9%	1.0	0.8	80.0%	0.3	0.0	0.0%	104.3	121.2	116.2%	105.2
400-BUS	FT GREELY	231.0	260.0	112.6%	3.0	1.7	56.7%	0.7	0.6	85.7%	234.7	262.3	111.8%	42.6
500-HSG	FT GREELY	256.9	264.6	103.0%	0.1	0.1	100.0%	0.7	0.3	42.9%	257.7	265.0	102.8%	172.0
600-SUP	FT GREELY	312.0	312.8	100.3%	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.8	0.0	0.0%	312.8	312.8	100.0%	108.0
700-OPS	FT GREELY	3,469.0	3,528.0	101.7%	26.0	23.0	88.5%	7.7	8.5	110.4%	3,502.7	3,559.5	101.6%	420.1
700-UTL	FT GREELY	560.0	578.7	103.3%	10.0	10.9	109.0%	1.0	0.5	50.0%	571.0	590.1	103.3%	307.6
800-FIRE	FT GREELY	190.0	188.8	99.4%	12.0	13.3	110.8%	0.4	0.0	0.0%	202.4	202.1	99.9%	36.0
900-CNT	FT GREELY	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0
ALL	FT GREELY	5,257.9	5,381.0	102.3%	52.1	49.8	95.6%	12.0	9.9	82.5%	5,322.0	5,440.7	102.2%	1,191.5
	PW TOTAL	39,384.0	39,749	100.9%	2,019.2	2,837.4	140.5%	86.5	69.6	68.9%	41,489.7	42,646	102.8%	11,454.0
	DRM TARGET*				1,551.6	2,564.4	165.3%							27%

*Fire Department is the only exclusion from DRM overtime target.

(9)

AS OF: 30 SEPTEMBER 1994

OMA REIMBURSABLE CIVILIAN PAY

($000)

WORK CENTER	POST	REGULAR TIME ANL TGT	REGULAR TIME ACTL TO DATE	REGULAR TIME %	OVERTIME ANL TGT	OVERTIME ACTL TO DATE	OVERTIME %	CIV PAY TOTAL ANL TGT	CIV PAY TOTAL ACTL TO DATE	CIV PAY TOTAL %
100-DIR	FT RICHARDSON	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%
200-ENV	FT RICHARDSON	230.0	349.6	152.0%	25.0	86.5	346.0%	255.0	436.1	171.0%
300-ENG	FT RICHARDSON	205.0	290.3	141.6%	3.0	2.7	90.0%	208.0	293.0	140.9%
400-BUS	FT RICHARDSON	4.0	19.6	490.0%	1.0	0.7	70.0%	5.0	20.3	406.0%
500-HSG	FT RICHARDSON	280.0	236.4	84.4%	0.0	0.0	0.0%	280.0	236.4	84.4%
600-SUP	FT RICHARDSON	155.0	291.8	188.3%	42.0	130.3	310.2%	197.0	422.1	214.3%
700-OPS	FT RICHARDSON	2,893.0	2,876.6	99.4%	626.0	812.6	129.8%	3,519.0	3,689.2	104.8%
700-UTL	FT RICHARDSON	956.0	917.3	96.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%	956.0	917.3	96.0%
800-FIRE	FT RICHARDSON	82.2	82.2	100.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%	82.2	82.2	100.0%
900-CNT	FT RICHARDSON	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%
ALL	FT RICHARDSON	4,805.2	5,063.8	105.4%	697.0	1,032.8	148.2%	5,502.2	6,096.6	110.8%
100-DIR	FT WAINWRIGHT	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%
200-ENV	FT WAINWRIGHT	0.0	1.1	OVER	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	1.1	OVER
300-ENG	FT WAINWRIGHT	70.0	93.2	133.1%	0.0	1.4	OVER	70.0	94.6	135.1%
400-BUS	FT WAINWRIGHT	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%
500-HSG	FT WAINWRIGHT	115.0	142.0	123.5%	0.0	0.0	0.0%	115.0	142.0	123.5%
600-SUP	FT WAINWRIGHT	42.0	47.4	112.9%	0.0	0.0	0.0%	42.0	47.4	112.9%
700-OPS	FT WAINWRIGHT	2,095.0	2,286.4	109.1%	178.0	326.2	183.3%	2,273.0	2,612.6	114.9%
700-UTL	FT WAINWRIGHT	1,238.0	1,135.6	91.7%	0.0	0.0	0.0%	1,238.0	1,135.6	91.7%
800-FIRE	FT WAINWRIGHT	132.6	132.6	100.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%	132.6	132.6	100.0%
900-CNT	FT WAINWRIGHT	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%
ALL	FT WAINWRIGHT	3,692.6	3,838.3	103.9%	178.0	327.6	184.0%	3,870.6	4,165.9	107.6%
100-DIR	FT GREELY	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%
200-ENV	FT GREELY	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%
300-ENG	FT GREELY	55.0	104.8	190.5%	0.2	0.4	200.0%	55.2	105.2	190.6%
400-BUS	FT GREELY	44.0	42.6	96.8%	0.0	0.0	0.0%	44.0	42.6	96.8%
500-HSG	FT GREELY	155.0	172.0	111.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%	155.0	172.0	111.0%
600-SUP	FT GREELY	120.0	108.0	90.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%	120.0	108.0	90.0%
700-OPS	FT GREELY	435.0	418.8	96.3%	1.7	1.3	76.5%	436.7	420.1	96.2%
700-UTL	FT GREELY	340.0	307.6	90.5%	0.0	0.0	0.0%	340.0	307.6	90.5%
800-FIRE	FT GREELY	36.0	36.0	100.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%	36.0	36.0	100.0%
900-CNT	FT GREELY	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%
ALL	FT GREELY	1,185.0	1,189.8	100.4%	1.9	1.7	89.5%	1,186.9	1,191.5	100.4%
	PW TOTAL	9,682.8	10,091.9	104.2%	876.9	1,362	155.3%	10,559.7	11,454.0	108.5%

AS OF: 30 SEPTEMBER 1994

DIRECT CIVILIAN PAY

($000)

WORK CENTER	POST	REGULAR TIME ANL TGT	REGULAR TIME ACTL TO DATE	REGULAR TIME %	OVERTIME ANL TGT	OVERTIME ACTL TO DATE	OVERTIME %	AWARDS ANL TGT	AWARDS ACTL TO DATE	AWARDS %	CIV PAY TOTAL ANL TGT	CIV PAY TOTAL ACTL TO DATE	CIV PAY TOTAL %
100-DIR	FT RICHARDSON	153	149.6	97.8%	0	0	0.0%	0.3	-0.5	-166.7%	153.3	149.1	97.3%
200-ENV	FT RICHARDSON	651.1	544	83.6%	11.8	-37.8	-320.3%	1.9	0.0	0.0%	664.8	506.2	76.1%
300-ENG	FT RICHARDSON	1169	1121.6	95.9%	1.4	2.6	185.7%	2.0	1.0	50.0%	1172.4	1125.2	96.0%
400-BUS	FT RICHARDSON	2057	2043.3	99.3%	24	21.7	90.4%	4.8	3.6	75.0%	2085.8	2068.6	99.2%
500-HSG	FT RICHARDSON	397.4	397.4	100.0%	0.6	0.8	133.3%	2.8	4.1	146.4%	400.8	402.3	100.4%
600-SUP	FT RICHARDSON	1868	1805.8	96.7%	9.5	-7.1	-74.7%	6.6	6.1	92.4%	1884.1	1804.8	95.8%
700-OPS	FT RICHARDSON	6277	6414.6	102.2%	318.1	540.5	169.9%	15.7	14.7	93.6%	6610.8	6969.8	105.4%
700-UTL	FT RICHARDSON	808	856.3	106.0%	65	84.9	130.6%	3.5	0.0	0.0%	876.5	941.2	107.4%
800-FIRE	FT RICHARDSON	1670.8	1667.6	99.8%	140	184.3	131.6%	5.3	6.2	117.0%	1816.1	1858.1	102.3%
900-CNT	FT RICHARDSON	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
ALL	FT RICHARDSON	15051.3	15000.2	99.7%	570.4	789.9	138.5%	42.9	35.2	82.1%	15664.6	15825.3	101.0%
100-DIR	FT WAINWRIGHT	127	123.8	97.5%	7	5.3	75.7%	0.5	0.5	100.0%	134.5	129.6	96.4%
200-ENV	FT WAINWRIGHT	450.6	434.7	96.5%	14.2	21.5	151.4%	0.7	0.2	28.6%	465.5	456.4	98.0%
300-ENG	FT WAINWRIGHT	276	252.1	91.3%	0.2	-1.3	-650.0%	1.3	0.0	0.0%	277.5	250.8	90.4%
400-BUS	FT WAINWRIGHT	591	574	97.1%	20	18.6	93.0%	1.3	1.3	100.0%	612.3	593.9	97.0%
500-HSG	FT WAINWRIGHT	186.4	193.2	103.6%	1.8	2.7	150.0%	1.0	0.0	0.0%	189.2	195.9	103.5%
600-SUP	FT WAINWRIGHT	721	726.2	100.7%	2	2.7	135.0%	2.5	0.0	0.0%	725.5	728.9	100.5%
700-OPS	FT WAINWRIGHT	6448.6	6244.3	96.8%	269.5	352.9	130.9%	16.8	7.6	45.2%	6734.9	6604.8	98.1%
700-UTL	FT WAINWRIGHT	1083	1200	110.8%	13	159.5	122.7%	5.0	4.9	98.0%	1218	1364.4	112.0%
800-FIRE	FT WAINWRIGHT	693.4	717.5	103.5%	77	75.4	97.9%	2.5	0.0	0.0%	772.9	792.9	102.6%
900-CNT	FT WAINWRIGHT	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
ALL	FT WAINWRIGHT	10577	10465.8	98.9%	521.7	637.3	122.2%	31.6	14.5	45.9%	11130.3	11117.6	99.9%
100-DIR	FT GREELY	72	57	79.2%	0	0	0.0%	0.3	0.0	0.0%	72.3	57	78.8%
200-ENV	FT GREELY	64	62.6	97.8%	0	0	0.0%	0.1	0.0	0.0%	64.1	62.6	97.7%
300-ENG	FT GREELY	48	15.6	32.5%	0.8	0.4	50.0%	0.3	0.0	0.0%	49.1	16	32.6%
400-BUS	FT GREELY	187	217.4	116.3%	3	1.7	56.7%	0.7	0.6	85.7%	190.7	219.7	115.2%
500-HSG	FT GREELY	101.9	92.6	90.9%	0.1	0.1	100.0%	0.7	0.3	42.9%	102.7	93	90.6%
600-SUP	FT GREELY	192	204.8	106.7%	0	0	0.0%	0.8	0.0	0.0%	192.8	204.8	106.2%
700-OPS	FT GREELY	3034	3109.2	102.5%	24.3	21.7	89.3%	7.7	8.5	110.4%	3066	3139.4	102.4%
700-UTL	FT GREELY	220	271.1	123.2%	10	10.9	109.0%	1.0	0.5	50.0%	231	282.5	122.3%
800-FIRE	FT GREELY	154	152.8	99.2%	12	13.3	110.8%	0.4	0.0	0.0%	166.4	166.1	99.8%
900-CNT	FT GREELY	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
ALL	FT GREELY	4072.9	4183.1	102.7%	50.2	48.1	95.8%	12	9.9	82.5%	4135.1	4241.1	102.6%
	PW TOTAL	29,701.2	29,649.1	99.8%	1,142.3	1,475.3	129.2%	86.5	59.6	68.9%	30,930.0	31,184.0	100.8%

ACTUALS AS OF 30 SEPTEMBER 1994

L&E INPUT ANALYSIS

DPW TOTAL

	REGULAR TIME								OVERTIME							
WORK	TARGET			STANFINS	IFS-M LABOR			IFS LAB/	TARGET			STANFINS	IFS-M LABOR			IFS LAB/
CENTER	DIRECT	REIMB	TOTAL	OBLIG	DIRECT	REIMB	TOTAL	OBLIG	DIRECT	REIMB	TOTAL	OBLIG	DIRECT	REIMB	TOTAL	OBLIG
100-DIR	352	0	352	339	258	0	258	76%	10	0	10	5	1	0	1	0%
200-ENV	1,166	230	1,396	1,392	1,273	83	1,356	97%	26	25	51	70	30	5	35	49%
300-ENG	1,493	330	1,823	1,878	1,365	471	1,835	98%	2	3	6	6	5	4	9	144%
400-BUS	2,835	48	2,883	2,897	2,220	62	2,282	79%	47	1	48	43	42	1	43	100%
500-HSG	686	550	1,236	1,234	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3	0	3	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
600-SUP	2,781	317	3,098	3,184	2,764	447	3,211	101%	12	42	54	126	26	130	156	124%
700-OPS	17,871	7,957	25,828	26,038	20,852	4,971	25,824	99%	817	806	1,623	2,311	1,088	1,115	2,203	95%
800-FIRE	2,518	251	2,769	2,789	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	229	0	229	273	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	29,701	9,683	39,384	39,749	28,732	6,034	34,766	87%	1,145	877	2,022	2,837	1,191	1,255	2,446	86%

ACTUALS AS OF 30 SEPTEMBER 1994

L&E INPUT ANALYSIS

FT RICHARDSON

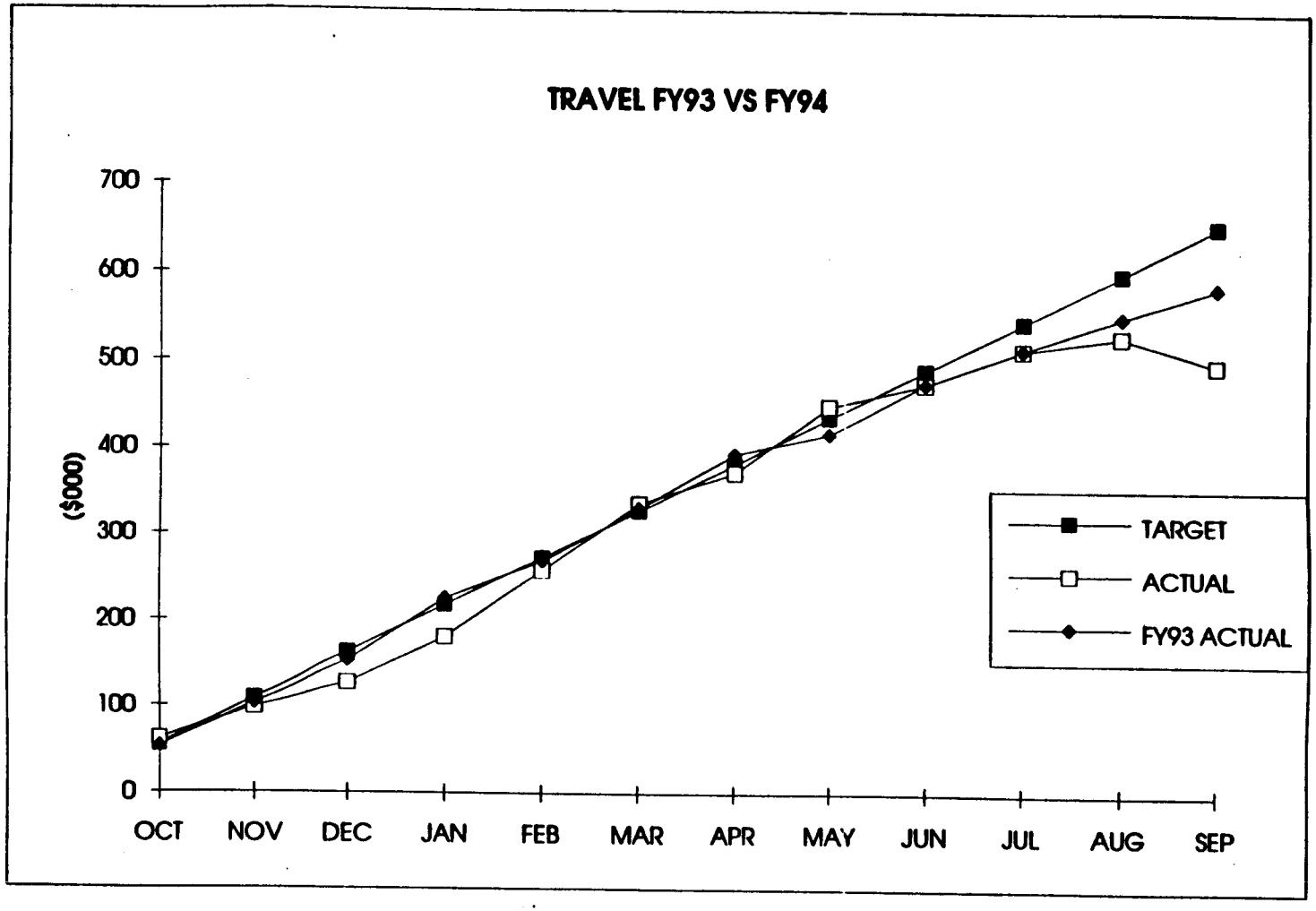
	REGULAR TIME								OVERTIME							
WORK	TARGET			STANFINS	IFS-M LABOR			IFS LAB/	TARGET			STANFINS	IFS-M LABOR			IFS LAB/
CENTER	DIRECT	REIMB	TOTAL	OBLIG	DIRECT	REIMB	TOTAL	OBLIG	DIRECT	REIMB	TOTAL	OBLIG	DIRECT	REIMB	TOTAL	OBLIG
100-DIR	153	0	153	150	147	0	147	98%	3	0	3	0	1	0	1	0%
200-ENV	651	230	881	894	863	83	946	106%	12	25	37	49	3	5	8	15%
300-ENG	1,169	205	1,374	1,412	1,196	290	1,486	105%	1	3	4	5	4	3	7	123%
400-BUS	2,057	4	2,061	2,063	1,888	20	1,907	92%	24	1	25	22	18	1	19	85%
500-HSG	397	280	677	634	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	0	1	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
600-SUP	1,868	155	2,023	2,098	1,985	292	2,277	109%	10	42	52	123	25	130	156	126%
700-OPS	7,085	3,849	10,934	11,065	9,947	1,938	11,885	107%	383	626	1,009	1,438	634	858	1,492	104%
800-FIRE	1,671	82	1,753	1,750	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	140	0	140	184	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
900-CNT	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	15,051	4,805	19,856	20,064	16,025	2,623	18,648	93%	574	697	1,271	1,823	685	996	1,682	92%

FT WAINWRIGHT

	REGULAR TIME								OVERTIME							
WORK	TARGET			STANFINS	IFS-M LABOR			IFS LAB/	TARGET			STANFINS	IFS-M LABOR			IFS LAB/
CENTER	DIRECT	REIMB	TOTAL	OBLIG	DIRECT	REIMB	TOTAL	OBLIG	DIRECT	REIMB	TOTAL	OBLIG	DIRECT	REIMB	TOTAL	OBLIG
100-DIR	127	0	127	124	60	0	60	48%	7	0	7	5	0	0	0	0%
200-ENV	451	0	451	436	405	0	405	93%	14	0	14	22	27	0	27	126%
300-ENG	276	70	346	345	169	93	262	76%	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0%
400-BUS	591	0	591	574	333	0	333	58%	20	0	20	19	24	0	24	126%
500-HSG	186	115	301	335	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	0	2	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
600-SUP	721	42	763	774	692	47	739	96%	2	0	2	3	0	0	0	11%
700-OPS	7,532	3,333	10,865	10,866	8,831	1,907	10,738	99%	400	178	578	839	436	253	689	82%
800-FIRE	693	133	826	850	12	N/A	N/A	N/A	77	0	77	75	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	10,577	3,693	14,270	14,304	10,501	2,047	12,536	88%	522	178	700	965	488	254	742	77%

FT GREELY

	REGULAR TIME								OVERTIME							
WORK	TARGET			STANFINS	IFS-M LABOR			IFS LAB/	TARGET			STANFINS	IFS-M LABOR			IFS LAB/
CENTER	DIRECT	REIMB	TOTAL	OBLIG	DIRECT	REIMB	TOTAL	OBLIG	DIRECT	REIMB	TOTAL	OBLIG	DIRECT	REIMB	TOTAL	OBLIG
100-DIR	72	0	72	65	51	0	51	79%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
200-ENV	64	0	64	63	5	0	5	8%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
300-ENG	48	55	103	120	0	87	87	72%	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0%
400-BUS	187	44	231	260	0	42	42	16%	3	0	3	2	0	0	0	0%
500-HSG	102	155	257	265	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
600-SUP	192	120	312	313	87	108	195	62%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
700-OPS	3,254	775	4,029	4,107	2,075	1,126	3,201	78%	34	2	36	34	18	4	22	65%
800-FIRE	154	36	190	189	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	12	0	12	13	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	4,073	1,185	5,258	5,381	2,218	1,364	3,582	67%	50	2	52	50	18	5	22	45%


TRAVEL FY93 VS FY94
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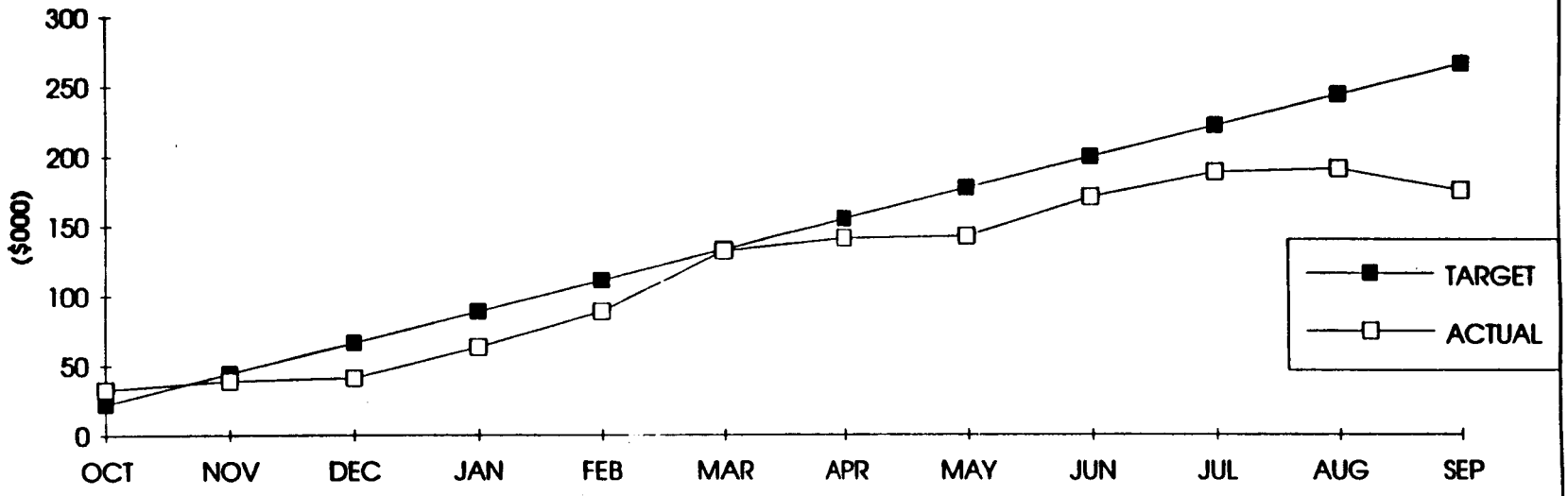
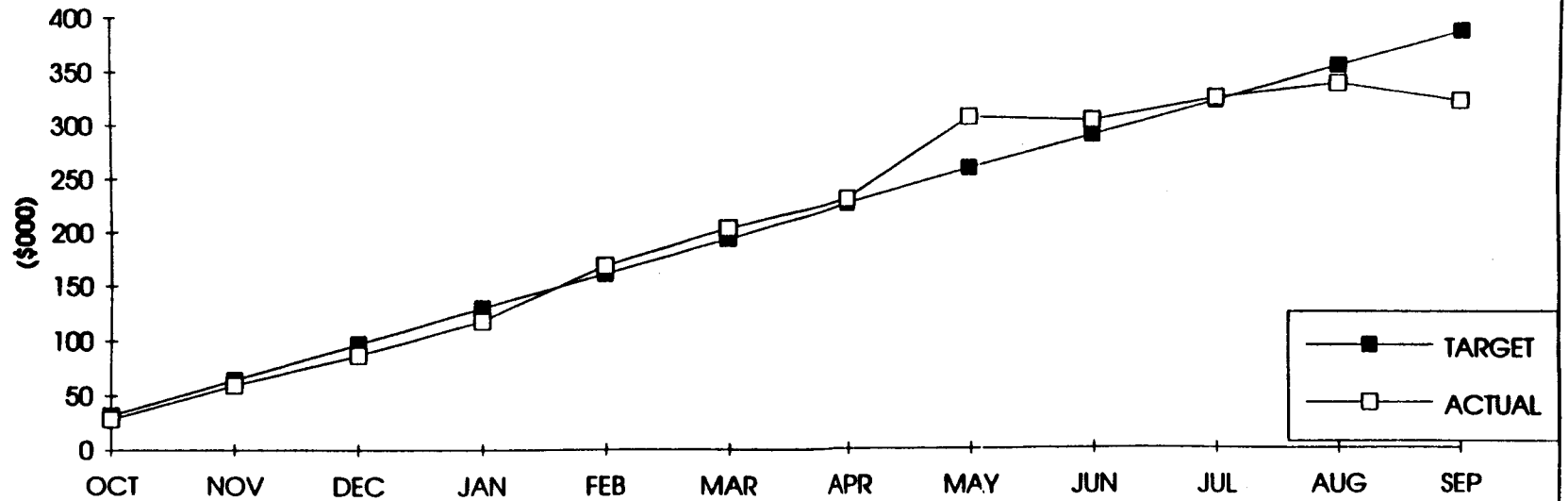
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
OCT
NOV
DEC
JAN
FEB
MAR
APR
MAY
JUN
JUL
AUG
SEP
TARGET
ACTUAL
FY93 ACTUAL

MISSION TRAVEL STATUS



ADMIN TRAVEL STATUS



DIRECT TRAVEL - TARGET VS ACTUAL

(BY POST)

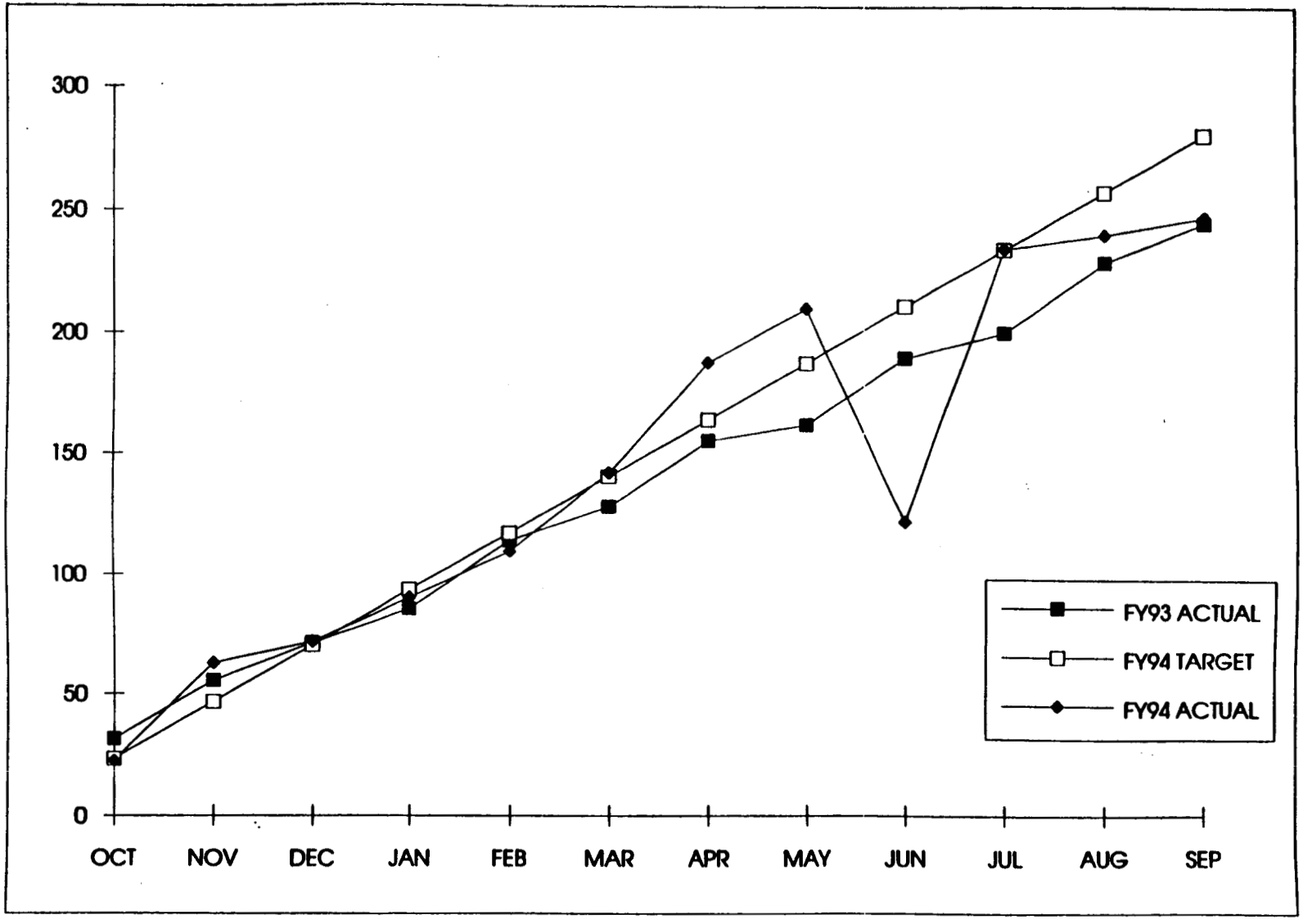
AS OF: 30-Sep-94

WORK CENTER	POST	ADMIN TRAVEL OLD TARGET	ADMIN TRAVEL ANL TARGET	ADMIN TRAVEL ACTL TO DATE	ADMIN TRAVEL %	MISSION TRAVEL OLD TARGET	MISSION TRAVEL ANL TARGET	MISSION TRAVEL ACTL TO DATE	MISSION TRAVEL %	TRAVEL TOTAL OLD TARGET	TRAVEL TOTAL ANL TARGET	TRAVEL TOTAL ACTL TO DATE	TRAVEL TOTAL %
100-DIR	FT RICHARDSON	20.0	21.0	15.4	73%	0.0	4.0	2.6	65%	20.0	25.0	18.0	72%
200-ENV	FT RICHARDSON	0.0	0.0	0.0	0%	51.0	76.4	44.8	59%	51.0	76.4	44.8	59%
300-ENG	FT RICHARDSON	70.0	42.3	27.4	65%	10.0	33.7	21.1	63%	80.0	76.0	48.5	64%
400-BUS	FT RICHARDSON	60.0	55.0	40.0	73%	0.0	8.2	2.4	29%	60.0	63.2	42.4	67%
500-HSG	FT RICHARDSON	13.0	6.0	5.7	95%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0%	13.0	6.0	5.7	95%
600-SUP	FT RICHARDSON	16.0	13.0	8.1	62%	1.0	3.0	1.3	43%	17.0	16.0	9.4	59%
700-OPS	FT RICHARDSON	45.0	57.2	49.4	86%	19.0	44.5	34.0	76%	64.0	101.7	83.4	82%
800-FIRE	FT RICHARDSON	20.0	25.5	17.1	67%	5.0	8.6	5.0	58%	25.0	34.1	22.1	65%
900-CONT	FT RICHARDSON	0.0	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0%
TOTAL	FT RICHARDSON	**244.0**	**220.0**	**163.1**	**74%**	**86.0**	**178.4**	**111.2**	**62%**	**330.0**	**398.4**	**274.3**	**69%**
100-DIR	FT WAINWRIGHT	15.0	16.0	15.7	98%	0.0	2.9	2.0	69%	15.0	18.9	17.7	94%
200-ENV	FT WAINWRIGHT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0%	21.0	54.1	36.3	67%	21.0	54.1	36.3	67%
300-ENG	FT WAINWRIGHT	10.0	14.0	14.4	103%	1.0	4.0	2.8	70%	11.0	18.0	17.2	96%
400-BUS	FT WAINWRIGHT	20.0	16.0	19.2	120%	2.0	4.0	2.1	53%	22.0	20.0	21.3	107%
500-HSG	FT WAINWRIGHT	8.0	6.5	7.7	118%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0%	8.0	6.5	7.7	118%
600-SUP	FT WAINWRIGHT	5.0	11.0	11.6	105%	1.0	0.5	0.2	40%	6.0	11.5	11.8	103%
700-OPS	FT WAINWRIGHT	35.0	50.3	44.4	88%	10.0	5.8	2.3	40%	45.0	56.1	46.7	83%
800-FIRE	FT WAINWRIGHT	10.0	10.5	9.8	93%	1.0	0.5	0.2	40%	11.0	11.0	10.0	91%
900-CONT	FT WAINWRIGHT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0%
TOTAL	FT WAINWRIGHT	**103.0**	**124.3**	**122.8**	**99%**	**36.0**	**71.8**	**45.9**	**64%**	**139.0**	**196.1**	**168.7**	**86%**
100-DIR	FT GREELY	7.0	5.0	3.4	68%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0%	7.0	5.0	3.4	68%
200-ENV	FT GREELY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0%	9.0	9.8	4.7	48%	9.0	9.8	4.7	48%
300-ENG	FT GREELY	0.0	1.6	0.9	56%	0.0	2.1	2.2	105%	0.0	3.7	3.1	84%
400-BUS	FT GREELY	7.0	8.0	5.3	66%	0.0	2.9	1.6	55%	7.0	10.9	6.9	63%
500-HSG	FT GREELY	5.0	3.1	2.6	84%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0%	5.0	3.1	2.6	84%
600-SUP	FT GREELY	1.0	4.4	3.4	77%	0.0	1.6	0.8	50%	1.0	6.0	4.2	70%
700-OPS	FT GREELY	16.0	19.2	19.5	102%	5.0	2.8	8.4	300%	21.0	22.0	27.9	127%
800-FIRE	FT GREELY	4.0	0.8	0.1	13%	1.0	1.4	0.8	57%	5.0	2.2	0.9	41%
900-CONT	FT GREELY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0%
TOTAL	FT GREELY	**40.0**	**42.1**	**35.2**	**84%**	**15.0**	**20.6**	**18.5**	**90%**	**55.0**	**62.7**	**53.7**	**86%**
TOTAL	**ALL POSTS**	**387.0**	**386.4**	**321.1**	**83%**	**137.0**	**270.8**	**175.6**	**65%**	**524.0**	**657.2**	**496.7**	**76%**

FY 1994 TRAVEL
YEAR END ANALYSIS

- WITHIN TARGET
- LATE CLOSE OUT OF TRAVEL ORDERS (VOUCHER SUBMITTAL) CAUSED DIP IN EXECUTION IN SEP
- TRAVELERS SHOULD SUBMIT VOUCHER WITHIN PRESCRIBED PERIOD WITH COPY TO PW TRAVEL/TRAINING SECTION TO ENSURE MORE EFFICIENT USE OF FUNDING

DIRECT TRAINING



DIRECT TRAINING (BY POST)

AS OF: **30-Sep-94**

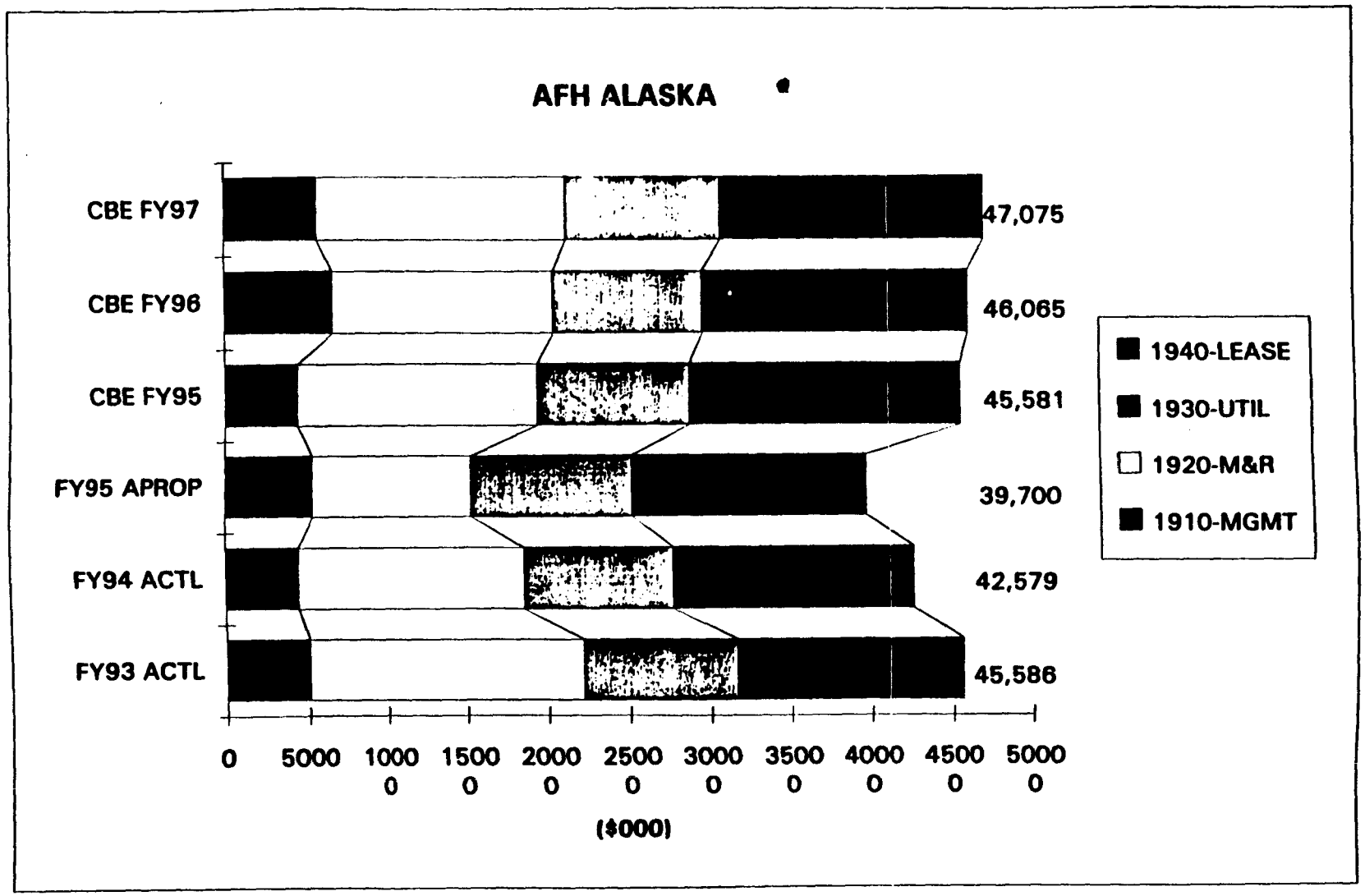
WORK CENTER	POST	OLD TARGET	ACTUAL ANL TGT	ACTUAL TO DATE	%
100 - DIR	FT RICHARDSON	10.0	8.0	5.2	65.0%
200 - ENV	FT RICHARDSON	75.0	54.9	24.5	44.6%
300 - ENGR	FT RICHARDSON	20.0	32.0	29.9	93.4%
400 - BUS	FT RICHARDSON	15.0	17.5	19.8	113.1%
500 - HSG	FT RICHARDSON	1.1	6.3	5.4	85.7%
600 - SUP	FT RICHARDSON	12.4	1.0	7.2	720.0%
700 - OPS	FT RICHARDSON	46.6	52.0	52.9	101.7%
800 - FIRE	FT RICHARDSON	10.0	5.5	4.2	76.4%
900-CONT	FT RICHARDSON	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%
TOTAL	FT RICHARDSON	190.1	177.2	149.1	84.1%
100 - DIR	FT WAINWRIGHT	5.0	1.2	0.0	0.0%
200 - ENV	FT WAINWRIGHT	10.0	10.0	10.5	105.0%
300 - ENGR	FT WAINWRIGHT	10.0	5.0	5.6	112.0%
400 - BUS	FT WAINWRIGHT	7.0	8.5	9.5	111.8%
500 - HSG	FT WAINWRIGHT	3.0	1.0	0.2	20.0%
600 - SUP	FT WAINWRIGHT	5.0	3.0	3.2	106.7%
700 - OPS	FT WAINWRIGHT	66.0	52.3	47.2	90.2%
800 - FIRE	FT WAINWRIGHT	6.0	12.0	10.6	88.3%
900-CONT	FT WAINWRIGHT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%
TOTAL	FT WAINWRIGHT	112.0	93.0	86.8	93.3%
100 - DIR	FT GREELY	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%
200 - ENV	FT GREELY	5.0	0.1	0.0	0.0%
300 - ENGR	FT GREELY	0.0	1.2	2.0	0.0%
400 - BUS	FT GREELY	6.0	1.6	0.0	0.0%
500 - HSG	FT GREELY	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.0%
600 - SUP	FT GREELY	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%
700 - OPS	FT GREELY	14.0	8.2	8.9	108.5%
800 - FIRE	FT GREELY	1.0	0.0	0.2	OVER
900-CONT	FT GREELY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%
TOTAL	FT GREELY	31.9	11.6	11.1	95.7%
	PW TOTAL	**334.0**	**281.5**	**247.0**	**87.7%**

FY94 YEAR END AWARDS

TYPE	POST	TITLE	BLD #/ DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
JOC	FR	Laundry Piping & Softeners	726	200,876.00
JOC	FR	Laundry Windows	726	119,880.00
JOC	FR	Moose Fencing	N/A	279,460.00
JOC	FR	USTs/Class I	Several	184,085.00
JOC	FR	Natural Resources Plan	Post wide	350,000.00
JOC	FR	Replace RV Lot Fence (Security)	Davis	92,969.00
JOC	FR	Repl Boiler & Steam Heat	35750	182,589.00
MIPR	FR	Renovate Rms B10-B21	977	111,222.00
MIPR	FR	AE Contract Award FY95/96 SAF	600	331,144.00
MIPR	FR/FW	A/E, Design	Barracks Reno Planning	100,000.00
JOC	FW	Install Vinyl Floor	4176	49,400.00
JOC	FW	Repair Building	3489	299,977.00
JOC	FW	Coal Break Room	3595	40,528.00
DOC	FW	Pave Roads	N/A	153,700.00
JOC	FW	Several USTs/Environ Class I	Several	227,532.00
JOC	FW	Clean USTs/Environ Class I	Several	103,234.00
JOC	FW	Environ Deact Furnace	Deact Furn	283,304.00
MIPR	FW	Contract Claim	Bls 1001/1004	400,000.00
JOC	FW	Office Repair	3407	94,957.00
JOC	FW	Carpet Replacement	4054/4055/4062	62,777.00
JOC	FW	New Head Bolt System (Elec)	4054	109,524.00
JOC	FW	Replace Roof	1558	53,130.00
JOC	FW	Re-Roof	3028	45,336.00
JOC	FW	Remodel Transp Section	3401	249,112.00
JOC	FW	Replace Hanger 3 Roof	3005	295,841.00
JOC	FR	Repair Roof	55803	73,383.00
JOC	FW	Upgrade Guard Facility		205,396.00
JOC	FW	Repair Trainer Gate Road	N/A	202,738.00
		TOTAL		4,902,094.00

19A

FY 1995 FISCAL PLAN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CBE FY95
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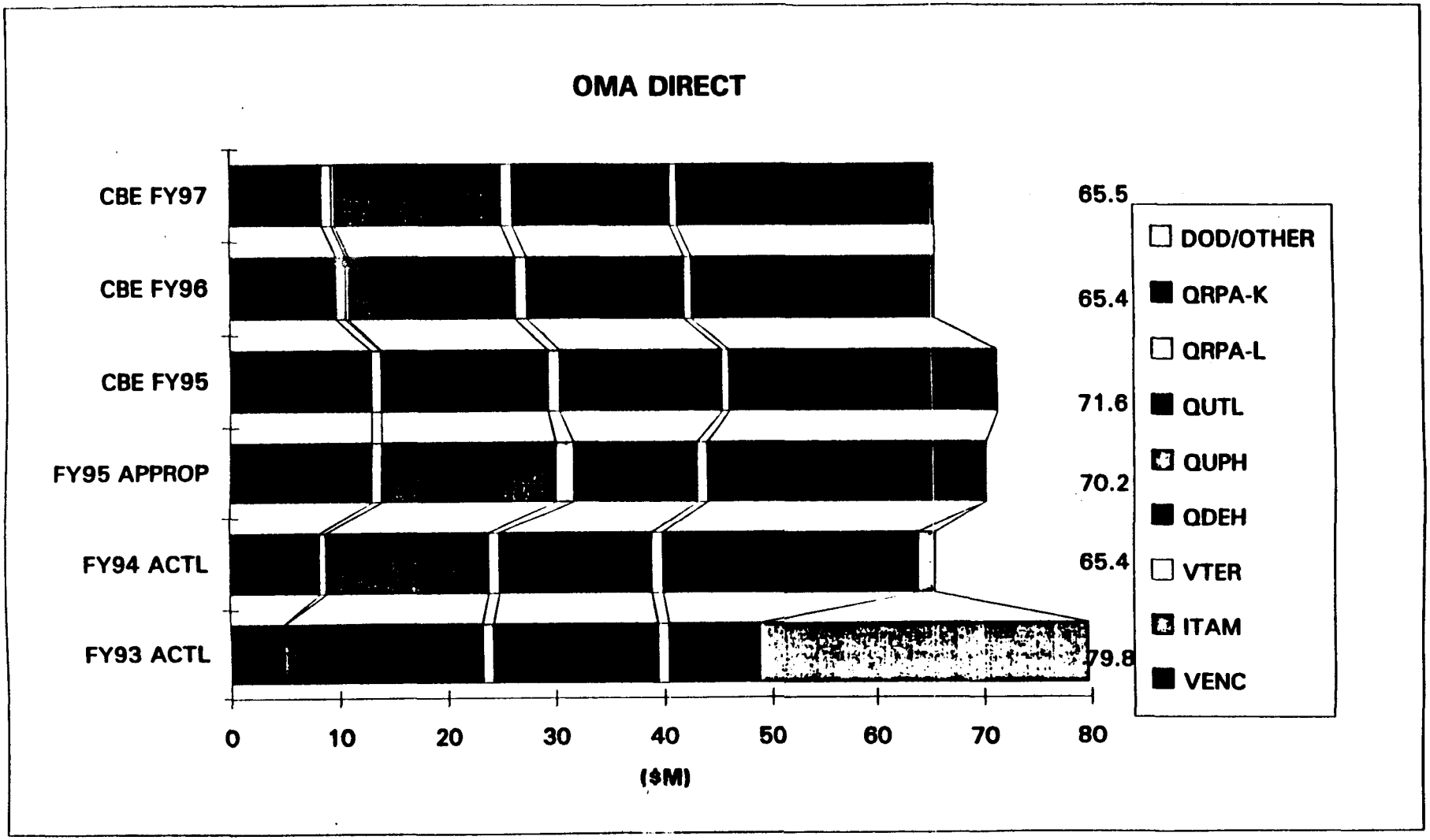
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CBE FY96
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FY95 APPROP
FY94 ACTL
FY93 ACTL
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65.4
71.6
70.2
65.4
79.8
DOD/OTHER
QRPA-K
QRPA-L
QUTL
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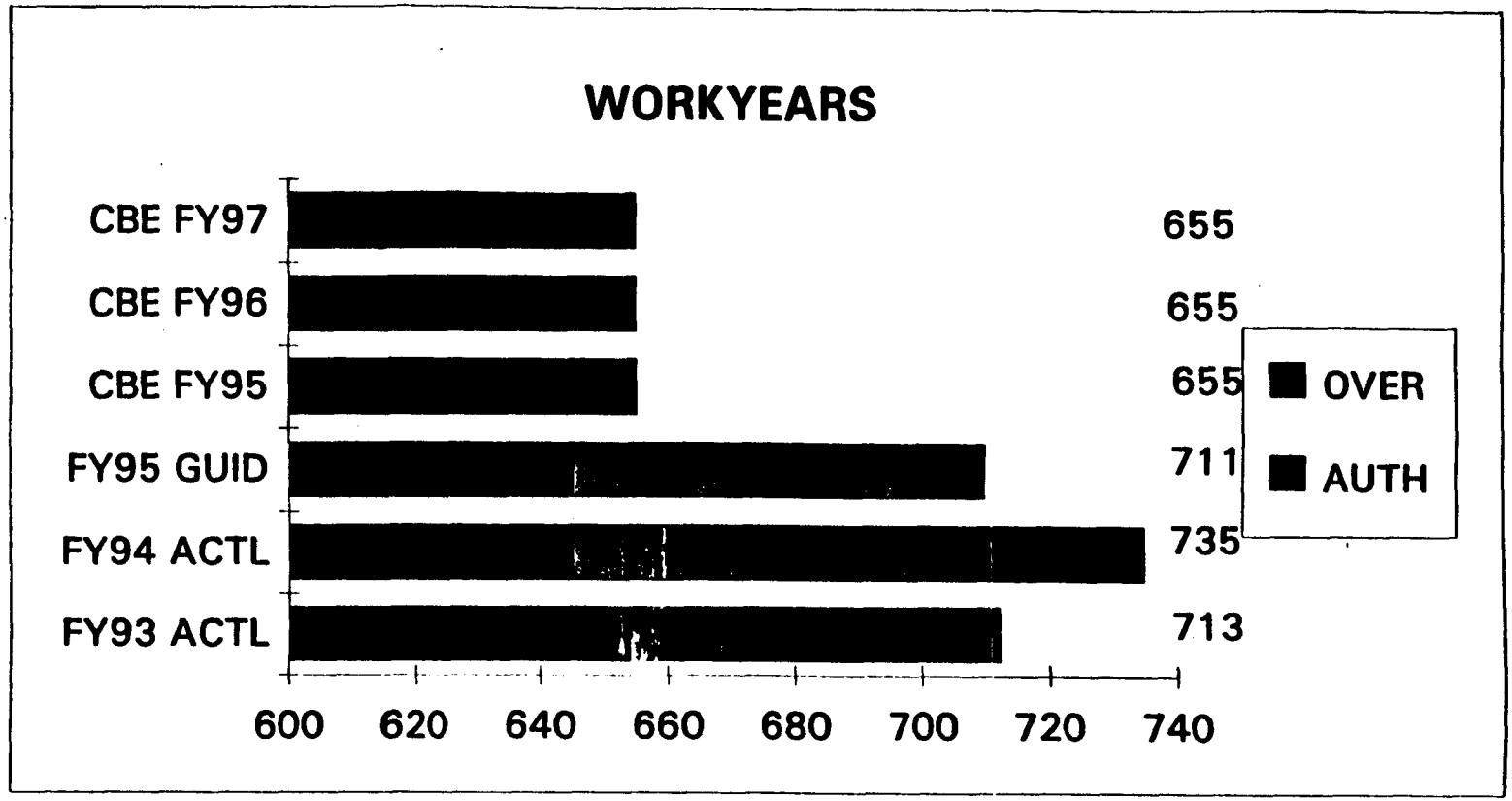
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FY94 ACTL
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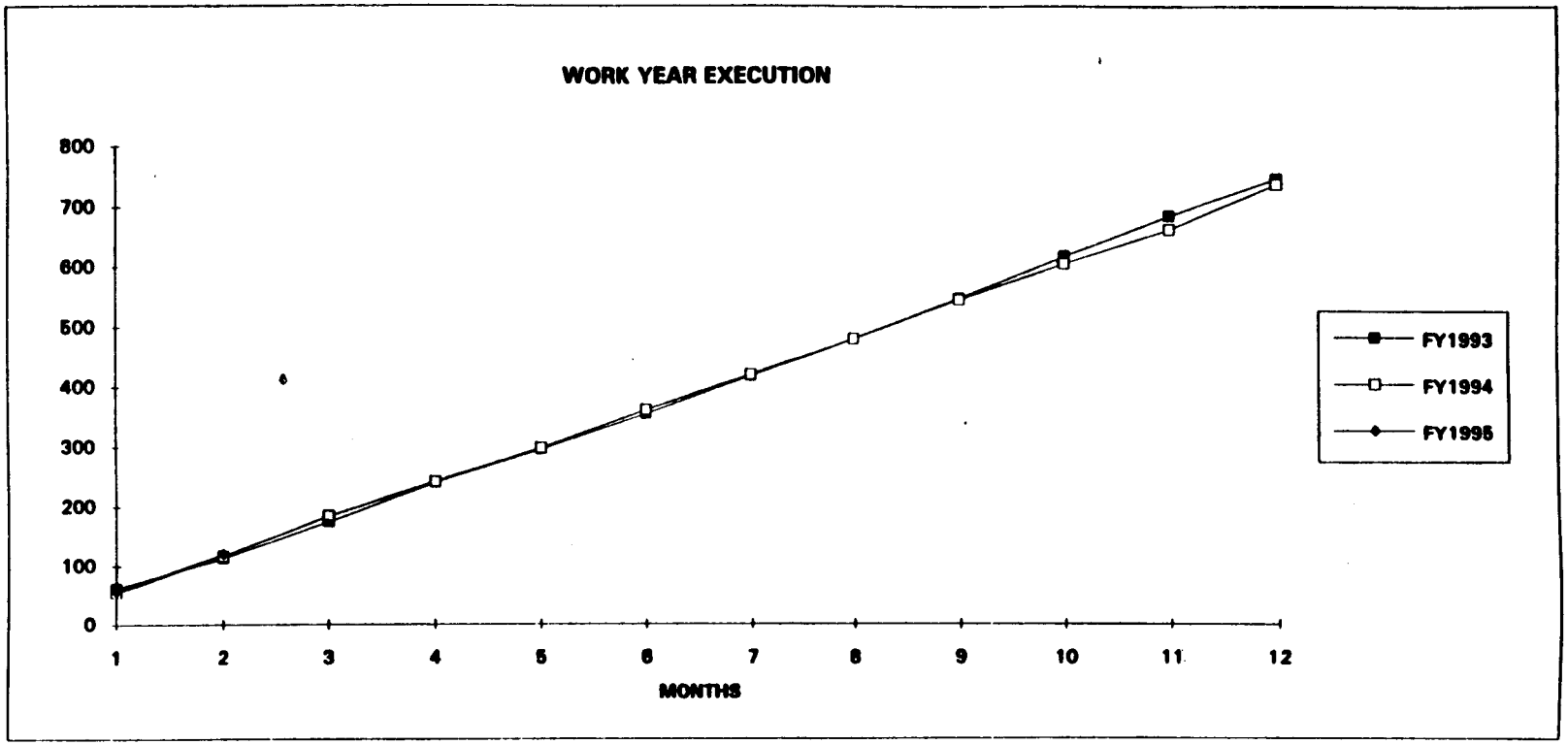
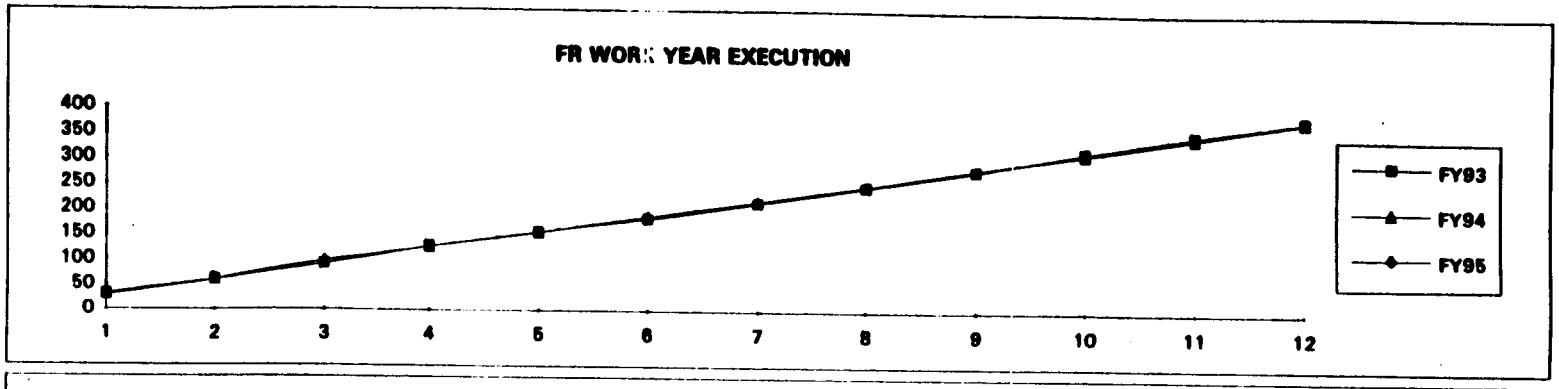
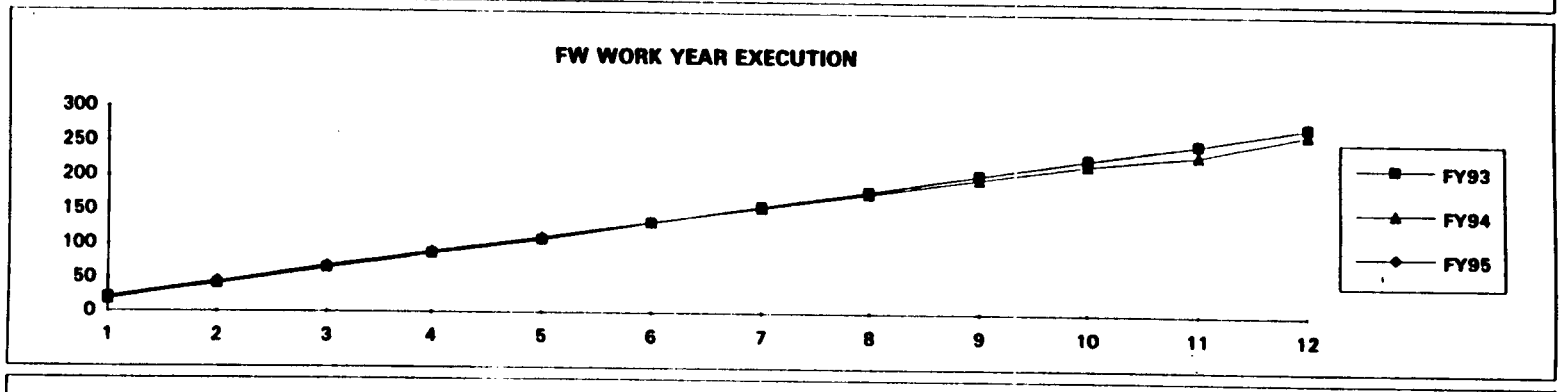
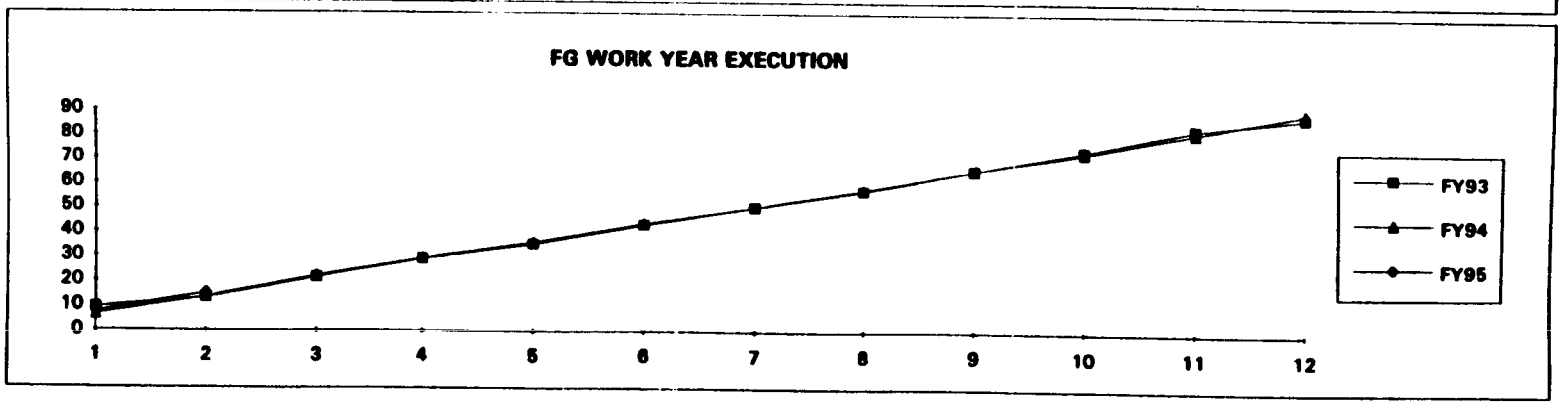
720
740



	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP
FY 1993	62.1	113.8	175.8	242	297.2	356.2	419.8	481	547.1	617.1	684.3	745.2
FY 1994	54.9	117.4	185.6	243.4	299.4	362.7	422.1	481.2	545.5	605	661.95	736.5
FY 1995	56.9	120.3										







POST	FY	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP
FR	FY93	31.6	59.6	89.2	126.4	165.2	181	213.1	244.6	276.9	315.1	350.2	380
	FY94	30	60.4	96.5	124.9	163.5	186.1	217.1	247.6	280.7	311.3	345.1	379.3
	FY95	28.3	59.9										
FW	FY93	21.2	40.9	65.1	86.6	106.9	131.9	156.3	179.2	204.5	229.4	251.1	277.2
	FY94	18.4	43.3	69.1	89.2	110	132.8	154.4	175.9	199.1	220.8	235.35	267.3
	FY95	21.1	46.1										
FG	FY93	9.3	13.3	21.5	29	35.1	43.3	50.4	57.2	65.7	73.6	83	89
	FY94	6.5	13.7	22	29.3	36.9	43.8	50.6	57.7	65.7	72.9	81.6	89.9
	FY95	7.5	16.3										

PRIOR YEAR LIABILITIES

($000)

MOTOR CONTROLS	$249.1
WATER TREATMENT	$172.0
CLAIM (PLUS INTEREST $TBD)	$137.5
DECA UTILITIES	$98.5
COLD STORAGE WAREHOUSE	$40.0
H/V SYS, BLDG 600	$10.0
TOTAL PRIOR YEAR REQUIREMENT	707.1

AFH EXECUTION STATUS

as of 30 Nov 94 — Through 16.7% of FY

FT RICHARDSON	1910-OPS/MGMT			1920-MAINT & REPAIR			1930-UTILITIES			1940-LEASES			AFH TOTAL		
	PROGRAM	ACTUAL	%	PROGRAM	ACTUAL	%	PROGRAM	ACTUAL	%	PROGRAM	ACTUAL	%	PROGRAM	ACTUAL	%
CIV PAY/LABOR TOTAL	847.0	137.3	16%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	847.0	137.3	16%
Reg Time Civ Pay	847.0	137.3	16%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	847.0	137.3	16%
Reg Labor/Material	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%
UTILITIES	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	70.0	3.0	4%	0.0	0.0	0%	70.0	3.0	4%
Utilities Operation	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%
Purchased Utilities	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	70.0	3.0	4%	0.0	0.0	0%	70.0	3.0	4%
TRAVEL	25.0	2.5	10%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	25.0	2.5	10%
Administrative	25.0	2.5	10%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	25.0	2.5	10%
Mission	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%
TRAINING	3.0	0.3	10%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	3.0	0.3	10%
SUPPLIES TOTAL	25.0	0.2	1%	0.0	0.0	0%	30.0	10.2	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	55.0	10.4	19%
RENT/LEASE TOTAL	1.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	1.0	0.0	0%
TRNSP/PCS	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%
PCS	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%
Transp of Items	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%
EQUIP/FURN	80.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	80.0	0.0	0%
Equipment	30.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	30.0	0.0	0%
Furnishings	50.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	50.0	0.0	0%
CONTRACTS	1,998.7	176.2	9%	4,350.0	554.9	13%	3,400.0	500.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	9,748.7	1,231.1	13%
MIPR's To OMA	1,783.7	134.0	8%	2,940.0	286.7	10%	3,400.0	500.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	8,123.7	920.7	11%
Service	40.0	17.1	43%	10.0	0.1	1%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	50.0	17.2	34%
Rep/Maint	175.0	25.1	14%	1,400.0	268.1	19%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	1,575.0	293.2	19%
Environmental	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%
TRANSFER OF COSTS	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%
GRAND TOTAL	2,979.7	316.5	11%	4,350.0	554.9	13%	3,500.0	513.2	15%	0.0	0.0	0%	10,829.7	1,384.6	13%

(27)

AFH EXECUTION STATUS

as of 30 Nov 94 — Through 16.7% of FY

FT WAINWRIGHT	1910-OPS/MGMT			1920-MAINT & REPAIR			1930-UTILITIES			1940-LEASES			AFH TOTAL		
	PROGRAM	ACTUAL	%	PROGRAM	ACTUAL	%	PROGRAM	ACTUAL	%	PROGRAM	ACTUAL	%	PROGRAM	ACTUAL	%
CIV PAY/LABOR TOTAL	619.0	81.4	13%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	92.0	15.4	17%	711.0	96.8	14%
Reg Time Civ Pay	619.0	81.4	13%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	92.0	15.4	17%	711.0	96.8	14%
Reg Labor/Material	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%
UTILITIES	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	1,400.0	330.0	24%	1,400.0	330.0	24%
Utilities Operation	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%
Purchased Utilities	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	1,400.0	330.0	24%	1,400.0	330.0	24%
TRAVEL	19.0	4.7	25%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	14.0	0.1	1%	33.0	4.8	15%
Administrative	19.0	4.7	25%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	14.0	0.1	1%	33.0	4.8	15%
Mission	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%
TRAINING	2.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	1.0	0.0	0%	3.0	0.0	0%
SUPPLIES TOTAL	5.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	600.0	49.3	8%	605.0	49.3	8%
RENT/LEASE TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	9,630.0	9,347.1	97%	9,630.0	9,347.1	97%
TRNSP/PCS	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%
PCS	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%
Transp of Items	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%
EQUIP/FURN	35.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	35.0	0.0	0%
Equipment	35.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	35.0	0.0	0%
Furnishings	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%
CONTRACTS	1,120.0	117.6	11%	4,680.0	833.7	18%	4,500.0	710.0	16%	2,763.0	499.6	18%	13,063.0	2,160.9	17%
MIPR's To OMA	835.0	97.0	12%	2,680.0	588.9	22%	4,500.0	710.0	16%	200.0	40.0	20%	8,215.0	1,435.9	17%
Service	100.0	20.6	21%	500.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	363.0	15.0	4%	963.0	35.6	4%
Rep/Maint	185.0	0.0	0%	1,500.0	244.8	16%	0.0	0.0	0%	2,200.0	444.6	20%	3,885.0	689.4	18%
Environmental	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%
TRANSFER OF COSTS	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%
GRAND TOTAL	1,800.0	203.7	11%	4,680.0	833.7	18%	4,500.0	710.0	16%	14,500.0	10,241.5	71%	25,480.0	11,968.9	47%

28

AFH EXECUTION STATUS

as of 30 Nov 94 — Through 16.7% of FY

FT GREELY	1910-OPS/MGMT			1920-MAINT & REPAIR			1930-UTILITIES			1930-UTILITIES			AFH TOTAL		
	PROGRAM	ACTUAL	%	PROGRAM	ACTUAL	%	PROGRAM	ACTUAL	%	PROGRAM	ACTUAL	%	PROGRAM	ACTUAL	%
CIV PAY/LABOR TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	
Reg Time Civ Pay	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	
Reg Labor/Material	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	
UTILITIES	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	#DIV/
Utilities Operation	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	
Purchased Utilities(PW)	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	#DIV/
TRAVEL	8.0	0.2	3%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	8.0	0.2	
Administrative	8.0	0.2	3%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	8.0	0.2	
Mission	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	
TRAINING	0.3	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.3	0.0	
SUPPLIES TOTAL	2.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	2.0	0.0	
RENT/LEASE TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	
TRNSP/PCS	2.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	2.0	0.0	
PCS	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	
Transp of Items	2.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	2.0	0.0	
EQUIP/FURN	10.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	10.0	0.0	
Equipment	10.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	10.0	0.0	
Furnishings	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	
CONTRACTS	498.0	83.7	17%	970.0	254.5	26%	1,900.0	320.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	3,368.0	658.2	2
MIPR's To OMA	368.0	75.0	20%	550.0	199.6	36%	1,900.0	320.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	2,818.0	594.6	2
Service	50.0	8.7	17%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	50.0	8.7	1
Rep/Maint	80.0	0.0	0%	420.0	54.9	13%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	500.0	54.9	1
Environmental	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	
TRANSFER OF COSTS	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	
GRAND TOTAL	520.3	83.9	16%	970.0	254.5	26%	1,900.0	320.0	17%	0.0	0.0	0%	3,390.3	658.4	19

(29)

AFH EXECUTION STATUS

as of 30 Nov 94 — Through 16.7% of FY

PW TOTAL	1910-OPS/MGMT			1920-MAINT & REPAIR			1930-UTILITIES			1940-LEASES			AFH TOTAL		
	PROGRAM	ACTUAL	%	PROGRAM	ACTUAL	%	PROGRAM	ACTUAL	%	PROGRAM	ACTUAL	%	PROGRAM	ACTUAL	%
CIV PAY/LABOR TOTAL	1,466.0	218.7	15%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	92.0	15.4	17%	1,558.0	234.1	15%
Reg Time Civ Pay	1,466.0	218.7	15%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	92.0	15.4	17%	1,558.0	234.1	15%
Reg Labor/Material	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%
UTILITIES	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	70.0	0.0	0%	1,400.0	330.0	24%	1,470.0	330.0	22%
Utilities Operation	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%
Purchased Utilities	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	70.0	0.0	0%	1,400.0	330.0	24%	1,470.0	330.0	22%
TRAVEL	52.0	7.4	14%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	14.0	0.1	1%	66.0	7.5	11%
Administrative	52.0	7.4	14%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	14.0	0.1	1%	66.0	7.5	11%
Mission	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%
TRAINING	5.3	0.3	6%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	1.0	0.0	0%	6.3	0.3	5%
SUPPLIES TOTAL	32.0	0.2	1%	0.0	0.0	0%	30.0	0.0	0%	600.0	49.3	8%	662.0	49.5	7%
RENT/LEASE TOTAL	1.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	9,630.0	9,347.1	97%	9,631.0	9,347.1	97%
TRNSP/PCS	2.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%
PCS	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%
Transp of Items	2.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	2.0	0.0	0%
EQUIP/FURN	125.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	125.0	0.0	0%
Equipment	75.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	75.0	0.0	0%
Furnishings	50.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	50.0	0.0	0%
CONTRACTS	3,616.7	377.5	10%	10,000.0	1,643.1	16%	9,900.0	1,530.0	0%	2,763.0	499.6	18%	26,179.7	4,050.2	15%
MIPR's To OMA	2,986.7	306.0	10%	6,170.0	1,075.2	17%	9,900.0	1,530.0	0%	200.0	40.0	20%	19,156.7	2,951.2	15%
Service	190.0	46.4	24%	510.0	0.1	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	363.0	15.0	4%	1,063.0	61.5	6%
Rep/Maint	440.0	25.1	6%	3,320.0	567.8	17%	0.0	0.0	0%	2,200.0	444.6	20%	5,960.0	1,037.5	[redacted]
Environmental	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%
TRANSFER OF COSTS	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%
GRAND TOTAL	5,300.0	604.1	11%	10,000.0	1,643.1	16%	9,900.0	1,543.2	16%	14,500.0	10,241.5	71%	39,700.0	14,031.9	35%

30

WK CTR	POC	PROJECT NUMBER	COMMIT DATE	[illegible]	CUST	TYPE	TYPE CONTR	CONTRACT/MIPRs DESCRIPTION	MDEP	[illegible]	PROGR [illegible]	[illegible]	TOTAL	[illegible]	[illegible]	OBLIG [illegible]	[illegible]
DATED:		9-Dec-94															
500	F. BARNDT		18-Oct-95	F	12K335		DRM	INDIRECT SUPPORT	E32H	130.0	0.0	0.0	130.0	DFAS	0.0	0	0
500	F. BARNDT		18-Oct-95	F	12K285		DRM	INDIRECT SUPPORT	E32H	6.6	0.0	0.0	6.6	ADMIN	0.0	0	0
500	S. SPIES		15-Oct-95	F	12K195		PW	INDIRECT SUPPORT	E32H	150.0			150.0	COR SOFTWARE DEV	20.0		
500	S. CAPERS		15-Oct-95	F	12K315		DPCA	INDIRECT SUPPORT	E32H	28.0			28.0	MWR			
500	K. JUDD		15-Oct-95	F	12K355		DOC	INDIRECT SUPPORT	E32H	42.0			42.0	CONTRACT MGMT			
500	K. JUDD		15-Oct-95	F	12K235		DOL	INDIRECT SUPPORT	E32H	8.2			8.2	TRANS			
500	J. DEES		16-Oct-95	F	12K265		DPCA	INDIRECT SUPPORT	E32H	28.6			28.6	CPO			
500	C. MCCLENDON		15-Oct-94	F	12K285		PW	INDIRECT SUPPORT	E32H	298.0	238.0	183.0	719.0	OUPH REIMB CIV PAY	47.6	37.1	36
500	B. POPLARCHICK		16-Oct-95	F		RPR	DOC	APPL RPR	E32H	175.0	185.0	80.0	440.0		25.1	0	
500	EVITA		17-Oct-95	F	12Y195		PW	HAZ WASTE DISP	E32H	30.0			30.0	VENC REIMB			
500	L RAMOS		14-Oct-94	F	12K195	SERVICE	PW	SNOW REM, REFUSE, ENTOMOLOGY	E32H	869.0	600.0	200.0	1669.0	EXCESS FOR SNOW REM	67.0	60	40
500	P. OWEN		15-Sep-94	F			DOC	SNOW REM, REFUSE,	E32H	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	NOME AND BETHEL ANG	0.1	0	0
500	G. CHANEY		25-Sep-94	F		FURNISH	DOC	DRAYAGE	E32H	130	66	35	231.0		16.7	20	8.2
500	PETERSEN			F		ADMIN		UNDIST 1910, MISC CONTRACTS	E32H	104.3	31	0	135.3			0.5	0.5
500								SUBTOTAL 1910		1996.7	1120.0	498.0	3616.7		176.6	117.6	83.7
	L. RAMOS		18-Oct-94	F	12*175	MIPR	PW	MAINT & REPAIR	E32H	2600.0	2880.0	650.0	5730.0	INHOUSE WORK	280.8	598.9	200.0
500	B. POPLARCHICK			F		CONT	DOC	TURN ARROUND MAINTENANCE	E32H	1400.0	1500.0	420.0	3320.0	AMERICAN MECH	268.0	244.8	54.9
501	B. POPLARCHICK			F		CONT	DOC	MISC CONTRACT	E32H	480.0	500.0	0.0	950.0				
								SUBTOTAL 1920		4380.0	4980.0	970.0	10000.0		864.0	839.7	284.9
500	L RAMOS		18-Oct-94	F	12*166	UTILITY	PW	UTILITIES	E32H	3400.0	4500.0	1900.0	9800.0	PW INHOUSE COST	800.0	710	220.0
500	D. BUCK				12*175	MIPR	PW	FIRE PROTECTION	E32L	0.0	38.0	0	38.0				
					12*198	MIPR	PW	MAINTENANCE & REPAIR	E32L	0	162.0	0	162.0			2.6	
						MIPR	COE	REAL ESTATE MGMT	E32L	0	50.0	0	50.0			40.0	
						CONT	COE	MAINT & RPR 400 UNITS	E32L	0	1300.0	0	1300.0	NORTH STAR HOUSING		182.0	
						CONT	COE	MAINT & RPR 150 UNITS	E32L	0	900.0	0	900.0	AMERICAN MECH		250.0	
						CONT	COE	REFUSE	E32L	0	120.0	0	120.0			15.0	
						CONT	COE	DURA ADMIN COST	E32L	0	19.0	0	19.0				
						CONT	COE	INCEN AWARD	E32L	0	65.0	0	65.0				
						CONT	COE	TAXES	E32L	0	75.0	0	75.0				
						CONT	COE	MISC COST	E32L	0	34.0	0	34.0				
								SUBTOTAL 1940		0.0	2763.0	0	2763.0		0.0	488.6	0.0
								TOTAL FINANCED		6340.7	8601.0	1468.0	16417.7		731.3	1450.9	320.0

31

OMA EXECUTION STATUS

($000)	FY 1994 ACTUALS			FY 1995 ANL PLAN			AS OF 30-Nov-94 ACTUAL TO DATE			Through 18.7% of FY %		
	TOTAL	REIMB	DIRECT	TOTAL	REIMB	DIRECT	TOTAL	REIMB	DIRECT	TOTAL	REIMB	DIRECT
CIV PAY/LABOR TOTAL	42,648	11,455	31,193	42,726	9,830	32,896	6,945	1,293	5,652	16%	13%	17%
Reg Time Civ Pay	39,750	802	38,948	39,914	970	38,944	6,582	73	6,509	16%	8%	17%
Reg Time Labor	0	9,291	-9,291	0	7,670	-7,670	-4	1,085	-1,089	N/A	14%	14%
Overtime Civ Pay	2,838	0	2,838	2,648	0	2,648	366	0	366	14%	0%	14%
Overtime Labor	0	1,362	-1,362	0	1,190	-1,190	0	134	-134	N/A	11%	11%
Awards	60	0	60	164	0	164	2	0	2	1%	0%	1%
UTILITIES	18,658	6,611	12,047	18,450	8,284	10,166	4,029	1,265	2,764	22%	15%	27%
Coal	9,451	2,450	7,001	8,670	3,014	5,656	2,404	468	1,936	28%	16%	34%
Natl Gas	4,820	2,337	2,483	4,830	3,330	1,500	962	463	499	20%	14%	33%
Diesel	1,725	861	864	1,624	967	657	158	153	5	10%	16%	1%
Other Supplies	417	0	417	418	0	418	59	0	59	14%	0%	14%
Purchased Utilities	2,219	963	1,256	2,886	973	1,913	431	181	250	15%	19%	13%
Contracts	26	0	26	22	0	22	15	0	15	69%	0%	69%
TRAVEL	627	130	497	763	185	578	149	50	99	20%	27%	17%
Administrative	324	3	321	356	3	353	58	0	58	16%	0%	16%
Mission	303	127	176	407	182	225	91	50	41	22%	27%	18%
TRAINING	253	6	247	426	18	408	35	5	30	8%	27%	7%
SUPPLIES TOTAL	10,167	2,760	7,407	10,862	2,588	8,274	1,450	326	1,124	13%	13%	14%
RENT/LEASE TOTAL	2,333	1,819	514	2,236	1,587	649	184	158	27	8%	10%	4%
TRNSP/PCS	104	32	72	306	30	276	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%
PCS	72	0	72	275	0	275	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%
Transp of Items	32	32	0	31	30	1	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%
EQUIP/FURN	230	9	221	655	0	655	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%
Equipment	77	9	68	30	0	30	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%
Furnishings	153	0	153	625	0	625	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%
CONTRACTs/MIPRs	50,445	38,064	12,381	60,706	43,687	17,019	5,596	1,632	3,964	9%	4%	23%
Service	2,654	729	1,925	2,154	92	2,062	187	16	170	9%	18%	8%
Rep/Maint	7,095	3,587	3,508	3,376	10	3,366	367	0	367	11%	0%	11%
Environmental	40,696	33,748	6,948	55,177	43,585	11,592	5,043	1,616	3,427	9%	4%	30%
TRANSFER OF COSTS	-753		-753	-750	0	-750	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%
GRAND TOTAL	124,712	60,886	63,826	136,379	66,209	70,170	18,388	4,728	13,660	13%	7%	19%

CIV PAY/LABOR

($000)	FY 1994 ACTUALS			FY 1995 ANL PLAN			AS OF 30 NOVEMBER 1994 ACTUAL TO DATE			Through 16.7% of FY %		
	TOTAL	REIMB	DIRECT	TOTAL	REIMB	DIRECT	TOTAL	REIMB	DIRECT	TOTAL	REIMB	DIRECT
FT RICHARDSON	21,922	6,097	15,825	21,593.0	5,065.2	16,527.8	3,519.2	525.3	2,993.9	16%	10%	18%
Reg Time Civ Pay	20,064	319	19745	19,786.6	380.2	19,406.4	3,268.2	25.6	3,242.6	17%	7%	17%
Reg Time Labor	0	4745	-4745	0.0	3,755.0	-3,755.0	-9.3	408.9	-418.2	0%	11%	11%
Overtime Civ Pay	1,823	0	1823	1,723.6	0.0	1,723.6	260.0	0.0	260.0	15%	0%	15%
Overtime Labor	0	1033	-1033	-0.2	930.0	-930.2	-1.2	90.8	-92.0	0%	10%	10%
Awards	35	0	35	83.0	0.0	83.0	1.5	0.0	1.5	2%	0%	2%
FT WAINWRIGHT	15,285	4,167	11,118	15,562.0	3,646.0	11,916.0	2,495.1	607.4	1,887.7	16%	17%	16%
Reg Time Civ Pay	14,305	275	14030	14,632.9	371.0	14,261.9	2,389.2	30.2	2,359.0	16%	8%	17%
Reg Time Labor	0	3564	-3564	0.2	3,017.0	-3,016.8	3.0	534.1	-531.1	0%	18%	18%
Overtime Civ Pay	965	0	965	869.1	0.0	869.1	102.7	0.0	102.7	12%	0%	12%
Overtime Labor	0	328	-328	-0.2	258.0	-258.2	0.0	43.1	-43.1	0%	17%	17%
Awards	15	0	15	60.0	0.0	60.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0%	0%	0%
FT GREELY	5,441	1,191	4,250	5,571.0	1,119.0	4,452.0	930.8	160.1	770.7	17%	14%	17%
Reg Time Civ Pay	5,381	208	5173	5,494.3	219.0	5,275.3	924.8	17.5	907.3	17%	8%	17%
Reg Time Labor	0	982	-982	0.0	898.0	-898.0	2.0	142.1	-140.1	0%	16%	16%
Overtime Civ Pay	50	0	50	55.7	0.0	55.7	2.8	0.0	2.8	5%	0%	5%
Overtime Labor	0	1	-1	0.0	2.0	-2.0	1.2	0.5	0.7	0%	25%	-35%
Awards	10	0	10	21.0	0.0	21.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0%	0%	0%
PUBLIC WORKS TOTAL	42,648	11,455	31,193	42,726.0	9,830.2	32,895.8	6,945.1	1,292.8	5,652.3	16%	13%	17%
Reg Time Civ Pay	39,750	802	38,948	39,913.8	970.2	38,943.6	6,582.2	73.3	6,508.9	16%	8%	17%
Reg Time Labor	0	9,291	-9,291	0.2	7,670.0	-7,669.8	-4.3	1,085.1	-1,089.4	0%	14%	14%
Overtime Civ Pay	2,838	0	2,838	2,648.4	0.0	2,648.4	365.5	0.0	365.5	14%	0%	14%
Overtime Labor	0	1,362	-1,362	-0.4	1,190.0	-1,190.4	0.0	134.4	-134.4	0%	11%	11%
Awards	60	0	60	164.0	0.0	164.0	1.7	0.0	1.7	1%	0%	1%

AS OF: 30 NOVEMBER 1994

OMA TOTAL CIVILIAN PAY

(DIR & REIMB/$000)

WORK CENTER	POST	REGULAR TIME ANL TGT	REGULAR TIME ACTL TO DATE	REGULAR TIME %	OVERTIME ANL TGT	OVERTIME ACTL TO DATE	OVERTIME %	AWARDS ANL TGT	AWARDS ACTL TO DATE	AWARDS %	CIV PAY TOTAL ANL TGT	CIV PAY TOTAL ACTL TO DATE	CIV PAY TOTAL %	PORTION REIMB EARNED
100-DIR	FT RICHARDSON	138.0	22.8	16.5%	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.5	0.0	0.0%	138.5	22.8	16.5%	0
200-ENV	FT RICHARDSON	956.1	146.1	15.3%	48.7	3.5	7.2%	0.7	0.0	0.0%	1,005.5	149.6	14.9%	0
300-ENG	FT RICHARDSON	1,483.0	234.3	15.8%	6.0	0.0	0.0%	6.0	0.7	11.7%	1,495.0	235.0	15.7%	34
400-BUS	FT RICHARDSON	2,042.0	343.7	16.8%	22.0	5.7	25.9%	10.0	0.6	6.0%	2,074.0	350.0	16.9%	5
500-HS	FT RICHARDSON	649.0	98.3	15.1%	5.0	0.3	6.0%	2.0	0.2	10.0%	656.0	98.8	15.1%	13
600-SUP	FT RICHARDSON	2,084.2	347.6	16.7%	149.0	44.9	30.1%	9.3	0.0	0.0%	2,242.5	392.5	17.5%	109
700-OPS	FT RICHARDSON	8,756.7	1,495.0	17.1%	1,218.9	172.8	14.2%	39.7	0.0	0.0%	10,015.3	1,667.8	16.7%	144
700-UTL	FT RICHARDSON	1,563.6	280.6	17.9%	90.0	9.9	11.0%	6.0	0.0	0.0%	1,659.6	290.5	17.5%	204
800-FIRE	FT RICHARDSON	2,114.8	299.8	14.2%	184.0	22.9	12.4%	8.8	0.0	0.0%	2,306.8	322.7	14.0%	13
900-CNT	FT RICHARDSON	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0
TOC	FT RICHARDSON	0.0	-9.3	OVER	-0.2	-1.2	600.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%	-0.2	-10.5	5250.0%	0
ALL	FT RICHARDSON	19,786.6	3,258.9	16.5%	1,723.4	258.8	15.0%	83.0	1.5	1.8%	21,593.0	3,519.2	16.3%	525
100-DIR	FT WAINWRIGHT	108.0	17.8	16.5%	5.0	0.0	0.0%	0.5	0.0	0%	113.5	17.8	15.7%	0
200-ENV	FT WAINWRIGHT	611.4	96.2	15.7%	11.3	3.3	29.2%	0.2	0.2	100.0%	622.9	99.7	16.0%	0
300-ENG	FT WAINWRIGHT	437.0	73.4	16.8%	1.0	0.0	0.0%	2.0	0.0	0.0%	440.0	73.4	16.7%	0
400-BUS	FT WAINWRIGHT	576.0	86.6	15.0%	20.0	0.5	2.5%	3.5	0.0	0.0%	599.5	87.1	14.5%	0
500-HS	FT WAINWRIGHT	400.0	63.1	15.8%	5.0	0.2	4.0%	2.0	0.0	0.0%	407.0	63.3	15.6%	13
600-SUP	FT WAINWRIGHT	833.0	134.1	16.1%	3.0	3.0	100.0%	5.0	0.0	0.0%	841.0	137.1	16.3%	1
700-OPS	FT WAINWRIGHT	8,153.9	1,363.4	16.7%	578.8	48.0	8.3%	33.0	0.0	0.0%	8,765.7	1,411.4	16.1%	327
700-UTL	FT WAINWRIGHT	2,237.6	377.5	16.9%	170.0	39.6	23.3%	8.8	0.0	0.0%	2,416.4	417.1	17.3%	248
800-FIRE	FT WAINWRIGHT	1,276.0	177.1	13.9%	75.0	8.1	10.8%	5.0	0.0	0.0%	1,356.0	185.2	13.7%	17
900-CNT	FT WAINWRIGHT	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0
TOC	FT WAINWRIGHT	0.2	3.0	1500.0%	-0.2	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	3.0	OVER	0
ALL	FT WAINWRIGHT	14,633.1	2,392.2	16.3%	868.9	102.7	11.8%	60.0	0.2	0.3%	15,562.0	2,495.1	16.0%	607
100-DIR	FT GREELY	32.0	5.3	16.6%	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.3	0.0	0.0%	32.3	5.3	16.4%	0
200-ENV	FT GREELY	106.5	18.3	17.2%	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%	106.5	18.3	17.2%	0
300-ENG	FT GREELY	200.0	33.6	16.8%	1.0	0.0	0.0%	1.0	0.0	0.0%	202.0	33.6	16.6%	0
400-BUS	FT GREELY	178.0	38.6	21.7%	3.0	0.0	0.0%	1.0	0.0	0.0%	182.0	38.6	21.2%	0
500-HS	FT GREELY	288.0	40.9	14.2%	2.0	0.0	0.0%	0.3	0.0	0.0%	290.3	40.9	14.1%	11
600-SUP	FT GREELY	310.0	51.4	16.6%	1.0	0.0	0.0%	1.0	0.0	0.0%	312.0	51.4	16.5%	0
700-OPS	FT GREELY	3,441.8	595.2	17.3%	22.7	0.4	1.8%	14.2	0.0	0.0%	3,478.7	595.6	17.1%	58
700-UTL	FT GREELY	629.0	110.6	17.6%	12.0	1.0	8.3%	2.2	0.0	0.0%	643.2	111.6	17.4%	84
800-FIRE	FT GREELY	309.0	30.9	10.0%	14.0	1.4	10.0%	1.0	0.0	0.0%	324.0	32.3	10.0%	6
900-CNT	FT GREELY	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0
TOC	FT GREELY	0.0	2.0	OVER	0.0	1.2	OVER	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	3.2	OVER	
ALL	FT GREELY	5,494.3	926.8	16.9%	55.7	4.0	7.2%	21.0	0.0	0.0%	5,571.0	930.8	16.7%	160 19
	PW TOTAL	39,914.0	6,577.9	16.5%	2,648.0	365.5	13.8%	164.0	1.7	1.0%	42,726.0	6,945	16.3%	1,292

AS OF: 30 NOVEMBER 1994

OMA REIMBURSABLE CIVILIAN PAY

($000)

WORK CENTER	POST	REGULAR TIME ANL TGT	REGULAR TIME ACTL TO DATE	REGULAR TIME %	OVERTIME ANL TGT	OVERTIME ACTL TO DATE	OVERTIME %	CIV PAY TOTAL ANL TGT	CIV PAY TOTAL ACTL TO DATE	CIV PAY TOTAL %
100-DIR	FT RICHARDSON	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%
200-ENV	FT RICHARDSON	430.0	0.0	0.0%	10.2	0.0	0.0%	440.2	0.0	0.0%
300-ENG	FT RICHARDSON	130.0	34.3	26.4%	3.0	0.0	0.0%	133.0	34.3	25.8%
400-BUS	FT RICHARDSON	5.0	5.7	114.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%	5.0	5.7	114.0%
500-HSG	FT RICHARDSON	298.0	13.7	4.6%	0.0	0.0	0.0%	298.0	13.7	4.6%
600-SUP	FT RICHARDSON	210.0	58.5	27.9%	136.0	51.0	37.5%	346.0	109.5	31.6%
700-OPS	FT RICHARDSON	1,870.0	104.6	5.6%	780.8	39.8	5.1%	2,650.8	144.4	5.4%
700-UTL	FT RICHARDSON	1,110.0	204.0	18.4%	0.0	0.0	0.0%	1,110.0	204.0	18.4%
800-FIRE	FT RICHARDSON	82.2	13.7	16.7%	0.0	0.0	0.0%	82.2	13.7	16.7%
900-CNT	FT RICHARDSON	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%
TOC	FT RICHARDSON	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%
ALL	FT RICHARDSON	4,135.2	434.5	10.5%	930.0	90.8	9.8%	5,065.2	525.3	10.4%
100-DIR	FT WAINWRIGHT	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%
200-ENV	FT WAINWRIGHT	40.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%	40.0	0.0	0.0%
300-ENG	FT WAINWRIGHT	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%
400-BUS	FT WAINWRIGHT	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%
500-HSG	FT WAINWRIGHT	238.0	13.2	5.5%	0.0	0.0	0.0%	238.0	13.2	5.5%
600-SUP	FT WAINWRIGHT	30.0	1.7	5.7%	0.0	0.0	0.0%	30.0	1.7	5.7%
700-OPS	FT WAINWRIGHT	1,544.0	283.9	18.4%	258.0	43.1	16.7%	1,802.0	327.0	18.1%
700-UTL	FT WAINWRIGHT	1,403.0	248.5	17.7%	0.0	0.0	0.0%	1,403.0	248.5	17.7%
800-FIRE	FT WAINWRIGHT	133.0	17.0	12.8%	0.0	0.0	0.0%	133.0	17.0	12.8%
900-CNT	FT WAINWRIGHT	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%
TOC	FT WAINWRIGHT	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%
ALL	FT WAINWRIGHT	3,388.0	564.3	16.7%	258.0	43.1	16.7%	3,646.0	607.4	16.7%
100-DIR	FT GREELY	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%
200-ENV	FT GREELY	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%
300-ENG	FT GREELY	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%
400-BUS	FT GREELY	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%
500-HSG	FT GREELY	183.0	11.5	6.3%	0.0	0.0	0.0%	183.0	11.5	6.3%
600-SUP	FT GREELY	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%
700-OPS	FT GREELY	440.0	58.1	13.2%	2.0	0.5	25.0%	442.0	58.6	13.3%
700-UTL	FT GREELY	458.0	84.0	18.3%	0.0	0.0	0.0%	458.0	84.0	18.3%
800-FIRE	FT GREELY	36.0	6.0	16.7%	0.0	0.0	0.0%	36.0	6.0	16.7%
900-CNT	FT GREELY	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%
TOC	FT GREELY	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%
ALL	FT GREELY	1,117.0	159.6	14.3%	2.0	0.5	25.0%	1,119.0	160.1	14.3%
	PW TOTAL	8,640.2	1,158.4	13.4%	1,190.0	134.4	11.3%	9,830.2	1,292.8	13.2%

AS OF: 30 NOVEMBER 1994

DIRECT CIVILIAN PAY

($000)

WORK CENTER	POST	REGULAR TIME ANL TGT	REGULAR TIME ACTL TO DATE	REGULAR TIME %	OVERTIME ANL TGT	OVERTIME ACTL TO DATE	OVERTIME %	AWARDS ANL TGT	AWARDS ACTL TO DATE	AWARDS %	CIV PAY TOTAL ANL TGT	CIV PAY TOTAL ACTL TO DATE	CIV PAY TOTAL %
100-DIR	FT RICHARDSON	138	22.8	16.5%	0	0	0.0%	0.5	0.0	0.0%	138.5	22.8	16.5%
200-ENV	FT RICHARDSON	526.1	146.1	27.8%	38.5	3.5	9.1%	0.7	0.0	0.0%	565.3	149.6	26.5%
300-ENG	FT RICHARDSON	1353	200	14.8%	3	0	0.0%	6.0	0.7	11.7%	1362	200.7	14.7%
400-BUS	FT RICHARDSON	2037	338	16.6%	22	5.7	25.9%	10.0	0.6	6.0%	2069	344.3	16.6%
500-HSG	FT RICHARDSON	351	84.6	24.1%	5	0.3	6.0%	2.0	0.2	10.0%	358	85.1	23.8%
600-SUP	FT RICHARDSON	1874.2	289.1	15.4%	13	-6.1	-46.9%	9.3	0.0	0.0%	1896.5	283	14.9%
700-OPS	FT RICHARDSON	6886.7	1390.4	20.2%	438.1	133	30.4%	39.7	0.0	0.0%	7364.5	1523.4	20.7%
700-UTL	FT RICHARDSON	453.6	76.6	16.9%	90	9.9	11.0%	6.0	0.0	0.0%	549.6	86.5	15.7%
800-FIRE	FT RICHARDSON	2031.8	286.1	14.1%	184	22.9	12.4%	8.8	0.0	0.0%	2224.6	309	13.9%
900-CNT	FT RICHARDSON	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
TOC	FT RICHARDSON	0	-9.3	OVER	-0.2	-1.2	600.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%	-0.2	-10.5	5250.0%
ALL	FT RICHARDSON	15651.4	2824.4	18.0%	793.4	168	21.2%	83.0	1.5	1.8%	16527.8	2993.9	18.1%
100-DIR	FT WAINWRIGHT	108	17.8	16.5%	5	0	0.0%	0.5	0.0	0.0%	113.5	17.8	15.7%
200-ENV	FT WAINWRIGHT	571.4	96.2	16.8%	11.3	3.3	29.2%	0.2	0.2	100.0%	582.9	99.7	17.1%
300-ENG	FT WAINWRIGHT	437	73.4	16.8%	1	0	0.0%	2.0	0.0	0.0%	440	73.4	16.7%
400-BUS	FT WAINWRIGHT	576	86.6	15.0%	20	0.5	2.5%	3.5	0.0	0.0%	599.5	87.1	14.5%
500-HSG	FT WAINWRIGHT	162	49.9	30.8%	5	0.2	4.0%	2.0	0.0	0.0%	169	50.1	29.6%
600-SUP	FT WAINWRIGHT	803	132.4	16.5%	3	3	100.0%	5.0	0.0	0.0%	811	135.4	16.7%
700-OPS	FT WAINWRIGHT	6609.9	1079.5	16.3%	320.8	4.9	1.5%	33.0	0.0	0.0%	6963.7	1084.4	15.6%
700-UTL	FT WAINWRIGHT	834.6	129	15.5%	170	39.6	23.3%	8.8	0.0	0.0%	1013.4	168.6	16.6%
800-FIRE	FT WAINWRIGHT	1143	160.1	14.0%	75	8.1	10.8%	5.0	0.0	0.0%	1223	168.2	13.8%
900-CNT	FT WAINWRIGHT	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
TOC	FT WAINWRIGHT	0.2	3	1500.0%	-0.2	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0	3	OVER
ALL	FT WAINWRIGHT	11245.1	1827.9	16.3%	610.9	59.6	9.8%	60.0	0.2	0.3%	11916	1887.7	15.8%
100-DIR	FT GREELY	32	5.3	16.6%	0	0	0.0%	0.3	0.0	0.0%	32.3	5.3	16.4%
200-ENV	FT GREELY	106.5	18.3	17.2%	0	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%	106.5	18.3	17.2%
300-ENG	FT GREELY	200	33.6	16.8%	1	0	0.0%	1.0	0.0	0.0%	202	33.6	16.6%
400-BUS	FT GREELY	178	38.6	21.7%	3	0	0.0%	1.0	0.0	0.0%	182	38.6	21.2%
500-HSG	FT GREELY	105	29.4	28.0%	2	0	0.0%	0.3	0.0	0.0%	107.3	29.4	27.4%
600-SUP	FT GREELY	310	51.4	16.6%	1	0	0.0%	1.0	0.0	0.0%	312	51.4	16.5%
700-OPS	FT GREELY	3001.8	537.1	17.9%	20.7	-0.1	-0.5%	14.2	0.0	0.0%	3036.7	537	17.7%
700-UTL	FT GREELY	171	26.6	15.6%	12	1	8.3%	2.2	0.0	0.0%	185.2	27.6	14.9%
800-FIRE	FT GREELY	273	24.9	9.1%	14	1.4	10.0%	1.0	0.0	0.0%	288	26.3	9.1%
900-CNT	FT GREELY	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
TOC	FT GREELY	0	2	OVER	0	1.2	OVER	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0	3.2	OVER
ALL	FT GREELY	4377.3	767.2	17.5%	53.7	3.5	6.5%	21.0	0.0	0.0%	4452	770.7	17.3%
	PW TOTAL	31,273.8	5,419.5	17.3%	1,458.0	231.1	15.9%	164	1.7	1.0%	32,895.8	5,652.3	17.2%

ACTUALS AS OF 30 NOVEMBER 1994

L&E INPUT ANALYSIS

DPW TOTAL

	REGULAR TIME								OVERTIME							
WORK	TARGET			STANFINS	IFS-M LABOR			IFS LAB/	TARGET			STANFINS	IFS-M LABOR			IFS LAB/
CENTER	DIRECT	REIMB	TOTAL	OBLIG	DIRECT	REIMB	TOTAL	OBLIG	DIRECT	REIMB	TOTAL	OBLIG	DIRECT	REIMB	TOTAL	OBLIG
100-DIR	278	0	278	46	3	0	3	6%	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0%
200-ENV	1,204	470	1,674	261	0	0	0	0%	50	10	60	7	0	0	0	0%
300-ENG	1,990	130	2,120	341	26	0	26	8%	5	3	8	0	0	0	0	0%
400-BUS	2,791	5	2,796	469	104	0	104	22%	45	0	45	6	0	0	0	0%
500-HSG	618	719	1,337	202	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	12	0	12	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
600-SUP	2,987	240	3,227	533	149	1	150	28%	17	136	153	48	33	0	33	70%
700-OPS	17,958	6,825	24,783	4,222	1,277	349	1,626	39%	1,052	1,041	2,092	272	128	73	201	74%
800-FIRE	3,448	251	3,699	508	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	273	0	273	32	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	31,274	8,640	39,914	6,582	1,559	351	1,910	29%	1,458	1,190	2,649	366	162	73	235	64%

ACTUALS AS OF 30 NOVEMBER 1994

L&E INPUT ANALYSIS

FT RICHARDSON

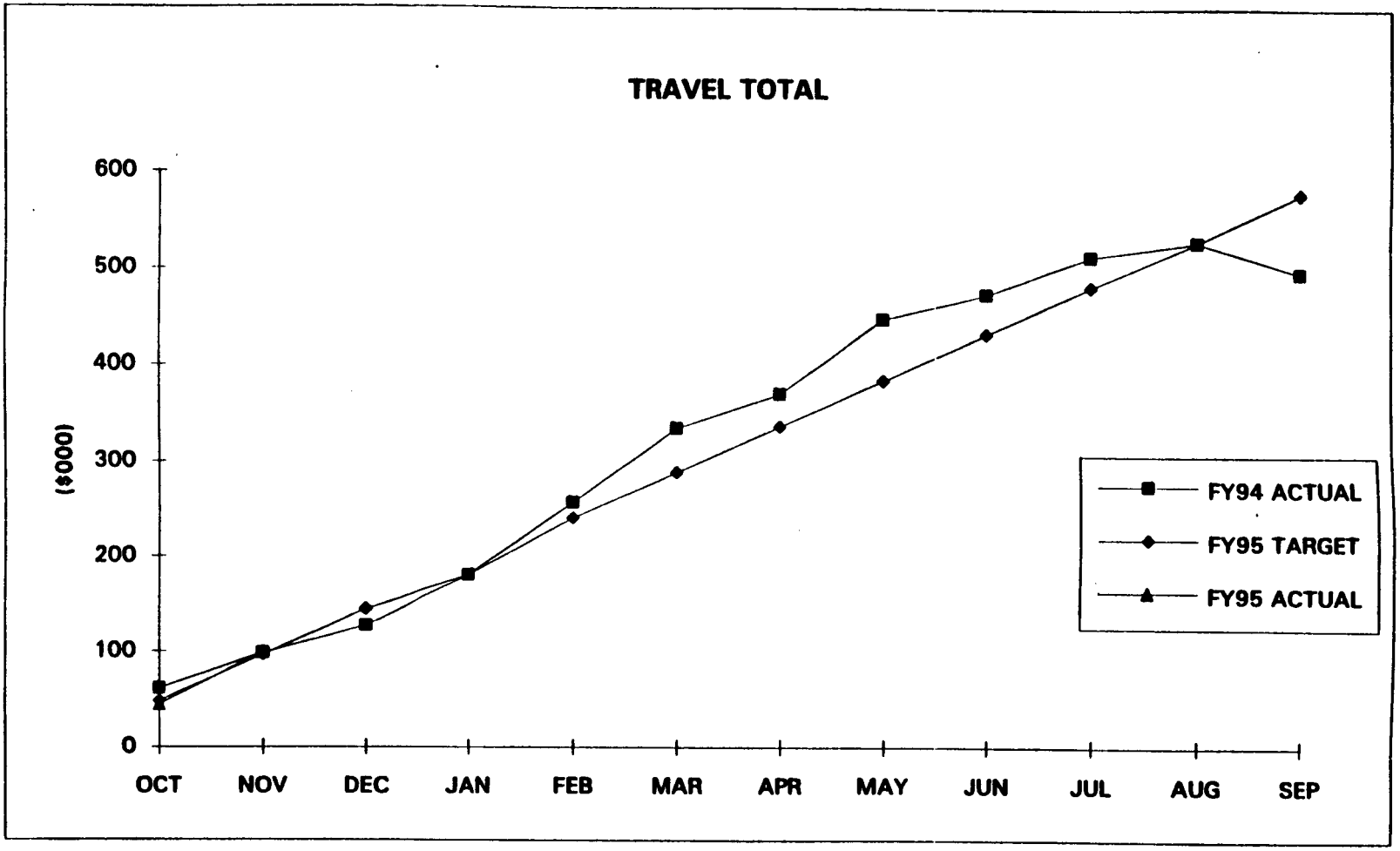
	REGULAR TIME								OVERTIME							
WORK	TARGET			STANFINS	IFS-M LABOR			IFS LAB/	TARGET			STANFINS	IFS-M LABOR			IFS LAB/
CENTER	DIRECT	REIMB	TOTAL	OBLIG	DIRECT	REIMB	TOTAL	OBLIG	DIRECT	REIMB	TOTAL	OBLIG	DIRECT	REIMB	TOTAL	OBLIG
100-DIR	138	0	138	23	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
200-ENV	526	430	956	146	0	0	0	0%	39	10	49	4	0	0	0	0%
300-ENG	1,353	130	1,483	234	24	0	25	11%	3	3	6	0	0	0	0	0%
400-BUS	2,037	5	2,042	344	104	0	104	30%	22	0	22	6	0	0	0	0%
500-HSG	351	298	649	98	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5	0	5	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
600-SUP	1,874	210	2,084	348	82	1	83	24%	13	136	149	45	33	0	33	74%
700-OPS	7,340	2,980	10,320	1,775	349	2	351	20%	528	781	1,309	183	92	34	125	68%
800-FIRE	2,032	82	2,114	300	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	184	0	184	23	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
900-CNT	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	15,651	4,135	19,787	3,268	559	4	563	17%	794	930	1,724	261	125	34	158	61%

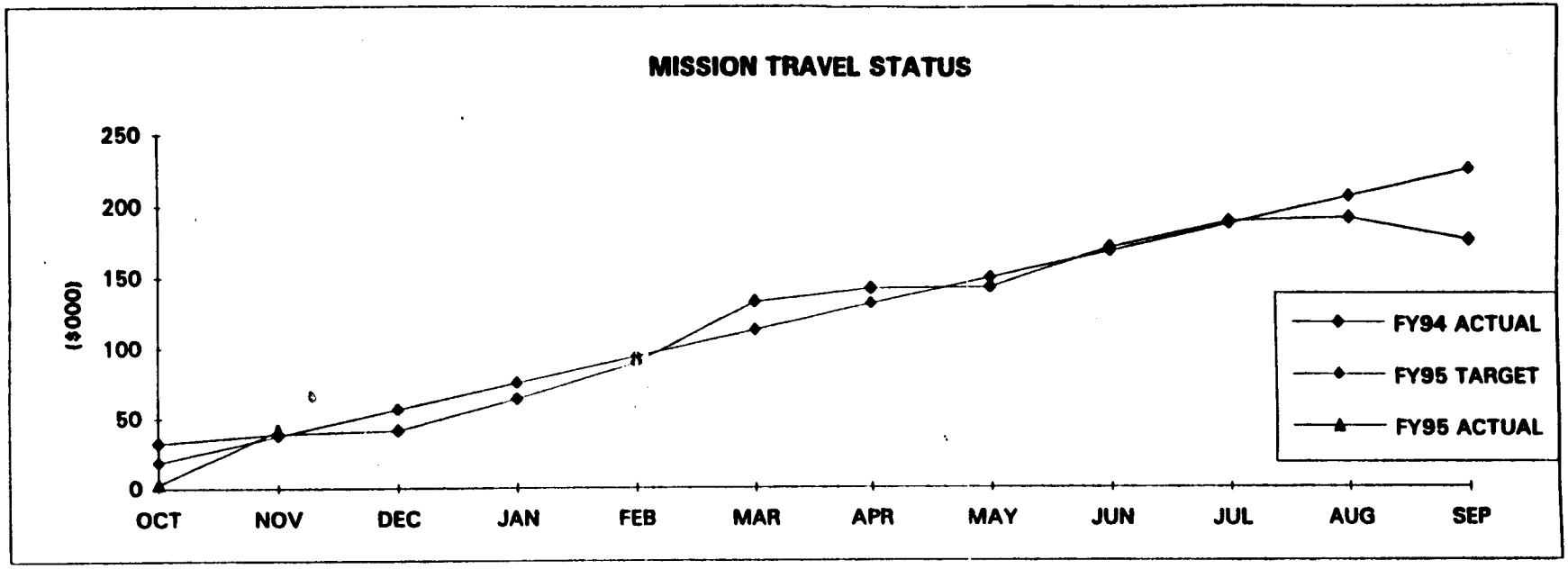
FT WAINWRIGHT

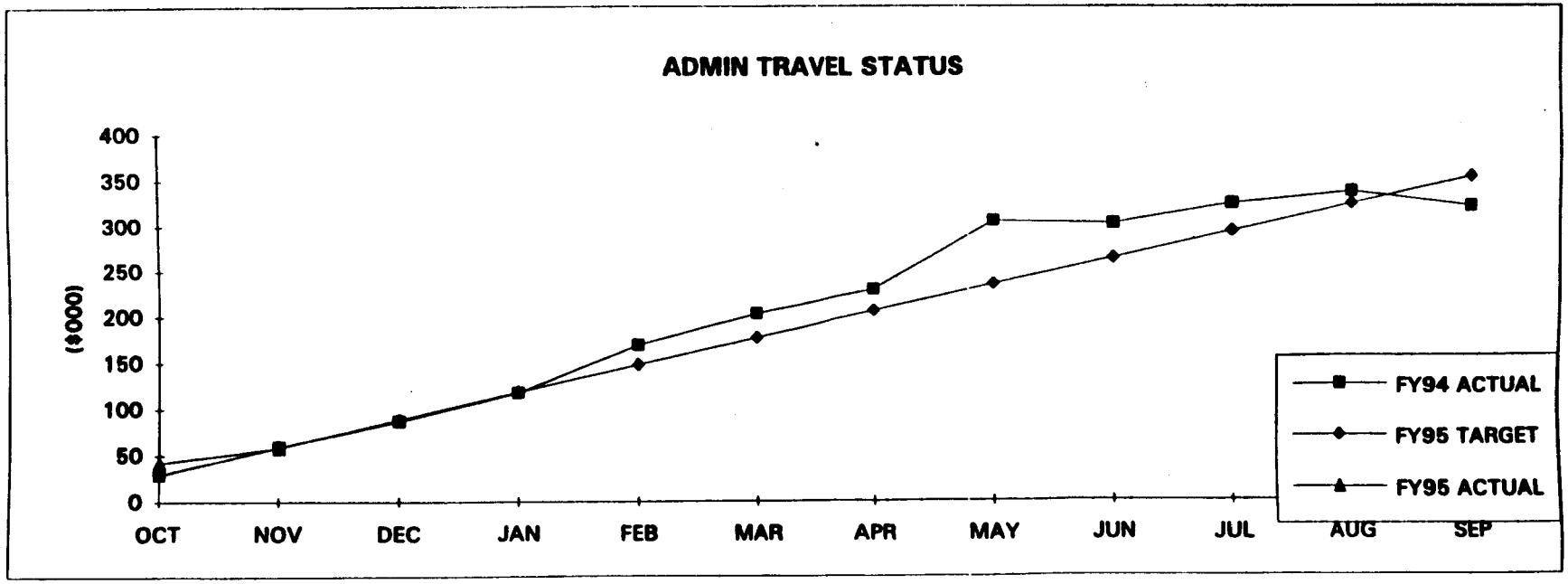
	REGULAR TIME								OVERTIME							
WORK	TARGET			STANFINS	IFS-M LABOR			IFS LAB/	TARGET			STANFINS	IFS-M LABOR			IFS LAB/
CENTER	DIRECT	REIMB	TOTAL	OBLIG	DIRECT	REIMB	TOTAL	OBLIG	DIRECT	REIMB	TOTAL	OBLIG	DIRECT	REIMB	TOTAL	OBLIG
100-DIR	108	0	108	18	3	0	3	16%	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0%
200-ENV	571	40	611	96	0	0	0	0%	11	0	11	3	0	0	0	0%
300-ENG	437	0	437	73	2	0	2	2%	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0%
400-BUS	576	0	576	87	0	0	0	0%	20	0	20	1	0	0	0	0%
500-HSG	162	238	400	63	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5	0	5	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
600-SUP	803	30	833	134	67	0	67	50%	3	0	3	3	0	0	0	10%
700-OPS	7,445	2,947	10,392	1,741	928	348	1,276	73%	491	258	749	88	37	39	76	87%
800-FIRE	1,143	133	1,276	177	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	75	0	75	8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	11,245	3,388	14,633	2,389	999	348	1,347	56%	611	258	869	103	37	39	77	75%

FT GREELY

	REGULAR TIME								OVERTIME							
WORK	TARGET			STANFINS	IFS-M LABOR			IFS LAB/	TARGET			STANFINS	IFS-M LABOR			IFS LAB/
CENTER	DIRECT	REIMB	TOTAL	OBLIG	DIRECT	REIMB	TOTAL	OBLIG	DIRECT	REIMB	TOTAL	OBLIG	DIRECT	REIMB	TOTAL	OBLIG
100-DIR	32	0	32	5	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
200-ENV	107	0	107	18	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
300-ENG	200	0	200	34	0	0	0	0%	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0%
400-BUS	178	0	178	39	0	0	0	0%	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0%
500-HSG	105	183	288	41	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0%
600-SUP	310	0	310	51	0	0	0	0%	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0%
700-OPS	3,173	898	4,071	706	0	0	0	0%	33	2	35	1	0	0	0	0%
800-FIRE	273	36	309	31	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	14	0	14	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	4,377	1,117	5,494	925	0	0	0	0%	54	2	56	3	0	0	0	0%


TRAVEL TOTAL
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
($000)
OCT
NOV
DEC
JAN
FEB
MAR
APR
MAY
JUN
JUL
AUG
SEP
FY94 ACTUAL
FY95 TARGET
FY95 ACTUAL


MISSION TRAVEL STATUS
($000)
250
200
150
100
50
0
OCT
NOV
DEC
JAN
FEB
MAR
APR
MAY
JUN
JUL
AUG
SEP
FY94 ACTUAL
FY95 TARGET
FY95 ACTUAL


ADMIN TRAVEL STATUS
($000)
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
OCT
NOV
DEC
JAN
FEB
MAR
APR
MAY
JUN
JUL
AUG
SEP
FY94 ACTUAL
FY95 TARGET
FY95 ACTUAL

DIRECT TRAVEL - TARGET VS ACTUAL (BY POST)

AS OF: 30-Nov-94

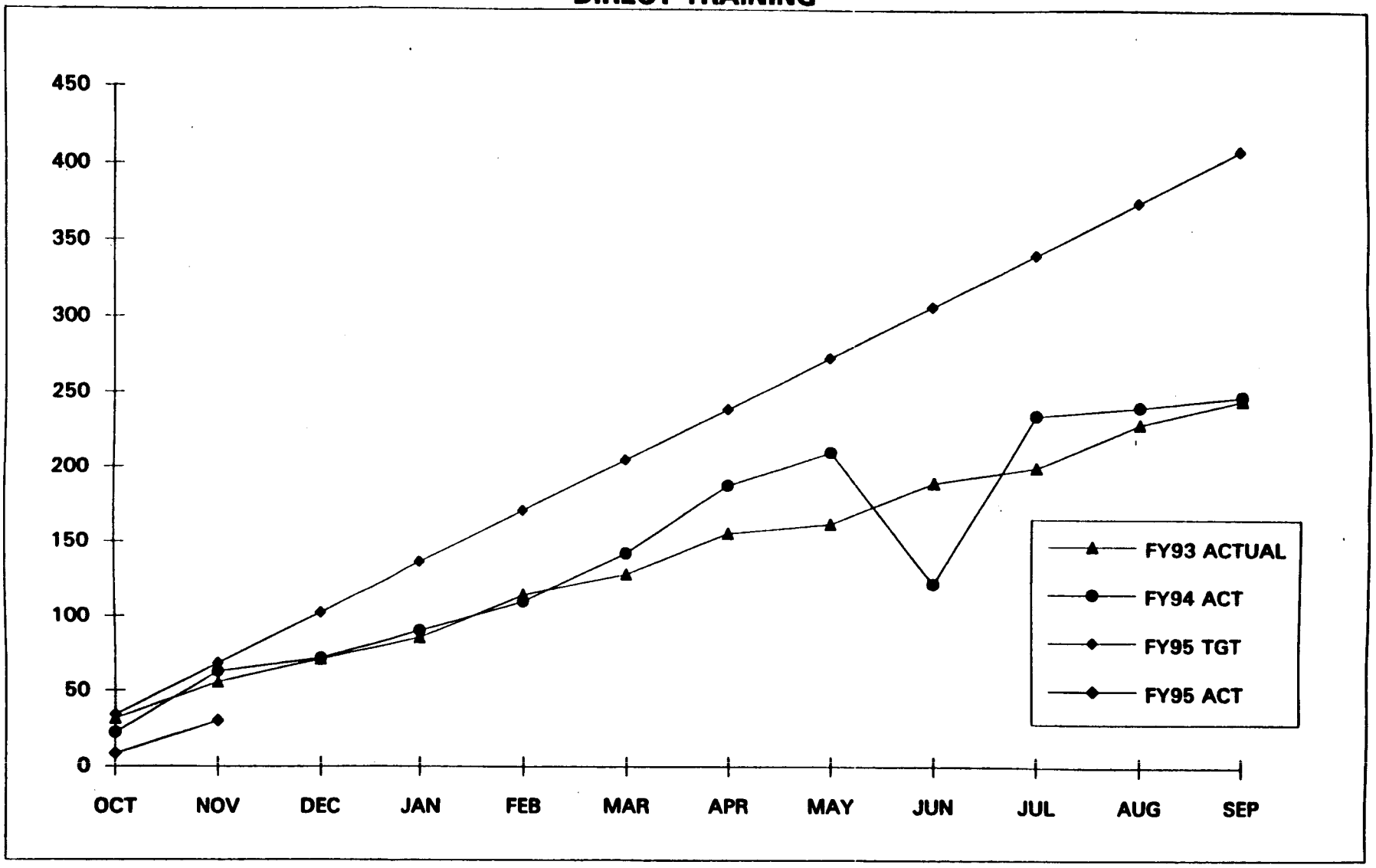
WORK CENTER	POST	ADMIN TRAVEL ANL TARGET	ADMIN TRAVEL ACTL TO DATE	ADMIN TRAVEL %	MISSION TRAVEL ANL TARGET	MISSION TRAVEL ACTL TO DATE	MISSION TRAVEL %	TRAVEL TOTAL ANL TARGET	TRAVEL TOTAL ACTL TO DATE	TRAVEL TOTAL %
100-DIR	FT RICHARDSON	15.0	3.3	22%	3.0	0.0	0%	18.0	3.3	18%
200-ENV	FT RICHARDSON	0.0	0.0	0%	63.0	13.9	22%	63.0	13.9	22%
300-ENG	FT RICHARDSON	27.0	7.5	28%	22.0	0.0	0%	49.0	7.5	15%
400-BUS	FT RICHARDSON	41.0	13.1	32%	3.0	0.0	0%	44.0	13.1	30%
500-HSG	FT RICHARDSON	13.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	13.0	0.0	0%
600-SUP	FT RICHARDSON	8.0	1.3	16%	2.0	0.0	0%	10.0	1.3	13%
700-OPS	FT RICHARDSON	61.2	10.5	17%	46.2	0.0	0%	107.4	10.5	10%
800-FIRE	FT RICHARDSON	17.0	3.3	19%	5.0	0.0	0%	22.0	3.3	15%
900-CONT	FT RICHARDSON	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%
TOTAL	FT RICHARDSON	182.2	39.0	21%	144.2	13.9	10%	326.4	52.9	16%
100-DIR	FT WAINWRIGHT	16.0	3.9	24%	2.0	0.0	0%	18.0	3.9	22%
200-ENV	FT WAINWRIGHT	0.0	0.0	0%	48.0	21.0	44%	48.0	21.0	44%
300-ENG	FT WAINWRIGHT	14.0	0.9	6%	4.0	1.0	25%	18.0	1.9	11%
400-BUS	FT WAINWRIGHT	19.0	6.6	35%	2.0	0.0	0%	21.0	6.6	31%
500-HSG	FT WAINWRIGHT	10.0	1.6	16%	0.0	0.0	0%	10.0	1.6	16%
600-SUP	FT WAINWRIGHT	12.0	2.1	18%	0.5	0.0	0%	12.5	2.1	17%
700-OPS	FT WAINWRIGHT	50.6	3.3	7%	5.5	2.6	47%	56.1	5.9	11%
800-FIRE	FT WAINWRIGHT	10.0	0.0	0%	1.0	0.0	0%	11.0	0.0	0%
900-CONT	FT WAINWRIGHT	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%
TOTAL	FT WAINWRIGHT	131.6	18.4	14%	63.0	24.6	39%	194.6	43.0	22%
100-DIR	FT GREELY	4.0	0.5	13%	0.0	0.0	0%	4.0	0.5	13%
200-ENV	FT GREELY	0.0	0.0	0%	6.0	2.9	48%	6.0	2.9	48%
300-ENG	FT GREELY	1.0	0.0	0%	1.5	0.0	0%	2.5	0.0	0%
400-BUS	FT GREELY	5.0	0.0	0%	1.5	0.0	0%	6.5	0.0	0%
500-HSG	FT GREELY	5.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	5.0	0.0	0%
600-SUP	FT GREELY	3.0	0.0	0%	1.0	0.0	0%	4.0	0.0	0%
700-OPS	FT GREELY	20.4	0.0	0%	6.4	0.0	0%	26.8	0.0	0%
800-FIRE	FT GREELY	1.0	0.0	0%	1.0	0.0	0%	2.0	0.0	0%
900-CONT	FT GREELY	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	0.0	0%
TOTAL	FT GREELY	39.4	0.5	1%	17.4	2.9	17%	56.8	3.4	6%
TOTAL	ALL POSTS	353.2	57.9	16%	224.6	41.4	18%	577.8	99.3	17%

DIRECT TRAINING (BY POST)

AS OF: 30-Nov-94

WORK CENTER	POST	FY 94 ACTUAL	ACTUAL ANL TGT	ACTUAL TO DATE	%
100 - DIR	FT RICHARDSON	5.2	5.0	3.7	74.0%
200 - ENV	FT RICHARDSON	24.5	125.0	6.6	5.3%
300 - ENGR	FT RICHARDSON	29.9	30.0	0.9	3.0%
400 - BUS	FT RICHARDSON	19.8	17.5	1.0	5.7%
500 - HSG	FT RICHARDSON	5.4	3.0	0.4	13.3%
600 - SUP	FT RICHARDSON	7.2	7.0	0.0	0.0%
700 - OPS	FT RICHARDSON	52.9	46.0	5.6	12.2%
800 - FIRE	FT RICHARDSON	4.2	4.0	0.3	7.5%
900-CONT	FT RICHARDSON	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%
TOTAL	FT RICHARDSON	149.1	237.5	18.5	7.8%
100 - DIR	FT WAINWRIGHT	0.0	2.0	1.2	60.0%
200 - ENV	FT WAINWRIGHT	10.5	80.0	4.7	5.9%
300 - ENGR	FT WAINWRIGHT	5.6	6.0	0.0	0.0%
400 - BUS	FT WAINWRIGHT	9.5	10.0	2.0	20.0%
500 - HSG	FT WAINWRIGHT	0.2	3.0	0.0	0.0%
600 - SUP	FT WAINWRIGHT	3.2	3.0	0.0	0.0%
700 - OPS	FT WAINWRIGHT	47.2	41.0	2.2	5.4%
800 - FIRE	FT WAINWRIGHT	10.6	10.0	1.2	12.0%
900-CONT	FT WAINWRIGHT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%
TOTAL	FT WAINWRIGHT	86.8	155.0	11.3	7.3%
100 - DIR	FT GREELY	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0%
200 - ENV	FT GREELY	0.0	3.0	0.1	3.3%
300 - ENGR	FT GREELY	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0%
400 - BUS	FT GREELY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%
500 - HSG	FT GREELY	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0%
600 - SUP	FT GREELY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%
700 - OPS	FT GREELY	8.9	6.3	0.1	1.6%
800 - FIRE	FT GREELY	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0%
900-CONT	FT GREELY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%
TOTAL	FT GREELY	11.1	13.0	0.2	1.5%
	PW TOTAL	247.0	408.0	30.0	7.4%

DIRECT TRAINING



QUPH CONTRACTS

	DATED:	6-Dec-94						CONTRACT/MIPRs			PROGRAM				ACTUAL		
WK CTR	POC	PROJECT NUMBER	COMMIT DATE	FIN/UNF	CUST	TYPE	TYPE CONTR	DESCRIPTION	MDEP	BICH	WASH	GRLY	TOTAL	NOTES	BICH	OBUG WASH	GRLY
500	G. CHANEY		1-Oct-94	F		Service	DOC	DRAYAGE	QUPH	38.0	35.0	26.0	99.0	MOVEMENT OF GOV FURNITURE	1.5	1.5	2.1
500	L. RHODES		1-Oct-94	F		Service	DOC	HOMES MAINT	QUPH	2.0	2.0	2.0	6.0				
								TOTALS		40.0	37.0	28.0	105.0				

QUTL CONTRACTS

	DATED:	9-Dec-94						CONTRACT/MIPRs			PROGRAM					ACTUAL OBLIG	
WK CTR	POC	PROJECT NUMBER	COMMIT DATE	FIN/UNF	CUST	TYPE	TYPE CONTR	DESCRIPTION	MDEP	BCN	WAIN	GRLY	TOTAL	NOTES	BCN	WAIN	GRLY
700	D DEHL		1-Oct-94	F		Service	DOC	BURGER KING PROPANE	QUTL	0.0	15.0	0.0	15.0			15.0	
700	D DEHL		1-Oct-94	F		Service	DOC	MISC	QUTL	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0				
700				F		Service	DOC	POWER PLANT INSPECTIONS	QUTL	6.0	0.0	0.0	6.0				
								TOTALS		6.0	16.0	0.0	22.0				

QDEH

REVISION DATED	6-Dec-94						CONTRACT/MIPRs			PROGRAM					ACTUAL			
POC	PROJECT NUMBER	COMMIT DATE	FIN/UNF	CUST	TYPE	TYPE OF CONTR	DESCRIPT.XLS	MDEP	RICH	WAIN	GRLY	TOTAL	NOTES	FR	FW	FG	TOTAL	
JOHN MIDDLETON	DPW400		F	Garrison	Engr Sve	MIPR	PAX SYSTEM	QDEH	36.0	.0	.0	36.0		.0	.0	.0	.0	
DENNIS HOKE	DPW800		F	Garrison	Engr Sve	MIPR	FIRM MAINT OF FIRE SYSTEM	QDEH	1.5	.0	.0	1.5		.0	.0	.0	.0	
TOM MEANS	DPW400		F	Garrison	Engr Sve	MIPR	UNISYS 600 MAINT	QDEH	41.0	.0	.0	41.0		.0	.0	.0	.0	
JULIA QUEEN	DPW400		F	GARRSON ENGR		MIPR	PUBLIC RELATIONS SUPPORT	QDEH	18.0	.0	.0	18.0		.0	.0	.0	.0	
TERRY HENLEY	DPW400		F	Garrison	Engr Sve	MIPR	TELEPHONE AND COMPUTER SUPP	QDEH	20.0	.0	.0	20.0		.0	.0	.0	.0	
ELLEN KLUG	DPW300		F	Garrison	Engr Sve	COE	JOC Admin Support	QDEH	75.0	.0	.0	75.0		.0	.0	.0	.0	
OLAF THORSON	DPW400		F	Garrison	Engr Sve	COE	REAL ESTATE SUPPORT	QDEH	200.0	.0	.0	200.0		.0	.0	.0	.0	
RICHARD LLYOD	DPW300		F	Garrison	Engr Sve	DOC	ENGINEER SUPPORT-COE REPROD	QDEH	10.0	.0	.0	10.0		.0	.0	.0	.0	
KATHY HAMMOND	DPW300		F	Garrison	Engr Sve	DOC	CUSTODIAL SERVICES CONTRACT	QDEH	453.0	413.0	100.0	966.0		.0	.0	.0	.0	
TIM BERG	DPW700		F	Garrison	Engr Sve		CUSTODIAL SERVICES HANGER 6	QDEH	4.0	.0	.0	4.0		.0	.0	.0	.0	
DENNIS HOKE	DPW800		F	Garrison	Engr Sve	DOC	TESTING H20 BOTTLES	QDEH	10.0	.0	.0	10.0		.0	.0	.0	.0	
DENNIS HOKE	DPW800		F	Garrison	Engr Sve	DOC	AIR SAMPLES	QDEH	3.0	.0	.0	3.0		.0	.0	.0	.0	
DENNIS HOKE	DPW800		F	Garrison	Engr Sve	DOC	MISC FIRE SUPPORT	QDEH	3.0	.0	.0	3.0		.0	.0	.0	.0	
ERNEST WOODY	DPW600		F	Garrison	Engr Sve	DOC	Federal Express	QDEH	6.0	2.2	.0	8.2		.0	.0	.0	.0	
ERNEST WOODY	DPW600		F	Garrison	Engr Sve	DOC	TIRE REPAIR	QDEH	8.0	5.0	.0	13.0		.0	.0	.0	.0	
ERNEST WOODY	DPW600		F	Garrson Engr Sve		DOC	SMALL ENGINE REPAIR	QDEH	8.0	.0	.0	8.0		.0	.0	.0	.0	
E. WOODY	DPW600		F	Garrison	Engr Sve	DOC	NAIL GUN REPAIR	QDEH	4.0	.0	.0	4.0		.0	.0	.0	.0	
E. WOODY	DPW600		F	Garrison	Engr Sve	DOC	MISC TOOL REPAIR	QDEH	2.0	3.0	.0	5.0		.0	.0	.0	.0	
E. WOODY	DPW600		F	Garrison	Engr Sve	MIPR	COPIER MAINT	QDEH	8.0	.0	.0	8.0		.0	.0	.0	.0	
E. WOODY	DPW600		F	Garrison	Engr Sve	DOC	ONETIME/EMERG MAINT	QDEH	60.0	40.0	26.0	126.0		.0	.0	.0	.0	
JOHN MIDDLETON	DPW400		F	Garrison	Engr Sve	MIPR	INTERGRAPH SUPPORT	QDEH	60.0	.0	.0	60.0		.0	.0	.0	.0	
E. WOODY	DPW600		F	Garrison	Engr Sve	DOC	RADIATOR REPAIR	QDEH	10.0	5.5	.0	15.5		.0	.0	.0	.0	
E. WOODY	DPW600		F	Garrison	Engr Sve	DOC	JSIID	QDEH	20.0	.0	10.0	30.0		.0	.0	.0	.0	
TOM VICTORY	DPW300		F	Garrison	Engr Sve	DOC	MICROFILM SERVICES	QDEH	10.0	.0	.0	10.0		.0	.0	.0	.0	
J QUEEN	DPW410		F	Garrison	Engr Sve	DOC	SCAN PRINT	QDEH	10.0	.0	.0	10.0		.0	.0	.0	.0	
TOM MEANS	DPW320		F	Garrison	Engr Sve	DOC	REPAIR COMPUTOR	QDEH	1.0	.0	.0	1.0		.0	.0	.0	.0	
TOM BERG	DPW700		F	Garrison	Engr Sve		REFUSE SERVICES FOR SEWARD	QDEH	2.0	.0	.0	2.0		.0	.0	.0	.0	
DENNIS HOKE	DPW800		F	GARRSION ENGR SVS		DOC	FIRE APPAR[illegible]US REHAB	QDEH	120.0	.0	.0	120.0		.0	.0	.0	.0	
DENNIS HOKE	DPW800		F	Garrison Engr Svc		DOC	EXTINQUISH[illegible]R TRAINER	QDEH	20.0	.0	.0	20.0		.0	.0	.0	.0	
R. LLOYD	DPW300		F	GAR ENGR		COE	SOLICIT JOC CONT AND ASSUALT	QDEH	34.0	.0	.0	34.0		.0	.0	.0	.0	
									.0	.0	.0	.0		.0	.0	.0	.0	
DENNIS HOKE	DPW800		F			DOC	RADIO SYSTEM MAINT	QDEH	.0	.7	.0	.7		.0	.0	.0	.0	
M ELLEBRECHT	DPW800		F			DOC	LIQUID AIR	QDEH	.0	1.0	.0	1.0		.0	.0	.0	.0	
M. ELLEBRECHT	DPW800		F			DOC	MOB RADIO	QDEH	.0	.2	.0	.2		.0	.0	.0	.0	
DENNIS HOLTRY	DPW300		F			DOC	CLEAN SEAT	QDEH	.0	3.4	.0	3.4		.0	.0	.0	.0	
DAN BLAJESKI	DPW800		F			DOC	RADIO MAINT	QDEH	.0	.0	8.0	8.0		.0	.0	.0	.0	
								QDEH	.0	.0	.0	.0		.0	.0	.0	.0	
								QDEH	.0	.0	.0	.0		.0	.0	.0	.0	
								QDEH	.0	.0	.0	.0		.0	.0	.0	.0	
								QDEH	.0	.0	.0	.0		.0	.0	.0	.0	
								QDEH	.0	.0	.0	.0		.0	.0	.0	.0	
						0	Subtotal	QDEH	1254.5	474.0	141.0	1869.5		.0	.0	.0	.0	

QRPA

WK CTR	DAT	PROJECT NUMBER	COMMIT DATE	FIN/UNF	CUST	TYPE	TYPE CONTR	DESCRIPTION	MDEP	RICH	PROGRAM WARN	GRLY	TOTAL	NOTES
	9-Dec-94							CONTRACT/MIPRs						
300	ENGR DIV	YB002811J		F	Garrison	Maint/Rep	DOC	Appliance Maintenance	QRPA	61.1	42.7	26.4	129.2	CK150201J
300	ENGR DIV			F	Garrison	Maint/Rep	DOC	Elevator Maintenance	QRPA	76.8	61.8	24.0	162.6	
300	JOHNSON	DPW000015J		F	Garrison	Maint/Rep	DOC	Kitchen Exhaust Maintenance	QRPA	7.4	5.7	9.3	22.4	CK120833J
300	JOHNSON	OPN000462J		F	Garrison	Maint/Rep	DOC	Emergency Diesel Generator Maint	QRPA	53.0	0.0	0.0	53.0	
721	WOODS	DPW721104B		F	Garrison	Maint/Rep	DOC	Repair Transfer Coils	QRPA	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.8	
723	HOLT	DPW723104S		F	Garrison	Maint/Rep	DOC	Security System Computer Maint	QRPA	3.6	0.0	0.0	3.6	
723	HOLT	DPW723104S		F	Garrison	Maint/Rep	DOC	Test Rubber Gloves	QRPA	3.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	
722	FRANCES	DPW722104B		F	Garrison	Maint/Rep	DOC	Repair Binks Paint Equipment	QRPA	6.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	
711	MELTON	DPW711104B		F	Garrison	Maint/Rep	DOC	Oversize/Overweight Permit	QRPA	0.9	0.9	0.9	2.7	
723	GRAY	OPN000334J		F	Garrison	Maint/Rep	DOC	Repair Compressor	QRPA	19.0	0.0	0.0	19.0	
430	ALLEN	RA179854R		F	Garrison	Maint/Rep	DOC	Repair Glass Display Case	QRPA	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.9	
723	BROCK	DPW723705P		F	Garrison	Maint/Rep	DOC	X-Ray Chairlift Holding Clips	QRPA	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.9	
721	BUNGER	DPW721104B		F	Garrison	Maint/Rep	DOC	Fill & Install Halon Bottle	QRPA	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	
300	ENGR DIV	OPN001864J		F	Garrison	Maint/Rep	DOC	Repair Truck Wash	QRPA	7.6	0.0	0.0	7.6	
700	OIEN	DPW700105S		F	Garrison	Maint/Rep	DOC	Railroad Signal Maintenance	QRPA	0.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	
300	ENGR DIV	DPW300104S		F	Garrison	Maint/Rep	DOC	Small Engine Repair	QRPA	0.0	188.5	0.0	188.5	
721	BUNGER	DPW721195B		F	Garrison	Maint/Rep	DOC	Repair Board Control	QRPA	0.0	25.0	0.0	25.0	
300	ENGR DIV	YB402731J		F	Garrison	Maint/Rep	COE	Feedwater Pump System Testing	QRPA	0.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	
773	DRISCOLL	DPW773105S		F	Garrison	Maint/Rep	DOC	Enclose Leaking Pipe	QRPA	0.0	18.9	0.0	18.9	
700	JONES	DCA700195P		F	Garrison	Maint/Rep	DOC	Repair Hydraulic Motor Pump	QRPA	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.5	
711	BUNGER	DPW711195B		F	Garrison	Maint/Rep	DOC	Repair Board Logic Module	QRPA	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	
721	POL	DPW721195B		F	Garrison	Maint/Rep	DOC	Repair Cypher Lock	QRPA	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	
742	MILES	DPW742105S		F	Garrison	Maint/Rep	DOC	Interpreter Services	QRPA	1.0	1.1	0.0	2.1	DPW711105S
763	BRENNER	DPW763106S		F	Garrison	Maint/Rep	DOC	Repair Siemens Motor Blower	QRPA	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.8	
500	PRICE	UPH000025J		F	Garrison	Maint/Rep	DOC	Replace Carpeting - Billeting	QRPA	0.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	
300	ENGR DIV	YB401587J		F	Garrison	Maint/Rep	COE	Power Plant - S&A - Contingency	QRPA	0.0	978.0	0.0	978.0	FY 95 478.0 - PRIOR YR 500.0
300	ENGR DIV	YB402631J		F	Garrison	Maint/Rep	COE	Motor Controls - S&A - Contingency	QRPA	0.0	94.0	0.0	94.0	FY 95 44.0 - PRIOR YR 50.0
300	ENGR DIV	DPW001413J		F	Garrison	Maint/Rep	COE	Hangar 1 - S&A	QRPA	0.0	4.6	0.0	4.6	S&A 4.6
300	ENGR DIV	XP000019P		F	Garrison	Maint/Rep	COE	Water Treatment Plant - S&A-Contingency	QRPA	257.3	0.0	0.0	257.3	FY 95 84.6 - PRIOR YR 172.7
700		DPW700105S		F	Garrison	Maint/Rep	DOC	Install Carpet - Bldg 501	QRPA	0.0	0.0	4.1	4.1	
700		BRT730334S		F	Garrison	Maint/Rep	DOC	Calibrate Frequency Meter	QRPA	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	
300	ENGR DIV	CK120783J		F	Garrison	Maint/Rep	JOC	Temp Support IMHOF Bldg	QRPA	0.0	0.0	238.7	238.7	
730	THEISEN	DPW730365S		F	Garrison	Maint/Rep	DOC	Repair Generator	QRPA	0.0	0.0	4.0	4.0	
300	ENGR DIV	YB402131J		F	Garrison	Maint/Rep	COE	Rplc Cooling Water Pump Motors-Design	QRPA	0.0	54.2	0.0	54.2	Design 54.2
300	ENGR DIV	117000424J		F	Garrison	Maint/Rep	COE	Barracks Latrines (3411-3419) - Design	QRPA	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	Design 100.0
730		DPW730105S		F	Garrison	Maint/Rep	DOC	Honeywell Computer Maintenance	QRPA	11.0	0.0	0.0	11.0	
730		DPW730105S		F	Garrison	Maint/Rep	DOC	Boiler Inspection	QRPA	12.7	0.0	0.0	12.7	
730		DPW730105S		F	Garrison	Maint/Rep	DOC	Repair Governors	QRPA	10.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	
730		DPW730105S		F	Garrison	Maint/Rep	DOC	Repair GE Motors	QRPA	14.2	10.0	0.0	24.2	DPW763106S
730		DPW730105S		F	Garrison	Maint/Rep	DOC	Repair Boiler Safety Valves	QRPA	3.1	0.0	0.0	3.1	
711		DPW711105S		F	Garrison	Maint/Rep	DOC	Repair Fan & Pump Motors	QRPA	3.6	0.0	0.0	3.6	
711		DPW711105S		F	Garrison	Maint/Rep	DOC	Stripe Streets	QRPA	6.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	
730		DPW730305S		F	Garrison	Maint/Rep	DOC	Repair Well Motors	QRPA	3.2	0.0	0.0	3.2	
763		DPW763105S		F	Garrison	Maint/Rep	DOC	Repair Broken Windshields	QRPA	0.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	
763		DPW763105S		F	Garrison	Maint/Rep	DOC	Repair Radiators	QRPA	0.0	5.5	0.0	5.5	
763		DPW763105S		F	Garrison	Maint/Rep	DOC	Repair Tires	QRPA	0.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	
763		DPW763105S		F	Garrison	Maint/Rep	DOC	Repair Radio Charger	QRPA	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	
773		DPW773105S		F	Garrison	Maint/Rep	DOC	Balance Electric Motor	QRPA	0.0	5.8	0.0	5.8	
763		DPW763105S		F	Garrison	Maint/Rep	DOC	Concrete Cutter	QRPA	0.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	
723		DPW723105S		F	Garrison	Maint/Rep	DOC	Rebuild Pump Motor	QRPA	0.0	2.2	0.0	2.2	
721		DPW721105S		F	Garrison	Maint/Rep	DOC	Repair Disposal	QRPA	0.0	2.8	0.0	2.8	
400		DPW400105S		F	Garrison	Maint/Rep	DOC	Conduct Calibration	QRPA	0.0	11.5	0.0	11.5	
700				F	Garrison	Maint/Rep	DOC	Flower Service & Maintenance	QRPA	0.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	
721		DPW721105S		F	Garrison	Maint/Rep	DOC	Repair Micro Wand	QRPA	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	
730		DPW730105S		F	Garrison	Maint/Rep	DOC	Repair Boiler Tube	QRPA	0.0	10.0	0.0	10.0	
730		DPW730105S		F	Garrison	Maint/Rep	DOC	Calibrate Hydraulic Governors	QRPA	0.0	0.0	10.0	10.0	
700		DPW700105S		F	Garrison	Maint/Rep	DOC	Inspect Ski Lift	QRPA	2.5	0.0	4.0	6.5	
300	ENGR DIV			F	Garrison	Maint/Rep	COE	Structural Inspection Ship Creek Dam	QRPA	55.0	0.0	0.0	55.0	Design 40.0 Admin 15.0
300	ENGR DIV	OPN000123J		F	Garrison	Maint/Rep	COE	Dredge Ship Creek Dam	QRPA	85.0	0.0	0.0	85.0	Design 75.0 Admin 10.0
300	ENGR DIV	XW000823P		F	Garrison	Maint/Rep	COE	Repair H/V System - Bldg 600	QRPA	102.8	0.0	0.0	102.8	Design 132.8 Admin 30.0

	DATED:	9-Dec-94						CONTRACT/MIPRs						
WK CTR	POC	PROJECT NUMBER	COMMIT DATE	FIN/UNF	CUST	TYPE	TYPE CONTR	DESCRIPTION	MDEP	RCN	PROGR WAIN	GRLY	TOTAL	NOTES
300	ENGR DIV	YB402731J		F	Garrison	Maint/Rep	COE	Repair Feedwater Pumps	ORPA	0.0	126.5	0.0	126.5	Design 126.5
300	TOM BERG	YB201730J		F	Garrison	Maint/Rep	DOC	Replace Freezer Coils - Bldg 3597	ORPA	0.0	40.0	0.0	40.0	Prior Year 40.0 (Contingency)
300	ENGR DIV	ERM000084J		F	Garrison	Maint/Rep	JOC	Replace Carpet - Bldg 620	ORPA	4.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	
				F	Garrison	Maint/Rep		Contingency/Cancelled/Reduced Project	ORPA	50.0	50.0	25.0	125.0	
								Subtotal	ORPA	923.4	1979.9	346.8	3147.2	

QRPA UNFINANCED

WE CTR	DATE	PROJECT NUMBER	COMMIT DATE	PR/UNP	CUST	TYPE	TYPE CONTR	CONTRACT/MIPRs DESCRIPTION	MDEP	PROGRAM RICH	PROGRAM WASH	PROGRAM GRLY	TOTAL	NOTES
		9-Dec-94												
		CK12061-3J		U	Garrison	Maint/Rep		Haz Matl Storage Bldgs	QRPA	300.0	300.0	200.0	800.0	
800	Hoke			U	Garrison	Maint/Rep	DOC	Fire PA System	QRPA	0.0	13.0	0.0	13.0	
		YB00342-1J		U	Garrison	Maint/Rep		Pesticide Ventilation	QRPA	0.0	27.0	0.0	27.0	
		CK12022-0J		U	Garrison	Maint/Rep		Replace siding - Power Plant	QRPA	0.0	0.0	295.0	295.0	
300	Dorland	CK16040-0J		U	Garrison	Maint/Rep	JOC	Replace Wincows - Bld 661	QRPA	0.0	0.0	209.3	209.3	
		XB00009-1P		U	Garrison	Maint/Rep		Eval Elec Distrip - Three Post	QRPA	63.0	0.0	0.0	63.0	
		XB00043-1P		U	Garrison	Maint/Rep		Replace Heat Sys Bldg 35750	QRPA	295.0	0.0	0.0	295.0	
		DPWXXXXXXXX		U	Garrison	Maint/Rep		Renovate Bldg for Records Storage	QRPA	212.0	0.0	0.0	212.0	
		CK12061-3J		U	Garrison	Maint/Rep		Rpr Roads & Parking Areas	QRPA	0.0	0.0	317.9	317.9	
		YB20173-0J		U	Garrison	Maint/Rep		Replace Freezer coils 3597, Phase 2	QRPA	0.0	196.0	0.0	196.0	
		YB20157-9J		U	Garrison	Maint/Rep		Septic Sys 188 - MP Motor Pool	QRPA	0.0	32.0	0.0	32.0	
		YG00057-8P		U	Garrison	Maint/Rep	JOC	Renovate Visitors Bldg	QRPA	0.0	55.0	0.0	55.0	
300	Fogel	MA000104J	R40392	U	Garrison	Maint/Rep	JOC	Renovate Various Rooms - Bldg 1	QRPA	202.5	0.0	0.0	202.5	Ready for Funds
300	Rabb	9U00003-3J	R40339	U	Garrison	Maint/Rep	JOC	Repair Roof - Bldg 606	QRPA	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	Awaiting Funds
300	Glaze	ERM00053-1P	R30289	U	Garrison	Maint/Rep	JOC	Repair Roof - Bldg 632	QRPA	115.5	0.0	0.0	115.5	Ready for FY94 Funds
300	Fogel	TV00025-3J	R30258	U	Garrison	Maint/Rep	JOC	Replace/Repair Roof - Bldg 53	QRPA	17.4	0.0	0.0	17.4	Ready for FY94 Funds
300	Rabb	9U00003-3J	R40339	U	Garrison	Maint/Rep	JOC	Replace Hvac System	QRPA	37.9	0.0	0.0	37.9	Awaiting Funds
300	Fogel	TV00034-3J	R30278	U	Garrison	Maint/Rep	JOC	Install Drop Ceiling - BOQ	QRPA	169.2	0.0	0.0	169.2	Ready for FY94 Funds
300	Rabb	DCA00015-3J	R30304	U	Garrison	Maint/Rep	JOC	Improve Commissary Lighting	QRPA	12.4	0.0	0.0	12.4	On Hold Pending Funds
300	Fogel/McKiernan	OPN00011-3J	R30295	U	Garrison	Maint/Rep	JOC	Construct Pole Barn - Bldg 700	QRPA	70.1	0.0	0.0	70.1	Ready for FY94 Funds
300	Glaze	RA00052-2J	R30221	U	Garrison	Maint/Rep	JOC	Install Air-Cond System - Bldg 802	QRPA	160.0	0.0	0.0	160.0	Awaiting Funds
300	Fogel	TV00032-3J	R30277	U	Garrison	Maint/Rep	JOC	Remodel Bldg 347	QRPA	113.5	0.0	0.0	113.5	Ready for FY94 Funds
300	Fogel	TV00038-3J	R30279	U	Garrison	Maint/Rep	JOC	Remodel Bldg 346	QRPA	62.5	0.0	0.0	62.5	Ready for FY94 Funds
300	Fogel	TV00040-3J	R30280	U	Garrison	Maint/Rep	JOC	Remodel Bldgs 354, 357, 359, 370	QRPA	290.9	0.0	0.0	290.9	Ready for FY94 Funds
300	Fogel	X200060-9P	R30320	U	Garrison	Maint/Rep	JOC	Enclose Washrack - Bldg 704	QRPA	139.9	0.0	0.0	139.9	Ready for FY94 Funds
300	Glaze	OPN000284J	R30290	U	Garrison	Maint/Rep	JOC	Repair Roof - Bldg 622 & 624	QRPA	193.5	0.0	0.0	193.5	Ready for FY94 Funds
300	Glaze	OPN000284J	R30291	U	Garrison	Maint/Rep	JOC	Repair Roof - Bldg 620	QRPA	132.2	0.0	0.0	132.2	Ready for FY94 Funds
300	Glaze		R30311	U	Garrison	Maint/Rep	JOC	Construct Storage Bldg	QRPA	249.9	0.0	0.0	249.9	Ready for FY94 Funds
300		DPC00005-3J	W30111	U	Garrison	Maint/Rep	JOC	Replace Carpet - Bldg 2107	QRPA	0.0	26.1	0.0	26.1	
300	Zahn	YH00061-0J	W20066	U	Garrison	Maint/Rep	JOC	Expand Parking Lot - Bldg 4075	QRPA	0.0	81.8	0.0	81.8	
300	Nugent	YG00057-8P	W30105	U	Garrison	Maint/Rep	JOC	Install Latrine - Main Gate - Bldg 4027	QRPA	0.0	43.3	0.0	43.3	
300	Nugent	FP000004-3J	W30154	U	Garrison	Maint/Rep	JOC	Paint Fire Hydrants	QRPA	0.0	34.0	0.0	34.0	
300		DPW00195-3J	W30158	U	Garrison	Maint/Rep	JOC	Repair Offices - Bldg 3723	QRPA	0.0	295.4	0.0	295.4	
300		70610038-3J	W30152	U	Garrison	Maint/Rep	JOC	Remodel Bldg 3591	QRPA	0.0	285.9	0.0	285.9	
300		DPW00198-3J	W30160	U	Garrison	Maint/Rep	JOC	Repair Offices - Bldg 3721	QRPA	0.0	287.1	0.0	287.1	
300	Holtry	DPW002293J	W40169	U	Garrison	Maint/Rep	JOC	Construct Classroom - Bldg 3686	QRPA	0.0	69.6	0.0	69.6	Ready for Funds
300		CK12010-4J		U	Garrison	Maint/Rep	JOC	Replace Walls - Bldg 633	QRPA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Needs Special Funding - RFP Issued
300	Potwin	Ck16031-0J	G30177	U	Garrison	Maint/Rep	JOC	Replace Roof - Bldg 662	QRPA	0.0	0.0	206.0	206.0	Constr 206.0
300		DPW12034-4J		U	Garrison	Maint/Rep	JOC	Construct PW Recept/Conf Rm- Bldg 603	QRPA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	RFP Issued
300	Potwin	SJA000014J	G40196	U	Garrison	Maint/Rep	JOC	Replace Carpet - SJA Office Bldg 501	QRPA	0.0	0.0	14.0	14.0	
300		CK12043-9P		U	Garrison	Maint/Rep		Construct Sand Storage Shed	QRPA	0.0	0.0	147.4	147.4	
300		CK15034-2J		U	Garrison	Maint/Rep		Replace Carpet - Bldgs 804, 805, 806	QRPA	0.0	0.0	118.0	118.0	
300		NWT00017-4J		U	Garrison	Maint/Rep	JOC	Replace Roof - Bldg 628	QRPA	0.0	0.0	42.5	42.5	
300		CRT00094-4J		U	Garrison	Maint/Rep	JOC	Replace Windows - Bldg 609	QRPA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Waiting Estimate
300		CK181132J	G30187	U	Garrison	Maint/Rep	JOC	Replace Roof - Bldg 503	QRPA	0.0	0.0	126.2	126.2	
300		CK16066-1J		U	Garrison	Maint/Rep	JOC	Replace Roof - Bldg 801	QRPA	0.0	0.0	37.8	37.8	
300		CK12063-3J		U	Garrison	Maint/Rep	JOC	Replace Roof - Bldg 655	QRPA	0.0	0.0	116.5	116.5	
300		CK16061-1J		U	Garrison	Maint/Rep	JOC	Replace Siding - Bldg 651	QRPA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Waiting Estimate
300		CK16116-2J		U	Garrison	Maint/Rep	JOC	Replace Carpt - Bldg 662	QRPA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Waiting Estimate
300		CK12031-3J		U	Garrison	Maint/Rep	JOC	Replace Windows - Bldg 612	QRPA	0.0	0.0	78.5	78.5	
300		CK16026-1J		U	Garrison	Maint/Rep	JOC	Paint Exterior - Bldg 845	QRPA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Waiting Estimate
300		DPC00039-4J		U	Garrison	Maint/Rep	JOC	Replace Carpet - Bldg 701	QRPA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Waiting Estimate
300		CK12037-7J		U	Garrison	Maint/Rep	JOC	Replace Exterior Doors - Barracks	QRPA	0.0	0.0	129.3	129.3	
300		CK12029-3J		U	Garrison	Maint/Rep	JOC	Re-Side Bldgs 131/133	QRPA	0.0	0.0	20.2	20.2	
300		CK00121-2J		U	Garrison	Maint/Rep	JOC	Replace Windows - Bldg 652	QRPA	0.0	0.0	66.1	66.1	
300		CK16065-1J		U	Garrison	Maint/Rep	JOC	Paint Exterior - Bldg 503	QRPA	0.0	0.0	44.5	44.5	
300		CK12030-3J		U	Garrison	Maint/Rep	JOC	Paint Exterior Well Houses	QRPA	0.0	0.0	7.8	7.8	
300		CK12085-3J		U	Garrison	Maint/Rep	JOC	Replace Metal Roof - Bldg 845	QRPA	0.0	0.0	121.0	121.0	
300		DPW15014-4J		U	Garrison	Maint/Rep	JOC	Renovate Dayroom (NAF) - Bldg 801	QRPA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Proposal Rec'd
300		CK15030-3J		U	Garrison	Maint/Rep	JOC	Replace Windows - Bldg 702	QRPA	0.0	0.0	130.4	130.4	

	DATED:	9-Dec-94						CONTRACT/MIPRs						
WK CTR	POC	PROJECT NUMBER	COMMIT DATE	FIN/UNF	CUST	TYPE	TYPE CONTR	DESCRIPTION	MDEP	RCH	PROGR WAIN	GRLY	TOTAL	NOTES
300		CK15036-3J		U	Garrison	Maint/Rep	JOC	Renovate Bathrooms (NAF) - Bldg 702	QRPA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Waiting Mtg FH
300		HA00006-1J		U	Garrison	Maint/Rep	JOC	Install Ramp - Bldg 656	QRPA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Needs Special Funding - RFP Issued
300		BID000033J		U	Garrison	Maint/Rep		Remodel Latrines - Bldg 1001 & 1004	QRPA	0.0	1600.0	0.0	1600.0	Constr 1600.0
300		OPN000304J		U	Garrison	Maint/Rep		Remodel Latrines Various Bldgs	QRPA	3200.0	0.0	0.0	3200.0	Constr 3200.0
300		OPN000011P		U	Garrison	Maint/Rep		Replace Condensate Line	QRPA	276.0	0.0	0.0	276.0	Constr 276.0
300		YB402731J		U	Garrison	Maint/Rep		Repair Feedwater System - CH&PP	QRPA	0.0	700.0	0.0	700.0	Constr 700.0
300		117000424J		U	Garrison	Maint/Rep		Renovate Bathrooms - Bldg 3411-3419	QRPA	0.0	1500.0	0.0	1500.0	Constr 1500.0
300		TA00044J		U	Garrison	Maint/Rep		Upgrade Laundry Plant - DEFTAS	QRPA	300.0	0.0	0.0	300.0	
300		YB002511J		U	Garrison	Maint/Rep		Replace Hanger Roof - Bldg 3005	QRPA	0.0	295.0	0.0	295.0	Constr 295.0
300		YB002511J		U	Garrison	Maint/Rep		Replace Hanger Roof - Bldg 3008	QRPA	0.0	290.0	0.0	290.0	Constr 290.0
300		DPW001484J		U	Garrison	Maint/Rep		Replace Roof 3011	QRPA	0.0	55.0	0.0	55.0	Constr 55.0
300		OPN000055J		U	Garrison	Maint/Rep		Paint Exterior of Barracks	QRPA	1000.0	0.0	0.0	1000.0	Constr 1000.0 (18 Bldgs)
300		DPW001814J		U	Garrison	Maint/Rep		Replace Roofs - 3411-3419	QRPA	0.0	1000.0	0.0	1000.0	Constr 1000.0
300		OPN000540P		U	Garrison	Maint/Rep		Repair Refrigeration Equipment	QRPA	79.0	0.0	0.0	79.0	Design 75.0 Admin 4.0
300		OPN000791P		U	Garrison	Maint/Rep		Repair Feeders 3 & 6	QRPA	750.0	0.0	0.0	750.0	Constr 750.0
300		OPN000546P		U	Garrison	Maint/Rep		Upr/Rpl Heating System - Jail	QRPA	79.0	0.0	0.0	79.0	Design 75.0 Admin 4.0
300		MA000213J		U	Garrison	Maint/Rep		Renovate Basement for DPTSM	QRPA	80.0	0.0	0.0	80.0	Constr 80.0
300		MA000314J		U	Garrison	Maint/Rep		Renovate Conf Room - Bldg 1	QRPA	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	Design 50.0
300		MA000343J		U	Garrison	Maint/Rep		Handicap Access Elevator - PX	QRPA	120.0	0.0	0.0	120.0	
300		OPN000083J		U	Garrison	Maint/Rep		Handicap Access for Library	QRPA	160.0	0.0	0.0	160.0	
300		ENG000551P		U	Garrison	Maint/Rep		Pave "D" Street	QRPA	500.0	0.0	0.0	500.0	
300		YB001911J		U	Garrison	Maint/Rep		Replace Office Vent System - Bldg 3015	QRPA	0.0	300.0	0.0	300.0	
300		CRD000344J		U	Garrison	Maint/Rep		Replace Pipes in Pool 3452	QRPA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
300		CRD000403J		U	Garrison	Maint/Rep		Replace Pool Shell	QRPA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
300		DEH001283J		U	Garrison	Maint/Rep		Replace Heating Controls - 1001-1004	QRPA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
300		DPW001964J		U	Garrison	Maint/Rep		Exterior Paint - Bldg 3401	QRPA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
300		FPD000103J		U	Garrison	Maint/Rep		Construct Addition to Fire Station	QRPA	0.0	285.0	0.0	285.0	
300	Potwin	D6001001J	G10056	U	Garrison	Maint/Rep	JOC	Paint Exterior - Bldg 605 &606	QRPA	0.0	0.0	55.7	55.7	
300	Potwin	DPC001054J	G40197	U	Garrison	Maint/Rep	JOC	Replace Basement Carpet - Bldg 701	QRPA	0.0	0.0	11.7	11.7	
300	Glaze	ERM000072J	R30308	U	Garrison	Maint/Rep	JOC	Replace Fence - Equip Yard	QRPA	28.5	0.0	0.0	28.5	
300	Holtry	CAB000364J	W40238	U	Garrison	Maint/Rep	JOC	Install Carpet - Bldg 3728	QRPA	0.0	15.6	0.0	0.0	
300		FTR040-X00001/9P		U	Garrison	Contract	COE	Scope Incr (Phase I - Ops)	QRPA	55.0	0.0	0.0	55.0	Need date 1 Apr 94
300		FTR040-X00001/9P		U	Garrison	Contract	COE	Scope Incr (Phase II - Chlorine Alarm)	QRPA	75.0	0.0	0.0	75.0	Need date 1 Apr 94
300		FTR040-X00001/9P		U	Garrison	Contract	COE	Scope Incr (Phase III - Fire Alarm Sys)	QRPA	570.0	0.0	0.0	570.0	NLT Oct 94
300		FTR068-XW00082/3P		U	Garrison	S&A/Dsgn	COE	Upgrade H/V, Bld 600 (Ft Rich)	QRPA	3729.0	0.0	0.0	3729.0	Constr 3729.0
300		FTW134-YB40213/1J		U	Garrison	Contract	COE	Cooling Water Pumps/Motors (Ft Wain)	QRPA	0.0	1650.0	0.0	1650.0	Construction Award
300				U	Garrison	S&A/Dsgn	COE	Non-Destruct Test/Condes Lines (Ft Wain)	QRPA	0.0	590.0	0.0	590.0	AE 500.0, AE Supr 90.0
300		CK120390J		U	Garrison	S&A/Dsgn	COE	Repair Boilers	QRPA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
300		OPN000214J		U	Garrison		COE	Dredge Ship Creek Impoundment	QRPA	450.0	0.0	0.0	450.0	Constr 450.0
								UNFINANCED SUBTOTAL		14438.9	10016.8	2493.6	26933.7	

FORT GREELY
ALASKA

FINAL
ENVIRONMENTAL
IMPACT
STATEMENT

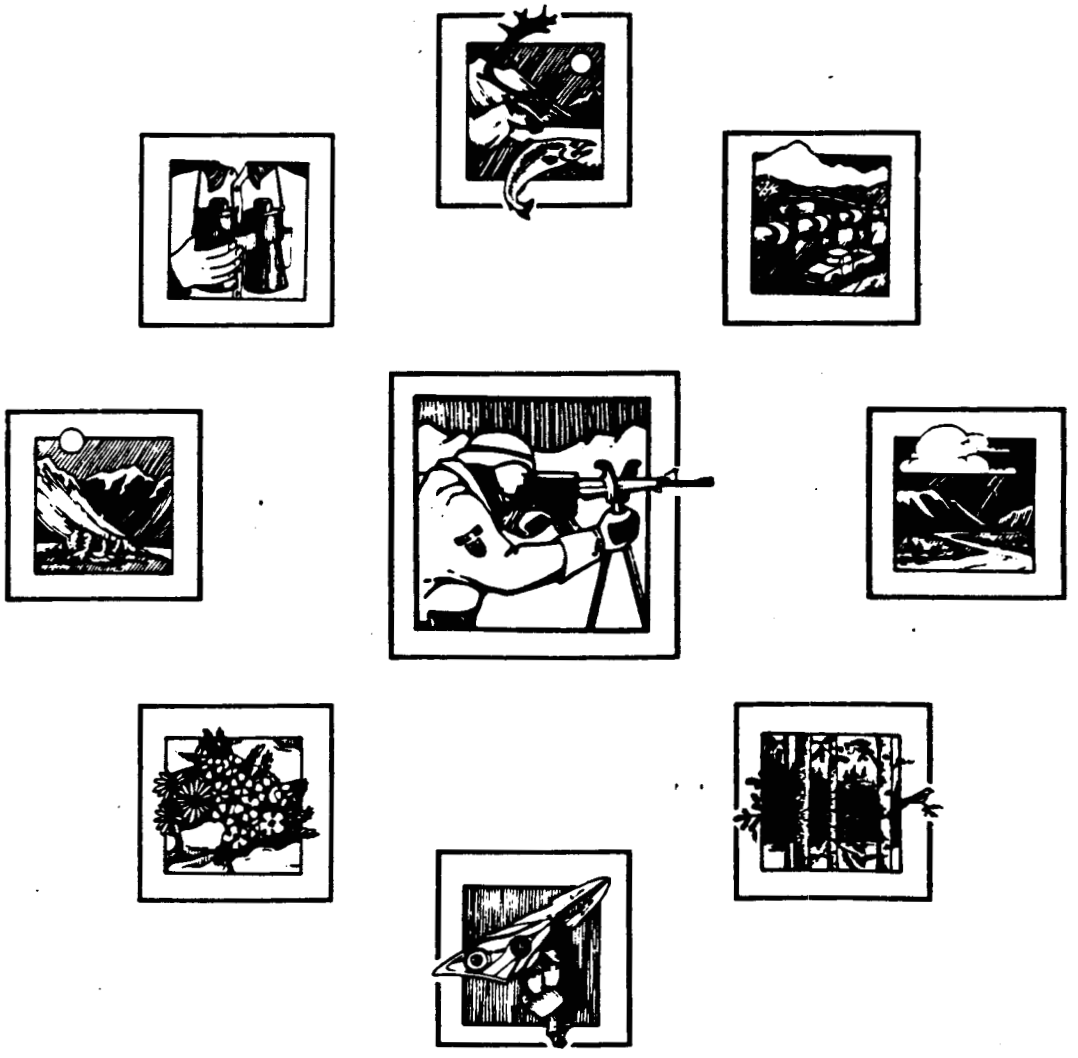
BLM/AK/PT/94/010+1600+080

United States Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Steese/White Mountains District Office

United States Department of Defense
U.S. Army
6th Infantry Division (Light)

Fort Greely

Proposed Resource Management Plan
Final Environmental Impact Statement



Fort Greely

Proposed Resource Management Plan
Final Environmental Impact Statement

Prepared by:

U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Steese/White Mountains District

U.S. Department of Defense
U.S. Army
6th Infantry Division (Light)

1994

PROPOSED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
AND
FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
FOR THE
FORT GREELY MANEUVER AREA
AND
FORT GREELY AIR DROP ZONE

Lead Agency: U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management

Cooperating Agency: U.S. Army, 6th Infantry Division (Light)

Type of Action: Administrative

Abstract: This document presents the Proposed Plan and summaries of five alternative resource management plans for the Fort Greely Maneuver Area and Air Drop Zone. (For a full discussion of the alternatives to the Proposed Plan and their environmental consequences, see the draft version of this plan dated September 1988.) The Military Lands Withdrawal Act of 1986 establishes the primary uses of this land as military maneuvering, training, and testing. The Proposed Plan and the alternatives present a variety of combinations of proposals addressing the natural resources of the withdrawal and their nonmilitary uses. The "no action" alternative (Alternative A) would continue current management. The other alternatives represent a range of choices favoring relatively unimpeded military use, habitat protection, recreation, and economic development. The document goes on to describe the affected environment and the environmental consequences of the Proposed Plan and summaries of the consequences of the alternatives. It also presents public comment made on the draft of this document and the planning team's response to the comments.

The Proposed Plan differs in a number of respects from the Preferred Alternative identified in the Draft Resource Management Plan/Draft Environmental Impact Statement issued in September 1988. Most changes clarify or elaborate on the management prescriptions. The most noticeable changes in the plan affect access and the cultural resources and mineral development prescriptions. Under the Proposed Plan:

1. The Lakes Impact Area generally will be open to nonmilitary uses. *In contrast, the Preferred Alternative* closed this area to civilian use.
2. the BLM and the Army will undertake a Cultural Resource Management Plan. *In contrast, the Preferred Alternative* did not mandate a CRMP.

3. the BLM will not undertake a mineral assessment before considering whether to open the withdrawal to mineral development. *In contrast, the Preferred Alternative* required a mineral assessment before any consideration of opening the lands to mining.
4. mineral materials disposal will not be permitted. *In contrast, the Preferred Alternative* permitted such disposal. (The Department of Interior's Solicitor's Office has advised us that the Military Lands Withdrawal Act withdraws the lands from mineral material disposal.)

If you have any questions, contact:

Military Withdrawals Planning Team
Division of Resources (931)
Bureau of Land Management
Box 13
222 W. 7th Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99513

or call Jim Ducker, the planning team leader at (907) 271-3369.

Dear Reader,

The planning effort reflected in this Proposed Resource Management Plan/Final Environmental Impact Statement is an important step to fulfill the mandate of the Military Lands Withdrawals Act of 1986. This document is the result of work by a joint BLM-Army planning team consulting with the public. It acknowledges the primary military purpose of the withdrawn lands, yet it presents a Proposed Plan for a variety of nonmilitary uses.

The Proposed Plan, as a result of public and other input, slightly modifies the Preferred Alternative discussed in the Draft RMP/EIS dated September 1988. The BLM and the Army are in the process of drafting a Memorandum of Understanding to assign responsibilities for carrying out the elements of this plan.

The Army and the BLM thank those who took the time to participate in the planning process and assure them that their opinions and criticisms were considered and proved valuable in completing this document.

Edward F. Spang
State Director
Bureau of Land Management

for Robert M. Lawson

David A. Bramlett
Major General, U.S. Army
Commanding

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Steese/White Mountains District Office
1150 University Avenue
Fairbanks, Alaska 99709-3844

IN REPLY REFER TO

December 20, 1993

Dear Reader:

This plan has benefited from your comments, both at public meetings and through letters you sent us following distribution of the Draft Resource Management Plan. We have taken your concerns into account; in Chapter 4 we have indicated how some of the concerns you expressed have altered the plan.

Any person or group who participated in the planning process and has an interest which is, or may be, affected by the approval of this plan may protest the plan to the director of BLM. Send protests to:

Bureau of Land Management
Division of Planning and Environmental Coordination (WO-760)
1849 C Street NW (406 L St.)
Washington, D.C. 20240

Protests must be received by February 15, 1994 and should include the following information:

* the name, mailing address, telephone number, and the interest of the person filing the protest;
* a statement of the issue or issues being protested;
* a statement of the part or parts of the plan being protested;
* a copy of all documents addressing the issue or issues that were submitted during the planning process by the protesting party, or an indication of the date the issue or issues were discussed for the record; and
* a concise statement explaining why the proposed decision is believed to be wrong.

Any significant change to the Proposed Plan made as a result of a protest will be subject to public review and comment prior to approval and implementation.

I thank you for your interest in the management of this withdrawal. I also wish to thank the men and women of the 6th Infantry (Light) for their cooperation and the professionalism they have exhibited during the course of preparing this joint planning document.

Roger Bolstad
District Manager

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Proposed Resource Management Plan/Final Environmental Impact Statement was prepared in accordance with the Military Lands Withdrawal Act of 1986. It deals with the protection and utilization of the natural resources on the withdrawal, but recognizes the primary military role of these lands. The Proposed Plan presented in this document and the alternatives to it summarized in the *Fort Greely Draft Resource Management Plan/Draft Environmental Impact Statement* (DRMP/DEIS), which this document incorporates by reference, are consistent with the withdrawal's major purpose. The Proposed Plan is a modification of the Preferred Alternative discussed in the DRMP/DEIS of September 1988 and benefits from public comment received on that draft.

This volume presents a Proposed Plan and summaries of five alternative management scenarios.

Proposed Plan

The Proposed Plan seeks to maintain the public's current access to the withdrawal and examine ways to promote use of forest, recreation, and mineral values without conflicting with the military's mission.

Alternative A

Alternative A is the "no action" alternative, which would provide essentially the same management which currently exists on the withdrawal.

Alternative B

Alternative B presents a program which gives the military the greatest flexibility to use the withdrawal without interference from nonmilitary users.

Alternative C

Alternative C emphasizes protection of Fort Greely's wildlife habitat.

Alternative D

Alternative D promotes recreational use of the withdrawal.

Alternative E

Alternative E offers a series of actions designed to enhance the economic benefits derived from the withdrawn lands.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Final Environmental Impact Statement

LIST OF MAPS

LIST OF TABLES

Proposed Resource Management Plan

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADF&G	Alaska Department of Fish and Game
ANILCA	Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act
BLM	U.S. Bureau of Land Management
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
DBH	diameter at breast height
DOI	Department of the Interior
DRMP/DEIS	Draft Resource Management Plan/Draft Environmental Impact Statement
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
F&WS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
F.M.	Fairbanks Meridian
GVW	Gross Vehicle Weight
HMP	Habitat Management Plan
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
ORV	Off-road vehicle
P.L.	Public Law
RAMP	Recreation Activity Management Plan
RMP	Resource Management Plan
RS	Revised Statute
TAGS	Trans-Alaska Gas System
TAPS	Trans-Alaska Pipeline System
VRM	Visual Resource Management

Introduction

Purpose and Need for Action

This plan is designed to determine the appropriate mix of nonmilitary activities and uses which parts of Fort Greely can support, while at the same time permitting the military's important training and testing functions. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM), in cooperation with the Department of the Army, undertook this planning effort at the direction of Congress. The Military Lands Withdrawal Act of 1986 (P.L. 99-606) required the Department of the Interior (DOI) to prepare land use plans for the Fort Greely Maneuver Area and the Fort Greely Air Drop Zone. This legislation renewed the withdrawal on these lands which were originally withdrawn in 1961. The new withdrawal is for fifteen years for "military maneuvering, training, and equipment development and testing." Congress called upon the DOI, in consultation with the Army, to develop a plan for the life of the withdrawal which recognized the preeminence of the military's mission, yet included provisions necessary for "proper management and protection of the resources and values" on the withdrawn lands. It specifically suggested that the plan address the possibilities for wildlife and wildlife habitat protection, recreational use, and mineral development.* Upon adoption of the plan, BLM and the Army will draft a Memorandum of Understanding to implement the plan.

Location

The Fort Greely withdrawal consists of two tracts—the Fort Greely Maneuver Area of nearly 572,000 acres and the Fort Greely Air Drop Zone covering almost 52,000 acres—which are split by the Richardson Highway south of Delta Junction. The Maneuver Area stretches thirty to forty miles west of the highway to the Little Delta River and its tributaries, the West Fork Little Delta River and Buchanan Creek. The northern and southern boundaries are diagonal lines varying from a little over twenty miles apart in the east to about thirty-five miles apart in the west. The Delta River flows northward through the extreme eastern portion of the Maneuver Area. It separates the readily accessible area to the east, with its gun

* The act also calls for consideration of continuation of grazing. However, grazing does not occur on Fort Greely. Similarly, some topics normally addressed in resource management plans and environmental impact statements, such as prime and unique farmlands, wild horse and burro management, and land acquisition are not discussed because the resource does not exist on, or the action is inappropriate given the nature of, the withdrawal.

ranges and installations, from the roadless area in the west. In general the terrain varies from lake-dotted, open, and rolling country in the north and east to rugged, mountainous terrain in the south and west. The Air Drop Zone is an area about fifteen miles north to south, and ten miles east to west. It lies east of the Richardson Highway and west of Granite Creek. Its northern and southern boundaries zigzag on section lines, the former within a couple miles of the Alaska Highway and the latter in the foothills of the Alaska Range. Jarvis Creek runs northward near the center of the area. Rough dirt roads provide access to many portions of the drop zone.

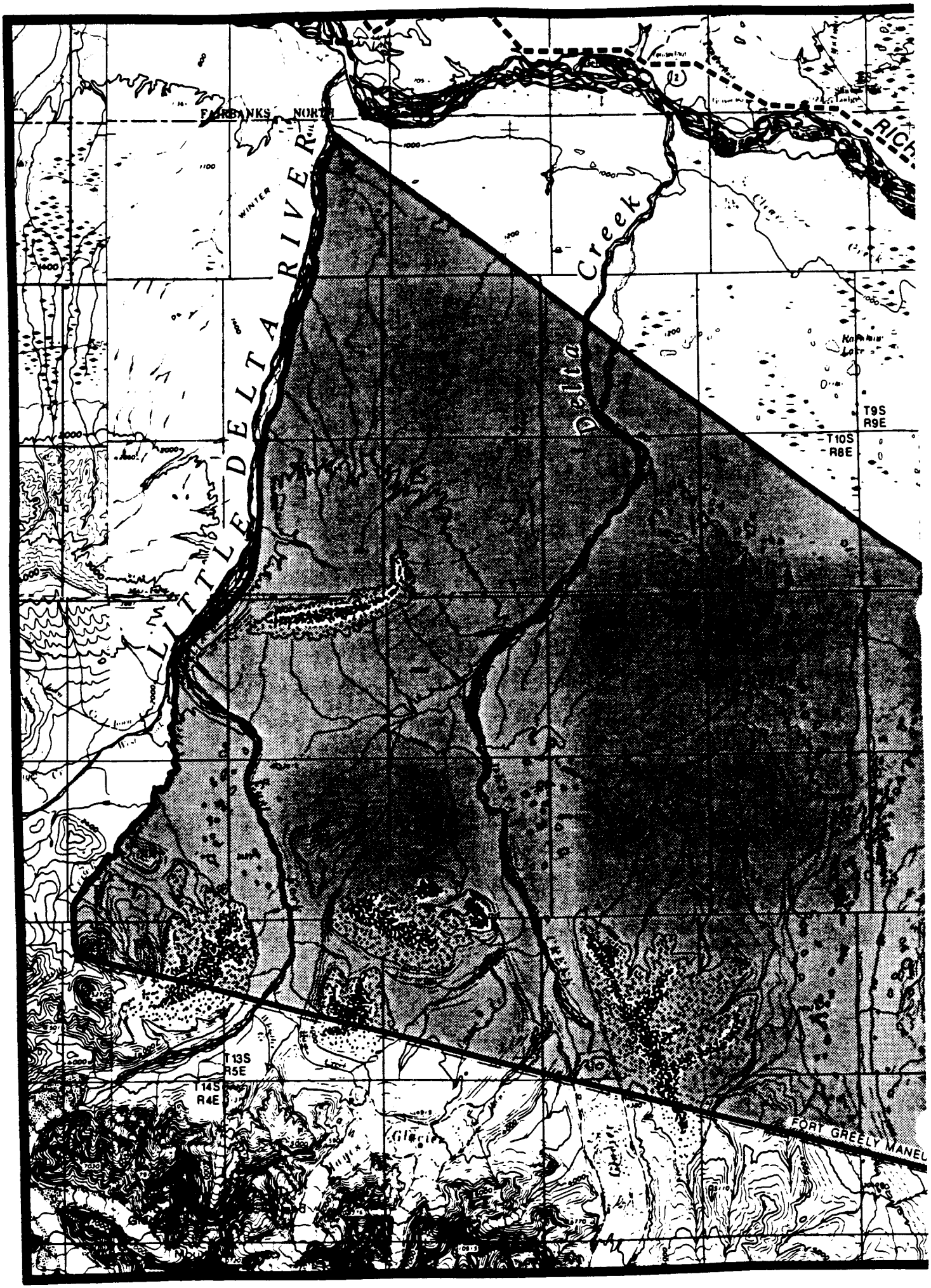
Issues

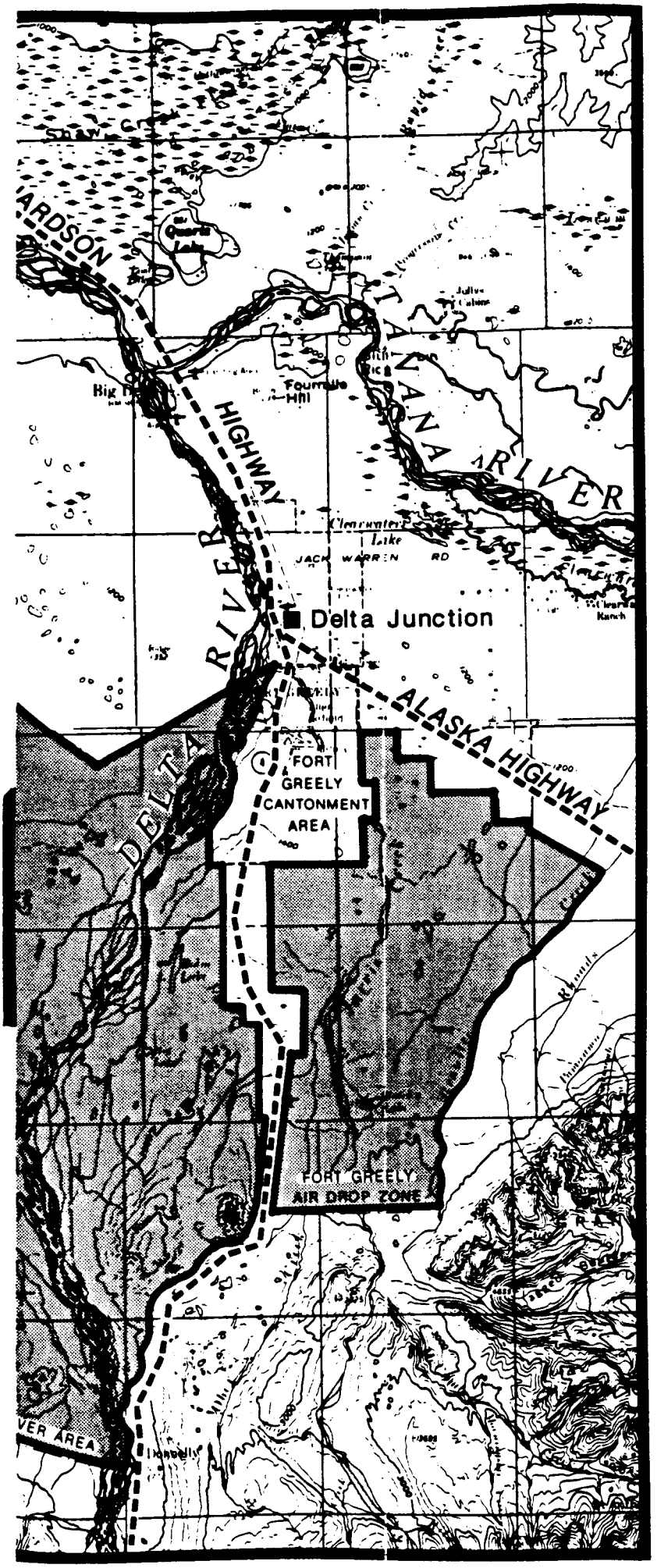
This Proposed Resource Management Plan focuses on resolving issues. An issue for this withdrawal is a perceived concern, need, problem, conflict, or opportunity related to the use or management of Fort Greely's lands and resources. Issues for this plan are constrained by the withdrawal legislation which stated that military use is to remain predominant. The issues described below—military use, economic development, recreation, wildlife and habitat, and access—are derived from a review of existing planning and management documents, suggestions from interdisciplinary planning team members, BLM and Army policy and management, and public comment. The discussion below gives the background for each issue and a set of questions focusing on specific points related to the issue.

Military Use

The withdrawal is used for a variety of military purposes described in Chapter 3. These require facilities such as firing ranges, impact areas, landing strips, and training and maneuver areas. Future military use may require changes to existing facilities or additional facilities. Military and other human intrusions can disrupt wildlife and their habitat. Several archaeological and historical sites exist within the withdrawal, and continued protection of these sites precludes some military uses. While this plan cannot plan for or restrict future necessary military activities, it can recommend those steps the military should take to protect resource values, and it can determine actions which should be taken to enhance the military's ability to use the lands.

1. What areas or resources are especially sensitive or important and merit special protection from military activities?


FAIRBANKS NORTH
WINTER
LITTLE DELTA RIVER
Dot La Creek
T9S
R9E
T10S
R8E
T 13S
R5E
14S
R4E
FORT GREELY MANEU



Fort Greely

Military Withdrawal

PROPOSED

Resource Management Plan

FINAL

Environmental Impact Statement

AREA MAP

Fort Greely Military Withdrawa

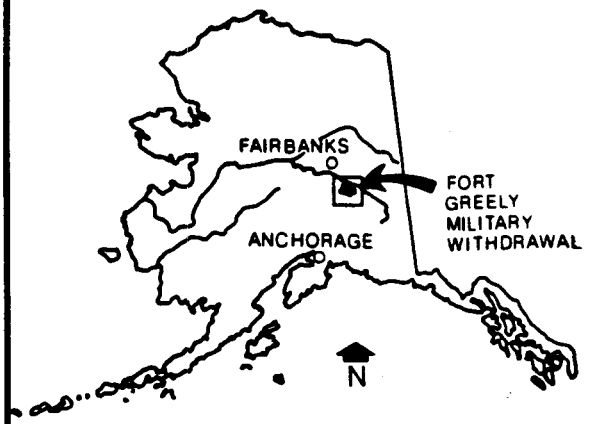
Elevations greater than 3,000 feet

SCALE

0 5 10 MILES

0 5 10 KILOMETERS

LOCATION MAP



2. What measures should the military take to minimize its adverse impact on resources?

3. How can hazardous wastes, if any, be identified, and how can the public be protected from them?

4. Which archaeological and historical sites should be excavated or relocated to allow for military use of these areas?

Economic Development

The withdrawal is closed to mineral entry and location, and to mineral leasing. Section 12 of the Military Lands Withdrawal Act of 1986 instructs the Secretary of the Interior, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Army, to determine which lands are suitable for opening to the operation of the Mining Law of 1872, the Mineral Lands Leasing Act of 1920, the Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands of 1947, or the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970. There also is public interest in the commercial use of the Fort Greely withdrawal for guiding, trapping, and forest products.

1. Should exploration and development of locatable, leasable, and salable minerals be allowed, and under what conditions and mitigating measures?

2. In what areas and under what physical and environmental conditions should forest products be made available?

3. In what areas and under what circumstances should opportunities for guiding, trapping, and other commercial activities be allowed?

Recreation

Hunting, fishing, and trapping are major recreational uses of Fort Greely. The withdrawal contains the largest variety of mammalian game, furbearers, waterfowl, and upland game birds of any military area in the country. There are few native game fish, although about a dozen lakes are stocked with nonreproducing salmonid populations, as well as grayling and sheefish. To a lesser degree, nonconsumptive uses of the withdrawal are evident. Such uses include viewing wildlife and riding off-road vehicles.

1. To what extent can recreational activities be accommodated in the withdrawal?

2. What, if any, recreational facilities are needed and appropriate for the withdrawn lands?

Wildlife and Habitat

In July 1986, the U.S. Army's 6th Infantry Division (Light), the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game signed a cooperative agreement for managing fish and wildlife resources on Fort Greely and other Army installations in Alaska. The agreement requires resource inventories and management planning, and establishes principles concerning hunting and fishing.

1. What time and location restrictions should there be on military activities to protect wildlife and habitat?

2. What nonmilitary activities are consistent with wildlife and habitat protection and enhancement?

3. What steps should be taken to improve or expand the bison calving grounds which are deteriorating from over-grazing?

4. What steps should be taken to protect sharptail grouse dancing grounds?

5. What steps should be taken to protect caribou calving grounds?

Access

The type of public access and the extent and purpose of any access within the withdrawal needs to be addressed. Any development of recreation or economic opportunities will require access.

1. What access should be provided for consumptive and nonconsumptive resource uses?

2. For what areas should ORV use be permitted, prohibited, or limited?

3. To what extent can recreational use via aircraft be accommodated?

Scope of the Planning Document

The identification of these issues does not diminish the need to address the impact of management decisions on all other resources. The RMP is guided by the issues, but it must be comprehensive in its scope. Consequently, while Chapter 1 will focus on the alternate scenarios for addressing the isues, Chapter 2 will give a summary of all the affected environment and Chapter 3 will consider the plan's impacts on the environment's broad spectrum of values.

Criteria

The following criteria were used in the development of the resource management plan. They helped direct the planning effort in compliance with all applicable laws, regulations, and policies. The planning team submitted these criteria for public comment through a Notice of Intent and a widely distributed brochure in July 1987, and in public meetings at Delta Junction and Fairbanks in the following month.

1. All nonmilitary activities on the withdrawals will be subject to conditions and restrictions necessary to permit military use of the land.

2. Valid existing rights will be protected.

3. The plan will consider plans and policies of adjacent land owners and local governments.

4. The plan will consider wildlife and wildlife habitat, control of predatory and other animals, recreation, and prevention and appropriate suppression of fires from nonmilitary activities.

5. Wildlife and wildlife habitat will be managed consistent with a 1986 cooperative agreement between the Army, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

6. The plan will consider opening of lands to the mining laws.

7. Public access needs will be addressed, though military necessity, security, and public safety dictate that general public access will not be permitted on certain portions of the withdrawals.

8. Subsistence uses and needs will be considered in accordance with Sec. 810 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act.

9. The plan will make no wilderness suitability recommendations.

10. The plan will utilize existing data, information, plans, and land use analyses.

11. BLM and the military will cooperate in preparing the plan which will be limited to resources and uses under BLM's administration and control.

12. The plan will specify decisions to the maximum extent practical and minimize the preparation of more specific activity plans.

13. The plan will not address contamination by military weapons and their decontamination as issues. Sec. 7 of the Military Lands Withdrawal Act establishes the Army's responsibilities for these actions.

Chapter 1

Alternatives

Introduction

Both the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and BLM's resource management planning regulations require the formulation of alternatives in the development of land management plans. Each alternative presented in the Draft Resource Management Plan (DRMP) and summarized in a table at the end of this chapter represents a complete and reasonable plan to guide future management of public land and resources. (For a full discussion of the alternatives, see the DRMP issued in September 1988.) This chapter presents the Proposed Plan by describing future management that is common among all the alternatives and those elements of future management that are specific to the Proposed Plan.

Military Activities and Constraints on Alternatives

The Military Lands Withdrawal Act of 1986 mandates that the Department of the Interior, in coordination with the Department of the Army, plan for the nonmilitary use and resources of the withdrawal. The Proposed Plan presented here focuses on the nonmilitary potential of the Fort Greely withdrawal; it does not propose various scenarios for the military's conduct of their mission. In accordance with the Act, the plan recognizes the military's primary role on the land. The planning team has limited all alternatives to those nonmilitary uses and resources which are viable within the constraints necessary for protecting national security, ensuring public safety, and providing for forseeable military requirements for training, testing, and maneuvering.

Impact Areas

All alternatives are limited by the military's past use of parts of Fort Greely. There are five contiguous impact areas—Oklahoma, Delta Creek, Mississippi, Washington, and Lakes. The military has fired weapons into these areas, particularly the first four, since at least the 1960s. Some of the ordnance has produced, and continues to produce, unexploded duds. Disturbance can cause these duds to explode. The Air Force uses laser and laser-guided weapons on the Oklahoma Impact Area. Lasers can damage vision if they strike the eye, though

the Air Force normally has its lasers set at a mode that is not a hazard. The military rarely enters the impact areas, and does so only after taking stringent precautions. Under similar controls and conditions, and within the parameters of the various alternatives some nonmilitary users may gain access to these areas. However, because of the dangers inherent in traveling on these lands and the wide and unpredictable areas needed for casual uses such as hunting, fishing, and trapping, none of these or any other casual or recreational activities would be allowed under any alternative in the impact areas.

Maneuver Areas

Uses of other portions of Fort Greely would be limited by the various intermittent, and occasionally extensive, training and testing activities the Army and Air Force conduct on the withdrawn lands. Currently, there are about six hundred soldiers of the 6th Infantry Division (Light) stationed at Fort Greely. These troops along with full-time active duty soldiers and reservists and National Guard members from Alaska and the Lower 48 train on the withdrawn lands annually. Most training occurs east of the Delta River, but some large actions, particularly in the winter, occur west of the river, normally in the area north of the impact areas.

The Army permits the Air Force to conduct training and testing missions above Fort Greely. The Air Force trains over the withdrawal more than two hundred days annually. Air-to-ground firing is directed at the Oklahoma Impact Area. The Air Force may also use the area west of the Richardson Highway for air-to-air training. The latter occurs rarely—normally less than ten days a year—when the primary area for such training over Blying Sound is unavailable. When air-to-air training occurs no one should be on the ground in most of the area west of the Delta River.

Management Common to All Alternatives

Management Actions

The following management actions are ones which BLM and the Army consider appropriate to all the new alternatives and which, explicitly or implicitly, are the current policy or practice on the withdrawal. In some cases these action statements stand on their own; in some instances statements in the various alternatives give further direction in how they are to be accomplished.

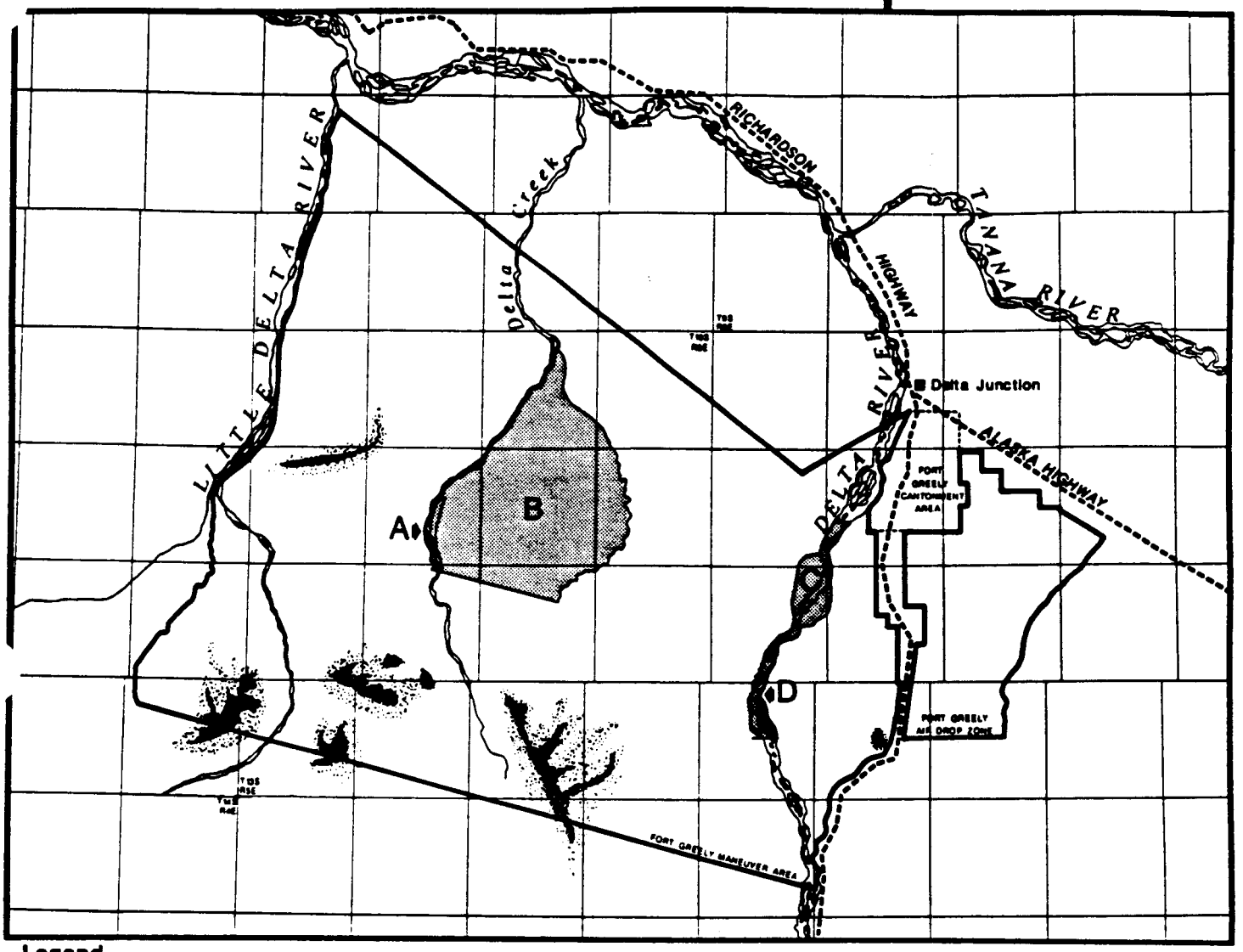
Access

1. Due to the dangers of unexploded munitions inherent in impact areas, the Washington, Mississippi, Delta Creek, and Oklahoma Range impact areas are closed to all public access and use. (See Closed Areas map.) Uses, such as mining, timber harvest, and scientific investigations, and access for such use may be conducted in these areas if they are allowed by the plan and if they are approved by the

Fort Greely

PROPOSED Resource Management Plan
FINAL Environmental Impact Statement

Closed Areas



Legend

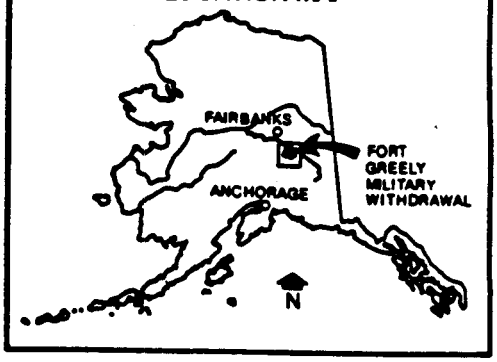
Closed to all unauthorized nonmilitary activities:

A-Delta Creek Impact Area
B-Oklahoma Impact Area
C-Mississippi Impact Area
D-Washington Impact Area

SCALE

0 5 10 MILES
0 5 10 KILOMETERS

LOCATION MAP



authorizing officer. These areas are closed to off-road vehicle (ORV) use, unless specifically approved for a particular use.

2. If additional potentially dangerous sites are found, the federal government would close them to public use.
3. When firing occurs into an impact area, the affected portion of the impact area and a two mile buffer adjacent to the affected tract are off limits to all access and use.
4. All portions of the withdrawal are subject to temporary closures when the military needs them to conduct training and testing. Such closures would be for the minimum areas and periods necessary for the military's exclusive use.
5. Unless explicitly opened to public use by the plan or, on a case by case basis, by the Army, all military structures are off limits to nonmilitary use. Many of these structures are associated with ranges east of Delta River and with Cold Regions Test Center investigations.
6. Mining and other activities which involve substantial ground disturbance are prohibited from all drop zones and landing fields, where a relatively smooth surface is necessary for safe military operations, and within one mile of all existing roads and major trails (see Roads and Major Trails map), because most military training occurs near the road system. Mineral material sites are exceptions to this. They may be placed within one mile of extant roads with the concurrence of the military. Timber harvests do not normally result in the type of substantial ground disturbance contemplated in this restriction.
7. No ORVs would be allowed to run along the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System's work pad used for maintenance along its line without the permission of Alyeska Pipeline Service Company, BLM, and the District Corps of Engineers. ORVs weighing less than 1,500 pounds may cross the pipeline. ORVs weighing more than 1,500 pounds would need approval to cross the pipeline.

Air, Soil, Water, and Vegetation

Nonfederal uses of the withdrawal must conform with applicable federal and state laws and regulations concerning protection of air, soil, and water. Federal uses would comply with federal law, and with state law to the extent consistent with the federal mission.

All proposed activities, military and nonmilitary, for the withdrawn lands are evaluated under the authority of NEPA for impact on air, soil, water, and vegetative resources. Activity plans will comply with the Bureau of Land Management policy on riparian resources management, and sites disturbed by nonmilitary activities will be restored in accordance with Bureau riparian guidance.

Application of all herbicides and pesticides would only be conducted in accordance with the Fort Greely Pest Control Plan and all applicable laws and regulations.

Fish and Wildlife Habitat

Pursuant to the Sikes Act, the 6th Infantry Division (Light) has entered into a Cooperative Agreement with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (F&WS) and with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G). The agreement calls for the development of fish and wildlife management programs which, within the constraints of the Army's needs to fulfill its mission, would improve habitat, determine "the extent of equitable military and nonmilitary access" to harvesting and enjoyment of fish and wildlife, and arrive at a consensus on the "need and means for controlling, protecting, stocking, or restoring" desirable species.

As a part of this agreement, the Army entered into a Cooperative Agreement with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game in July 1986. The parties defined certain unique or sensitive habitats, including those for the Delta Bison herd, calving and post-calving caribou, and roosting sandhill cranes, and the Army agreed to conduct its training so as to avert significant adverse effects on this wildlife.

BLM associates itself with these responsibilities through adoption of a Resource Management Plan and associated implementing Memorandum of Understanding. BLM would participate with the Army, F&WS, and ADF&G in developing these programs through a Habitat Management Plan for the withdrawal and would join as a signatory agency in any revision of the Cooperative Agreement.

The Cooperative Agreement calls for the parties to cooperatively inventory the fish and wildlife resources on the withdrawn lands. The 6th Infantry Division (Light) currently conducts or is committed to conduct the following studies during the period of this withdrawal:

a. The Army will monitor radio-collared moose by helicopter to better understand seasonal movements, contingent upon the ADF&G's purchase and emplacement of collars.
b. The 6th Infantry Division assists the ADF&G in monitoring radio-collared bison by helicopter to locate distinct herds for enumeration.
c. In cooperation with ADF&G, the Army is conducting a study of the grizzly bear population on the north face of the Alaska Range, including the Fort Greely withdrawal.

There are no known peregrine falcon nests in the withdrawal. But their population is increasing in the state. Should any occupied nests be discovered on the withdrawal, the mandates of the Endangered Species Act will apply.

Forestry

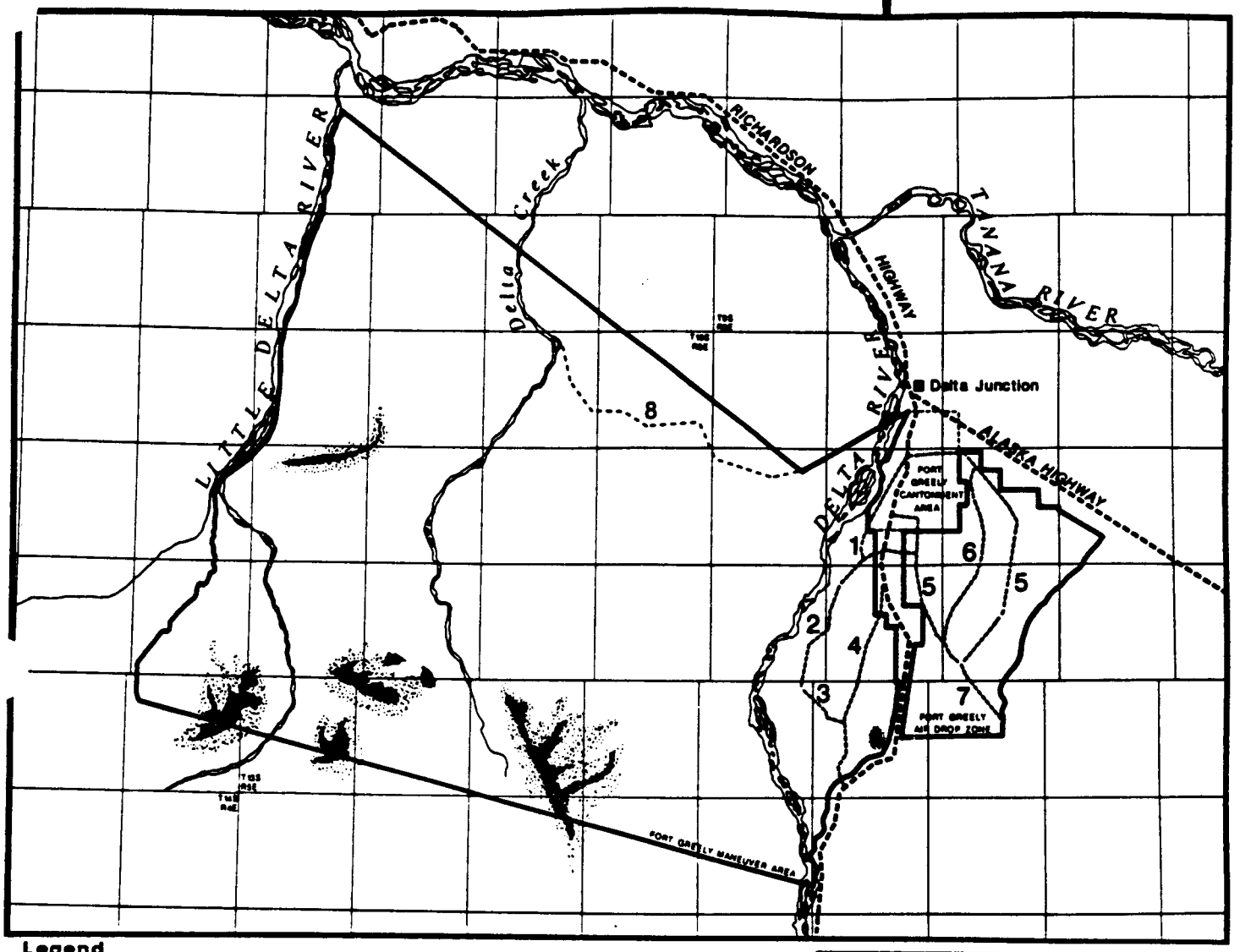
Any sale of timber on the withdrawn lands would be governed by common BLM timber management practices, contract stipulations, and the mandates of the State's forest practices regulations. Common requirements include:

a. the construction, improvement, and maintenance of safe and environmentally sound road systems. Loggers

Fort Greely

PROPOSED Resource Management Plan
FINAL Environmental Impact Statement

Roads and Major Trails



Legend

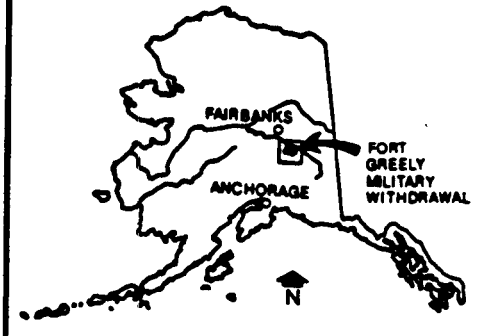
Roads and major trails:

1- OP Road South
2- Meadows Road
3- Windy Ridge Road
4- Old Richardson Highway
5- 33mi. Loop Trail
6- 33mi. Loop Cutoff Trail
7- Butch Lake Trail
8- Winter Trail

SCALE

0 5 10 MILES
0 5 10 KILOMETERS

LOCATION MAP



may be required to properly locate and install culverts, stabilize cuts and fills, and properly grade roads.

b. the felling and yarding of timber in such a way as to protect soil and water quality, residual trees, and human safety. Some provisions may be aerial yarding to protect fragile sites, limbing before yarding to protect residual trees or soil or water quality, and directional felling to protect buffer strips, streams, and adjacent stands.
c. the treatment of a logged site to prepare it for the next generation of trees. Some ways to prepare a site are to rip compacted skid roads, abandoned haul roads, and landings and to scarify, slash, pile, and underburn the logged site.
d. the disposal of logging slash for silvicultural and/or fire hazard reduction purposes.
e. mitigation measures for protecting wildlife habitat. Examples of some measures are the removal of debris dams from streams, and leaving wildlife trees within a cutting area.
f. other miscellaneous provisions, where appropriate, such as meeting minimum fire requirements and application of disease control measures.

Cultural Resources

The Army prepared a historic preservation plan (*Historic Preservation Plan for U.S. Army Lands in Alaska*) in June 1986. In accordance with Sec. 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the Army's plan requires that an inventory be completed before all ground-disturbing activities and, where appropriate, mitigation of cultural resources. The general program established by this historic preservation plan, as modified by this RMP and any Cultural Resource Management Plan mandated by this RMP, will guide cultural resource management during the period of the withdrawal.

Recreation

The Army conducts its outdoor recreation management role on the withdrawn lands to furnish equal opportunity to the public for recreation activities and to furnish as wide a variety of recreation as conditions allow.

Lands

Congress has designated the withdrawn lands as appropriate for military use. Consequently, neither the Proposed Plan nor the alternatives propose that any of these lands be made available for disposal, including State or Native selection, sales under FLPMA or the Recreation and Public Purposes Act, or exchanges.

Rights-of-Way

There are rights-of-way on Fort Greely for a corridor for the Trans-Alaska Pipeline, which passes through the withdrawal near the Richardson Highway, and a five-acre site west of Donnelly Dome, which is used for a television

transmitter. No rights-of-way would be allowed in any of the closed areas of the withdrawal.

Private individuals and the State may accept directly a congressionally granted right-of-way under the authority of Revised Statute 2477, if constructed prior to the withdrawal of these lands (September 26, 1961 for lands west of the Richardson Highway; October 3, 1961 for lands east of the highway). The federal government would work cooperatively with the State to identify all rights-of-way claims made pursuant to RS 2477 on public lands for administrative purposes only. The validity of such claims can only be determined in a court of competent jurisdiction.

Minerals

The military may use sand and gravel for its purposes; this authority flows from the military withdrawal act itself.

Measures to safeguard resource values outlined in 43 CFR 3100, 43 CFR 3600, and 43 CFR 3809 will apply to mineral development on the withdrawn lands.

Under the terms of the Military Lands Withdrawal Act of 1986, should the withdrawn lands be opened to mineral location, mineral patents would convey title to locatable minerals only. These patents would also carry the right to use as much of the surface as is necessary for mining under the guidelines established by the Secretary of the Interior by regulation.

Subsistence

The federal government would follow the procedural requirements mandated by Section 810 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act where appropriate in the development of any additional discretionary plans or actions affecting all or portions of the military lands.

Proposed Plan

The actions prescribed in the Proposed Plan preserve the primary function of the withdrawal—military training and testing—and allow economic development and continued recreational activities within certain environmental constraints. The military's need for large tracts of undisturbed lands, the healthy state of the withdrawal's current habitat, the rather modest prospects for economic development, and the desirability of emphasizing undeveloped recreational activities in most of the withdrawal make such a diverse multiple use plan particularly attractive. This management prescription also recognizes the critical safety questions, both for civilians and soldiers, inherent in utilizing areas in which troops train with live ammunition and on which munitions are tested and have been tested for decades.

Management Actions

The following actions are consistent with achieving this goal.

Access

Proposed Action 1

The public may enter the post after gaining permission from the Army at Fort Greely. This pertains to all forms of access. They are expected to comply with all rules concerning restricted access and permanently and temporarily closed portions of the withdrawal.

Proposed Action 2

The public may use unimproved remote landing areas after complying with notification requirements and provided that this use does not interfere with military activities or incur liability to the federal government. (Note: Allen Airfield is not located in the withdrawn area addressed by this plan. Use of Allen Airfield is governed by other regulations.) Similarly, the public may land on lakes in the withdrawal.

Proposed Action 3

All development actions and military actions to the extent consistent with military needs in the caribou calving grounds would be conducted under winter conditions in which there is sufficient snow cover and the ground is adequately frozen so as to minimize damage to the vegetation and soils. The caribou calving grounds are defined in an appendix to the cooperative agreement between the Army, the Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. (See the accompanying Caribou Calving Area map.) The Habitat Management Plan mandated by the cooperative agreement between the Army, the F&WS, and the ADF&G should give more specific descriptions of permissable and impermissable activities.

Proposed Action 4

Minimize military training in crucial sheep habitat identified in a Dall sheep study completed in 1990.

Proposed Action 5

Minimize military operations on and exclude all disruptive civilian activities from sharptail grouse dancing grounds from April 20 to June 1. The Habitat Management Plan (HMP) required by the cooperative agreement between the Army, F&WS, and ADF&G should define precise locations of these grounds.

Proposed Action 6

The HMP will establish a zone around water bodies in which there would be special precautions to protect habitat.

Proposed Action 7

Nonmilitary use of off-road vehicles (ORVs) and road vehicles is permitted in some portions of the withdrawal and under certain conditions. The impact areas are closed to vehicle use as indicated in the management common to all alternatives, and use of the remainder of the lands is limited as follows:

Road Vehicles and ORVs of 1,500 pounds or more — Vehicles of more that 1,500 pounds gross vehicle weight (GVW) may travel on Meadows Road, Windy Ridge Road, Old Richardson Highway, Thirty-three-mile Loop Trail, the access roads from these roads to the stocked lakes, and the Butch Lake trail. (GVW is the manufacturer's maximum laden weight, which is the vehicle weight plus its recommended maximum load. All the roads, except the access roads to the lakes, are shown on the Vehicle Use map.) Roads may be added or deleted from this list as necessary to protect the environment or enhance the military's mission. A permit is required to use vehicles of this size off of these routes. Generally permission to use these vehicles off these routes would only be granted when there is no danger of such use interfering with military operations, damaging the habitat, or detracting from the recreational value of the withdrawal.

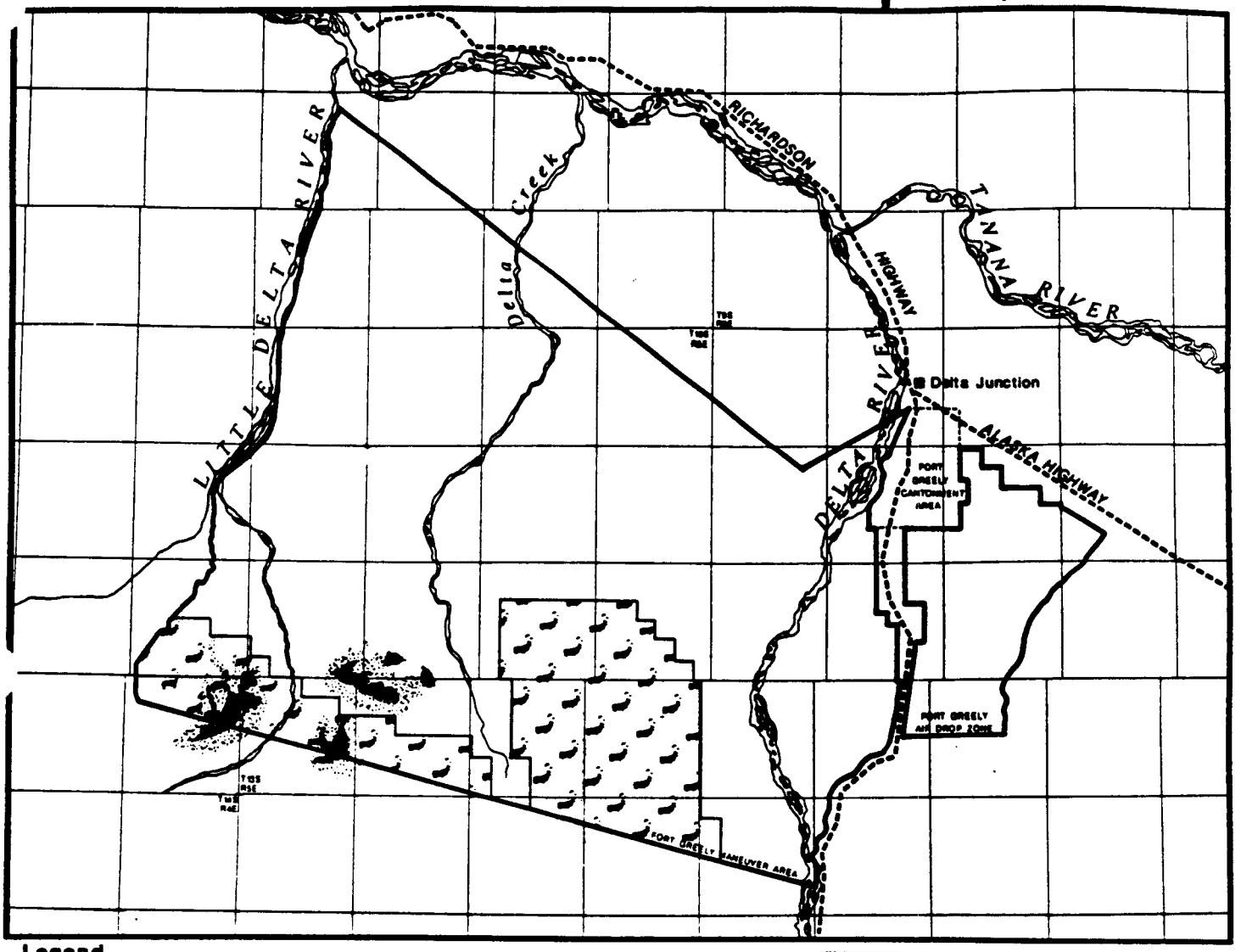
ORVs of less than 1,500 pounds — No permit would be required for nonmilitary use of ORVs less than 1,500 pounds GVW. General use of these ORVs would be limited to the roads listed above, soils with low erosion hazard, and to periods with snow cover adequate to prevent disturbance of the vegetative cover. The military may also exclude public use of ORVs in certain areas where their use would be detrimental to the military's mission.

An accompanying Vehicle Use map indicates the roads and trails on which road and off-road vehicles may operate and the impact areas and areas of high erosion hazard from which

Fort Greely

PROPOSED Resource Management Plan
FINAL Environmental Impact Statement

Caribou Calving Area/ Crucial Dall Sheep Habitat



Legend

Caribou calving area

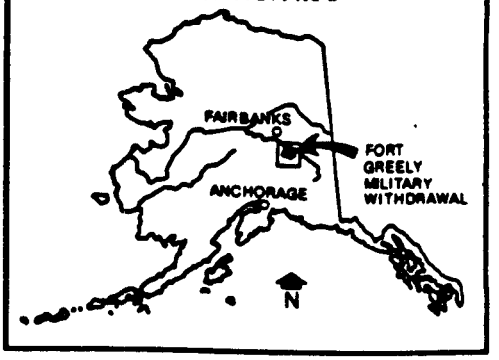
Note: As defined in the supplement to the cooperative agreement between the Army and ADF&G (ADF&G and 6th ID(L),1986)

Crucial Dall Sheep habitat
(Spiers & Heimer, 1990)

SCALE

0 5 10 MILES
0 5 10 KILOMETERS

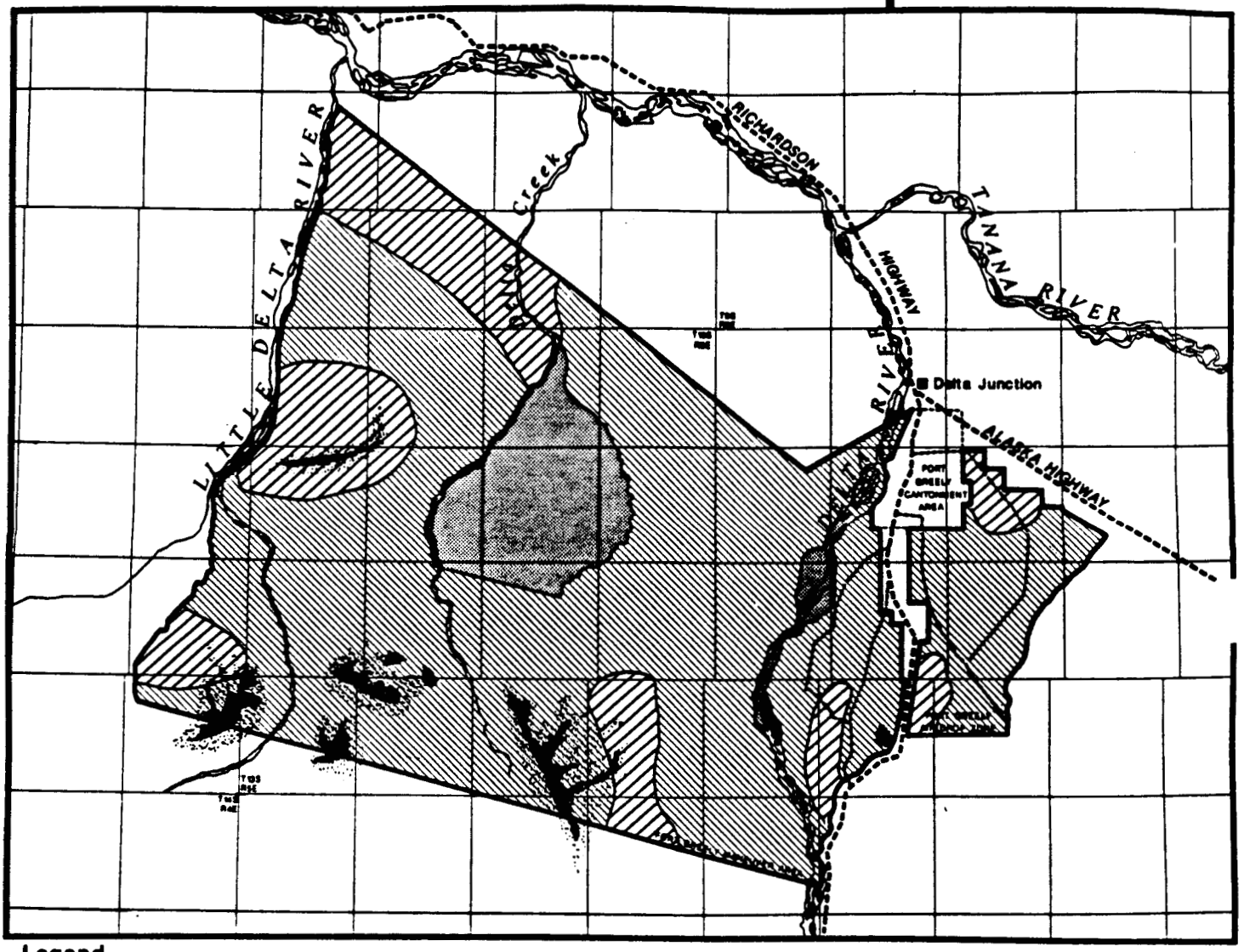
LOCATION MAP



Fort Greely

PROPOSED Resource Management Plan
FINAL Environmental Impact Statement

Vehicle Use



Legend

- Roads and trails on which all vehicles may operate
- Areas closed to nonmilitary vehicles at all times
- Areas closed to nonmilitary vehicle use during summer During the winter vehicles generally can use these areas
- Areas generally open to vehicle use (permit required for vehicles that exceed 1,500 GVW)

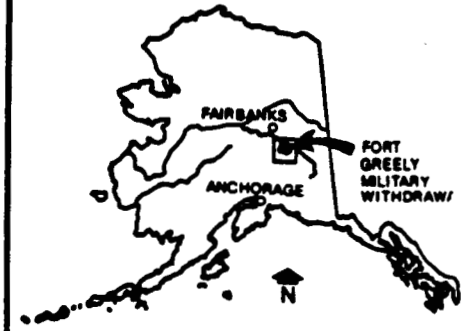
Note: The above map provides general guidance. Some "generally open" areas should be considered closed. For example, patches of low, wet drainages or soils on steep slopes should be considered closed to vehicle use.

The dry beds of Delta Creek downstream from One Hundred Mile Creek (the north boundary of the impact area) are open to use by vehicles of under 1,500 pounds GVW.

SCALE

0 5 10 MILES
0 5 10 KILOMETERS

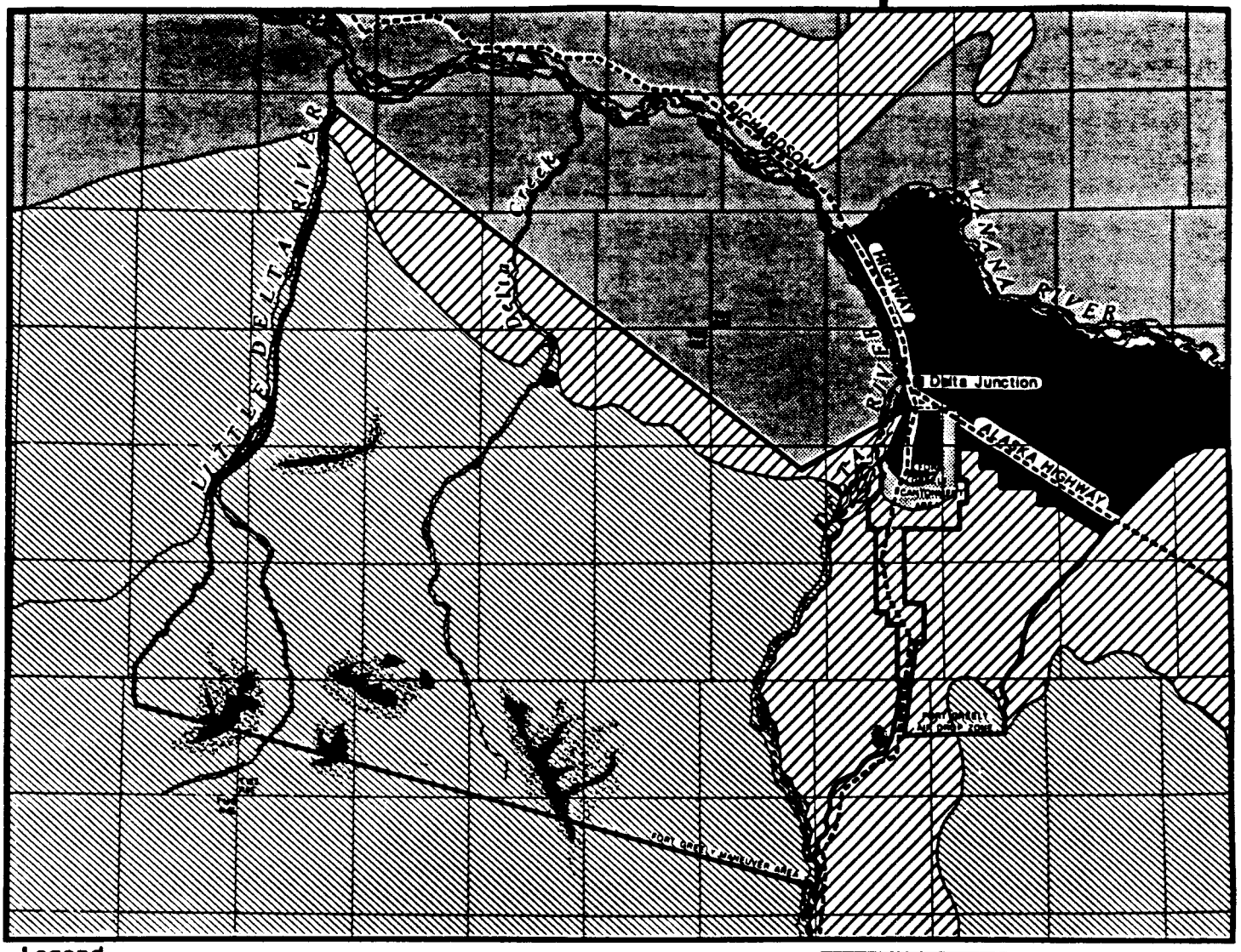
LOCATION MAP



Fort Greely

PROPOSED Resource Management Plan
FINAL Environmental Impact Statement

Fire Management Categories



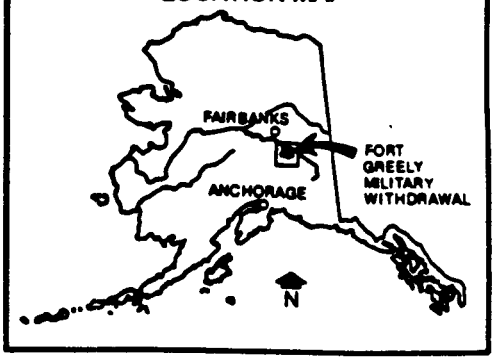
Legend

- Critical Protection
- Full Protection
- Modified Action
- Limited Action

SCALE

0 5 10 MILES
0 5 10 KILOMETERS

LOCATION MAP



vehicles are excluded. Note that the map is suggestive rather than definitive; all areas not indicated as closed should not be assumed to be open. The federal authorized officer, as established in the BLM-Army Memorandum of Understanding to implement this plan, may grant permission for a specific use of ORVs of less than 1,500 pounds in an area indicated as closed on the map or for general use of additional specific trails by such vehicles. The same officer may also delete areas from those in which summer use of ORVs of under 1,500 pounds are permitted if additional information indicates that without such restrictions significant damage may occur.

Proposed Action 8

Maintain signs at major road and trail entrances to the withdrawal informing the public that they are entering a military withdrawal. The signs should warn of permanently closed areas.

Proposed Action 9

Appropriate signs would be erected to warn the public and prevent public access into the impact areas and other restricted areas.

Vegetation

Proposed Action 10

In the course of developing the military, recreational, and economic potential of the withdrawn lands, the federal government would seek to take advantage of opportunities to improve the fort's vegetation. Military and nonmilitary activities outside of the impact area would limit vegetation disturbance, particularly to wild food sources such as berries, as much as possible consistent with military needs and the goals of recreation and economic development.

Visual Resources

Proposed Action 11

The withdrawal is classified as Visual Resource Management (VRM) 4. The management objective for VRM 4 areas is to provide for activities which require major modifications of the existing character of the landscape.

Fish and Wildlife Habitat

Proposed Action 12

Monitoring the calving activity of the Delta caribou herd would continue. If the herd travels into the impact areas to calve, the Army and the Air Force would cease or modify training in and over the area until the animals leave.

Proposed Action 13

Develop and implement a Habitat Management Plan (HMP) to manage existing habitat. The HMP should manage toward the ADF&G's goals for species and should be coordinated with the Forest Management Plan outlined in Proposed Action 14 and with the Fire Management Plan noted in Proposed Action 24. At a minimum the HMP should consider:

a. what, if any, water quality control program is necessary
b. the advisability of maintaining or creating new bison food plots for the use of bison and other species
c. habitat manipulation to facilitate viewing of bison by visitors to the fort
d. the effects of transportation modes on habitat and how certain types of access should be regulated.
e. implementation of a riparian resource inventory and enhancement programs for riparian sites in less than good condition.

The plan would be consistent with the military's mission.

Forestry

Proposed Action 14

Develop a Forest Management Plan to determine the opportunity for harvest and the sustainable allowable cut of sawtimber, house logs, fuel wood, and other wood products. Such a plan must remain within the constraints of the military mission; public safety and the preservation of habitat and recreation are other values which should be considered. It may, for example, mandate the maintenance of uncut buffer strips along streams and lakes and adjacent to major recreational use roads. (It is understood that forests in the withdrawal fall under BLM's restricted category for management as outlined in BLM's Manual 1622.21A(1); that is, management of the withdrawal is primarily for the military, but timber harvests are permitted. The Forest Management Plan should address allowable harvest levels, reforestation methods, and appropriate silvicultural practices by measuring the impact of each on military needs, habitat protection, recreational opportunities, and economic considerations.)

Cultural Resources

Proposed Action 15

The BLM and the Army will develop a Cultural Resource Management Plan in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer. The CRMP will address the requirements of Sec. 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act. It will follow the general directions outlined in the *Historic Preservation Plan for U.S. Army Lands in Alaska.* In addition it will provide for the mitigation of the Ptarmigan Creek cabin through Historic American Building Survey documentation and archaeological testing; resolution of the management of the Sullivan Roadhouse; and management of cultural resources for their information potential, with the possible exception of the Sullivan Roadhouse.

Trespass

Proposed Action 16

Only the federal government and private developers authorized by the government may erect or maintain structures on the withdrawal. All unauthorized use of the land or resources will be investigated and either permitted or

stopped. All unauthorized structures are subject to possession by the government following proper notice.

Recreation

Proposed Action 17

All those who enter the withdrawn lands must comply with the military's rules. These presently require:

a. all those who enter to hunt, fish, or trap must sign a liability release form and attend a Hunting/Trapping/Fishing briefing prior to undertaking these activities each year.
b. hunters and trappers must submit completed harvest reports to the appropriate Army office.

Proposed Action 18

Guides, outfitters, and air taxi services may operate on the withdrawal, provided they comply with other regulations concerning nonmilitary use of the land. Guides, outfitters, and air taxi services are responsible for ensuring that their clients comply with these rules. Guides and outfitters must obtain a permit to use federal lands and comply with other provisions of 43 CFR 8372.

Proposed Action 19

Develop a Recreation Activity Management Plan (RAMP) to provide recreation opportunities compatible with military needs.

Lands

Proposed Action 20

The BLM may issue leases and permits pursuant to 43 CFR 2920. These use authorizations are subject to approval by the Army, which may reject the proposal or require additional stipulations to assure the military's unhindered use of the withdrawal.

Rights-of-Way

Proposed Action 21

Rights-of-way may be granted if they do not conflict with the military's mission. They should be subject to terms and conditions to assure that military needs are met.

Minerals

Proposed Action 22

The withdrawal will remain closed to the operation of the Mining Law of 1872, the mineral Leasing Act of 1920 as amended, the Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands of 1947, and the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970. Pursuant to Sec. 12(a) of the Military Lands Withdrawal Act, the Army and BLM, by 1996 and at least every five years thereafter, will jointly reconsider whether it would be appropriate to open portions of the withdrawal to the operation of the mineral laws.

Proposed Action 23

Pursuant to Section 1 of the Military Lands Withdrawal Act of 1986, the withdrawal is closed to all forms of mineral

material disposal, both sale and free use, other than that which supports military activity.

Fire Management

Proposed Action 24

The immediate environs of the Sullivan Roadhouse and specific Air Force equipment sites would be designated Critical fire suppression sites. (If the roadhouse is moved, these lands would receive Limited fire suppression.) The areas east of the Delta River (except for about four square miles of uplands east of Jarvis Creek), north of the impact areas, and north of a trail which extends west of Delta Creek from near the mouth of the "One-hundred-mile Creek" (which enters Delta Creek in Sec. 3, T. 10 S., R. 7 E., F.M.) would receive Modified fire suppression. The remainder of the withdrawal would receive Limited fire suppression. (See Fire Management Categories map 1.) Future changes in suppression management can be effected through the Interagency Fire Management Plan with the concurrence of the military. The BLM, with the concurrence of the Army, will draft a Fire Management Plan to reduce the fire hazard on the withdrawal.

The following table summarizes the actions prescribed by the Proposed Plan and its alternatives. The display is designed to facilitate comparisons of the actions concerning various facets of resource management. A blank space in the matrix indicates that, other than the management designated in the management common to all alternatives, the corresponding alternative does not mandate protection, development, or other initiative similar to that described in other alternatives.

Summary of the Proposed Plan and the Alternatives

	Proposed Plan	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Access	1. public may enter with permission from Army	1. same as Proposed Plan	1. no nonmilitary access	1. same as Proposed Plan	1. no restrictions on access	1. same as Proposed Plan
	2. remote landing areas available after notifying Army	2. same as Proposed Plan		2. same as Proposed Plan	2. same as Proposed Plan	2. same as Proposed Plan
	3. minimize adverse impact of military and development activities on caribou calving areas			3. same as Proposed Plan		
	4. minimize military training in crucial sheep habitat			4. minimize military training and prevent mining in crucial sheep habitat		
	5. minimize disruption of sharptail grouse dancing grounds			5. same as Proposed Plan		
	6. HMP will establish a zone w/special mgmt around water bodies to protect habitat			6. military will minimize activities within 100 yards of stocked lakes		

Note: Additional management direction for each alternative is contained in Management Common to All Alternativ

Summary of the Proposed Plan and the Alternatives

	Proposed Plan	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Access (cont.)	7. no ORVs in impact areas or environmentally sensitive areas; no permit needed to use ORVs less than 1,500 lbs.; permit needed to use larger ORVs off roads	3. ORVs can operate off roads; other wheeled vehicles must stay on roads		7. same as Proposed Plan	3. same as Proposed Plan	3. same as Proposed Plan
	8. warning signs at entrances to withdrawal 9. signs to warn of impact areas		2. gates at all entrances		4. same as Proposed Plan 5. signs and gates at roads to impact and restricted areas	
				8. entrance only with guide west of Delta R. in big game season		4. same as Alternative C
				9. no motor vehicles in grizzly bear habitat		

Note: Additional management direction for each alternative is contained in Management Common to All Alternatives.

Summary of the Proposed Plan and the Alternatives

	Proposed Plan	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Access (cont.)						5. restrict public use of economic development roads 6. no military activities at economic development control facilities
Vegetation	10. improve and protect vegetation resources in the course of conducting other actions					
Visual Resources	11. all VRM 4		3. same as Proposed Plan	10. southwest portion and Donnelly Dome VRM 3; rest VRM 4	6. same as Alternative C	7. same as Alternative C
Fish and Wildlife	12. adjust military activities for caribou calving	4. same as Proposed Plan		11. same as Proposed Plan	7. same as Proposed Plan	8. same as Proposed Plan

Note: Additional management direction for each alternative is contained in Management Common to All Alternatives.

Summary of the Proposed Plan and the Alternatives

	Proposed Plan	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Fish and Wildlife (cont.)	13. HMP include H_2O program, bison plots, bison viewing; regulate transportation modes; address riparian concerns	5. Army maintains bison food plots	4. HMP to conserve wildlife without interfering with military	12. HMP to enhance wildlife 13. monitor water quality; take action when required 14. maintain bison food plots and clear fields for sharptail grouse	8. HMP to improve viewing and hunting	9. HMP to accommodate economic development and trapping
					9. emphasize maximum participation in trapping	10. establish trapping system to promote commercial trapping and sustained yield
Forestry	14. FMP to study opportunities for and the sustainable cut of timber	6. public with permit can take firewood	5. harvest only to aid military activities	15. FMP to enhance wildlife	10. FMP to emphasize personal use firewood harvesting	11. FMP to emphasize commercial harvesting

Note: Additional management direction for each alternative is contained in Management Common to All Alternatives.

Summary of the Proposed Plan and the Alternatives

	Proposed Plan	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Cultural Resources	15. undertake CRMP; mitigate Ptarmigan Cr. cabin and resolve Sullivan Rdhs.; all other inventory, evaluate, and mitigate as necessary	7. inventory, evaluate, and mitigate as necessary	6. mitigate Ptarmigan Cr. cabin; resolve Sullivan Rdhs.; inventory, evaluate, and mitigate all areas	16. same as Alternative A	11. inventory, evaluate, and mitigate recreation sites and as necessary 12. interpretive signs; resolve Sullivan Rdhs. and Ptarmigan Cr. cabin in Cultural Resources Activity Plan	12. emphasize inventory, evaluation, and mitigation west of Delta Cr. and in prime timber land; mitigate Ptarmigan Cr. cabin and resolve Sullivan Rdhs.; all other inventory, evaluate, and mitigate as necessary
Trespass	16. unauthorized use of land and resources forbidden	8. no unauthorized cabins		17. same as Alternative A	13. same as Alternative A	13. same as Alternative A

Note: Additional management direction for each alternative is contained in Management Common to All Alternatives.

Summary of the Proposed Plan and the Alternatives

	Proposed Plan	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Recreation	17. recreationists must follow military rules; these now require those who hunt, fish, or trap to sign a liability release form and attend a briefing; hunters and trappers must submit harvest reports 18. guides etc. may operate with a BLM permit	9. hunt, fish, and trap according to Army Reg. 420-6		18. hunters need permit and must submit harvest reports		
	19. RAMP to provide recreation opportunities				14. RAMP to consider joint use of military facilities, campgrounds, picnic sites and trails	

Note: Additional management direction for each alternative is contained in Management Common to All Alternatives.

Summary of the Proposed Plan and the Alternatives

	Proposed Plan	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Recreation (cont.)		10. military minimizes its use during September		19. same as Alternative A	15. Army training stops during moose season 16. Air Force training stops during moose season 17. limit training to weekdays when possible	14. same as Alternative A
		11. continue public use of small arms target ranges			18. same as Alternative A	
					19. post road and mileage signs 20. public information program 21. Army-BLM agreement on mgmt. of recreation sites	
Lands	20. leases and permits issued if they do not hinder military use	(current policy, not stated in DRMP)				

Note: Additional management direction for each alternative is contained in Management Common to All Alternatives.

Summary of the Proposed Plan and the Alternatives

	Proposed Plan	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Rights-of-Way	21. rights-of-way granted if no conflict with military	12. same as Proposed Plan		20. minimize new access routes	22. rights-of-way granted if no conflict with military; logging or mining roads open to recreationists	15. grant rights-of-way for developments other than mining 16. encourage permanent roads to aid economic developments
Minerals	22. closed to locatable and leasable mining; reevaluate determination per Sec. 12(a) of PL 99-606; also consider Dall sheep habitat	13. closed to mining, except mineral materials	7. closed to mining, except mineral materials for roads	21. open to mineral location and leasing with regulations and after check for crucial habitat in the southwest area	23 & 24. open to mineral location and leasing with regulations west of Delta R.	17 & 18. open to mineral location and leasing with regulations 19. conduct mineral assessment of Molybdenum Ridge and other appropriate areas
	23. closed to mineral material disposal	14. consider military activities in allowing mineral material sale and free use sites for road work	8. consider military activities in allowing mineral material free use sites for road work	22. consider military activities and bison in allowing mineral material sale and free use sites for road work	25. consider military and recreation activities in allowing mineral material sale and free use sites for road work	20. same as Alternative A

Note: Additional management direction for each alternative is contained in Management Common to All Alternatives.

Summary of the Proposed Plan and the Alternatives

	Proposed Plan	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Fire Management	24. Critical for Sullivan Rdhs and Air Force equipment sites; Modified east of Delta R. and north of impact areas and trail extension to west end of fort; Limited for rest. Change through Interagency Fire Management Plan. Develop a Fire Management Plan.	15. Critical for Air Force equipment sites; Full for Sullivan Rdhs; Modified east of Delta R. and north of impact areas and trail extension to west end of fort; Limited for rest	9. Critical for Air Force equipment sites; Limited for impact and west of East Fork Little Delta; Modified between East Fork and Delta Cr. and 100 Mi. Cr.; Full for rest	23. Critical for Sullivan Rdhs and Air Force equipment sites; Modified east of Delta R. and north of impact areas and trail extension to west end of fort; Limited for rest. 24. fire mgmt. plan to maximize prescribed fire for wildlife habitat	26. same as Alternative C	20. same as Alternative C

Note: Additional management direction for each alternative is contained in Management Common to All Alternatives.

The following table provides estimations of the level of activity for timber and fuel wood harvesting, recreational use and mining under the Proposed Plan and various alternatives. Discussion of the development potential of the Fort Greely withdrawal can be found at the beginning of Chapter 3.

Activity Projections 1993-2003 for the Proposed Plan and the Alternatives

	Proposed Plan	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Timber						
Acres harvested	0-100/yr.	0 - 100	0 - 300	0-100/yr.	0-100/yr.	0 - 100/yr.
Recreation						
Visitor days/yr.	9,000	8,000	0	8,000	13,000	8,000
Locatable Minerals						
Placer mining operations	0 - 1	0	0	0 - 1	0 - 1	0 - 1
Acres impacted*	0-4/yr.	0	0	0-4/yr.	0-4/yr.	0-4/yr.
Mineral Material Sites**						
Gas line sites	0	5	0	5	5	5
Acres impacted	0	25 - 50	0	25 - 50	25 - 50	25 - 50

*Does not include acreage for roads and structures.
**Assumes TAGS is built.

The following table summarizes the anticipated impacts of the Proposed Plan and the alternatives. Chapter 3 elaborates on the information concerning the Proposed Plan. See the Draft Resource Management Plan for an elaboration of the information for the other alternatives.

Summary of Environmental and Military Consequences

	Proposed Plan	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Air, Soil, Water, and Vegetation	Greater protection from ORVs than current mgmt.; potential for better monitoring of water; potential increases in erosion, sedimentation and traffic induced dust along roadways from timber harvests, increased recreational use, and, potentially from mining, but less from mineral material extraction	Small impacts from ORVs; no effects from timber harvests	Restriction on public access minimizes nonmilitary impacts; less effects from sand and gravel extraction than other alternatives because no sales are allowed; more aggressive fire suppression decreases acres burned and the amount of smoke discharged into atmosphere	Restrictions on development and military provides habitat protection; enhancement of moose, bison, and grouse habitat suppresses natural vegetation succession in favor of herbaceous and shrub vegetation; ORV, timber, and mining impacts same as in Proposed Plan	Recreational improvements may require ground clearing; visitor use will increase traffic dust and trash more than any other alternative; ORV impacts similar to Preferred Alternative but possibly more impact because of greater visitor days; timber and mining impacts same as in Proposed Plan	More impacts due to ground clearing and road construction for development; additional roads will subject more areas to traffic dust and open more land to ORV impacts

	Proposed Plan	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Fish and Wildlife	Habitat protection measures should prevent diminution in healthy animal populations despite development; HMP and FMP mandated actions will tend to increase habitat for small mammals, birds, moose, and bison; hunting by miners (if mining is eventually allowed) could cause small increase in game harvest, especially bears	Current healthy animal populations would be maintained, despite growth in military population; fewer nonmilitary impacts on wildlife than all but Alternative B because there is no mining, timber sales, or recreational improvements	Exclusion of hunters and trappers will cause a temporary increase in game and furbearers not at carrying capacity; ultimately natural forces will eliminate excess and maintain natural equilibrium	These impacts will be essentially the same as for the Proposed Plan	There will be increased pressure on wildlife from developments and greater human visitation, particularly to area along Meadows Road; little increase in hunting pressure, since hunters generally are free to hunt now, but hunting by miners could cause small increase in game harvest, especially bears	Emphasis on commercial timber harvests may increase clear cutting over that in Preferred Alternative, thus slightly increasing open habitat; without protective countermeasures there may be minor impacts due to mineral development

Summary of Environmental and Military Consequences

	Proposed Plan	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Cultural Resources	Timber harvests, recreational developments and military activities could impact sites; no disturbance from mineral material extraction, but possibly some disturbance if other mining eventually allowed; modest increase in visitor days could slightly increase intentional and unintentional disturbance of cultural sites; Ptarmigan Creek information will be preserved	Military activities and sand and gravel extraction can disturb sites	Military activities and road use sand and gravel sites can disturb sites; there will be less potential for intentional and unintentional disturbance of cultural sites by civilians; far more cultural sites will be inventoried and evaluated under this alternative compared to all other alternatives	Timber harvests, mining, and military activities could impact sites; discouraging roads and requiring entrance at certain times with guides or outfitters would tend to limit potential for intentional and unintentional disturbance of cultural sites	Timber harvests, mining, recreational developments, and military activities could impact sites; increase in visitor days could increase intentional and unintentional disturbance of cultural sites, though clearance of recreational sites will minimize this impact	Timber harvests, mining, and military activities could impact sites; encouraging roads will tend to increase potential for intentional and unintentional disturbance of cultural sites while requiring entrance at certain times with guides or outfitters will help to restrict such disturbance; Ptarmigan Creek information will be preserved

Summary of Environmental and Military Consequences

	Proposed Plan	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Socio-economics	Preserves current economic benefits of recreation; may add new source of timber, particularly for summer harvest, without notably increasing economic benefits to that sector; private developers have the additional expense of hauling sand and gravel greater distances; may result in locatable mining opening	Preserves current economic benefits of recreation, personal dead and down firewood gathering, and sales of sand and gravel	Economic benefits of recreation will shift to other areas of Alaska and some recreation may not take place; eliminates benefit of personal firewood gathering; private developers have the additional expense of hauling sand and gravel greater distances	Economic impacts of timber and mineral development would be similar to Preferred Alternative; economic stimulus of recreation would be funneled more through guides and outfitters	Impacts will be similar to Proposed Plan, except that increased recreational use will benefit those who service recreationist, particularly nonconsumptive users	Impacts will be similar to those of Alternative C

Summary of Environmental and Military Consequences

	Proposed Plan	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E
Military	Protecting caribou herds during calving requires that the Army and Air Force cease training on at least part of impact area 2 or 3 days each year; timber and mining operations, unless properly restricted, could interfere with training	Protecting caribou herds during calving will have the same impact as in Preferred Alternative; minimizing training during September places some restraint on military operations	Restricting civilian access will minimize possibility of interference with training; thorough cultural resource clearance will facilitate future military development; locked gates at all road entrances will be a significant inconvenience to troops	Protecting caribou herds during calving will have the same impact as in Preferred Alternative; minimizing training during September places some restraint on military operations; timber and mining operations, unless properly restricted, could interfere with training	Allowing the public access without notifying the Army will create a significant safety problem and impede training; ceasing training during moose hunting season will significantly limit Army and Air Force training flexibility; signs would undermine troop orienting training; mining operations, unless properly restricted, could interfere with training	If many economic control facilities are instituted they will significantly restrict military training; timber and mining operations, unless properly restricted, could interfere with training

Chapter 2

Affected Environment

Introduction

This chapter briefly describes the social and environmental setting of the planning area. The information in this chapter served as a basis in developing the alternatives and in predicting environmental impacts of the alternatives.

Socioeconomic Conditions

Demographic Characteristics

Over the past two decades the populations of Delta Junction and of neighboring Fort Greely have dropped. Delta Junction had 703 residents in 1970 and 652 twenty years later. Fort Greely's population has fallen more precipitously over that period from 1,820 to 1,147. (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1972, p. 3-10; U.S. Department of Commerce News, March 1991, CB91-89) Absent stimulation of the nonmilitary sectors of the local economy, the area's population may decline because the Army is reducing personnel assigned to the fort. (U.S. Army, 6th ID(L), 1987b)

The Fort Greely area population is distinctive in several ways. It is more mobile than most Alaskan communities. Nearly half of the town's residents in 1980 did not live in the state five years earlier, and that figure is almost certainly larger on the fort where troops are assigned to a normal service rotation of two years. Residents of the fort were younger and more predominantly male than the state norm—the median age on the fort was less than 22 in 1980 compared to 26 statewide, and 60 percent of its residents were male compared to a state ratio of 53 men to 47 women. Also, substantially less than 10 percent of the area's population was Native, contrasting with 16 percent of Alaska's entire population in 1980. (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1982a, pp. 7, 48; U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1982b)

Economy and Employment

Government employment, primarily that at Fort Greely, has supported the bulk of the Delta Junction area population for several decades. In 1986 71 percent of all employed residents of Delta Junction and Fort Greely received a federal paycheck. This included over 700 soldiers and about 350 civilian federal employees. The State and local governments

employed another 11 percent of local civilian workers. (Alaska, Department of Labor, 1986)

Most other businesses and employment opportunities in Delta Junction depend heavily on the very seasonal traffic on the Alaska and Richardson highways. Increases in the number of tourists passing through the town stirred a small expansion in restaurant, gift shop, and service station businesses in the 1980s. In the late 1980s these firms accounted for approximately 10 percent of local economic activity. (Mandeville, 1987)

Some other jobs are tied to the agricultural projects located near the town. Although farmers, like other area residents, look to Fairbanks and beyond for equipment and some of their repairs, supplies, and markets, they also support a local Alaska Farmers' Cooperative store, purchase fuel from Delta Junction vendors, and have some repairs handled at a town shop. (Franklin, 1987) In the late 1980s twenty-five residents engaged in mining and eight area sawmills employed forty people seasonally or year-round. (Geiger, 1987; Alaska, Division of Forestry, Delta Junction, 1987) Due in part to the seasonality of much of the work in the region, unemployment is traditionally high—it was about 12 percent in 1983 and 1984. (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1982b)

Community Facilities and Services

There was a glut of housing in Delta Junction in the late 1980s. There were seventy-three homes for sale within a fifteen-mile radius of the city and a 60 percent vacancy rate for apartments in town. This was largely due to the movement of military personnel from the community onto the military base. (Geiger, 1987)

The town receives its electricity from the Golden Valley Electric Association and its telephone service from Telephone Utilities of the Northland. There are no central water or sewage systems for the town. Residents rely upon wells and septic tanks. Fort Greely has its own sewage and water plants. There is a volunteer rescue squad, and three Alaska State Troopers provide police protection. A doctor, a physician's assistant, and a dentist provide medical care. The state and the military cooperatively fund education in the area. A school on Fort Greely teaches K-8 students, while schools in town teach K-12. (Mandeville, 1987)

Subsistence

Salcha Natives in historic times ascended Delta River and Delta Creek for subsistence hunts. However, by the 1920s they ceased to travel so far to hunt. By 1945 the Natives had virtually abandoned Salcha and in 1962 there were no Native settlements in the Tanana Valley between Healy Lake and Nenana. (Andrews, 1975, pp. 31-32; McKennan, 1981, p. 566) These villages are distant from Fort Greely, and consequently the fort area has been little used by Natives for subsistence for many years.

With the possible exception of several trappers active on the west side of the Delta River, there is no evidence of subsistence activity on the withdrawal. The few trappers gain

only a portion, probably a minority, of their annual earnings from trapping. Although hundreds of people hunt on the fort, they are not likely to be subsistence hunters. Many fly in and most are probably recreational hunters from Fairbanks and Delta Junction. (Ducker to Z et al., August 26, 1987 and Ducker summary of Presler interview, November 3, 1987 in U.S., BLM, OMPB files) As noted above, the great majority of Delta Junction residents have government or other wage-earning jobs. Dot Lake is the nearest settlement which the State classifies as "rural" for purposes of subsistence fish and game allocations, and its general subsistence area lies at least twenty miles east of the eastern-most part of the withdrawal. (Martin, 1983)

Air, Soil, Water, and Vegetation Conditions

Air

The withdrawal area lies in a region with a typical continental subarctic climate characterized by a great diurnal and annual temperature variations, low precipitation, low humidity, short moderate summers, long cold winters, and great seasonal contrasts in sunlight duration. (Unless otherwise noted air, soil, and water information is from U.S. Army, 1980, pp. 2-3 to 2-17) The climate of the area is influenced by mountain ranges on three sides which form an effective barrier to the flow of warm, moist, maritime air during most of the year. The surrounding upland areas also tend to aid drainage or settling of cold arctic air into the Tanana Valley Lowlands. Extreme low temperatures in the winter are usually the result of the inflow of polar air masses, although prevention of absorption of solar radiation by persistent snow cover is a major contributing factor.

The yearly normal temperature for Big Delta near Fort Greely is 27.5 degrees F with extremes of 92 degrees F and -63 degrees F. (Arctic Environmental Information and Data Center, 1986) Annual water equivalent precipitation averages 11.38 inches, including 40.1 inches of snow. The normal wind speed at Fort Greely is 9.5 miles per hour. Winter winds are generally easterly along the Tanana River while the summer winds are generally southerly along the Delta River. (Wendler, Kodama, and Eaton, 1980, p. 5)

Major sources of air emissions within the study area during all seasons are vehicles and the burning of fuels, including wood, gasoline, diesel oil, and fuel oil. The major emissions from these sources are carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons, suspended particulates, sulfur dioxide, and nitrogen dioxide. Natural sources of particulates include high winds in the area blowing dust from dry stream beds and loess-covered hills, and from forest fires. Solid particulates are also a major component from wood burning for space heating, from ashes spread on icy roads, and from frozen water vapor emitted by internal combustion engines operating in air temperatures below -30 degrees F (ice fog).

Within the withdrawal area itself, however, these emission sources are limited to occasional military and civilian vehicle use, helicopters and other aircraft.

Soils

Well-drained shallow loamy soils occupy low slopes of the Alaska Range and portions of adjoining terraces of the river valleys. Associated soils are wet silt loams or depressions with an overlying peat layer and permafrost. These occupy broad drainages throughout the area. Level flood plains of the Tanana and Delta rivers are occupied by stratified sandy to silty soils having good drainage, with wet silty and sandy permafrost soils in the depressions. Deep peat deposits overlie these latter soils in low areas and are deep or absent adjacent to streams. Wide seasonal variation in temperatures occur in soils near Big Delta, even at moderate depths. (Aitken, 1964)

Shallow, well-drained silt loams with sandy to gravelly underlying material occupy most of the rolling uplands on the surface of the glacial moraines and alluvium east of the Delta River. Low depressions are occupied by wet silt loam with permafrost. Soils of the high foothills of the Alaskan Range are shallow gravelly and stony, occupying north-facing slopes, ridges, and steep slopes. Shallow wet silty to gravelly soils with permafrost occupy drainages and high valley bottoms. Rolling to steep uplands along the north portion of the study area (Yukon-Tanana uplands) are occupied by well-drained silty to gravelly loamy soils, with wet silty soils and permafrost in stream valleys. Permafrost is common throughout these soils on north-facing slopes and in drainage basins. Rocky land occupies steep mountain areas within the Alaskan Range, and outcrops in the Yukon-Tanana uplands.

Water

Most streams draining the study area have their headwaters in high, rugged mountains of the Alaska Range and all drain into the Tanana River. Nearly all are of glacier origin and are generally swift, steep, and carry large amounts of suspended sediments, particularly during the summer months. As these glacier fed streams leave the mountains and enter lower elevations, they become heavily braided through extensive gravel deposits.

During the open-water season the Delta River carries a suspended sediment load of 100 to 1,000 ppm. About 10-25 percent is clay size, 40-50 percent silt, and the remainder sand. Movement of bed load (course sands to gravels) occurs in the larger, faster channels during most of the flow season.

Low stream discharges typically occur during the winter (November through April) due to permafrost, ice formation, and storage of precipitation as snow and ice. Jarvis Creek, has a relatively well sustained flow in its headwater areas, but loses most of its water to groundwater as it flows onto the alluvial deposits of the lower elevations. Streams draining the Alaska Range respond slowly to the early summer heat, and generally do not reach their peak flows until July or August.

During this period increased precipitation produces additional runoff.

Nearly all of the surface water in the Tanana basin is of acceptable chemical quality. None of the streams that have been sampled exceed standards suggested by the U.S. Public Health Service for drinking water.

Plant Communities

Major vegetation communities in this area are coniferous forests, mixed forests, tall shrub, and herbaceous wetlands. Factors affecting the type and pattern of the vegetation are permafrost, depth to water table, slope, aspect, and fires. (The following vegetation and forest resource information is derived from U.S., Soil Conservation Service, 1986 and Alaska, Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys, [1987].)

Alpine shrub tundra occur on the hilltops and upper slopes of the foothills in the southern portion of the withdrawal. Tundra vegetation consists of low and dwarf shrubs, dwarf birch, low willow, ericaceous shrubs, and dryas. On the middle slopes, below the alpine tundra and above the treeline, tall shrubs of willow, alder, and shrub birch form open and closed shrub cover. In the open tall shrub community, an understory of dwarf willow, labrador tea, alpine blueberry, spiraea, and/or grasses may be present. Mosses cover the ground on wet sites, while fruticose lichen are abundant on drier sites. Black spruce and white spruce are present at and below the treeline, in an open or woodland forest. A shrub layer of willow, birch, alder, blueberry, bearberry, and labrador tea is present in this forest community.

In the northwest corner of the withdrawal, a large north-sloping alluvial plain occurs. Tall willow and alder shrubs and scattered black spruce dominate the upper portion of the plain. On the lower slopes, the vegetation cover grades into black spruce bog with patches of dwarf black spruce and broadleaf scrub.

Open and closed coniferous forests and closed mixed and deciduous forests occur on moraines lying astride Jarvis Creek, Delta River, Delta Creek, and East Fork Little Delta River. The open coniferous forests consist of black and white spruce with a low decidous shrub layer. The closed forests consist of white spruce, black spruce, birch and aspen. Numerous kettle hole depressions in all the moraine forests support ponds, aquatic vegetation, sedge tussock wetlands, and low shrub wetlands.

Smooth, gently sloping glacial outwash plains spread northward from the northern end of the moraines. On the outwash plains east of Delta Creek, in the central portion of the withdrawal, low ericaceous shrub and mesic graminoid communities cover the upper slopes. Tall and low willow and alder shrubs invade the lower slopes. West of the Delta River, a smooth, gently sloping outwash plain spreads northward toward the Tanana River. Dwarf tree scrub and willow and alder shrubs cover this area in indistinct patterns. Dwarf tree scrub includes stands of shrub-like conifers and stunted

broadleaf trees. On the outwash plains, east of the Delta River, bogs of sedge tussocks, low ericaceous shrub hummocks, and scattered black spruce occur in the poorly drained sites. Mixed and white spruce forests, patches of fruticose lichen, and low shrub occupy the drier sites. Mixed forests of aspen, young white spruce, and young black spruce; aspen forests; and aspen, willow, and spruce scrub have developed on the plain near the mouth of Jarvis Creek.

Wide gravel covered flood plains are associated with Delta River, Jarvis Creek, Delta Creek, and East Fork Little Delta River. The flood plains are mostly barren gravel, sand, and silt. Vegetation cover is sparse in the low and active portion of the flood plain, and consists of scattered grasses, legumes, asters, goldenrod, and seedling willows. Balsam poplar, alder, and willow have developed on the higher and more stable areas of the flood plain.

Terraces occur as narrow benches above the flood plain. Scattered white spruce, balsam poplar, and aspen grow on the lower and younger terrace. Willow and alder shrubs are found in the understory. Mixed forests of aspen, white spruce, black spruce, and birch, and dense coniferous forest of white spruce and black spruce have developed on the higher terraces. Long, narrow depressions left by stream channels cutting the terrace are covered by sedge tussocks, low shrub hummocks, and scrub spruce and birch.

Timber Resources Commercial forests are identified in this area as open and closed coniferous forests of white spruce, closed deciduous forests of paper birch and aspen, and closed mixed forests of black spruce, white spruce and birch or white spruce, birch, and aspen. Because of the frequent fires in the area, these forests are mainly pole sized (5-9 inches DBH coniferous, and 5-11 inches DBH deciduous) or young reproduction stands. Coniferous stands are found east of the river in the southern portion of the withdrawal, and west of the river in the northern portion of the withdrawal. Mixed forests occur west of the river and west of the coniferous forest and extend southward along the river to the southern edge of the withdrawal. This mixed forest grades westward into a deciduous forest. Patches of mixed and deciduous forests occur east of the river at the northern edge of the withdrawal. Small stands of potential commercial forests also occur on river terraces along Delta Creek and Jarvis Creek.

Most of the woodland forests are open black spruce and white spruce forests and open and closed mixed black spruce, white spruce, and aspen forests. Other woodland forest types are closed black spruce or black spruce and white spruce forests. These forests are mainly young reproduction stands. Most of the woodland forests occur between the Delta River and Jarvis Creek and on the lower slopes of the foothills west of Jarvis Creek. Patches of woodland forests occur west of the Delta River at the northern edge of the withdrawal.

The noncommercial forests are mostly open dwarf black spruce forests. Most of these forests occur west of the Delta

River on the lower slopes of the foothills, on the moraines astride Delta Creek and the East Fork Little Delta River, on the plains in the northwest and north-central portion of the withdrawal.

The biological condition of the timber resource is affected primarily by fire, insects, and disease. Because of the frequent fires, many of the stands are immature. The spruce beetle (D. Ruffipenis) is the most damaging to the white spruce stands. The potential for an outbreak is always present. While no specific site data on disease is available for this study area, there is an average for the interior's timber. A study done by the U.S. Forest Service., estimates that 37 percent of the white spruce, 47 percent of the birch, 78 percent of the poplar and 82 percent of the aspen have decay in the merchantable stem. (Hutchison, 1967, p. 38)

Fire History

During the thirty-two years between 1956 and 1987 sixty known fires occurred on the withdrawn lands. The largest of these burned 43,500 acres of State and federal land, including much of Fort Greely east of Jarvis Creek, in 1987. Other large fires took place in 1983, igniting 35,450 acres near Delta Creek, 1971, burning 17,500 acres west of East Fork Little Delta River, and 1956, when 8,000 acres were set ablaze in the lower One-hundred-mile Creek area. Incendiary devices ignited the 1983 blaze, lightning caused the fire in 1971, and miscellaneous causes started the other two fires. Thirteen percent of the burns in the last thirty-two years began through lightning, thus human intrusion in the area is responsible for increasing the natural amount of fire by about six times. However, recent history suggests that fire suppression efforts generally reduce the acreage consumed by fire to a seventh of the area which would be consumed with no control work. (Rowdabaugh, MSA; BLM, Alaska Fire Service file maps)

Fish, Wildlife, and Their Habitat

Fort Greely has a variety of landscape features, including physiographic forms and vegetation. These conditions result in habitats that support many different animal species. (Unless otherwise cited, all data in this section is derived from Spiers, MSA.)

Fish

The withdrawn area includes a glacier, numerous lakes and ponds, and four major streams, Little Delta River, Delta Creek, Delta River, and Jarvis Creek. The streams are all glacier fed and flow north to the Tanana River from the north slope of the Alaska Range.

Despite the abundance of water resources, there is relatively little quality habitat for fish. Although Arctic grayling migrate through them, the major streams are silt laden and do not provide a fishery on Fort Greely. A few clear streams flowing into these provide summer habitat for grayling, but none has been found to be an important

spawning stream. While some lakes and ponds have native northern pike, sculpin, or northern longnose suckers, most are too shallow or oxygen deficient in the winter to support fish.

Fort Greely has a good fishery, but it is through stocking of nonnative, nonreproducing species. Approximately five hundred anglers fish fourteen lakes stocked annually by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) with rainbow trout, silver salmon, king salmon, sheefish, and grayling. (Mills 1992, pp. 110-11) One of these lakes lies west of the Delta River and is inaccessible by road while the other stocked lakes are readily accessible from the Richardson Highway. ADF&G usually stock these lakes every year.

Wildlife

Compared to other U.S. military posts throughout the world, Fort Greely has a large variety of game species. Big game includes moose, caribou, bison, Dall sheep, grizzly bear, black bear, and wolves. Trappers catch red fox, coyote, wolverine, lynx, marten, wolf, beaver, and muskrat. Small game consists of snowshoe hare, willow ptarmigan, rock ptarmigan, spruce grouse, sharptail grouse, and ruffed grouse. Even though the installation is dotted with thousands of kettle lakes and ponds, it is not a major waterfowl resting area. However, during migration a variety of waterfowl stop at Fort Greely. Included are many species of ducks, Canada geese, white fronted geese, snow geese, sandhill cranes, and snipe.

Such a variety of wildlife, of course, requires a diverse habitat. On the withdrawal there are large expanses of treeless moist tundra or black spruce bogs underlain with permafrost; extensive areas of taiga or boreal forest, consisting of stands of white spruce, aspen, poplar, and paper birch; ribbons of small streams through all habitat types which support lush willow growth and thereby provide food and cover for animals that would not otherwise be there; and many lakes and ponds, alpine tundra, and a glacier.

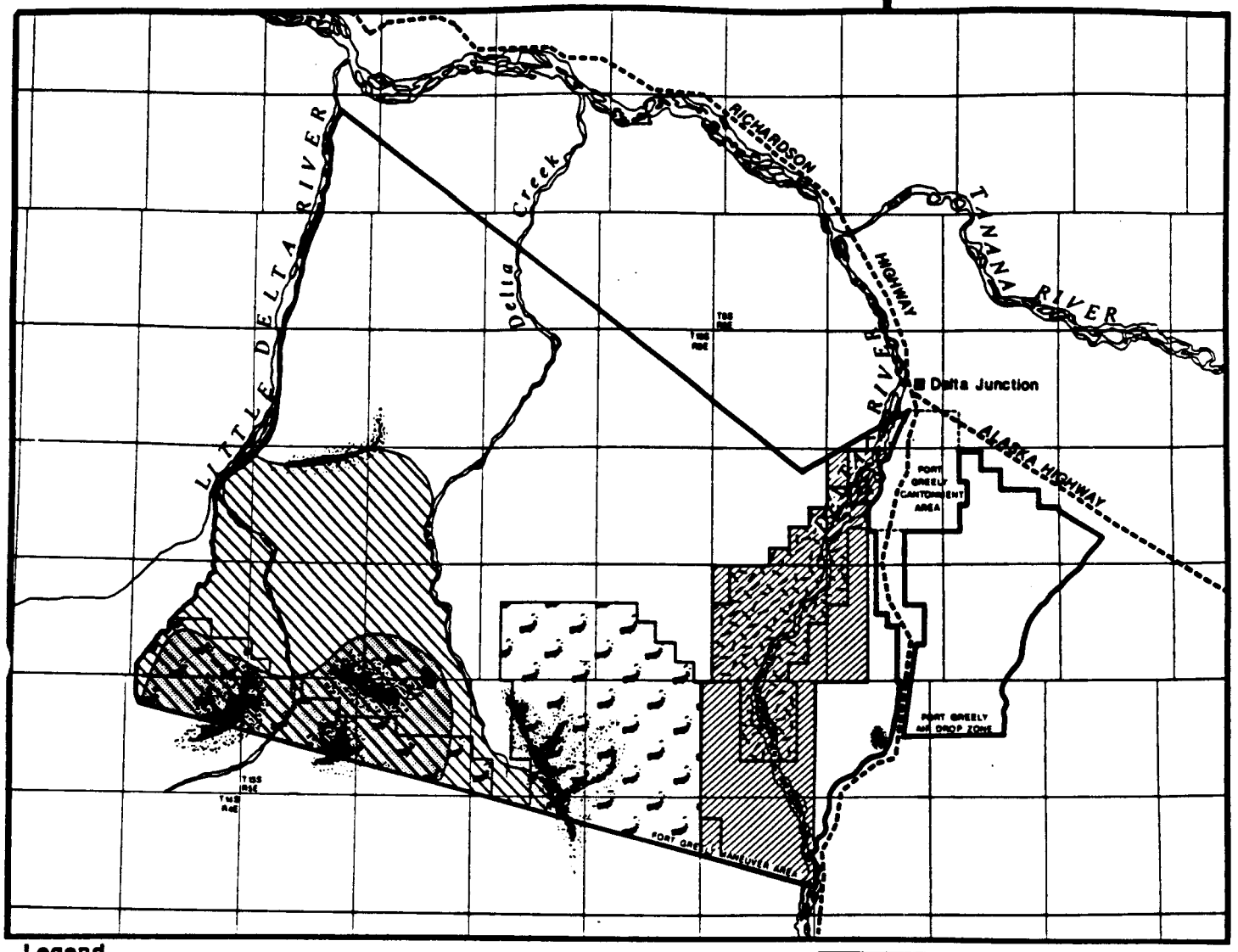
There is no history of military and other activities causing any major damage to wildlife habitat. Troops have used fields that serve as bison food plots and sharptail grouse dancing grounds. Army training units pitch tents and set up firing points in these same areas. So far, there has been no damage to the fields. However, in the spring of 1987, troops were firing from a field in which sharptails were trying to mate. Continued heavy use of these fields by the Army could render them unsuitable for dancing grounds or food plots. Similarly the calving grounds of the Delta Caribou Herd could deteriorate if troops have to train there frequently during the summer.

The accompanying map shows areas that are unique or sensitive habitats and are essential to the well-being of the wildlife species. The habitat areas indicated for bison, caribou and sandhill cranes are those agreed to in a supplement to the July 1986 revised Cooperative Agreement for Management of Fish and Wildlife Resources on Army Lands in Alaska. ADF&G and the U.S. Army 6th Infantry Division (Light) signed the

Fort Greely

PROPOSED Resource Management Plan
FINAL Environmental Impact Statement

Wildlife Habitat



Legend

Habitat

- Dall Sheep

Unique or sensitive habitat

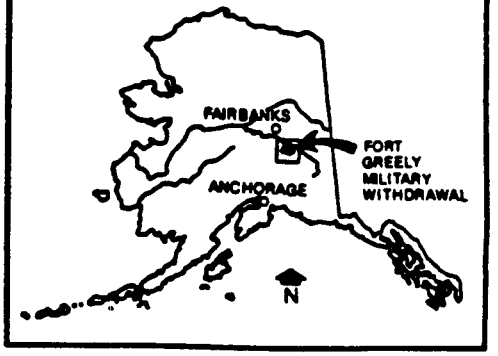
- Caribou Calving Area*
- Bison*
- Sandhill Crane*
- Grizzly Bear

*As defined in the supplement to cooperative agreement between the Army and ADF&G. (ADF&G and 6th ID(L), 1986)

SCALE

0 5 10 MILES
0 5 10 KILOMETERS

LOCATION MAP



supplement. (ADF&G and 6th ID(L), 1986) The map also shows areas on Fort Greely inhabited by grizzly bears and Dall sheep. Predators such as wolves and grizzly bears inhabit the same areas as prey like caribou and moose.

Moose

A 1984 survey found 391± 28 percent ($P<0.10$) moose on Fort Greely controlled lands. Since this survey did not include some of the better moose habitat, the moose population is actually greater than the survey found. Most of the year moose are evenly distributed throughout the area. The better moose habitat lies in the alpine regions at the south end of the installation. This habitat generally is good and improving as a result of frequent wildfires stimulating large browsing areas.

Birds

Ptarmigan usually frequent some of the higher elevations while grouse generally are distributed evenly in the low lands. Ducks, geese, and other waterfowl are associated mostly with lakes throughout the withdrawal. (Spiers, 1988a) A study done between 1976 and 1979 indicated that sandhill cranes used the lower Delta River drainage as a roosting area during their annual migrations. (Kessel, 1979)

Furbearers

There are 14 registered traplines on Fort Greely, 2 or 3 large ones west of Delta River and 10 or 11 smaller traplines east of the river evenly distributed on both sides of Richardson Highway. The variety of furbearers includes almost every kind found in interior Alaska. (Spiers, 1988a)

Threatened and Endangered Species

No threatened or endangered species are known to occur on Fort Greely. The most likely such species to occur on the withdrawn lands is the peregrine falcon. Although there have been no confirmed sightings of peregrine falcon on the withdrawal, there are several active nests along the Tanana River just north of the installation, and the bluffs on the Little Delta River might also provide suitable nesting sites.

Wildlife's Role in Economy

Hunting, and to a lesser extent fishing and trapping, contribute to the local and regional economy. Hunters on Fort Greely generate about a million dollars a year. (See Appendix B.) Guides, outfitters, and charter flight services, which provide access and other services to most hunters west of the Delta River, and Delta Junction and Fairbanks stores, restaurants, and gas stations garner the great majority of these funds. Most hunters west of the Delta River hire air transportation from Fairbanks or North Pole. Charter services charge about $130 to $165 an hour per person depending on the type of plane hired. A roundtrip to one of the gravel bar landing areas near the foothills of the Alaska Range costs a hunter approximately $500. (DuBois, 1988)

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game stocks about a dozen lakes on the withdrawn lands. These attract local fishers who will expend money to drive to the lakes and supply their fishing needs. Local residents who trap on the

withdrawn lands have analogous expenses. Although the total of these expenses is unknown, it is possible to estimate the value of the furs taken from Fort Greely. The withdrawal occupies approximately 8 percent of game management units 20A and 20D. During 1986-87 trappers harvested about $50,000 worth of beaver, lynx, otter, wolverine, and wolf from these units. Assuming that trappers on Fort Greely gathered a proportionate share, then the fort accounted for $4,000 of these sealed furs. If sealed furs accounted for approximately 20 percent of the total fur value, Fort Greely trappers would have accumulated $20,000 in furs.

Cultural Resources

Fort Greely has archaeological and historical cultural resources typical of Interior Alaska. The archaeological sites can render information about Native life and the sites from the historic period are evidence of the travel and mining activity which occurred in the region. Although there may be paleontological resources, specifically Pleistocene vertebrate remains, buried beneath the floodplains of the maneuver area, none has yet been unearthed. (Unless otherwise noted, all the cultural resource information is derived from U.S. Army COE, 1986, pp. 93-156.)

Natives living along the Tanana traditionally made hunting forays up the Little Delta River and Delta Creek and utilized the Donnelly Dome area. (Andrews, 1975, pp. 55, 70-71, 83 and 1977, v. 1: 182-83) Archaeologists have identified eighty-three prehistoric sites on the withdrawal ranging in age from the historic period back possibly to before 7000 B.C. These sites are on the approximately 5 percent of the withdrawal which has received adequate archaeological examination. The modest amount of work thus undertaken has been concentrated east of Delta River, at the headwaters of East Fork Little Delta River, Delta Creek, and One-hundred-mile Creek, at the junction of One-hundred-mile Creek with Delta Creek, and at Koole Lake.

Twenty-nine of these sites are not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and there is insufficient information on thirty-nine others to determine their eligibility. Three sites and an archaeological district containing twelve sites are eligible for the Register. One of these three separate sites is at Koole Lake (XBD-106) and is threatened by current recreational use. The archaeological district is in an area which can be reached by road and is near a quarry south of Donnelly Dome. Three sites about which there is not enough information to determine eligibility are near Big Lake, which can be reached by road and is used as a camping and recreational area. Sites which may be eligible for the Register near Twin Lakes are similarly exposed to human activity.

There are three historic sites and a historic trail on the withdrawal. All are west of the Delta River. Sullivan Roadhouse on Delta Creek at the western edge of the Oklahoma Impact Area is on the National Register and a cabin on Ptarmigan Creek which probably dates from a molybdenum mining operation begun in 1914, is eligible for the Register. (Cobb, 1979, p. 123-24) Both are in good condition. Gordon's Roadhouse, which is in the lake-dotted region between the Delta River and Delta Creek, is in ruins. It and the Sullivan Roadhouse were on the Washburn-Donnelly winter sled trail, an alternate to part of the Valdez-Fairbanks route in the 1910s and early 1920s. (ARC 1912, p. 10; ARC 1921, p. 29; "Map of Alaska, 1923," Records of the Office of the Territories, Record Group 126, National Archives.)

Recreation

Hunting and Fishing

Hunting and fishing are the most common recreational activities engaged in on the Fort Greely withdrawal. There is no exact count of nonmilitary users of the land, but the Fort Greely Provost Marshal Office estimated that in the late 1980s approximately five hundred people annually flew in to hunt on the roadless part of the withdrawal west of Delta River. Moose hunting is not allowed in the Delta Junction Management Area, which lies between Delta River and Jarvis Creek. (Butts, MSA, Recreation) Buffalo leave the fort before hunting season begins. However, they return to the eastern portion of the withdrawal in late winter in time for hunters to harvest about two a year on the fort. (Spiers, 1988b)

ADF&G estimates that recreationists spent over 2,600 visitor days fishing at Bolio, Mark (Sec. 18, T. 12 S., R. 10 E., F.M.), and North and South Twin lakes on the road system on the fort between the Delta River and the Richardson Highway. Others fish on ten other stocked lakes in the same area. ADF&G also stocks Koole Lake (Secs. 20-21, 28-29, T. 8 S., R. 6 E., F.M.), which fishermen access by plane or snowmobile.

Camping and Picnicking

There are two cabins, one on North Twin Lake, built to serve on a trail system used for hiking and skiing, and one on South Twin Lake, built for use by the Boy Scouts, but which is used by the general public. There are a few concrete fireplaces between the North and South Twin Lakes and a few picnic tables at Bolio Lake.

Visual Resources

The visual character of Fort Greely varies greatly over the Manuever Area but is consistent over the Air Drop Zone. The Air Drop Zone and the northern part of the Manuever Area are nearly level with mixed black spruce, deciduous trees and shrubs, and muskeg. Steep mountains of the Alaska Range, lying just south of the withdrawal are a dominant visual feature of the southern part of the Manuever Area. The southern part of the Manuever Area has rolling plateau lands

interspersed with kettle lakes. Strong visual elements are present as open areas, such as lakes, bogs and tundra, and rivers ranging from nearly level, widely braided floodplains to gorge lands, with steep adjacent rock outcrops.

From vantage points along the Richardson Highway and the roaded area of the Manuever Area east of the Delta River, the background distance zone on the southern and southwestern horizon is a dominant view of Mt. Hayes and the Alaska Range. Middle ground scenes vary from foothills, tundra, moraine features, the Delta River floodplain, and the cone-shaped Donnelly Dome. Donnelly Dome is the dominant foreground feature in the area along the Richardson Highway from 10 to 20 miles south of Delta Junction.

The roaded area east of the Delta River has several natural lakes, potholes, and kettle lakes which offer visual contrast to the usual view of unbroken walls of vegetation along interior Alaska roads. Since this area and the Donnelly Dome area are within the Delta Junction Management Area, chances to see moose are greater than other places in interior Alaska. The stretch of the Delta River Valley which passes through the fort has a free-roaming bison herd, one of three in the State, and the only one where it is possible to view the herd from road access. The State maintains a viewpoint just south of Donnelly Dome on the Richardson Highway which overlooks the summer range of the herd on the Delta River.

The most obvious visual intrusion through the withdrawal lands is the Trans Alaska pipeline, which is below ground from the Tanana River, north of the withdrawal, to a point west of Donnelly Dome where it is supported above ground on pylons until it leaves the area south of Donnelly Dome. There is a viewing area along the Richardson Highway just south of Donnelly Dome for those who are interested in this unique man-made feature.

Data gathered by the Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities on vehicular traffic on the Richardson Highway indicate that a daily average of 240 vehicles passed over a permanent traffic counter in 1986 located at Trim's Camp, about eighteen miles south of the southeastern corner of the Manuever Area. There are no other data available on the number, location, and characteristics of the people viewing the lands in the withdrawal. Most of the visual intrusions along the areas seen from the Richardson Highway and the roads between the highway and the Delta River are screened by timber, the primary intrusion being the roads.

Lands and Rights-of-Way

Lands

The planning area is withdrawn by Public Law 99-606, the Military Lands Withdrawal Act of 1986. The lands have been under a withdrawal for military purposes since 1961. There are several large impact areas within the planning area used for aerial gunnery training. Because of the hazards

associated with military use of the lands, they are probably unsuitable for other uses or disposal without extensive cleanup of any unexploded ordinance. (Everett, MSA, Lands)

Rights-of-Way

The Trans-Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS) parallels the Richardson Highway within a fifty-foot-wide right-of-way passing through the Fort Greely Maneuver Area at several points. The proposed Trans-Alaska Gas System follows the existing TAPS pipeline through the planning area. (Everett, MSA, Rights-of-Way)

Energy and Mineral Resources

Geology

The bedrock underlying the Fort Greely withdrawal is a complex assemblage of Precambrian and Paleozoic-age metamorphic rocks, formerly known as Birch Creek schist. These rocks were originally deposited as a sequence of clastic sediments that included shales, sands, and gravels. Subsequent recrystallization and metamorphism nearly erased all evidence of the original bedding within the schist sequence. (Capps, 1912; Moffit, 1954; Wahrhaftig and Hickcox, 1955) During the late Mesozoic and early Tertiary time, granitic rocks in the form of batholiths, dikes, and sills intruded into these metamorphic rocks.

By early or middle Tertiary time continentally derived deposits of the coal-bearing formation were laid unconformably on the metamorphic schists along the northern flanks of the Alaska Range. These loosely cemented conglomerates, sands, clays, and coal beds occupied small basins formed between Birch Creek schist ridges. (Capps, 1912; Pewe and Holmes, 1964) Erosion removed extensive portions of the coal-bearing formation as the Alaska Range continued to rise. Northward flowing streams, such as the Delta River, carried large volumes of material out of the Alaska Range. These deposits of water-worn material, named Nenana Gravel, were at one time fairly continuous. However, folding and tilting associated with uplifting of the Alaska Range caused some deposits to erode away, leaving the isolated deposits which now exist thoughout the region. Overlying Quaternary-age glacial deposits, in the form or moraines and outwash, conceal some deposits of the Nenana Gravel. (Capps, 1912; Moffit, 1954)

Three Quaternary-age glacial advances, flowing northward out of the Alaska Range, deposited morainal material as well as outwash over this region. First was the Darling Creek glacial period whose remnant deposits now lie outside the study area, but whose glacial ice may have covered the entire withdrawal. This was followed by the Delta and Donnelly glacial periods of the Pleistocene. (Pewe and Holmes, 1964) The latter period was the least extensive of the three glacial stages. Concurrent with and subsequent to these

glacial advances were periods of extensive erosion and deposition of windblown (loess) sediments.

Recent geologic events in the region include subsidence of the Middle Tanana Valley and the relative uplift of the Alaska Range. As a result, glacial deposits are being reworked by major streams in the flood plains of such drainages as the Tanana and Delta rivers. (Weber and others, 1985)

Leasable Minerals

The Fort Greely withdrawal can be divided into three sections for the assignment of leasable minerals* potential: the Middle Tanana basin, the Nenana coal basin, and a nonbasin area. (See the accompanying map.) Within the Nenana coal basin are known coal fields and outcrops of igneous and metamorphic rocks. (Merritt, 1985; Merritt and Hawley, 1986; Miller and others, 1959)

Areas of the withdrawal that occupy portions of the Middle Tanana basin and the Nenana coal basin are classified as having moderate potential (M/A)** for the occurrence of oil. (See Appendix C for maps of leasables and other mineral potential.) This is based on the presence of Tertiary-age sedimentary rocks which hold potential for the accumulation or generation of oil. In addition, rocks in the Middle Tanana basin, which may bear coal, and coal deposits in the Nenana basin may generate oil if the subsurface coals reach an appropriate level of thermal maturation. (Stanley, 1986) The nonbasin area and igneous and metamorphic rock of the withdrawal are classified as having low potential (L/A) for the accumulation of oil resources.

The Middle Tanana basin section of the withdrawal has a moderate potential (M/A) for gas. The Nenana basin has a high potential for gas (H/C in the basin's known coal fields and H/A elsewhere). These classifications are in part based on the rationale presented above for oil. In addition, the high potential for gas in the Nenana basin rests on known gas accumulations generated from thermally mature coal deposits in other parts of the world. (Stanley, 1986) The nonbasin area and the igneous and metamorphic rocks have low potential (L/A) for gas.

The Middle Tanana basin section is classified as having moderate potential (M/B) for the occurrence of coal resources. This classification is based on well-log interpretations which provide direct evidence of nonmarine Tertiary-age beds of coal in the western part of the basin and the identification by R. D. Merritt and C. C. Hawley of the Middle Tanana basin as a prospective coal basin. (Merritt and

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* Leasable minerals include oil, gas, coal, geothermal resources, oil shale, gilsonite, phosphate, potassium, and sodium.

** This classification system includes no (O), low (L), moderate (M), and high (H) levels of potential and levels of certainty reflecting insufficient evidence (A), indirect evidence only (B), minimal direct evidence (C), and abundant direct and indirect evidence (D) to support or refute the existence of mineral resources.

Hawley, 1986) The withdrawal's southern section lies within the Nenana coal basin and has a high potential for coal resources (H/D in the coal fields and H/B elsewhere). This classification is supported by the basin's known coal fields and outcrops of the coal-bearing formation. (Merritt and Hawley, 1986) Uncertainty concerning the subsurface geology of the nonbasin area results in its classification as having low potential (L/A) for coal. Finally, the igneous and metamorphic rocks in the withdrawal have no potential (O/D) for coal because of their unfavorable geologic environment.

Oil shales are organic shales that yield petroleum hydrocarbons upon heating. These shales are not considered petroleum or coal, but an intermediate bitumen material containing some of the properties of both coal and petroleum. Oil shales are considered to have no potential (O/D) for occurrence among the igneous and metamorphic rocks. The rest of the withdrawal has a low potential (L/D) for concentrations of oil shale. This conclusion is based on the absence of reported oil shale, including no reference in well log interpretations.

There are no known hot springs or other geothermal indications within the Fort Greely withdrawal. Granitic plutons crop out near the eastern and western borders of the withdrawal. These intrusions may hold potential for the occurrence of geothermal resources. The withdrawal is classified as having moderate potential (M/A) for geothermal resources based on the study area's spatial association with igneous plutons.

Thermal springs in Alaska are spatially associated with the contact zones of Mesozoic and Cenozoic granitic plutons. Plutons that intrude sedimentary and volcanic rocks produce springs within and outside the pluton. When the country rock is of metamorphic origin, springs are generally restricted to the marginal zones of the pluton. (Gassaway and Abramson, 1977)

Concentrations of phosphate, sodium, and potassium have no potential (O/D) for occurring among the fort's igneous and metamorphic rocks. The remainder of the withdrawal is classified as having low potential (L/B) because of its generally unfavorable geologic environment.

There is also no potential (O/D) for gilsonite among the igneous and metamorphic rocks and low potential (L/B) for it elsewhere on Fort Greely. There is some potential for gilsonite because it is associated with petroleum deposits.

Locatable Minerals

There are no valid existing mining claims or mineral patents on the Fort Greely withdrawal. No proposals for exploration, development, or processing operations for locatable minerals*** have been made.

*** Locatable minerals include a large number of metals, ores of metals, and nonmetallic minerals. Among these are gold, silver, lead, zinc, copper, molybdenite, asbestos, graphite, and various rare earths.

The gold placer resources and the molybdenum prospect along Ptarmigan Creek are classified as having high potential (H/D) based on the reported or known occurrence of these minerals. Prospectors and miners have explored a molybdenum and gold prospect on Ptarmigan Creek intermittently since 1914. (Smith, 1942) It consists of relatively sparse molybdenite in quartz veins that cut granite. High-grade samples contained as much as 2.71 percent molybdenite and a little gold. A few tons of ore were mined, but not shipped. (Joesting, 1942; Smith, 1942; Berg and Cobb, 1967) A total of thirty-two claims were located on the creek, the most recent in 1954 and 1961. None of the claims are active. (Alaska, Division of Mines, Kardex 68-20 and 68-32) All other drainages within the withdrawal have high potential (H/A) for placer gold.

The remainder of the withdrawal is assigned moderate (M/B) potential for the occurrence of locatable minerals. This level of potential is based on the reported history of mineral occurrence and possible production south and west of the withdrawal, coupled with the similar geologic settings of these occurrences outside the study area and those in the study area.

Several state mining claims lie just to the south of the withdrawal on McCumber, Riley, and Ober creeks, and at least one access route to them goes through the withdrawal. There are no available production records for the claims. Prospectors, who first reached the creeks at the turn of the century, met with some success, but failed to find rich deposits. In 1930 some prospecting was reported on McCumber Creek and its tributary, Morning Star, but the work yielded only a little placer gold. (Smith, 1933; Cobb, 1972; Mulligan, 1974) In 1942 a USGS document noted that galena, the most important ore of lead, was reportedly found in quartz stringers in schist near McCumber Creek. The same report stated that gold prospecting appeared to have been concentrated in the Tertiary gravels on Ober, Jarvis, and McCumber creeks, with Ober receiving the most attention. Several holes sunk on upper Ober Creek contained fair gold values. (Moffit, 1942) In 1954 the USGS discovered monazite, the principal ore of the rare earth elements and the main source of thorium, in a concentrate sample in the area. (Wedow and others, 1954)

There are placer deposits on Portage, Chick, and Beaver creeks, just west of the withdrawal. A trail through the northern part of Fort Greely reaches these areas. The claims on the latter two creeks are abandoned and void. There is no production information on the deposits.

Several groups of active and inactive lode claims are located south of the withdrawal at the base of the Alaska Range, but there is no information in the literature about them. Miners have traveled through the withdrawal to reach these deposits.

Mineral Materials

There is a high potential (H/D) for the occurrence of sand and gravel**** in the northern and central sections of the withdrawal as well as in the floodplain deposits of Jarvis Creek, Granite Creek, and the Delta River. These areas were identified as having potential for these resources in the Army's 1980 Final EIS for the Fort Greely withdrawal. (U.S. Army, 1980) In addition, Pewe and Holmes (1964) in a study of the geology of the Mt. Hayes D-4 quadrangle identified potential sand and gravel-bearing deposits near the Delta River. This information can be used to identify potential deposits in adjacent areas of the withdrawal where similar Pleistocene and Recent surficial deposits exist. Most of the rest of the withdrawal is assigned high potential (H/B). While these areas were not identified in the literature as potential sources of sand and gravel, they are delineated on the geological map of the fort as glacial moraine deposits or outwash and they contain Pleistocene and Recent deposits similar to those noted in the 1964 study. The absence of sand and gravel from the outcrops of metamorphic and igneous rocks account for those areas of the withdrawal having no potential (O/D) for sand and gravel.

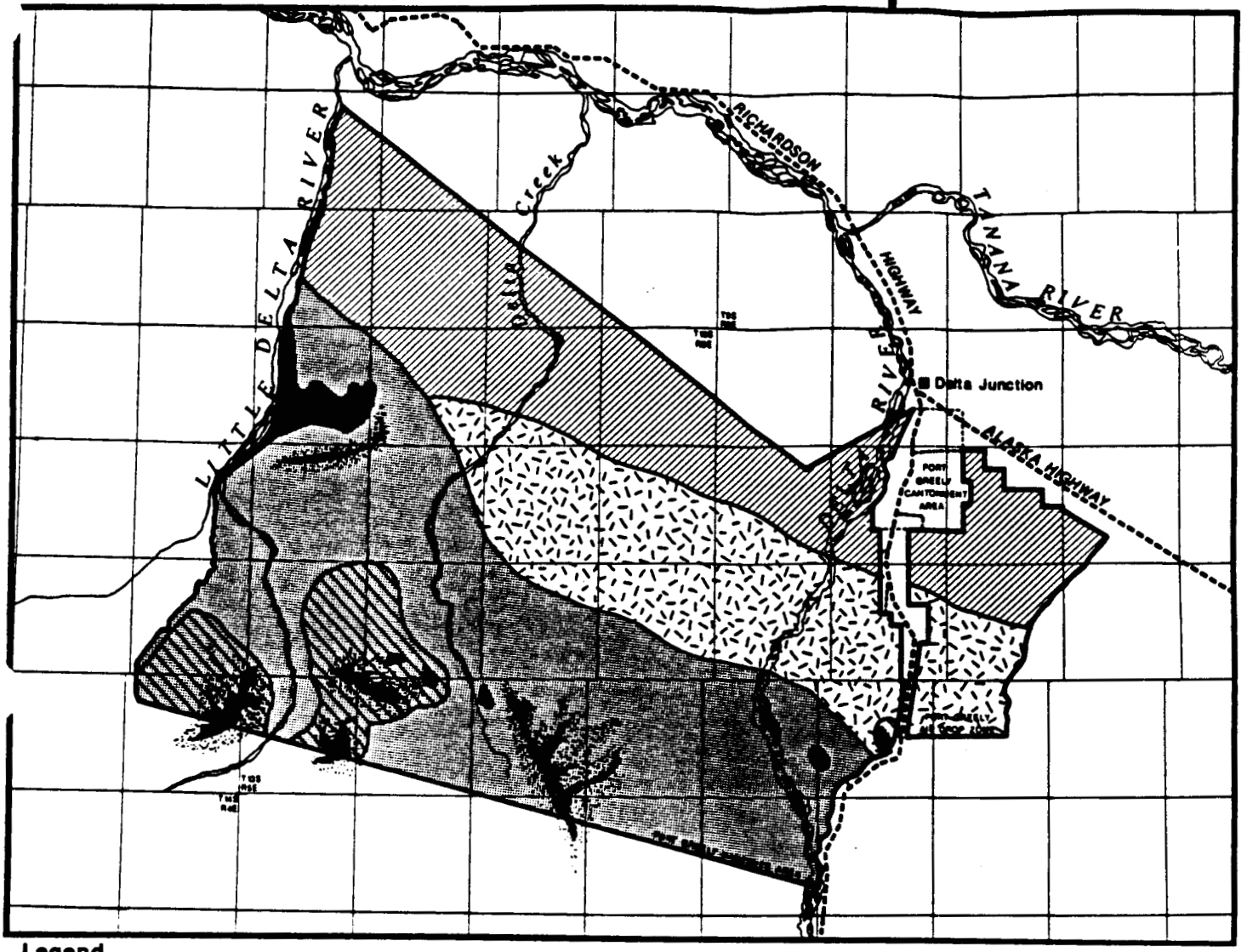
Currently no mineral materials are being extracted from the withdrawal. Eight material sales or free use permit sites have been located on the fort, all of which are now closed or inactive. Other such gravel pits are located near the study area along the Richardson Highway and the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System.

**** Other mineral materials include common varieties of stone, cinders, pumice, pumicite, clay, limestone, dolomite, peat, and petrified wood.

Fort Greely

PROPOSED Resource Management Plan
FINAL Environmental Impact Statement

Geologic Basins



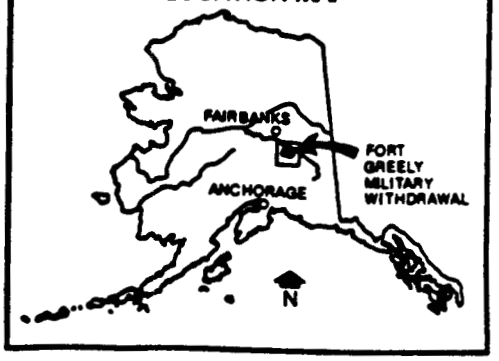
Legend

- Middle Tanana Basin
- Nenana Coal Basin
- Nonbasin Area
- Igneous/Metamorphic Rocks
- Coal fields

SCALE

0 5 10 MILES
0 5 10 KILOMETERS

LOCATION MAP



Chapter 3
Environmental Consequences

Introduction

This chapter addresses several concerns. First, it presents estimates of the timber, mining, and other developments which could occur under the Proposed Plan presented in Chapter 1. The envisioned scenarios comprise the best projections of members of the Army-BLM planning team and are a basis for estimating the environmental consequences. The chapter then describes the anticipated effects of implementation of the Proposed Plan on air, soil, water, vegetation, wildlife and wildlife habitat, visual resources, the local economy, and subsistence. Because of the importance of recognizing the military's use of the lands, the chapter also portrays the potential impact of the plan on military activities. Thirdly, the chapter summarizes cumulative effects of military and nonmilitary uses on the withdrawal's resources and uses. Finally, the chapter presents summary statements concerning ANILCA 810(a) findings, unavoidable adverse impacts, short-term uses versus long-term productivity, and irreversible and irretrievable commitments of resources.

Development Scenarios

Proposed Plan

Recreation

The Proposed Plan would maintain essentially the same access for nonmilitary use as currently prevails on the withdrawn lands. The Recreation Activity Management Plan may broaden the recreational uses, and any clear cutting which may follow from the Forest Management Plan could marginally improve hunting opportunities. These changes over the life of the withdrawal would gradually increase public use of the land from an estimated 8,000 visitor days each year to approximately 9,000 visitor days each year by the turn of the century.

Forestry

Although the timber resources may allow over a thousand acres to be cut each year and still sustain the forest's yield, current demand for forest products makes it unlikely that even a hundred acres would be cut extensively in any year during the life of this withdrawal. Alaska's Division of Forestry reported that 1.4 million board feet and 1 million board feet were harvested from all lands in the Delta Junction

area in 1985 and 1986, respectively. (Alaska, Division of Forestry, Delta Junction, 1987) A clear cut on the withdrawal of less than one hundred acres could supply half this amount of timber.

Because of the limited demand, timber would probably be sold in clear-cut units of up to 100 acres. Crawler tractors would drag logs to a landing area from which trucks would transport them off the withdrawal. Heavy logs pulled over the ground would often cut through the vegetative ground cover. This ground scarification exposes mineral soil, a condition necessary for effective regeneration of birch, aspen, and spruce. On nearly level and dry sites the tractors can work during the summer; elsewhere such work would be limited to periods when the ground is frozen. Loggers would be required to conduct adequate slash disposal. A common method of disposal is to burn the residue after the harvest to control insects and disease, reduce fuel, and promote regeneration of white spruce, birch, and aspen.

Much of the commercial timber west of the Delta River is in the impact areas. Moreover, the timber on that side of the river is not readily accessible by road. Consequently, logging would focus on the areas east of Delta River, much of which can be reached from Meadows Road. Spur roads of less than a mile may be necessary to remove logs from landing areas.

Minerals

Under the Proposed Plan the withdrawal will remain closed to the operation of the mineral laws, though the BLM and the Army will reexamine what areas may be suitable for opening by 1996 and at least every five years thereafter. Thus, no mineral activity will occur until at least the late 1990s, other than mineral material extraction for the military's own construction projects. If after the reexamination of the decision on mining on the withdrawal, the BLM and the Army agree to open portions to mineral leasing or location, development might take place. The following scenarios indicate what developments may occur. Note that these scenarios do not necessarily indicate what is most likely to happen, but rather what activities could take place if valuable resources are found on the withdrawal in commercial quantities. No scenario is presented for lode mining or coal development. Lode claims were filed on a molybdenum/gold prospect on Ptarmigan Creek between 1937 and 1941, and some ore was mined but not shipped. Nevertheless, the potential for lode development is extremely remote during the life of this plan. There is little to indicate that the prospect is especially rich, and more accessable and promising deposits are not economical at today's depressed molybdenum prices. Prices are very unlikely to rise through the next decade to a level to insight interest in mining on Fort Greely. Similarly, although the withdrawal has some areas of high coal potential, the economics of coal development in Alaska make it unlikely that there will be a demand for any coal which may lie in Fort Greely until well into the next century.

Oil, Gas, and Geothermal

While, as noted in the Affected Environment chapter, it is highly unlikely that economically viable oil, gas, or geothermal resources exist on the withdrawal, the scenario presented below describes the type of operations which might occur should the Fort Greely withdrawal be opened to the exploitation of these resources. Four types of exploratory activities may take place. First, summer field investigations would be conducted via automobile, helicopter, or fixed-wing aircraft to collect rock samples from outcrops and make general observations of geologic features. They probably would not require any field camps. Second, for up to six months during winter, prospective developers might conduct seismic investigations. To accomplish this, a crew of five to ten people with three to five vehicles (all would be designed to exert little ground pressure so that they might be used off the road network) would cross the area in a grid pattern generating sound waves into the subsurface and recording their reflected waves. Third, should summer and seismic investigations suggest particularly interesting geologic structures, a company might sink an exploratory well. Finally, depending on the results of the exploratory well, a company may drill delineation wells to confirm and measure the extent of a discovery.

Exploratory and delineation wells are usually sunk in the winter for environmental, engineering, and economic reasons. Low-ground-pressure vehicles would haul construction equipment overland to the drilling site or sites from the Richardson Highway or roads on the withdrawal. Drilling pads covering two to four acres each would support the rig, equipment, and necessary facilities. The pads could be made of ice if there is enough water available at the site; otherwise pads could be constructed from excavated material or from combinations of gravel, foam, and timber, or of other combinations of materials. If the camp is to house the workers, thirty to fifty people will likely be at the site; otherwise fifteen to twenty people will be present on the site at any given time. Next to the pad there would be up to a half acre reserve pit and a much smaller flare pit. Both pits would be lined with an impermiable liner and would be eight to ten feet deep. The material excavated from the pits would be used to backfill them when the pads are abandoned. The well could be drilled, tested, and abandoned within fifty to ninety days.

After final testing and logging of a well's findings, the well is suspended or abandoned by placing cement plugs in the wellbore and casing. All equipment is then removed from the site and any debris is transported to an approved disposal facility. A final clean-up crew would return to the site in the summer to pick up any remaining debris and check on rehabilitation.

If exploratory and delineation wells indicate a viable economic discovery, the lessee would draft environmental studies and a plan for development and production of the

reservoir. The appropriate government agencies would review these documents and, if they prove satisfactory, approve them. The first on-the-ground activity would be the construction of a road from existing roads to the production drill sites; along the route of a pipeline, if one is to be built; and from gravel sites to the road network. The roads would be thirty-five feet wide and three to four feet thick. Each mile of road would cover five acres of surface. The total acreage covered by roads would depend on the size of the field and the surrounding terrain. The developer would also build a small airstrip, if it is necessary to support field operations. The airstrip would be 2,000 to 4,000 feet long and 100 to 150 feet wide.

This scenario presumes that a five thousand acre oil or gas field would prove economical to produce. Under this assumption, five pads would be necessary to deplete a gas reservoir and twenty pads for a oil reservoir. Most pads would cover five to seven acres. They would be one mile apart in a gas field and a half mile apart in an oil field. Wellheads would be protected from the environment by metal buildings about ten feet high and ten feet on each side. Once the field was depleted—probably over a period of ten to twenty-five years—the wells would be plugged and abandoned, the buildings removed, and the disturbed surface reclaimed according to government regulations.

Gas and oil production would require oil, gas, and water separators; water disposal wells; an office complex; and pipelines. Separators and disposal wells may be required on all pads or just on a few. Those pads with these facilites will require seven to ten acres. Unless the field is easily accessible to off-withdrawal facilities, one pad will also have to accommodate offices, meeting rooms, and a kitchen. Any pad containing these facilities would have to be expanded to twelve to fifteen acres. Pipelines would be required from each production pad. If a separator is located on each pad, only one pipeline will be necessary from each pad to the main production line. Up to three pipelines might be required for pads without separators.

Pipelines would transport marketable gas from the withdrawal, while oil would reach its market through a tie-in with the trans-Alaska pipeline or by truck to the refinery at North Pole. Gas lines would probably be buried, but oil pipelines probably would be placed on vertical support members. Pipelines in the field would range from three to six inches in diameter and the main pipeline out the field would probably be six to twelve inches. Gas likely would be utilized by the military or Fairbanks or some of the smaller communities in the area.

Development of a geothermal field would resemble that described for development of oil and gas in the previous two paragraphs. There would be no need for separator facilities. Steam would be piped to generators centrally located in the field to generate electricity, and instead of pipelines leaving the field, there would be a series of power lines carrying

electricity to market. The building housing the generator would be far larger than any facility required for the oil and gas scenario.

Placer Mining

Mining for locatable minerals is not likely on the Fort Greely withdrawal in the next ten years. If any locatable mining does occur, it probably will be for placer gold on Ptarmigan Creek. Prior to the establishment of the withdrawal, miners located thirty-two claims along Ptarmigan Creek, although there is no evidence that any minerals from them were ever marketed and none of the claims are currently active.

The miner probably would access the claim with light loads by air to the gravel-bar landing areas near the mouth of creek, and thence by a road to the mine site. The length of road to the mine is uncertain, but it is not likely to be less than one mile. Ground transportation to the area would most likely leave the Richardson Highway at Donnelly, and cross the Delta River and its flood plain on an existing trail. It would then bear west-northwest approximately fifteen miles on a trail as yet not built. Almost all the new trail would be over gentle-sloping terrain. Consequently, there might be as little as two acres disturbed by a winter trail; most of this would be at stream crossings. If an all-weather road proved necessary, one fifteen miles long and twenty feet wide would cause major disturbance to forty or more acres. The mining operation would also require a bunk house, a cook shack, and a shop, covering less than an acre. If the miners had their families with them, however, more buildings may be required and be spread over several acres.

The miner would probably need to build two or more settling ponds with associated spillways, drainage ditches, and a relatively flat working area on which to operate its earthmoving and gravel-washing equipment. If pay sands underlie the current stream or if it is impossible to conduct mining with the stream in its present channel, the miner may divert the creek. All the excavated material would be stockpiled and, as areas have been mined, the overburden will be replaced, the terrain and stream channel restored to as close to the original condition as possible, and, if required, the area revegetated. In the first year of construction and mining, ten to fifteen acres would be disturbed. In later years approximately as much land would be reclaimed as is disturbed.

Mineral Materials

A Solicitor's opinion received after issuance of the DRMP indicated the Military Lands Withdrawal Act of 1986 forbids mineral material disposals for other than military purposes. Consequently, there will be no development of mineral material sites on the fort for civilian uses.

Environmental Consequences Common to All Alternatives

Air, Soil, Water, and Vegetation

Land uses would comply with federal and state laws and regulations related to air, water, soils, and vegetation. Any statements about potential erosion and sedimentation differences among alternatives mostly refer to slight differences in low potentials. With continued full compliance, there should be only small impacts on air, water, and soils. Realistically, there are lapses in surveillance and compliance and some impacts do occur. Several of the proposed actions for this plan have the potential to impact air, water, soils, and vegetation resources in the withdrawal. Effects depend on the degree of use, type of development, and the location of the activity on the landscape.

Fine grained materials in the soils of the withdrawal and the presence of shallow ice-rich permafrost make it likely that disturbance or removal of the insulating ground vegetation would result in soil erosion. Water from the melting ice may percolate through the soil or run down slope, transporting soil with it. The extent of erosion would depend on the steepness of slope, aspect, amount of ice in the ground, severity of disturbance or removal of the vegetative ground cover, and the type of mitigation applied.

Settling of sediments or dust into interstices of the stream beds can damage fish habitat. Dust, generated by traffic or winds, settling on leaf surfaces can interfere with light absorption and gas exchange and decrease plant photosynthesis and respiration. Dust which accumulates on snow decreases the amount of solar energy reflected off the surface, and increases the rate of spring snow melt. The amount of dust generated from man-caused erosion is small compared to large naturally exposed areas in river floodplains and glacial outwash plains.

The Trans-Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS) would contribute only a small amount of sediment from the maintenance work pad. The oil spill potential is small.

Under all alternatives, except the Proposed Plan, the DOT/PF may obtain sand and gravel from the withdrawn lands. It is unlikely, however, that it will need to use any site on the withdrawal. All the alternatives except the Proposed Plan and Alternative B also allow sales of mineral materials. Approximately five of these might be located on the withdrawn lands. A mineral material site may have little or no organic materials that must be stripped and saved for future respreading or the site may have from one to six feet of material that is pushed to one side and saved. Bulldozers strip the overburden and break up the consolidated material. Bulldozers can generally dig to a depth of ten to twelve feet. If the material is deeper, drills are used and a series of holes are loaded with explosives and detonated, fracturing the material. The material is loaded into dump trucks by front end loaders or backhoe excavators. The trucks then haul the material to

the location where it is needed. On big jobs with short hauls, because of speed and lower operation costs, operators use scrapers instead of dump trucks and front end loaders.

Authorized officers can require specific measures in reclamation plans (43 CFR 3602.1-2). Reclamation of material sites often includes the following actions. The sides of the resulting pit are sloped to a 3:1 slope gradient or less. The floor of the pit is leveled to prevent the accumulation of water which may become a hazard to animal and human life. The saved topsoil and organic material are then respread over the side slopes and access roads and fertilizer is applied to allow reestablishment of natural vegetation and to decrease erosion. Seeding or planting maybe used in areas where quick revegetation is needed.

Cultural Resources

Fulfilling the Army's *Historic Preservation Plan for U.S. Army Lands in Alaska* would document about thirty-nine additional cultural resource sites. Based upon past experience in this area, approximately 20 percent of these, or eight sites, would prove eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Subsistence

None of the alternatives would have any notable impact on subsistence. There is little or no subsistence use of Fort Greely, although, except for the closed impact areas, it is open to such use. Subsistence users are at some distance from the withdrawn lands and have easier access to a plentiful supply of a variety of species closer to rural villages, such as Dot Lake. Some relatively limited fur trapping occurs on the withdrawal by residents of the Delta Junction area, who otherwise participate in the general nonsubsistence-oriented life-style of the area.

ANILCA 810(a): Consideration of the Availability of Other Lands and Other Alternatives

Throughout the planning process, the joint BLM-Army team has planned for all and only the Fort Greely lands which required such an effort as a result of the Military Lands Withdrawal Act of 1986. Consequently, this planning effort is considering all appropriate lands so that there are no "other lands" which could be considered. The six alternatives constitute the "other alternatives" required by ANILCA Sec. 810 for consideration.

Environmental and Military Consequences of the Proposed Plan

Air, Soil, Water, and Vegetation

We do not anticipate that any of the nonmilitary activities likely to occur as a result of this plan will involve the use, production, storage, transportation, or disposal of 10,000 pounds of any chemicals on the Environmental Protection Agency's "Consolidated List of Chemicals Subject to Reporting

Under Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986" or any extremely hazardous substance as defined in 40 CFR 355. Any party who would undertake a nonmilitary-related action which would involve one or more chemicals or substances from these lists will be required to notify BLM and complete appropriate environmental documentation.

ORVs

Regulations [43 CFR 8341.1(f)(4) and .2(a)] give minimum standards for operating ORVs on public lands. They provide that ORVs shall not cause undue damage or disturbance to soil, wildlife, wildlife habitat, improvements, or cultural or vegetative resources. Initial damage from ORVs can range from crushing to uprooting of vegetation. Some crushed vegetation can regenerate and recover within one year, while other plants require much longer. Uprooting of vegetation and disturbance of vegetative ground cover renders the underlying soil unprotected, creating the potential for erosion or ground subsidence. The restrictions proposed in this plan on nonmilitary ORV use lessen the potential for damage to soil, water, and vegetation. These restrictions limit the weight of ORVs used and also limit ORVs to travel over low erosion soils during summer and to periods of adequate snow cover. Under equal conditions, the lighter vehicles would inflict less damage to the vegetation than heavier vehicles. A thick layer of snow would help protect the vegetation from damage under tracks and tires, thereby, protecting the underlying soil. Although limiting travel to low erosion soils would not protect the vegetation and soils from disturbance, it reduces the potential for erosion and sedimentation.

Under the Proposed Plan recreation is expected to increase by 1,000 visitor days a year. Because current recreation use has had little impact on these resources, it is unlikely that this modest increase in visitor days would lead to adverse effects on air, soil, water, or vegetation.

Habitat Management Plan (HMP)

To date there is no evidence that there is a water quality problem on the withdrawn lands. A water quality control program, as is to be contemplated in the HMP, could provide more definitive information and monitor any changes in quality, thus providing an opportunity to remedy any problem promptly.

Forestry

Although ground scarification and slash burning assist in the regeneration of birch, aspen, and spruce, they create a potential for erosion by exposing mineral soil. Factors such as drainage, steepness, and presence of ice-rich permafrost determine the erosion potential. Because most of the commercial timber is located adjacent to the Delta River, erosion can both undermine revegetation and affect the Delta

River. Regeneration on actively eroding areas would be delayed until the soil stabilizes. To control erosion, tractor logging can be confined to well-drained soils on gentle slopes. A buffer strip at least one hundred feet wide left at the edge of streams would serve to block sediments.

Recreation

An increase of visitors to the withdrawal is projected. Traffic dust created by visitors would adversely impact the roadside vegetation community. Dust settling on roadside vegetation could cause changes in the plant community when the more dust-sensitive plants die. Where human activities occur some pollution from garbage disposal and oil spills is expected. However, because current recreational use of about 8,000 visitor days each year has had little impact on these resources, it is unlikely that an additional 1,000 visitor days will notably disrupt air, soil, water, or vegetation.

Oil, Gas, and Geothermal

As with other mineral operations, the impacts of leasable mineral development listed below will only occur if the lands are opened to the operation of the mineral leasing laws upon a review to occur in accordance with the Military Lands Withdrawal Act. Moreover, it is unlikely that any of these resources will be found in economical quantities on Fort Greely.

The high percentage of fine grained materials in some soils of the planning area and the presence of shallow permafrost makes it probable that a disturbance or removal of the ground covering vegetation, such as that which occurs in building roads, drilling pads, disposal wells, airstrips, and pipelines, will result in some soil erosion. This is particularly likely in areas of sensitive soils described on the ORV Use Map in the Alternatives chapter. Revegetation of the gravel embankments left after closure of roads, drilling pads, airstrips, and work pads associated with construction of pipelines will be similar to that of mine tailings and may take decades, as described in the discussion of impacts of placer mining.

If the eroding material produces sediment which is transported to a water body, there will be sedimentation and water quality degradation. Sediments transported off road surfaces and drilling pads with surface water runoff and materials spilled on or alongside roadways and pads are a common source of sedimentation and pollution. Roads, drilling pads, and other disturbed surfaces are also sources of dust. The area affected by dust can approximate two hundred acres per mile of road. The amount and the range of dust depends in part on the type of surface material, frequency of precipitation, the direction and speed of winds, and the speed and number of vehicles using the roads. Dust can inhibit plant growth by interfering with photosynthesis and changing plant chemistry. It also can cause earlier melting

of snow in the spring. If spring after spring this attracts animals searching for early greens, the plants can be weakened and ultimately die.

Placer Mining

Mining can have substantial impacts on these resources. Although the Proposed Plan does not open the lands to the operation of the mineral laws, the reevaluation of this management decision provided for by the action makes such an opening possible. Consequently, the effects outlined below are those that could occur should the lands become open for mineral location.

Placer operations may involve hydraulic, mechanical, or drift mining techniques. Bulldozers or draglines generally remove the overburden, although hydraulic monitors may be used. The amount of overburden removed in stripping operations varies from one to ten feet or approximately 1,600 to 5,300 cubic yards per acre stripped. Where the land is cleared for roads and mining, a potential for erosion and sedimentation is created through runoff from rain and snow melt. This is usually considered a short-term impact.

Bulldozers loosen pay gravels and push it into a pile for feeding onto a sorting device called a grizzly. Normally, miners in a small operation like that described in the scenarios for the Proposed Plan would process from 10 to 1,000 cubic yards of gold bearing gravels per day throughout the nearly one hundred day season and use from 100 to 3,000 gallons of water per minute to wash the gravels. Typically, between 50 and 90 percent of the water used in the processing system is recycled from the settling ponds and the rest is made up from streams diverted around the operation. Coarse tailings are removed from the processing area by bulldozer or loader and stacked for later reshaping or used to build settling ponds.

Federal regulations, specifically 43 CFR 3809, require rehabilitation measures. Generally, properly designed, constructed, and maintained ponds are capable of settling most settleable solids required by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation. Ponds are not capable of removing all the turbidity that is created during the processing phase. Additional treatment of the mine water through the use of flocculants, ground filtration systems, total recycle of all mine waters, redesign of the processing plant or a combination of the above is necessary to reduce turbidity.

The coarse tailings not used for other mining purposes remain after the area is mined out and are reshaped to harmonize with adjacent natural contours. Topsoil required to be saved is respread over the reshaped ground to promote vegetation by natural species or according to requirements in the approved plan of operations. If any mine develops on the withdrawn lands and it has the typical amount of fines in its tailings, it will normally take over thirty-five years to

establish a stable, sustaining productive community of open tall shrubs. This is generally a tall willow or alder community with a canopy cover of at least 50 percent in vegetated areas, where dying vegetation is replaced by seed or vegetative means. Such a community can sustain moderate pressure from wildlife, especially beaver or browsing moose, and may continue on the site indefinitely, or be successional to a deciduous forest with mixed spruce. Fertilizer is sometimes applied to improve plant nutrition. Seeding or planting may be used where quick vegetative cover is essential.

Fire

Fires result in beneficial and adverse impacts. The effects vary with fire severity. Generally, after a fire, the underlying soil exhibits an increase in active layer thickness and available plant nutrients. This results in a more productive site and plants respond with vigorous growth. Fires that burn through the insulating vegetative ground cover could result in thawing of the underlying permafrost. On slopes, permafrost rich in ice could release enough water to cause mass downhill movement of soil. Should the soil move into drainages, sedimentation of nearby streams would occur.

These impacts can also occur as a result of suppression activities. Firebreaks are continuous strips one to eight feet wide where all the surface organic material is removed, exposing mineral soil. Returning organic matter to the strips, seeding, or use of water bars to divert water from highly erodable areas of firebreaks can reduce erosion.

The Proposed Plan would lead to little, if any, increase in fires, and fire suppression would continue as under the current management. Following implementation of hazard reduction measures agreed upon in a Fire Management Plan, there will be a reduced risk of fire and those that do ignite should be more readily contained. Past fires and suppression efforts have not severely damaged the ground and have not required site rehabilitation. Adverse impacts to air, soil, water, and vegetation have not been significant.

Fish and Wildlife

The withdrawn lands host healthy wildlife populations. Currently hunters harvest approximately fifty moose, forty caribou, and two or three bison annually on the withdrawn lands, as well as indeterminate numbers of small game.

The Proposed Plan probably would not lead to any significant alteration in this harvest or in the numbers of wildlife. Access requirements would remain essentially the same. Actions to protect Dall sheep, caribou, and sharptail grouse habitat and to protect habitat in general, such as restrictions on ORV use, should help prevent diminution in wildlife populations, but probably would not significantly increase their numbers. For example, disruptive activity near mineral licks could hurt Dall sheep. No such disruptions currently occur. The action statements designed to prevent

disruptions in the future when mining may occur would maintain what is currently the *de facto* level of protection.

The Habitat Management Plan may develop action which could increase or redistribute wildlife populations, most likely bison and small mammals and birds which can make use of the same habitat as bison. The modest clear-cut timber and fuel wood harvests which may result after a Forest Management Plan also would provide increased habitat for some small game, birds, rodents, and moose, thus slightly increasing their numbers.

It is possible that loggers would develop short spur roads to reach timber stands. This might make it easier to harvest more small game. However, it is unlikely to increase moose harvest because the timber stands most susceptible to harvest are in an area bounded by the Delta River and Jarvis Creek which the State's Board of Game has closed to moose hunting. The harvest reports required of hunters and trappers can help management of wildlife. The prescriptions of the Recreation Activity Managment Plan would not increase consumptive uses enough to significantly affect game populations.

Should mining ultimately develop on the withdrawal, miners would probably account for some small increase in the take of game animals; the take in bears in the Ptarmigan Creek area could be significant. Mining activity itself should not impact wildlife in any important way, provided that it is conducted a sufficient distance from critical habitat such as mineral licks. However, if miners fail to properly dispose of garbage, they could attract animals to their camp. Bears attracted to garbage threaten human life and property and are often destroyed. Moreover, if contrary to expectations, leasable minerals are developed on the withdrawal, the additional roads built in association with it may act to both increase the number of hunters and the areas in which they are able to readily harvest game.

Mining would also impact the fish populations on Fort Greely, which, because of heavy sedimentation due to the glacial origins of many of the streams, are limited to small numbers of grayling. Increased suspended and settleable sediment due to mining activities would decrease primary production, which would be reflected in scarcer supplies up the food chain. Mining activities alter aquatic habitat by removing riparian vegetation and disturbing stream beds. This can increase stream flow, create barriers, and reduce or eliminate important pool habitat. Numerous studies have found that fish populations drop where streams have been impacted by mining. Reclamation of the site, regrowth of riparian vegetation, and sediment reductionwould result in restoration of habitat and minimization of long term effects of mining.

Visual Resources

The most significant degradation of the visual values of the withdrawn lands would probably be from any timber or firewood harvests that follow completion of a Forest

Management Plan. These harvests are also most likely to occur near the road network east of the Delta River, but their visual impacts would be lessened by retaining an uncut buffer along major recreational roads.

Cultural Resources

Impacts to cultural resources would be sporadic and unique to each development undertaken. Small timber harvests, mining, and recreational developments could disrupt cultural materials. However, a survey prior to clear cutting or mineral extraction should retrieve any archaeological or historical information likely to be disturbed by loggers or miners. The very modest growth in recreational use may cause a slight increase in unorganized collecting of artifacts. The Historic American Buildings Survey of the Ptarmigan Creek cabin would preserve that structure's cultural information.

Socioeconomics

By preserving current opportunities for hunting, fishing, trapping, and other recreation on Fort Greely, the Proposed Plan would continue to allow the local and regional economy to benefit from supplying recreationists' needs and from gaining the meat and fur value of the fort's wildlife. BLM and Army resource specialists' analyses of these uses are summarized in Appendix B. They arrive at different monetary values, but suggest that current recreational use of the withdrawal generates approximately $1 million annually for the local and regional economies. Guides, outfitters, and air charter services, which provide access and other services to most of the visitors to the withdrawal west of the Delta River, and Delta Junction and Fairbanks stores, restaurants, and gas stations garner the great majority of these funds. Much of this value is generated by big game hunters on the area of the withdrawal west of the Delta River.

As explained in the scenario for the Proposed Plan, Fort Greely could furnish the entire local lumber and fuel wood market, valued at about $500,000 annually. However, State and private offerings of this resource meet the local capacity. Thus, there would be little or no total dollar value to the economy from offering federal timber and fuel wood sales. However, harvests on Fort Greely may promote more consistent employment of loggers throughout the year. Currently, few State or private stands of saw timber are available on land dry enough to permit summer harvests. Fort Greely offers land which would allow summer cutting of saw timber. Fort Greely also offers fuel wood closer to Delta Junction than private landowners and the State, and thus would enable more efficient harvesting. (Edgren, 1988)

Because of the uncertainty of the feasibility of mining on the withdrawn lands, it is exceedingly speculative to estimate the economic impacts of opening them to the operation of the mining laws. Moreover, because the lands probably will not be opened until at least 1996, these impacts will not occur until at least the late 1990s. However, if a small placer mine such as outlined in the scenario descriptions above developed, it would probably employ three seasonal miners and result in adding

one full-time job equivalent to Alaskan employment. The average mine of this size generated about $77,000 for the Alaskan economy in 1985. (Alaska, Department of Commerce and Economic Development, 1986, pp. 6, 15)

Oil and gas development, though less likely than locatable mineral development, would produce far greater expenditures. Field investigation costs would be $10,000 to $20,000, and those for seismic exploration $500,000 to $1 million. Sinking, operating, and dismantling an exploratory well would require that the potential developer spend $2 million to $3 million dollars. Full-scale production as outlined in the scenario earlier in this chapter would require $7 to $8 million to install the facilities. The developer would pay approximately $300,000 per year for wages, supplies, and equipment to operate an oil field each year and $100,000 each year for a gas development. The construction phase would have secondary repercussions through much of the state's economy. Construction would develop a demand for more than $1.4 million of services and supplies. The transportation and wholesale sectors, in particular, would experience greater demands. Operations of a gas or oil field would generate an estimated $40,000 or $80,000, respectively, each year in secondary demand, with real estate receiving the largest share.

The Proposed Plan would make for more expensive extraction of sand and gravel for private development in the area than is currently the case or would be the case under Alternatives A, C, D, or E. TAGS, the most likely of the private developments, could get mineral materials from adjacent state lands, but transporting large quantities of sand and gravel to the portion of the gas line passing through the post would add considerably to the cost of the project. The Proposed Plan could add expense to State highway work by forbidding mineral material extraction under P.L. 85-767. This expense may be theoretical rather than actual, however, because contractors prefer to get virtually all the gravel for such road work in this region from their own privately-owned sources; there has been little or no mineral material for road work obtained from military lands for at least two decades.

Military

The elements of this alternative which protect wildlife habitat have modest impacts on training. Restricting Army and Air Force activity to protect the caribou herd during calving season over the past few years has required that the military cease training involving at least part of the impact areas for only two or three days each year. Restricting training in critical sheep habitat would have minimal impact on the military because very little ground training occurs in the remote mountainous region of the withdrawal used by Dall sheep. Minimizing disruption of sharptail grouse dancing grounds during mating season (April 20 to June 1) would have minor effects on military training. The military does not frequently use these areas—in the decade the Army has only used one of the dancing grounds one time during the mating

season—and alternate training sites are available. Because the Forest Management Plan would give military need the highest priority in determining whether, where, and when to have timber harvests, there should be little or no impact on military activities. It would be important for any timber harvest not to deteriorate military training potential of the withdrawn lands by clearing acres more suitable for training in a forested state or by prompting traffic which would significantly hinder military movement.

If the withdrawn lands are opened to mineral development after subsequent reevaluations, training would be effected to the extent that mines are developed. Under this alternative some small acreages, possibly near Ptarmigan Creek, may be mined and the land on which the mining takes place and areas immediately adjacent to it largely lost to military training. Extraction of oil, gas, or other leasable mineral is not likely, but, should it occur, it might interfere with military training on several thousand acres. While drilling sites, roads, air fields, and pipelines would not occupy this much area, drilling sites will be scattered about a mile apart, thus interfering with any training which requires areas devoid of any such structures. Moreover, pipelines, by stretching across many miles can hinder military operations which might need to cross its path.

The Modified fire management classification for the area between the Richardson Highway and the Delta River could permit fires which would obscure the vision and prevent training and testing utilizing the various firing ranges in this area.

Subsistence: Compliance with Section 810 (a) of ANILCA

Uses and Needs

The Proposed Plan would leave Fort Greely substantially open for any ongoing subsistence use, which, at present, is low to nil. Such usage is not likely to increase, since subsistence users are at some distance from the withdrawn lands and have easier access to a plentiful supply of a variety of species closer to rural villages, such as Dot Lake.

Section 810 (a) Finding for the Proposed Plan

The Proposed Plan would not cause a significant restriction to the subsistence use of Fort Greely, since little or no such activity now occurs and the fort would remain open for such usage, subject to military requirements to close portions of the withdrawn lands for training and safety reasons.

Cumulative Impacts of Military and Nonmilitary Uses

The previous pages have examined the effects of nonmilitary uses of the Fort Greely withdrawal. In order to fully appreciate the impact of nonmilitary uses, however, it is important also to address their impacts in conjunction with those of military actions.

Two environmental impact statements completed by the Army in 1979 and 1980 and a recent Air Force environmental assessment outline the effects of military activities. Although the Army's contingent in Alaska has grown from a brigade to a division since the completion of these documents, the major impacts they describe are largely the same as can be anticipated from continued military use. Moreover, the Army's force in Alaska is now slated to return to brigade strength.

The following pages summarize the military's impacts on resources. These impacts are in addition to those outlined in this plan for nonmilitary use. Under the heading "Interrelated Impact," the following pages also highlight cases in which the impacts of the military's actions and the Proposed Plan or one of the alternatives will be more than additive. Unless otherwise stated the cumulative impacts of military and nonmilitary use will be the same for each alternative in this plan. This analysis is based upon this RMP, the two Army EISs, the Air Force's EA, and consideration of the changes in military use from that anticipated in the Army EISs.

Air, Soil, Water, and Vegetation

Military activities in the Tanana drainage generate relatively little air pollution. Military vehicles and aircraft contribute only a small fraction of a percent to the region's airborne particulates, sulfur oxide, carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons, and nitrogen oxides. For example, in 1980 the Army estimated that its activities in the Tanana Valley produced 1,200 pounds of particulates and 22,100 pounds of carbon monoxide. In 1971 total emissions for the region of these substances were 52,143 tons and 40,731 tons, respectively.

Construction of military facilities will generate fugitive dust and additional vehicular pollutants. But such construction generally will take place on parts of the fort not within the withdrawal. In any case, this air pollution will only last as long as the construction project. Large-scale military maneuvers which involve the transport of thousands of troops can cause temporary increases in atmospheric pollutants. Nevertheless, even in the winter when such large exercises are regularly held for two weeks, the resultant air pollution is small relative to the discharges in Fairbanks and elsewhere in the vicinity of the withdrawal. Moreover, these impacts are short-lived.

Military impacts on soils is limited to site clearance for roads, trails, airstrips, drop zones, and facility construction, and to impact areas for heavy ordnance. There will be ongoing impacts to soils in the impact areas and unpaved roads, trails, and other areas of heavy use. But these disturbances will be localized; there will be no major changes in soils or soil structure due to military use.

The primary military actions which affect water quality are removal of ground cover during training, stream crossings, explosion of ordnance in or near water, and accidental oil spills. Military training during the winter has little impact on surface water quality. At breakup and through the summer, however, there can be deterioration of surface water from erosion near water bodies, if the ground cover has been disturbed. Although some such deterioration occurs, there has been no widespread damage from erosion. Vehicles crossing streams and ordnance landing in water bodies can increase sedimentation. Gases such as carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, methane, ammonia, and hydrogen cyanide are common products of ordnance exploding in stream and lakes. Most of these gases quickly bubble to the surface and leave the water. The remainder are diluted through natural mixing. Accidental oil spills occur, but generally are quite small and are very localized. Thus, water quality, both of surface and ground water, has been excellent on the withdrawal. There is no indication that military activities have affected water quality on or downstream of the withdrawn lands.

The Army's system of roads have stripped vegetation from about two hundred acres. Construction of drop zones have affected the vegetation of approximately nineteen hundred acres. Continued use of the roads and trails will prevent vegetation from reestablishing itself and dust from military road traffic can decrease photosynthesis and plant respiration. Travel off the road network occurs during training and testing. In mobility testing, heavy vehicles may be sent into muskeg to test their capabilities. If the vegetation is only crushed, plants may regenerate the next season; if the root system is severely impacted, a plant community may take forty years or more to recover to its natural state.

Interrelated Impact

The Proposed Plan, as well as Alternatives C, D, and E, which are most likely to result in the construction of mining or logging roads, may induce more military vehicular travel. Easier access may increase training in the area. The Army will almost certainly take advantage of the roads to spread its training into different areas of the withdrawal. Thus, the discharge of air pollutants by military vehicles and damage to soil, water, and vegetation may increase with the creation of new roads; it almost certainly would become more dispersed.

Fish and Wildlife

Stream crossings by wheeled and tracked vehicles during summer result in the loss of some aquatic life. In the summer the effects on downstream organisms from slightly increased sedimentation, dissolved oxygen concentration, and biological and chemical oxygen demands are detrimental in various degrees dependent on the frequency of crossings and stream characteristics. Aquatic life in the Washington and Mississippi impact areas of the Delta River and in the part of Delta Creek in the Delta Creek Impact Area are killed and injured by explosions. But both of these water bodies carry much sediment from their glacial headwaters, so there are not a great number of fish in them in any case.

The relatively small acreage devoted to roads, trails, and other facilities and the miniscule amounts of habitat temporarily eroded following military disturbance of the ground cover vegetation are the most obvious impacts of military actions on habitat. The military also creates more habitat for grazers and browsers (and destroys an equal amount of wooded habitat) when it clears forests for bivouac sites and drop zones.

More noise may have some impact on wildlife behavior and populations. Ambient noise levels in wilderness areas range between 20 and 30 decibels. Measured from the position of the operator, weapons produce 112 to 190 decibels; small arms can be heard at levels above 70 decibels for a distance of four miles. Helicopters, which at fifteen hundred feet produce 95 decibels, are the next major source of noise produced by the Army. Jets of the Air Force, however, produce over 100 decibels at a slant distance of one thousand feet from the aircraft and some produce over 115 decibels one hundred feet directly under the aircraft.

The Air Force's aircraft will fly over much of the withdrawn lands and may affect a variety of species, including waterfowl and caribou. Helicopter noise in the foothills of the Alaska Range may disturb nesting eagles, Dall sheep, and the Delta caribou herd. Noise from helicopters, vehicles, other equipment, and discharging weapons may disturb the bison herd along the Delta River. Disturbances can affect feeding, migration, breeding, and reproduction. Extreme noises may interrupt reproduction of caribou, sheep, and bison. Dall sheep and grizzly bears are the most sensitive of the species on Fort Greely to noise. The long-term effects of noise are unknown. They include abandonment of habitat and, ultimately, a lower species population.

Although no threatened or endangered falcons are known to occur in the withdrawal, some do nest to the north along the Tanana River, and, with interior Alaska's population of the birds increasing, some may eventually use Fort Greely. Helicopter, live-fire, and equipment-testing noises may impact falcons. Winter maneuvers, training, and testing would cause very little impact in relation to other human disturbances. Aircraft noise above 75 decibels can disturb

nesting bald eagles on cliffs north of the Tanana River and golden eagles south of the fort.

Recreation, Subsistence, and Other Human Uses

Interrelated Effect

Recreation is the primary nonmilitary action which has occurred on the withdrawal. It will continue under all the alternatives except Alternative B. The Proposed Plan and some of the other alternatives may result in other uses, such as firewood and timber-gathering and mining. Military activities constrain all of these uses by limiting the ability of users to access resources. Moreover, military activities can detract from recreational experiences, most commonly through the noise of Air Force jets and Army helicopters. Because there is little or no subsistence activity on the withdrawal, little likelihood that it will become a focus of future subsistence activity, and little military and nonmilitary impact on wildlife habitat, there will not be a significant restriction of subsistence use on Fort Greely.

Socioeconomic Conditions

The populations of both the town of Delta Junction and Fort Greely have fallen over the last twenty years. Although the loss of military population has been steeper than that of the nonmilitary sector, the Army's presence accounts for a large segment of the local economy. The Army projects continued declines in the personnel assigned to the post. Unless there is countervailing growth in the nonmilitary economic sector, the area's economic opportunities and population may decrease.

Interrelated Impact

The Proposed Plan and Alternatives C, D, and E have the potential for slightly increasing the area's population and employment, but they are unlikely to have enough impact to counter the diminishing number of people working at the fort. Alternatives A and B will not create additional economic opportunity in the area, and thus will not act to counter declining military commitments in the Delta Junction area. None of the alternatives would so increase civilian use of the withdrawal as to interfere with military use and thereby jeopardize the Army's continued contributions to the local community.

Summary of Section 810(a) ANILCA Findings for All Alternatives

The Proposed Plan and the other alternatives have been evaluated in this chapter for their effect on subsistence uses and needs. None was found to have the potential to cause a significant restriction to subsistence uses. Nor would the

cumulative impacts of the nonmilitary activities postulated in the Proposed Plan, its alternatives, and the military's continued use of the lands cause a significant restriction. This is because the level of ongoing subsistence usage of Fort Greely is low to nil, as described in Chapter 2. Thus, to even cut it off entirely, as would happen under the most access-restrictive alternative (Alternative B) would only mean that potential subsistence users would use other lands closer to their residences, just as they do now.

Unavoidable Adverse Impacts

Besides the effects of the military activities for which the land has been withdrawn which are beyond the scope of this plan, there are unavoidable adverse impacts of each alternative.

ORV use would crush some vegetation, primarily near the road network. In particularly high use areas, ORVs would also disturb soils.

Surface mining would strip soil and vegetation and reduce wildlife habitat in the immediate vicinity of the operation. Some soil would erode and sediment would be transported into streams and lakes. Vegetative resources in many cases could require decades to fully recover.

Surface disturbing activities such as timber harvesting, construction of roads and recreation facilities, and mining would destroy or alter visual and cultural resources. These resources also would suffer from actions not within the government's discretion, such as vandalism, illegal collecting, natural erosion, and minimal wildfire suppression.

Short-term Uses versus Long-term Productivity

Harvesting a commercial timber stand under this plan would mean that that resource would be unavailable for some decades to come. Once sawtimber or house logs have been cut, it takes at least seventy years for the forest to mature again to produce these products. Deciduous fuel wood stands will become reestablished in twenty-five to thirty years. However, the practice of harvesting the withdrawal's timber on a sustained yield basis as proposed in several of the alternatives in this document would result in greater long-term productivity than the current practice of no commercial harvests.

Mining, by stripping surface vegetation and soils, can destroy commercial stands of timber. If the area is not logged before mining commences, the current timber would be lost, and another such stand would not likely reestablish itself for periods indicated in the above paragraph.

Alternative A, which allows use of ORVs on unstable soils, could have adverse long-term impacts on soils and vegetation.

Regular use of ORVs in such areas can cause gullying and the loss of soil. The sliding of soil down hills can undermine current vegetation and greatly retard or completely prevent their reestablishment.

The above surface-disturbing actions could also have long-term impacts on wildlife by removing habitat. However, it is unlikely that the amount of habitat destroyed would be large enough to have a significant impact on animal populations.

Irreversible and Irretrievable Commitments of Resources

Few actions prescribed in any of the alternatives would irreversibly or irretrievably commit the resources of the withdrawn lands. This is particularly true if wildlife habitat is protected through proper mitigative actions. The removal of a mineral resource is an irreversible and irretrievable commitment of that specific resource.

Chapter 4

Public Participation and Government Consultation

Public Participation

The planning team initiated its public participation period in mid-July 1987. On July 21 the *Federal Register* published a Notice of Intent which announced the beginning of the planning process and listed the preliminary issues and criteria. The team mailed 194 brochures describing the planning process and purpose and outlining preliminary issues and criteria to a wide variety of agencies, organizations, interest groups, and individuals on July 15, 1987. In the same week a news release sent to nearly sixty newspapers, radio stations, and television stations in Alaska began to generate calls to BLM requesting copies of the pamphlet. Subsequent contacts with the public led to the distribution of additional copies of the brochure. In addition to the initial mailing, approximately one hundred pamphlets were distributed to interested members of the public through the Steese/White Mountains District Office, the BLM's Public Affairs office in Fairbanks, and public meetings held in August 1987 in Delta Junction and Fairbanks. The mailing list for the scoping brochure is on file at the BLM Alaska State Office in Anchorage. Those receiving the brochure included Alaska's Congressional delegation, Alaska's governor, local mayors and State senators and representatives from Interior Alaska, a wide variety of federal and State agencies, various offices of the University of Alaska Fairbanks, members of the Northern Alaska Advisory Council, fifteen environmental and outdoor organizations, thirty-one business and development organizations, fourteen Native organizations, and thirty-three newspapers, journals, and radio and television stations.

This scoping pamphlet included a form with a prepaid return mailer, asking for public comments. Nine individuals and organizations responded in writing to the questions posed by the brochure.

The planning team held meetings to gather public comment on the preliminary issues and criteria on August 18 and 19, 1987 in Delta Junction and Fairbanks, respectively. Approximately twenty people attended these meetings. Some of those attending shared their concerns and on-the-ground expertise, particularly on trapping and hunting on the withdrawn lands. They conveyed their knowledge and interests through extensive discussions with team members, written responses on forms provided to address each issue, and by recording resource and use information on maps supplied

for that purpose. In addition, the Steese/White Mountains District Manager and a District planning team member spoke about the plan to, and encouraged comments from, the Fairbanks Chamber of Commerce and Fairbanks affiliates of the Alaska Miners Association, the International Right-of-Way Association, and the Lions Club.

The BLM distributed approximately three hundred copies of the DRMP/DEIS in the late summer of 1988. The parties receiving the document included those who received the brochure, plus similar groups and interested individuals. A complete list of those to whom drafts of the plan were sent is available at BLM's Division of Resources. The planning team held a public meeting at Delta Junction on November 15, 1988. Approximately fifteen people attended the meeting and almost everyone spoke. The team leader also gave a presentation on the planning effort to the Northern Alaska Advisory Council meeting in Fairbanks on December 7. In response to public concerns, the public comment period was extended one month to end January 3, 1989. Fourteen individuals, organizations, and agencies sent written comments. These and summaries of comments at the Delta Junction public meeting appear at the end of this chapter, along with responses to comments addressing particular inadequacies of the draft plan. No response is given for comments stating personal preferences, but these preferences were considered by the team and management.

Consultation, Coordination, and Consistency

The Bureau of Land Management, which has primary responsiblity for planning the nonmilitary use of the Fort Greely withdrawal, and the Army, which has carried on the day-to-day management of the land since creation of the withdrawal in 1961, jointly prepared this document. This joint effort was designed to pool the expertise of the two agencies, as well as to ensure the maximum coordination of military and nonmilitary planning for the withdrawal.

The planning team consulted with federal, state, and local agencies to ensure consistency between the alternatives outlined in the DRMP/DEIS and the management of adjacent land. Those parties receiving earlier drafts of the alternatives in that document included the Air Force, Alaska's Division of Government Coordination, and the city of Delta Junction. These offices also received the DRMP/DEIS.

Response to Public Comments

During the public comment period the Bureau of Land Management received fourteen written comments on the Fort Greely Draft Resource Management Plan/Draft Environmental Impact Statement. The agency also held a public meeting in Delta Junction to obtain further public opinion and information. This meeting was tape-recorded and the public's comments considered. Both the written and oral comments are displayed below, along with the planning team's response to them. The written comments are rendered in alphabetical order; the oral comments appear following the written letters. The BLM and the Army appreciate the efforts put forth by the commentors; they have helped to make this a better plan.

Letter 1
Alaska Department of Fish and Game

STATE OF ALASKA

STEVE COWPER, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

1300 COLLEGE ROAD
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701-1599

November 30, 1988

James Ducker
Military Withdrawals Planning Team
Office of Management, Planning, and Budget
Bureau of Land Management
Box 13
701 C Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99513

Dear Mr Ducker:

RE: Draft Resource Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement for the Fort Greely Manuever Area and the Fort Greely Air Drop Zone

The Department of Fish and Game appreciates the opportunity to review the referenced RMP/EIS. The following comments and recommendations are submitted for your consideration in completing the document.

The Preferred Alternative contains several proposals that should maintain or enhance wildlife values within the withdrawal areas. It also spells out measures constraining military activities in certain situations where disturbance would affect sensitive wildlife populations and life functions. In addition to the caribou calving area, sharp-tailed grouse dancing grounds and other areas mentioned in the text, we believe that there are important areas of bison habitat which merit some degree of protection. The Delta River within the withdrawal constitutes important seasonal habitat for bison, and activities on the Mississippi, Washington, and Texas Ranges should be managed to prevent disturbance when bison are present. The RMP should recognize that there is the potential for conflict between military training activities and wildlife resources in this area, at least at certain times of the year. Similarly, the importance of the Delta River to migrating sandhill cranes should be addressed. 1

We believe that for the most part, the measures within the Preferred Alternative protecting fish and wildlife values can be implemented without seriously affecting the military's ability to train. We encourage the Army to confine its training as much as possible to the lands that have been withdrawn for that purpose. In that way, we can work cooperatively to mitigate impacts occurring within the withdrawal while avoiding conflicts on public lands outside Fort Greely.

The department recommends that you consider modifying the Preferred Alternative to include several specific provisions of other alternatives. In the Summary of Alternatives on page 31 of the draft RMP/EIS, Fish and Wildlife, it is not entirely clear whether the Habitat Management Plan under the Preferred Alternative is intended to contain all the measures listed as #12, 13, and 14 under Alternative C and #8 under Alternative D. We encourage you to include any of 2

these that have been omitted. Similarly, items #15, 16, and 17 for Alternative D pertaining to the timing of training and #24 for Alternative C calling for a fire management plan should be added to the Preferred Alternative. 2 cont.

In the course of reviewing the draft RMP/EIS, several issues have emerged that may not pertain to the plan in a strict legal sense but which are of importance in discussing operations on the withdrawal in a comprehensive manner. First among our concerns is the tract of land known as the "Gerstle River Test Site." This land parcel is separated from the lands covered in this plan by the state's Delta Junction Bison Range (DJBR). Because of the Army's desire to use the Gerstle land for training and the ease of logistics via the Alaska Highway adjacent to the site, we have received repeated requests from the Army to use and/or cross the Bison Range for training exercises using both the Gerstle site and Fort Greely. In our view, many of the proposals have been incompatible with the purpose of the legislatively-designated DJBR. While the land status of the Gerstle site may not fall under the purview of the Military Lands Withdrawal Act of 1986, the effect this parcel is having upon the training program at Fort Greely and the conflicts stemming from its use belong in any comprehensive discussion of the use of Fort Greely for military training. We are very concerned that remote lands within the reservation will be underutilized for their assigned purpose while conflicts continue to develop in and around the Delta Junction Bison Range. The RMP/EIS could benefit from a discussion of the relationship between the Gerstle River Test Site and the withdrawn lands covered by the plan.

In a related matter, we would like to inform the planning team that Defense Mapping Agency maps (1:250,000 scale) used by the military depict the eastern boundary of the Fort Greely Air Drop Zone incorrectly, using Rhoads Creek as the demarcation rather than Granite Creek. The department informed the Army of this error previously, but troops were still using the incorrect maps in November, 1988. The error could mislead military personnel into operating on the DJBR while believing themselves to be on Fort Greely, and should be corrected at the earliest opportunity.

Sincerely,

for Alvin G. Ott
Regional Supervisor
Habitat Division
Department of Fish and Game

cc: D. Collinsworth, Commissioner's Office
F. Rue, Habitat HQ
J. Brossia - ADNR
D. Bishop - Game
J. Clark - Sport Fish
F. Andersen - Comm. Fish
T. Haynes - Subsistence
E. Andrews - Subsistence

Responses

1 - 1. The Army is cognizant of the need to protect bison and sandhill cranes in the impact areas. Sixth Infantry Regulation 350-2 requires that Army personnel visually inspect impact areas to assure that weapons fire will not hit wildlife and forbids firing should animals be observed. In July 1986 the Army and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game signed a Cooperative Agreement in which the Army agreed to restrict its firing into sections of the impact area in order to avert significant adverse effects on wildlife, specifically including bison and sandhill cranes. The discussion of the Management Common to All Alternatives on page 10 has been revised to encompass this Cooperative Agreement. The discussion of wildlife on the withdrawal has also been slightly expanded to address sandhill cranes. (See page 45.)

1 - 2. Opinions noted.

Letter 2
Alaska Department of Natural Resources

STATE OF ALASKA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF PARKS AND OUTDOOR RECREATION

STEVE COWPER, GOVERNOR

3601 C STREET
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503
PHONE (907) 561-2020

MAILING ADDRESS
PO Box 107001
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99510-7001

September 20, 1988

File No.: 3130-1R BLM

Subject: Fort Greely Draft Resource Management Plan and DEIS

BLM AK SO
SEP 23 1 37 PM '88

Military Withdrawals Planning Team
Office of Management, Planning and Budget (918)
Bureau of Land Management
Box 13
701 C Street
Anchorage, AK 99513

Dear Sirs:

We have reviewed the Draft Resource Management and DEIS for the Fort Greely Maneuver Area and Fort Greely Air Drop Zone for impacts on cultural resources. We offer the following comments:

The document states that parts of the withdrawal areas will be inventoried for cultural sites "*as necessary.*" This seems to address requirements of Section 106 but does not address requirements of Section 110(a)(2) for inventory of sites on the withdrawal area. Section 110 surveys are necessary to formulate the cultural framework against which significance of individual sites or districts can be judged. 1

The document does not clarify which agency (BLM or the Army) will have the lead responsibility for dealing with cultural resource matters. This is particularly important for communication between the State Historic Preservation Office and the appropriate federal agency on Section 106 consultations. We are aware that a plan for dealing with cultural resources on U.S. Army lands in Alaska has been written, but are unaware if that plan has been officially accepted and adopted by the Army. 2 3

We would like to see a list of the sites noted on page 76 as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. We note that determinations of eligibility are normally made in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office and that we have no record of consulting on this many sites in the withdrawals areas. 4

Military Withdrawals Planning Team
September 20, 1988
Page 2

In summary, we feel this plan and DEIS does not adequately address cultural resource matters, particularly in the areas defining lines of responsibility for compliance with provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act as amended.

Sincerely,

Neil C. Johannsen
Director

By: Judith E. Bittner
State Historic Preservation Officer

JEB:DR:dw

Responses

2-1. The commentor is correct that Sec. 110(a)(2) of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, calls for an inventory program which would help in the development of a more comprehensive knowledge of cultural resources to better evaluate the respective significance of individual cultural resources. The Army has completed inventories of the withdrawal. BLM and the Army will carry out additional such work as their budgets allow and will incorporate plans for these investigations on the fort in the Cultural Resource Management Plan proposed in the Fort Greely RMP. (See page 16.)

2-2. The RMP/EIS is designed to outline future management options. The BLM and the Army will sign a Memorandum of Understanding to implement the plan after the Record of Decision has been issued. The MOU will indicate the responsibilities of the agencies to carry out cultural resource programs. The BLM will forward a copy of the applicable sections of the MOU to the State Historic Preservation Officer.

2-3. The Army's adoption of the Fort Greely Resource Management Plan and the plan's implementing MOU acknowledges its adoption of the guidance contained in its Historic Preservation Plan for U.S. Army Lands in Alaska, so far as it applies to Fort Greely. The BLM and the Army also propose (see page 16) to develop a Cultural Resource Management Plan specific to Fort Greely, which will indicate how the broad directives in the Army's historic preservation plan and the RMP are to be implemented.

2-4. The Corps of Engineers submitted this *information* to the State Historic Preservation Office. The SHPO will find the data in their files numbered 3130-1 (COE) and 3440 (COE).

Alaska Oil and Gas Association

121 W. Fireweed Lane, Suite 207
Anchorage, Alaska 99503-2035
(907) 272-1481

November 23, 1988

Mr. Jim Ducker
Military Withdrawals Planning Team
Office of Management, Planning & Budget (918)
Bureau of Land Management
Box 13
701 C Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99513

Dear Mr. Ducker:

The Alaska Oil and Gas Association (AOGA) is a trade association whose members account for the majority of oil and gas exploration, production and transportation activities in Alaska. AOGA appreciates this opportunity to comment on the Fort Greely Draft Resource Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement.

AOGA supports the preferred management alternative of the Fort Greely draft management plan. The plan should contain reasonable provisions for access, rights-of-way, mineral assessment and material extraction to accommodate potential economic development while recognizing the primary mission of the military and protecting the environment. We believe the Fort Greely plan contains such balanced provisions.] 1

Thank you for this opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

O.K. Gilbreath Jr.
for WILLIAM W. HOPKINS
Executive Director

WWH:tp14:1468

Responses

3-1. Opinion noted.

Letter 4
Delta Fish and Game Advisory Committee

DELTA FISH + GAME
ADVISORY COMMITTEE

BOX 344
DELTA JUNCTION ALASKA
99737

Dec.,1, 19.

U.S. Bureau of Land Management,
Re: Port Greely Draft Resource Mgt. Plan

Dear Sirs:

After studying the plan our committee has decided to support the Preferred Alternative. We are in agreement with most all of this alternative except for the following comments. 1

We are in agreement with all access actions, with the exception of action #7. Action #7 is too restrictive. We feel there is no need for weight restriction. There is very little or no ORV (civilian) damage done at present time compared to the amount done by the military with their ORV's in the areas you wish to limit ORV usuage. 2

Visual Resources, Preferred Action 11.
VRM class 4 should be restricted to impacted areas only, and the rest of the withdrawal should be of a class III or less if possible.

Recreation, Preferred Action 16.
Make permits available for the erection of cabins outside of the impacted areas only.

Preferred Action 18.
In this action 18, delete the sentence " Guides, outfitters and air taxi services are responsible for ensuring that their clients comply with these rules." We feel this is not justifiable or enforcable for air taxi services. 3

Respectfully,
James Widner
Secretary

BLM AK SO 97[illegible]

Responses

4-1. Opinion noted.

4-2. ORVs can degrade soils, vegetation, and water. Other things being equal, the heavier vehicles create greater damage. (See Radford, 1973.) Therefore, BLM has taken special care to restrict the largest vehicles. There is no extensive data comparing military and civilian damage to the environment by off-road travel.

4-3. Opinions noted.

★ Fairbanks North Star Borough

809 Pioneer Road PO Box 1267 Fairbanks Alaska 99707 907 452-4761

September 21, 1988

Military Withdrawals Planning Team
Officer of Management, Planning, and Budget (918)
Bureau of Land Management
Box 13
701 C Street
Anchorage, AK 99513

Attn: Jim Ducker:

RE: Draft Resource Management Plan and EIS for Ft. Wainwright and Ft. Greely Maneuver Areas

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter dated April 13, 1988 which was written in response to a similar request made by the Fairbanks office early last spring.

Our management philosophy has not changed since that time. We are still strongly in favor of the "economic Development" alternatives in each plan.] 1

We have no further comments. However, we would appreciate copies of the final RMP/EIS when they are available. Thank you for the opportunity to review these plans once again.

Sincerely,

Rex A. Nutter, Director
Department of Community Planning

RAN/BS/bjs

★ Fairbanks North Star Borough

809 Pioneer Road PO Box 1267 Fairbanks Alaska 99707 907 452-4761

April 13, 1988

Donald E. Runberg, District Manager
U.S. Bureau of Land Management
1541 Gaffney Road
Fairbanks, Alaska 99703-1399

Re: Military Land Withdrawal

Dear Sir:

The Fairbanks North Star Borough has reviewed your drafts of alternative management plans for non-military use of the Yukon Maneuver Area of Fort Wainwright, and the Fort Greely maneuver area.

Our management philosophy most closely matches that expressed in the economic development alternative as long as environmental and recreational uses are accommodated.

The mix of allowed uses under the Economic Development Alternative seems to provide for the fullest use of the area and the minimum interference with military operations in the withdrawal area. This is the closest alternative to being a truly "multiple use" management alternative, with appropriate consideration given to wildlife, recreation, environmental safeguards, and management of the resources for the benefit of the community.

We have no further comments on these alternatives but would like to be kept informed of any future plans. Thank you for the opportunity for review.

Sincerely,

Juanita Helms, Mayor
Fairbanks North Star Borough

JH/KM/bjs

Responses

5-1. Opinion noted.

Letter 6
Minerals Exploration Coalition

MEC

MINERALS EXPLORATION COALITION

Minerals Advocacy in Public Policy

Mailing Address
Box 195
767 South Xenon Court
Lakewood, Colorado 80228
(303) 232-4310

Reply to
Lakewood, Colorado
E C Lee

Washington Representative
E Courtland Lee
3814 West Street
Landover, Maryland 20785
(301) 322-5782

November 21, 1988

Jim Ducker, Team Leader
Military Withdrawals Planning Team
Office of Management, Planning and Budget (918)
Bureau of Land Management
701 C Street
Box 13
Anchorage, Alaska 99513

Dear Mr Ducker

This letter constitutes the comments of the Minerals Exploration Coalition (MEC) on the Draft Resource Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement for the Fort Greely Maneuver Area and Air Drop Zone, Alaska. MEC represents companies and individuals engaged in exploration for hard minerals on federal lands

MEC worked hard to add Section 12 to the P L 99-606 the Military Lands Withdrawal Act of 1986. This section provides access to military lands for the purpose of exploring for and producing locatable minerals. All areas of military bases not actively in use or containing hazardous materials should be open to mining

MEC supports the Management Actions Common to All Alternatives, page 6. The map facing page 6 shows that most of Fort Greely would be open to nonmilitary activities. This conforms to the belief of MEC stated in the preceding paragraph

MEC supports, with some reservations, the Preferred Alternative, Alternative C, Alternative D and Alternative E] 1

Minerals, Preferred Action 12, provides for a mineral assessment prior to consideration of opening under Sec 12(a) of P L 99-606. Under this provision access for locatable mineral operations would be delayed until a mineral survey was conducted. Ultimately, access would be conditioned upon the results of that survey. We are concerned 1) that the mineral assessment might not provide the information necessary to proceed with confidence, 2) that the time required to conduct the assessment could be excessive and 3) the cost might limit the thoroughness of the assessment] 2

Moderate potential with direct evidence of mineralization is described on page 81. The proposed mineral assessment might add little useful information. The science and technology of conducting mineral assessments is advancing rapidly and economic conditions are ever changing. Much of the advancing knowledge and expertise resides with the mining companies. Without full use of "state of the art" technology, knowledge and methods and all tools available, including the drill and geophysical surveys, the assessment may not be adequate

We are concerned about the delay inherent in an assessment. It might take years to find a competent contractor to conduct the field work, prepare the report and make it available to the public and finally make the decision concerning access

We are concerned about costs of such a survey. In these days of federal budget cuts funding for the assessment might be difficult to obtain. Funds might be inadequate to make a proper assessment

Minerals, Alternative C, Action 1, Alternative D, Action 13 and Alternative E, Action 12 provides that the lands be open for mineral location under regulations and procedures which would ensure that necessary military activities can be accomplished at the same time as exploitation and mining. This alternative action would allow immediate access to conduct locatable mineral operations. Mining companies would conduct the mineral assessments at no expense to the government

We believe new regulations and procedures can be drawn, taking into consideration the provisions of Sec 12(a) of P L 99-606. These regulations would allow both military activities and locatable mineral operations to be accomplished. Whereas the terms of new regulations and procedures governing locatable minerals would be different from those for leasable minerals, one approach should be as compatible with military operations as the other

Minerals, Alternative E, Action 1, proposes to conduct a mineral] 3

assessment on Molybdenum Ridge and other areas on the withdrawal as deemed appropriate The comments of MEC on this proposed action are the same as on Preferred Action 2I

3 cont.

MEC is prepared to meet with you to draft special regulations of locatable mineral operations We propose that these regulations ensure that necessary military activities and locatable mineral operations can be accomplished Drafting these new special regulations applicable to the unique situation and operations at Fort Greely should be given high priority because they will ultimately be necessary under the Preferred Alternative as well as under Alternatives C, D and E

The Minerals Exploration Coalition looks forward to communications regarding arrangements for our further contribution to drafting regulations and the mineral assessment

Sincerely,

John D Wells
President

Responses

6-1. Opinion noted.

6-2. The Proposed Plan does not include provisions for a mineral assessment.

6-3. The Proposed Plan does not provide for a mineral assessment of Molybdenum Ridge or any other area of the withdrawal.

Letter 7
Don Quarberg

November 30, 1988

Military Withdrawls Planning Team
Office of Management, Planning and Budget (918)
Box 13, 701 C Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99513

RE: Comments on Fort Greely Draft Resource Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement

To whom it may concern:

I basically support the multi-use concept of land management. Therefore I favor the current (alternative A) and the preferred alternate options in this plan with the following revisions. 1

1. The military not attempt to duplicate the expertise of other existing natural resource management agencies such as Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Alaska Department of Natural Resources and U.S. Forest Service.

2. The military shall work with these agencies in managing natural resources on military leased land.

3. The military now holds leases on vast acreages of Alaska as indicated in this document. Confine the military to this land---they need not continue to deface other areas of our state with their continual requests for "special" land use permits.

4. Request improved cooperation from the military in support of the multiple use concept for example, when an exercise requiring exclusive use by the military is terminated early notify the public of this action via flight service stations, radio and status reports relayed through the Military Police.

We can improve the relationship between the public and military use of Alaska but that requires two way communication, consideration and cooperation.

Sincerely,

Don Quarberg
P.O. Box 349
Delta Junction, Alaska 99737

DQ:jb

BLM AK

Responses

7-1. Opinion noted. One of the purposes of the Military Lands Withdrawal Act, which renewed the Fort Greely withdrawal and prompted this plan was to ensure that the lands benefit from the multiple use management of BLM. BLM and the Army will consult with other agencies with similar expertise as appropriate. The scope of the plan does not extend to lands outside of the withdrawal.

NOV 16 '88 16:13 P.1/1

Representative Dick Shultz
Alaska State House of Representatives
P.O. Box V • Juneau, Alaska 99811 • (907) 465-4940
Home: P.O. Box 487 • Tok, Alaska 99780

Member
House Resources Committee

November 16, 1988

Don Runberg, District Manager
Bureau of Land Management
1150 University Avenue
Fairbanks, Alaska 99709-3844

FAX # 474-2248

Dear Mr. Runberg:

I would appreciate it if the following statement would be read tonight at the Bureau's meeting concerning the Resource Management Plan/Multiple Use/Access of Fort Greely.

I stand in opposition to the proposed RMP as written because I am not convinced that the traditional use of the land, as well as guaranteed access to the land, is going to be provided/protected.] 1

I recommend more public comment periods and adequate notice of meetings.

Sincerely,

Dick

Representative Dick Shultz

DS/SPP

Please send additional copies of the Draft RMP to my office, thank you.

Responses

8 - 1 .Opinion noted.

Letter 9
United States Air Force

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
REGIONAL CIVIL ENGINEER, WESTERN REGION (AFESC)
[illegible]

OCT 05 1988

ROVP (Tye/556-0557)

Draft Resource Management Plan and Draft Environmental Impact Statement, Fort Wainwright and Fort Greely, Alaska

Military Withdrawals Planning Team
Office of Management, Planning and Budget (918)
Bureau of Land Management
Box 13
701 C Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99513

1. The AFRCE/WR appreciates the opportunity to review your draft RMP and EIS. Although this office has no comments at this time except to forward a comment provided by the Alaskan Air Command (AAC), we would appreciate your continued coordination of this project with our office.

2. From AAC letter dated 26 Sep 88; "The Preferred Alternative permits presently occurring actions to continue and actively promotes multiple-use with a sustained yield for all lands involved in the study. It is a ratification of the existing military land management plans for these locations. These plans complement the plans the Air Force is implementing at Eielson AFB." 1

PHILLIP E. LAMMI, Director
Environmental Planning Division

cc: HQ USAF/LEEV (Fordham)
HQ AAC/DEP
343 CSG/DEEV

Responses

9-1. Opinion noted.

Letter 10
United States Bureau of Land Management, Alaska Program Staff

1610 (910)

NOV 22 1988

Memorandum

To: Division of Planning and Environmental Coordination (WO 760)
Attn: Brenty Littrell

From: Alaska Programs Staff

Subject: Fort Greely and Fort Wainwright Draft RMPs/EISs

This office has reviewed the subject drafts and offers the following comments:

Fort Greely and Fort Wainwright - both drafts address the National Wildlife Federation v. Burford lawsuit and its Preliminary Injunction. On November 4, 1988, Judge Pratt issued an order vacating the injunction and dismissing the lawsuit. The Federation filed a Notice of Appeal on November 11, 1988 which, as of this date, has not been acted upon by the court. The progress of this case should continued to be monitored. 1

Fort Wainwright:

- Chapter 2, Affected Environment (Page 65): Second paragraph should be corrected to reflect signed grant for TAGS right-of-way.

- Appendix 8, Management Situation Analysis Documents: The introductory paragraph is incomplete in that the final sentence is unfinished.

The review of the Fort Greely draft resulted in no additional comments.

cc: 310:MF; MLD-Rm 3653
LLM: 310:MLD Rm 3653:Lbrooks:lab:11-22-88:343-6511 — wg-68L
918
cc:AK 200/J Dunbar

Responses

10-1. Discussion of the National Wildlife Federation v Burford lawsuit has been deleted. It is no longer a factor in this RMP.

Letter 11
United States Environmental Protection Agency

U S ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION 10
1200 SIXTH AVENUE
SEATTLE WASHINGTON 98101

REPLY TO ATTN OF: WD-136

Mr. Jim Ducker, Team Leader
Military Withdrawals Planning Team
Office of Management, Planning and Budget (918)
Bureau of Land Management
Box 13
701 C Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99513

Re: Fort Greely Draft Resource Management Plan (DRMP) and Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS)

Dear Mr. Ducker:

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has reviewed the Fort Greely Draft Resource Management Plan (RMP) and the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS), a joint Bureau of Land Management and U.S. Army action under the Military Land Withdrawal Act of 1986.

This review has been carried out pursuant to EPA's authority under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Section 309 of the Clean Air Act. We have the following two major comments.

First, the DEIS does not describe the cumulative effects of the military uses and the uses permitted by the various alternatives in the plan. Without this analysis, it is difficult to determine if the incremental effects from uses allowed in the plan will be significant. 1

Secondly, the DEIS identifies a number of additional plans (Habitat Management Plan, Recreation Activity Management Plan, Forest Management Plan, etc.) that are essential to provide comprehensive management of the Fort Greely Military Withdrawal. The Final EIS should describe when these plans will be developed, how monitoring will be incorporated into the plans to assure that the plan's objectives are being met, and if the plans will be subject to review under NEPA. 2

We have rated this DEIS EC-2 (Environmental Concerns - Insufficient Information). A copy of our rating system is enclosed.

Thank you for the opportunity to review your Resource Management Plan and Draft Environmental Impact Statement on the subject project. We look forward to receiving and reviewing the Final EIS for this plan.

If you would like to discuss our comments, you can contact Clark Smith, our Federal Facilities Coordinator, at (206) 442-1327.

Sincerely,

Ronald A. Lee, Chief
Environmental Evaluation Branch

Responses

11-1. We agree with this statement and have added a section addressing the cumulative impacts of military and nonmilitary uses of the withdrawal.

11-2. The Approved RMP will describe how monitoring will be accomplished. All activity plans will be subject to NEPA.

Letter 11 continued

SUMMARY OF THE EPA RATING SYSTEM
FOR DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS:
DEFINITIONS AND FOLLOW-UP ACTION *

Environmental Impact of the Action

LO--Lack of Objections

The EPA review has not identified any potential environmental impacts requiring substantive changes to the proposal. The review may have disclosed opportunities with no more than minor changes to the proposal.

EC--Environmental Concerns

The EPA review has identified environmental impacts that should be avoided in order to provide adequate protection for the environment. Corrective measures may require substantial changes to the preferred alternative or consideration of some other project alternative (including the no action alternative or a new alternative). EPA intends to work with the lead agency to reduce these impacts.

EO--Environmental Objections

The EPA review has identified significant environmental impacts that must be avoided in order to provide adequate protection for the environment. Corrective measures may require substantial changes to the preferred alternative or consideration of some other project alternative (including the no-action alternative or a new alternative). EPA intends to work with the lead agency to reduce these impacts.

EU--Environmentally Unsatisfactory

The EPA review has identified adverse environmental impacts that are of sufficient magnitude that they are unsatisfactory from the standpoint of public health or welfare or environmental quality. EPA intends to work with the lead agency to reduce these impacts. If the potential unsatisfactory impacts are not corrected at the final EIS stage, this proposal will be recommended for referral to the CEQ.

Adequacy of the Impact Statement

Category 1--Adequate

EPA believes the draft EIS adequately sets forth the environmental impact(s) of the preferred alternative and those of the alternatives reasonably available to the project or action. No further analysis or data collection is necessary, but the reviewer may suggest the addition of clarifying language or information.

Category 2--Insufficient Information

The draft EIS does not contain sufficient information for EPA fully assess environmental impacts that should be avoided in order to fully protect the environment, or the EPA reviewer has identified new reasonably available alternatives that are within the spectrum of alternatives analyzed in the draft EIS, which could reduce the environmental impacts of the action. The identified additional information, data, analyses, or discussion should be included in the final EIS.

Category 3--Inadequate

EPA does not believe that the draft EIS adequately assesses potentially significant environmental impacts of the action, or the EPA reviewer has identified new, reasonably available alternatives that are outside of the spectrum of alternatives analyzed in the draft EIS, which should be analyzed in order to reduce the potentially significant environmental impacts. EPA believes that the identified additional information, data, analyses, or discussions are of such a magnitude that they should have full public review at a draft stage. EPA does not believe that the draft EIS is adequate for the purposes of the NEPA and/or Section 309 review, and thus should be formally revised and made available for public comment in a supplemental or revised draft EIS. On the basis of the potential significant impacts involved, this proposal could be a candidate for referral to the CEQ.

*From EPA Manual 1640 Policy and Procedures for the Review of Federal Actions Impacting the Environment

Letter 12
United States Fish and Wildlife Service

IN REPLY REFER TO

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Northern Alaska Ecological Services
101 12th Ave., Box 20, Room 232
Fairbanks, AK 99701
November 21, 1988

Memorandum

TO: Military Withdrawals Planning Team,
Bureau of Land Management, Anchorage

FROM: Field Supervisor, Northern Alaska Ecological Services
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Fairbanks

SUBJECT: Draft Resource Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement for the Fort Greely Maneuver Area and Air Drop Zone.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) has reviewed The Draft Resource Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement for the Fort Greely Maneuver Area and Air Drop Zone. The document was prepared in conjunction with the Military Lands Withdrawal Act of 1986. We have only a few comments to offer.

The Preferred Alternative offered in the document does not generally recommend profound changes from current land uses of the areas that would involve additional and potentially significant adverse impacts on fish and wildlife resources, except for provisions that could potentially open military lands for mineral development. Discussions of the environmental consequences of mineral development warrant substantial improvement, particularly regarding impacts to aquatic resource impacts, which are virtually neglected. In addition to degradation of water quality and loss of aquatic and terrestrial habitat, the document should discuss, as available information allows, the short and long term implications to resident species of fish and wildlife. Environmental impacts of placer mining constitute the primary subject of several recent draft environmental impact statements prepared by the Bureau of Land Management and the National Park Service. Perhaps discussion of the environmental consequences can be supplemented by reference to these other Department of the Interior documents. 1

Followed are recommended revisions to the "Threatened and Endangered Species" section of the document that would more adequately and accurately address threatened and endangered species within the military withdrawal and the associated responsibilities to protect such species.

Two federally listed species occur in the areas, the threatened Arctic peregrine falcon and the endangered American peregrine falcon. The Arctic peregrine falcon breeds in northern Alaska and migrates through the areas while the American peregrine falcon breeds in central Alaska in areas near the Fort Greely Maneuver Area and Air Drop Zone and also migrates through the areas. There are no known nest sites in the military withdrawals, but given the currently increasing status of peregrine falcon population in Alaska, it is possible that one or more pairs of falcons may find suitable nesting habitat in the areas and attempt to breed there. It is unlikely that any of the alternatives will effect the migration of peregrines through the areas, however, should any occupied nest sites be discovered in the areas, the "Recommended Protection Measures" in the Peregrine Falcon Recover Plan-Alaska Population will apply, regardless of the alternative selected. 2

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this draft document. If you have any questions or desire any further assistance, please contact Tony Booth at 456-0324.

Responses

12-1. The Environmental Consequences chapter has been revised to give more consideration to the impacts of mining, particularly that to aquatic resources.

12-2. The Management Common to All Alternatives has been amended to direct that should any occupied American peregrine falcon nests be discovered in the withdrawal, the mandates of the Endangered Species Act will apply.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE

Soil
Conservation
Service

Box 347
Delta Junction
Alaska 99737

November 28, 1988

Jim Ducker
Military Withdrawals Planning Team
Bureau of Land Management
Box 13
701 C Street
Anchorage, AK. 99513

Dear Mr. Ducker:

Thank you for giving me the opportunity to comment on the Draft Resource Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement for the Fort Greeley Maneuver Area and the Fort Greeley Drop Zone. My comments on the plan are as follows.

Preferred action 6: This action states that the military will establish a zone around water bodies and would institute special precautions to protect habitat. Would these precautions be applicable to both military and nonmilitary uses? On what information would the military base this action? What types of precautions would be made under this action? The plan needs to be more specific on this item. Specific input from other agencies such as Alaska Fish and Game and the Soil and Water Conservation Districts should be used to make this determination. A detailed soil survey should be used as the basis for determining this action. 1

Preferred action 7: This action deals with off-road vehicles. I agree with the determination to limit use of ORV's over 1500 GVW to the established roads. This should be limited during periods of rain or during spring breakup. For ORV's less than 1500 GVW, no permit is required to use on the road system, during winter, and on soils with low erosion hazard. What criteria is being used to determine soils with low erosion hazard? The only soil reference in the plan was the "Exploratory Soil Survey of Alaska" issued by the Soil Conservation Service in 1979. Using the survey, I find that all soils in Major Land Resource Area (MLRA) 173, Alaska Range, are rated severe for off-road trafficability. Similarly, in MLRA 174, Interior Alaska Lowlands, only map units IR8 and IR10 are not rated severe for off-road trafficability. Combined with the closed impact areas this only leaves the area of the Fort Greeley Drop Zone west of Jarvis Creek and a small portion in the northwest corner of the Fort Greeley Maneuver Area as areas with open areas with no soil limitation for off-road vehicle use. This is quite different from the ORV Map between pages 18 and 19 of the plan. What other soils information was used to determine ORV use and why wasn't it listed in the Bibliography. If soils with a low erosion hazard are open to ORV use then a criteria needs to be used to identify those soils. A detailed soil survey should be used as the basis for determining soils with a low erosion hazard due to ORV use. 2

I agree with the remaining actions listed the preferred alternative, especially the development of the Habitat Management Plan, Forestry Management Plan and the Recreation Activity Management Plan.

In Chapter 4, Public Participation, there is no mention of the Salcha-Big Delta Soil and Water Conservation District. The Soil and Water Conservation District is the state agency responsible for the development and implementation of natural resource conservation programs within their boundaries. Fort Greely is within the Salcha-Big Delta Soil and Water Conservation District. Copies of the plan were sent to the District and to the Soil Conservation Service only after I called and requested them. The Soil and Water Conservation District should be included in the remainder of the planing process and also in the development of future management plans in the area.

One area which the Soil and Water Conservation District could could help with the Resource Management Plan is with soils information. The capability of the soil should be the basis for any development in the Fort Greely area. A soil survey would identify the soils and their capability for various uses such as recreation, roads, ORV use, and timber. The "Exploratory Soil Survey of Alaska" which was used in the plan states that it is useful only for large scale planning and that a detailed soil survey should be used when planning an intensive use in smaller areas. It appears that the plan calls for some intensive uses of the land and that a detailed soil survey of the area should be used to direct this type of development.

Again, I thank you for the opportunity to review the plan.

Sincerely,

Gary N. Chamolin
District Conservationist

cc: Salcha-Big Delta Soil and Water Conservation District

Responses

13-1. This action has been revised. The HMP which will define the zone should utilize the expertise at the ADF&G and the Soil Conservation Service.

13-2. In determining what lands should be restricted for summer ORV use, the planning team consulted the Exploratory Soil Survey of Alaska. This document provides general data concerning large areas of the state. Aerial photographic information on vegetative cover and slope data from topographic maps, however, indicate that portions of the withdrawal have soils less susceptible to disrupuon by ORVs. The areas indicated as restricted from summer ORV use are low and boggy or on 30 percent or steeper slopes. Slopes with exposed bedrock were not restricted. The map shows large general areas which no doubt include exceptions of less susceptible soils occurring in areas too small to indicate on the map.

Letter 14
Floyd Weaver

(Typed for Reproduction Purposes)

I would like to list my comments in two parts. One favorable and the other un-favorable.

Favorable

I think the best alternative is "A". The present system is working well and I think some improvement could be made in the Bison area.]1

1) Page #3 and #5 Wild Life & Habitat Agreement. This is a good agreement and should be followed.

2) Page #15 Access - Page #24. The Preferred Alternative is a good plan and could be lived with without much problem.]2

3) Page #25 Alternative #A. The status quo is a very good idea. Things are going very well with The Delta Junction-Ft. Greely area now and no great problems exist.]3

4) Page #29 Forestry. This is a good idea. Also access could be improved into the areas where a fire several years ago has made some of the best dead and down areas in Delta Junction. Due to poor access much of this resource will go wasted.]4

Non Favorable

1) Page #1 & 2. The description of the Drop Zone is not correct. The area east of the Richardson Highway is primarily used as a maneuver area and within this area are two small Drop Zones. This can be checked out by contacting Range Control at Ft. Greely.]5

2) Page #3 & 4 Wildlife & Habitat. This 1986 agreement is not being followed. There is very little being done on the Bison habitat problem. The state says it is the Army who is responsible, the Army says they don't have funds.

Page #5, Par #5. This is a good agreement but it is not being followed.

Page #7 & #8. I feel that impact areas are too large and much of the land within these areas could be opened to the public. The statement about the military entering the impact areas really is not correct. Large groups of military use the Lakes Impact Area each year in the winter.]6

Page #10 Fish & Wildlife. Not enough is being done in the area and the Agreement is not being followed. The Bison range needs improvement.]7

Page #29 Access. This is totally non-acceptable.]8

Page #30 Forestry. Due to a very large burn several years ago, there is much dead and down fire wood that should remain open to the public.]9

Page #33 Action #8. This is a very bad alternative because it would not allow people who have their own means of transportation to use them. I don't think this plan is constitutional.]10

Page #45 Wildlife & Habitat Action #10. I do not think that this plan would be a good one because it sells the right to the furbearers. The state of Alaska Constitution says that Fish and Game belong to <u>all</u> the people.]11

Page #45 Forestry. Private use of dead and down would should be allowed]12

Thank You
Floyd Weaver
Box 1081
Delta Junction
AK 99737

Responses

14-1. Opinion noted.

14-2. Opinion noted.

14-3. Opinion noted.

14-4. The Forest Management Plan developed for the plan will address access. Commercial operators normally will be required to construct their own routes to any areas not already accessable. These routes may be available to other users if they do not interfere with military operations and public safety. The FMP will examine whether the available resources justify federal expenditure of funds to construct roads. The BLM rarely engages in less-than-cost timber sales; the agency usually only considers building a road to timber or fuel wood if it anticipates that it will recoup its cost by charging those who harvest the wood. The BLM could justify expending more funds on a timber and firewood road than the anticipated return on the investment if such a road would serve other land management needs. In addition the FMP will examine ways in which any expansion of roads and trails made by the Army for military purposes might also serve people who wish to harvest the withdrawal's timber and fuel wood.

14-5. The planning documents for Fort Greely use the name in the Military Lands Withdrawal Act to designate this tract of land.

14-6. The Army has opened the Lakes Impact Area to public use. Whenever military personnel enter other impact areas, they do so with the Explosive Ordnance Detachment and have the benefit of examining Army records enabling them to avoid heavily impacted areas.

Letter 14 continued

14-7. Opinion noted.

14-8. Opinion noted. This comment does not deal with the Proposed Plan.

14-9. Opinion noted. This comment does not deal with the Proposed Plan.

14-10. Opinion noted. This comment does not deal with the Proposed Plan.

14-11. Opinion noted. This comment does not deal with the Proposed Plan.

14-12. Opinion noted. This comment does not deal with the Proposed Plan.

Oral Comments
Delta Junction Public Meeting, November 15, 1988 and Northern Alaska Advisory Council, December 7, 1988

(OC-1 to OC-10 are from the public meeting; OC-11 is from the Advisory Council meeting.)

OC-1. "That area [Lakes Impact Area] is not dangerous. The military conducts field problems in it. I mean annually. The SUSV's run all over the place. . . . You have a road, several of the major roads that go through there that the military uses continuously." (Ralph Miller, Delta Junction)

OC-2. "I physically, me alone, drew the boundaries of all these ranges, the impact areas . . . under totally different set of circumstances than we are talking about. We didn't have a range regulation and one night they said 'Hey, we're going to get a gig if we don't have all this tomorrow and we got to do it,' and I did it that night. . . . The Lakes Impact Area is too large. . . . From the Delta River a 1000 meters in to One Hundred Mile Creek . . . there is zero ordnance unless someone got sloppy. . . . I see no problem in using those areas." (Ed Sheehan, Delta Junction, 29-year resident, supervised range control at Fort Greely 1971-1987 and worked in range control since 1960.)

OC-3. "If you want access to this country [southwest corner of the fort and adjacent State land] which is where the mining is going to be--where the existing mines are--you are going to have to come this way [through Lakes Impact Area from the north] and get up high, go across One Hundred Mile Creek and go in there. People are doing it hunting and fishing-wise every year and have been for as long as I've been in this country irregardless of what the military might think." (Sheehan)

OC-4. People at the meeting just want a "fair and reasonable policy." If civilians can't go into the Lakes Impact Area, then the military should not be allowed in there either. (Sheehan)

OC-5. Speaker questions why the plan does not show trails on the west side of the Delta River. There are trails which are used on the west side of the river and the plan should reflect them. People are concerned with losing their opportunity to use them. (Bruce Geraghty, Sen. Coghill's office, November 16, 1988, Fairbanks)

Bison Habitat

OC-6. "Who is going to maintain these bison plots? They are growing back into brush, they need to be brushed, they need to be fertilized, they need work on them. . . . The bison calving ground is in the Delta River. . . . That's an impact area. . . . What is being done to protect the bison in the calving area when they are in there?" Six bison have been killed during military training in recent years. (Floyd Weaver, Delta Fish and Game Advisory Committee, Delta Junction)

OC-7. Some of the bison habitat is more critical than other such habitat and much of it is in the impact areas. There is concern with conflicts. (Steve Dubois, ADF&G, Delta Junction)

Guides

OC-8. People should not be required to use a guide to enter the part of Fort Greely west of the Delta River during hunting season. (Sheehan and Weaver)

Cabins

OC-9. "An 8' x 10' trapper's cabin no way in the world can hurt the . . . United States Army security." (Miller)

Sharptail Grouse

OC-10. The RMP does not provide enough information on sharptail grouse dancing grounds. It will have to include precise information on the locations of the grounds in order for the Army to avoid their use during critical times. (Don Murrell, Cold Regions Test Center, Fort Greely)

Trapping

OC-11. "How can the federal government sell trapping rights to commercially trap and have the State Department of Fish and Game regulate it?" Trapping should not be restricted to commercial trappers as would be the case under Alternative E. (Weaver)

Excessive Restriction of Military Use

OC-12. Greater public use of Fort Greely through adoption of Alternative D may cause the military to ask for more permits to use State land. (Dubois)

ORV Access along Delta Creek

OC-13. While it is understandable that ORVs should remain off most of the land along Delta Creek during the summer, the bed of the braided stream and the dry creek bed to the east of the current channel provide suitable and regularly used access to the area of the fort north of the Sullivan Roadhouse, even in the summer. (Rick Schikora)

Responses to Oral Comments
Delta Junction Public Meeting, November 15, 1988

OC-1. See the response to comment 14-6, above.

OC-2. See the response to comment 14-6, above.

OC-3. The Army has opened the Lakes Impact Area. Moreover, the first statement under Access in the Management Common to All Alternatives has been reworded to indicate that the authorized officer may permit access through the impact areas to carry on noncasual activities such as mining. Ground access to the southwestern portion of the withdrawal may also be available by crossing the Delta River south of the impact areas and proceeding westward along the foothills or by traveling up the Little Delta River.

OC-4. See the response to comment 14-6, above.

OC-5. Roads and trails are shown on maps in the plan for two purposes. Those on the Roads and Major Trails map indicate which areas should not be disturbed by major ground-disturbing activities because the Army trains near these routes. The Off Road Vehicle Use map indicates which roads are suitable for vehicles weighing over 1,500 pounds. Neither map is intended as a comprehensive depiction of roads and trails on the withdrawal. The "Winter Trail" which forms much of the northern boundary of the impact areas has been added to the first map because the Army does train near it and does not want major ground-disturbing activities along it. The Army does not anticipate requiring such restrictions along other routes, and none of the trails on the west side of the Delta River are considered suitable for ORVs over 1,500 pounds.

OC-6. The Habitat Management Plan in the Proposed Plan will examine what needs to be done concerning the bison plots and will assign responsibilities based on the MOU drafted between the Army and BLM to implement this Resource Management Plan.

OC-7. See the response to comment 1-1, above.

OC-8. Opinion noted.

OC-9. Opinion noted.

OC-10. Most dancing grounds are located on bison food plots. An up-to-date listing of these sites is available at Fort Greely's Natural Resources Office and will be provided to interested civilians and military units. The Habitat Management Plan mandated by this RMP may add other sites to the list of known sharptail grouse dancing grounds.

OC-11. Opinion noted. This comment does not deal with the Preferred Alternative.

OC-12. Opinion noted. This comment does not deal with the Preferred Alternative.

OC-13. The State does not restrict ORV access on Delta Creek and the creek does not provide valuable fish habitat. The Proposed Plan has been modified to permit ORVs of under 1,500 pounds to travel on the dry beds of the creek up to One Hundred Mile Creek, which forms part of the northern boundary of the Oklahoma Impact Area. (See the Off Road Vehicle (ORV) Use map.)

Appendix A
List of Preparers

The following individuals served as planning team members for this Resource Management Plan. They supplied resource expertise and assisted management in formulating the alternatives. Since most of the data contained in this document was obtained by 1990, the following information is current as of that year.

Pam Bissonnette
BLM Geologist
B.S. Geology, University of Montana
Experience: 3 years BLM

Billy Butts
BLM Recreation Planner
B.S. Agriculture, Sam Houston State Teachers College
Experience: 13 years BLM, 19 years Bureau of Indian Affairs, 2 years teaching

John Cook
BLM Archaeologist
Ph.D. Anthropology, University of Wisconsin
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BLM Subsistence Specialist
B.A. History, Texas Woman's University
M.A., Ph.D. Anthropology, University of Texas at Austin
Experience: 10 years BLM, 5 years university teaching

Jim Ducker
BLM Planning Team Leader
B.A. History, Villanova University
A.M., Ph.D. History, University of Illinois
Experience: 9 years BLM

Rod Everett
BLM Realty Specialist
Experience: 9 years BLM

Russ Hansen
BLM Forester
B.S., M.F. Forestry, University of Minnesota
Experience: 32 years BLM

Dwight Hovland
BLM Soil Specialist
B.A. Chemistry/Biology, St. Olaf College
M.S., Ph.D. Soils, University of Minnesota
Experience: 19 years BLM, 11 years university teaching and research

Junior Kerns
Army Fish and Wildlife Biologist
B.S. Wildlife Biology/Management, University of Missouri
Experience: 13 years Army

Lynette Nakazawa
BLM Vegetation Specialist
B.S. Soils, University of California, Berkeley
Experience: 9 years BLM, 2 years Forest Service

Bill Peake
Army Realty Specialist
B.S. Natural Resource Management, Ohio State University
Experience: 5 years Army, 5 years BLM, 2 years Ohio D.N.R.

Bill Quirk
Army Natural Resouce Specialist
B.S. Agronomy, M.S. Soils
Experience: 14 years Army, 1 year Forest Service, 1 year BLM

Kirk Rowdabaugh
BLM Forester and Fire Management Specialist
B.S. Biology, University of New Mexico
M.S. Forest Management, Colorado State University
Experience: 13 years BLM

Ken Spiers
Army Fish and Wildlife Biologist
B.S. Biology, Roanoke College (Salem Virginia)
M.S. Wildlife Management, Virginia Polytechinic Institute and State University
Experience: 9 years Army, 2 years State of Tennessee; 3 years U.S. Marines

The Proposed RMP has benefited from additional geological information furnished by BLM employees Bill Diel, Aden Seidlitz, and Ron Teseneer.

Carol Belenski, BLM's State Office Planning Branch's Visual Information Specialist, served as Project Cartographer and Publishing Coordinator. Sue Steinacher and Kim Mincer provided illustrations.

Appendix B

Calculations of Economic Value of Recreation on Fort Greely

Resource specialists on the joint Army-BLM planning team used two methods which estimate the value of recreational use of the withdrawal. One method estimated visitor days, the type of use which took place on these days, and assigned a dollar value to the various visitor days. The other method focused on hunting, calculating the value of the species taken and the cost to those harvesting Fort Greely's wildlife. Each specialist strove to derive estimates of expenditures. Both methods are very hypothetical. That both arrived at a figure of about $1 million is in part attributable to hunting being the major recreational activity on the withdrawal.

Visitor Day Method

There are no studies of expenditures by recreationists which are directly applicable to Fort Greely. However, there has been research of somewhat analogous use. Hunting on the withdrawn land can be divided into two types--the more expensive trip which generally entails flying into the area west of the Delta River and the trip in which hunters gain access via the road network east of the river. There are no appropriate estimates of the average daily expenditure for fly-in hunting. Studies of deer, moose, and goat hunting in Southeast Alaska in 1986 determined average expenditures to be $120, $196, and $355, respectively. (ADF&G, 1986a; ADF&G, 1986b; ADF&G, 1986c) A 1983 statewide sheep hunt study indicated that average daily expenses were $275. (Watson, in progress) These figures are suggestive of expenditures; based upon them the recreation specialist assigned the average hunting day west of the Delta River a value of $250.

There is a more analogous study of hunting expenditures in a roaded area. In 1984 ADF&G conducted a survey of hunters along the Denali Highway and found that their average expenditure was $94 per day. (ADF&G, 1984) Consequently, the recreation specialist estimated that hunting costs east of the Delta River would average about $95 per day.

The expense involved with other recreation use, such as picnicking, sight-seeing, and camping, is not as well documented. Average daily expenditures by visitors to

Fairbanks in 1985 were $45. (GMA Research Corporation) However, these probably reflect expenses such as hotel accommodations that few visitors to Fort Greely would entail. Consequently, the recreation specialist estimated that these other recreationists would contribute about $25 a visitor day to the Alaskan economy.

Using these figures and estimates of current use derived from the Army's Provost Marshal's Office and ADF&G the recreation specialist made the following calculations:

hunting west of Delta River	$250 x 3000	= $750,000
hunting east of Delta River	$95 x 385	= $36,575
other recreation	$25 x 4615	= $115,375
		$901,950

Wildlife Unit Value Method

The planning team also examined the value of hunting by estimating the average expenditure for each animal harvested on Fort Greely. The major species hunted are moose and caribou. Studies by the Fish and Wildlife Service in 1980 and Robert McLean for ADF&G in 1983 estimated the value of big game taken in the Tanana Valley. More recently McLean estimated that about 60 percent of that value is derived from moose and 15 percent from caribou. (McLean, 1988) Given the number of each species harvested in the valley, this would result in a figure of $10,200 expended for each moose harvested and $16,795 for each caribou. Hunters take an average of 53 moose and 42 caribou from Fort Greely each year. If they spend the average sums to get these animals, then hunters on the fort expended $540,600 for moose and $705,390 for caribou. Other species stimulated much lower expenditures. For example, bison hunters spent about $18,000 in 1986-87 in the Delta Junction area. (Morgan, 1987) (They would have spent more reaching the vicinity from other areas of Alaska.) The vast majority of bison are taken from lands outside the withdrawal so less than a thousand dollars of these proceeds can be directly attributed to hunting on Fort Greely.

Appendix C
Mineral Potential Maps

The following pages display the mineral potential for various resources on Fort Greely. The maps reflect the Mineral Potential Classification System as defined in Bureau Manual 3031. This system includes:

Levels of Potential

O The geologic environment, the inferred geologic processes, and the lack of mineral occurrences do not indicate potential for accumulation of mineral resources.

L The geologic environment and the inferred geologic processes indicate *low potential* for accumulation of mineral resources.

M The geologic environment, the inferred geologic processes, and the reported mineral occurrences and/or valid geochemical/geophysical anomaly indicate *moderate potential* for accumulation of mineral resources.

H The geologic environment, the inferred geologic processes, the reported mineral occurrences and/or valid geochemical/geophysical anomaly, and the known mines or deposits indicate ***high potential*** for accumulation of mineral resources. The "known mines and deposits do not have to be within the area that is being classified, but have to be within the area that is being classified, but have to be within the same type of geologic environment.

ND Mineral(s) potential *not determined* due to lack of useful data. This notation does not require a level-of-certainty qualifier.

Level of Certainty

A The available data are insufficient and/or cannot be considered as direct or indirect evidence to support or refute the possible existence of mineral resources within the respective area.

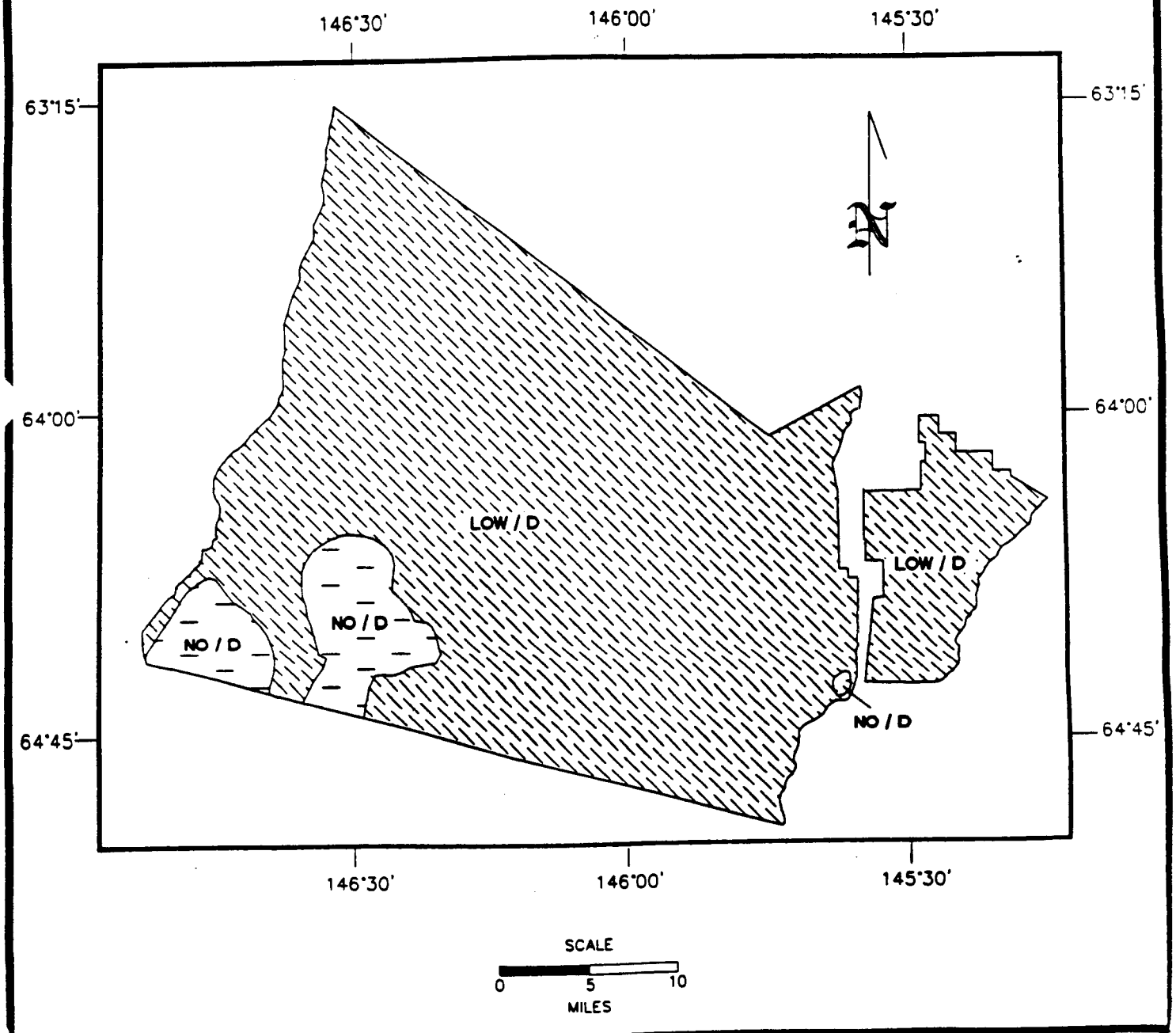
B The available data provide *indirect* evidence to support or refute the possible existence of mineral resources.

C The available data provide *direct evidence* but are quantitatively minimal to support or refute the possible existence of mineral resources.

D. The available data provide *abundant direct* and *indirect evidence* to support or refute the possible existence of mineral resources.

FORT GREELY WITHDRAWAL
LEASABLE MINERAL POTENTIAL

›››› OIL SHALE ‹‹‹‹



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LEASABLE MINERAL POTENTIAL

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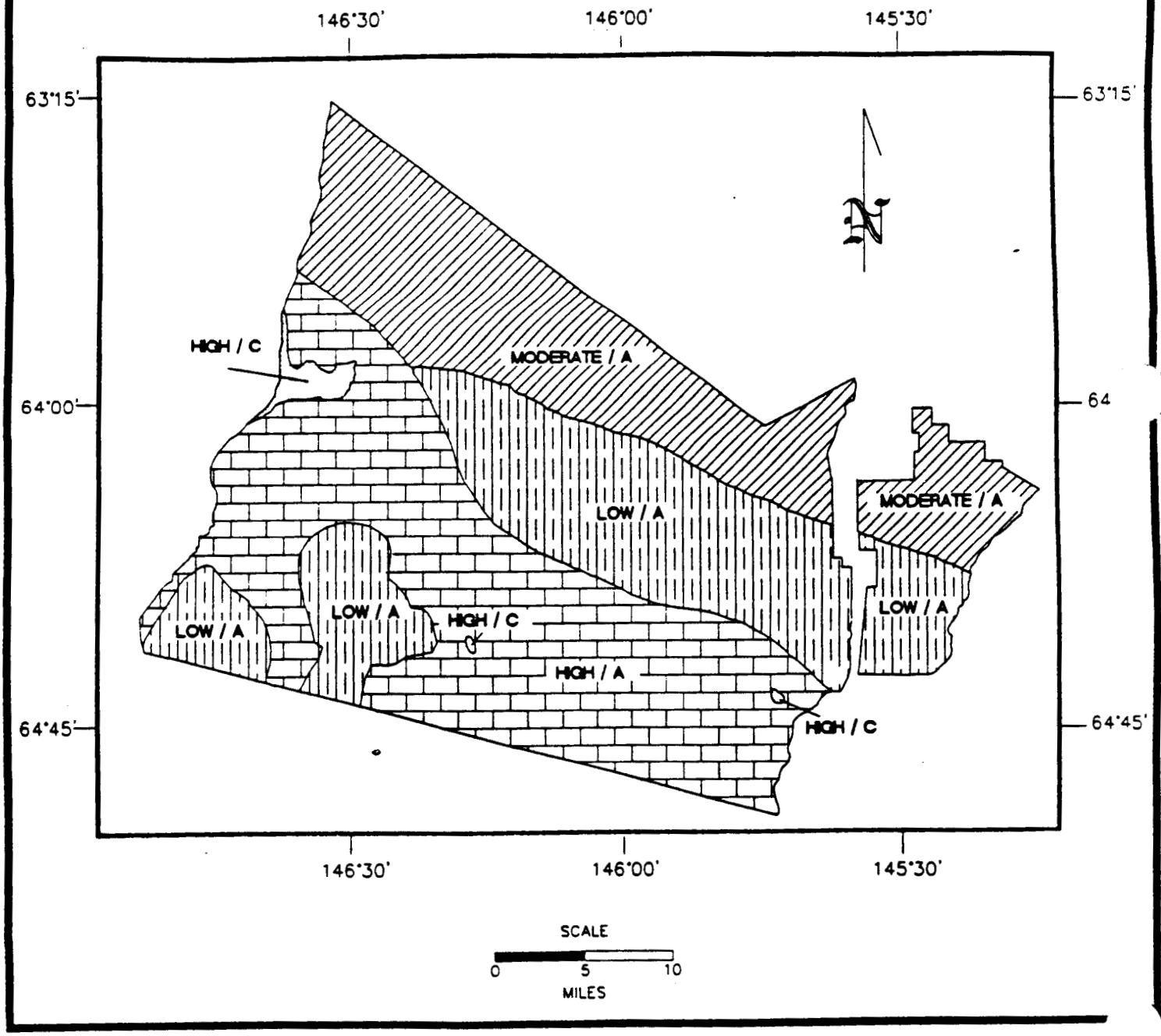
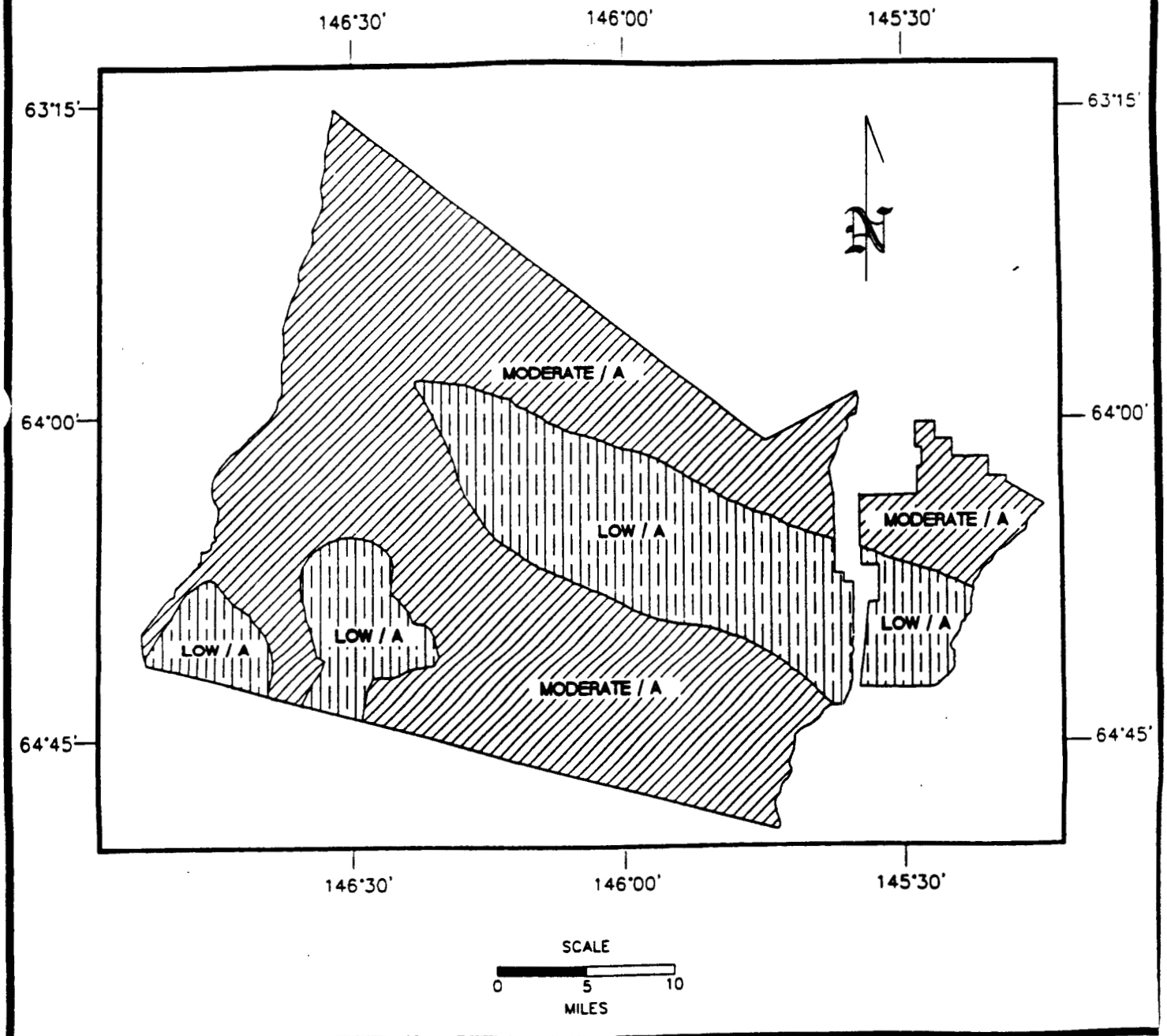


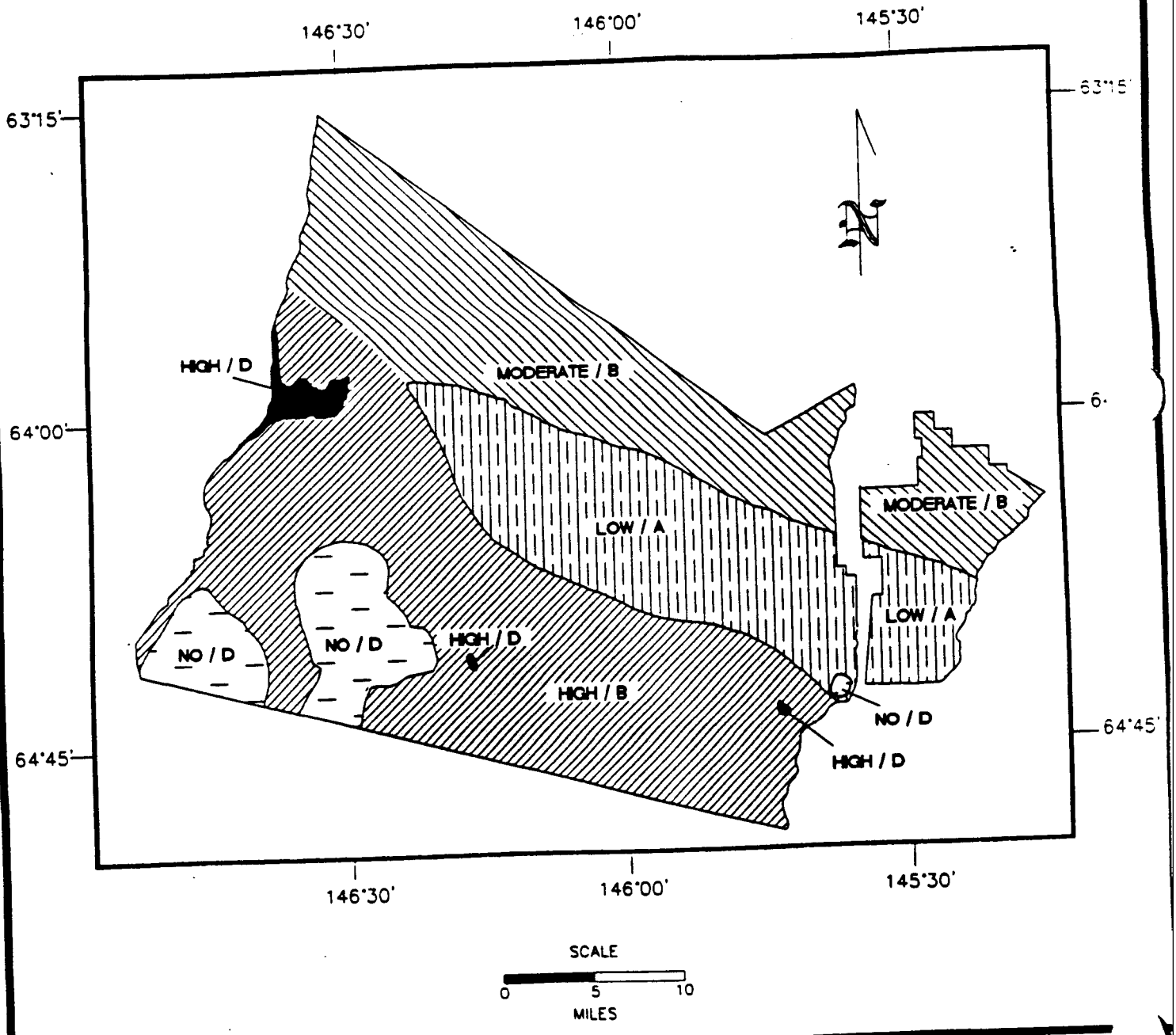
FORT GREELY WITHDRAWAL
LEASABLE MINERAL POTENTIAL

›››› OIL ‹‹‹‹



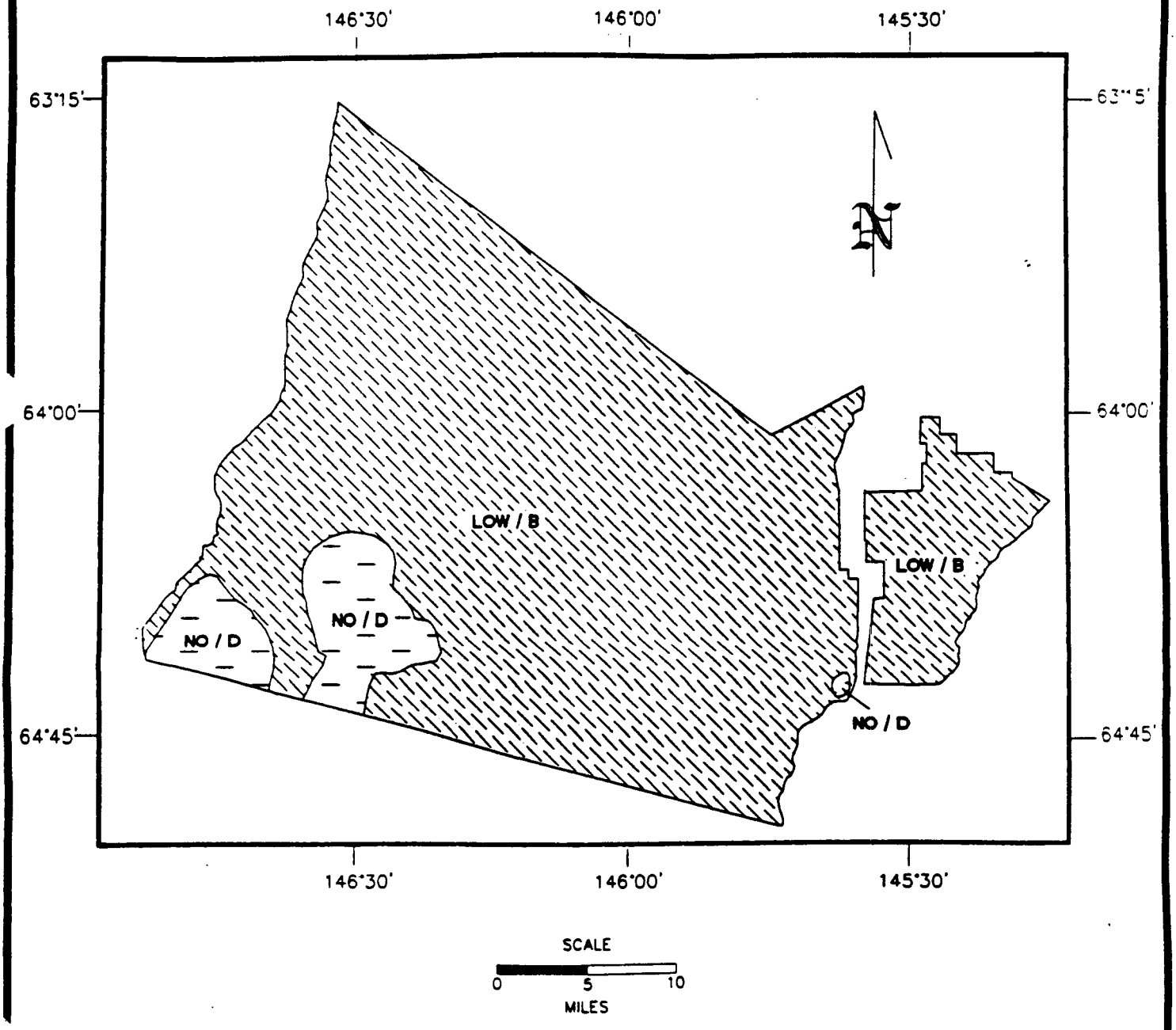
FORT GREELY WITHDRAWAL
LEASABLE MINERAL POTENTIAL

›››› COAL ‹‹‹‹



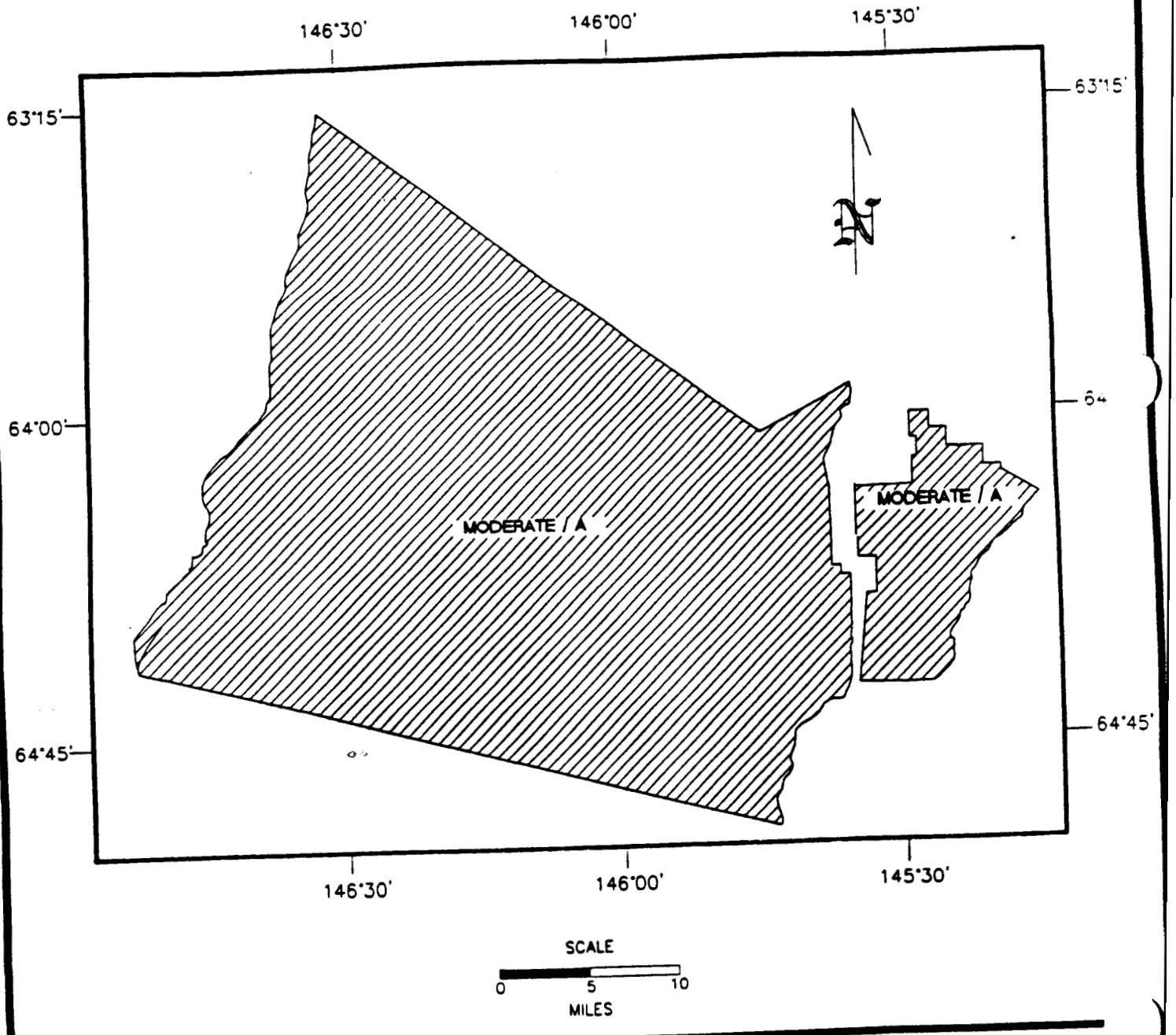
FORT GREELY WITHDRAWAL
LEASABLE MINERAL POTENTIAL

›››› PHOSPHATE, SODIUM, AND POTASSIUM ‹‹‹‹

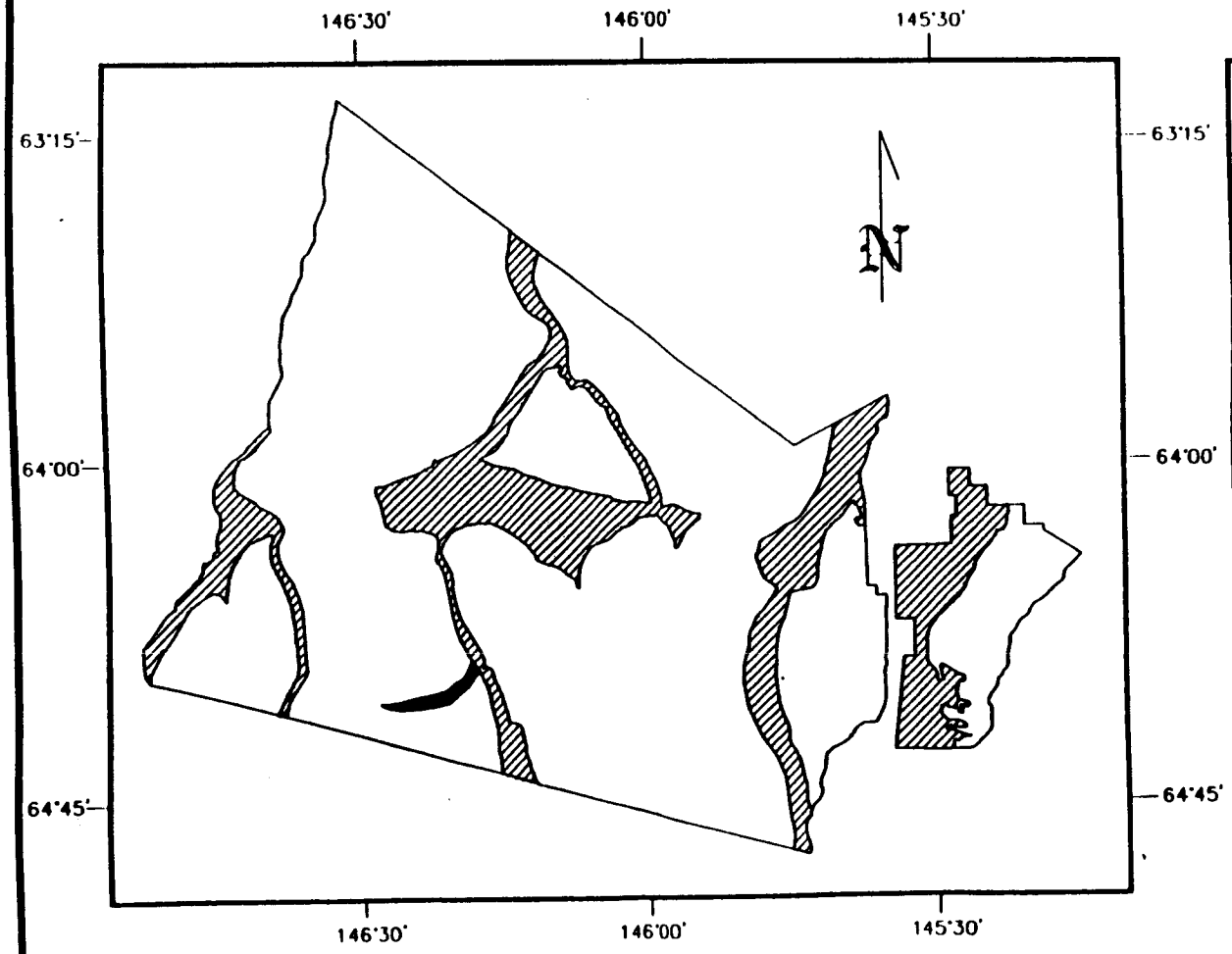


FORT GREELY WITHDRAWAL
LEASABLE MINERAL POTENTIAL

›››› GEOTHERMAL ‹‹‹‹



FORT GREELY WITHDRAWAL
LOCATABLE MINERAL POTENTIAL

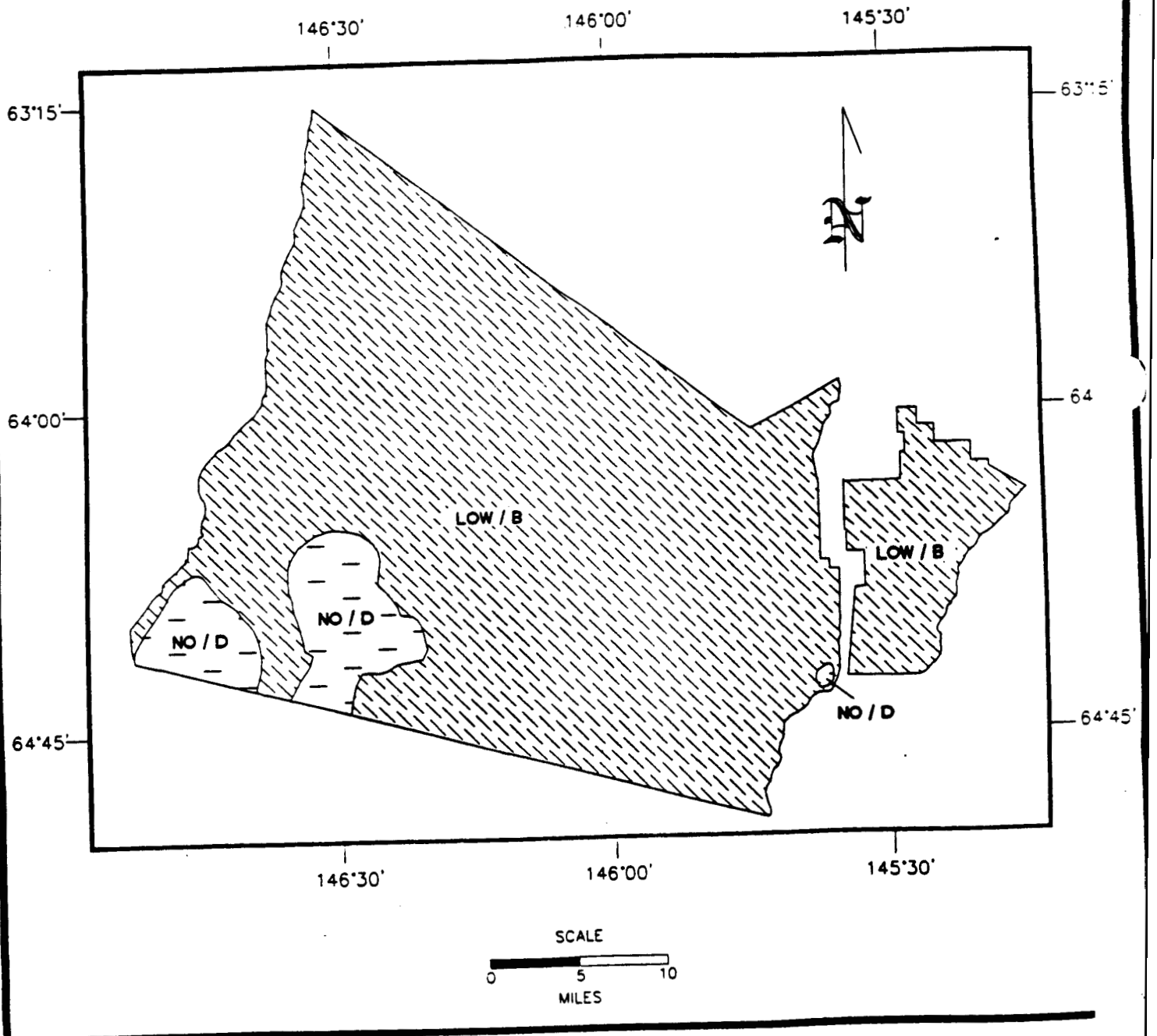


KEY

- High potential (H/D) for placer gold and molybdenum
- High potential (H/A) for placer gold
- Moderate potentail (M/B) for locatable minerals

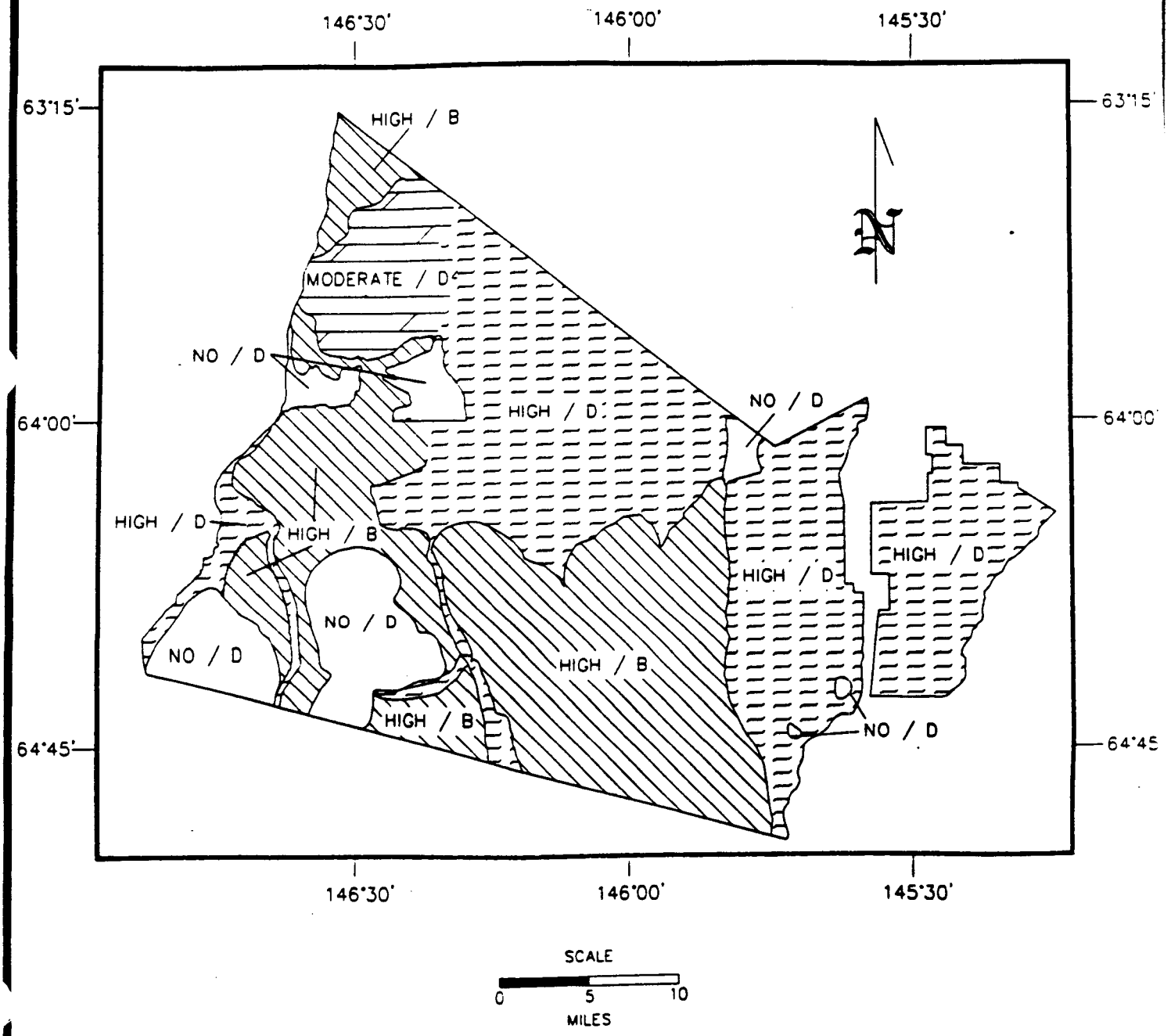
FORT GREELY WITHDRAWAL
LEASABLE MINERAL POTENTIAL

))))) GILSONITE ((((



FORT GREELY WITHDRAWAL
SALEABLE MINERAL POTENTIAL

>>>> SAND AND GRAVEL <<<<



Appendix D
Bibliography

Management Situation Analysis Documents

Most of the resource and management information summarized in this report is addressed in greater detail in a series of reports, called Management Situation Analysis (MSA) documents, prepared by the planning team. The titles of the MSA reports differ. They are cited in the text by the author's name, MSA, and, if the author wrote such a report on more than one resource or use, by the name of the resource or use. These documents are listed below and are available in Anchorage at the BLM's Alaska State Office, Division of Resources and in Fairbanks at the agency's Steese/White Mountains District Office.

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Proposed Resource Management Plan

Introduction

The Fort Greely Proposed Resource Management Plan is the result of a joint BLM-Army planning effort which began shortly after passage of the Military Lands Withdrawal Act of 1986. It fulfills that law's requirement to plan for the nonmilitary use of the fort. It has benefited from comments from the public and public agencies at the outset during public meetings to help define issues in 1987 and after publication of the Draft Resource Management Plan late in 1988.

The PRMP is the same as the Proposed Plan described in the Final Environmental Impact Statement portion of this volume and is based on the Preferred Alternative contained in the DRMP. Substantive changes from the Preferred Alternative are explained in footnotes. The maps for the PRMP are the same as those contained in the FEIS; please refer to those maps, which can be located using the Table of Contents at the beginning of this volume.

Goals and Objectives

The Military Lands Withdrawal Act of 1986 provides the essential goals and objectives of the PRMP for Fort Greely's withdrawal. The law dictated that the lands be reserved for military use, but called for a plan to include provisions "necessary for proper management and protection of the resources and values" of the area. Therefore, the general goal of the planning process has been to identify appropriate multiple-use resource management which will not hinder the military from carrying out its necessary activities.

The actions in this PRMP preserve the primary function of the withdrawal—military training and testing—and allow economic development and continued recreational activities within certain environmental constraints. The military's need for large tracts of undisturbed lands, the healthy state of the withdrawal's current habitat, the rather modest prospects for economic development, and the desirability of emphasizing undeveloped recreational activities in most of the withdrawal make such a diverse multiple use plan particularly attractive. This management prescription also recognizes the critical safety questions, both for civilians and soldiers, inherent in utilizing areas in which troops train with live ammunition and on which munitions are tested and have been tested for decades.

Management Prescriptions

The following statements contain the prescriptions for management of the withdrawal during the life of this plan. The initial section includes the steps included in the "Management Common to All Alternatives" section of the FEIS.

Management Common to All Alternatives

Access

1. Due to the dangers of unexploded munitions inherent in impact areas, the Washington, Mississippi, Delta Creek, and Oklahoma Range impact areas are closed to all public access and use.[1] (See Closed Areas map.) Uses, such as mining, timber harvest, and scientific investigations, and access for such use may be conducted in these areas if they are allowed by the plan and if they are approved by the authorizing officer. These areas are closed to off-road vehicle (ORV) use, unless specifically approved for a particular use.
2. If additional potentially dangerous sites are found, the federal government would close them to public use.
3. When firing occurs into an impact area, the affected portion of the impact area and a two mile buffer adjacent to the affected tract are off limits to all access and use.
4. All portions of the withdrawal are subject to temporary closures when the military needs them to conduct training and testing. Such closures would be for the minimum areas and periods necessary for the military's exclusive use.
5. Unless explicitly opened to public use by the plan or, on a case by case basis, by the Army, all military structures are off limits to nonmilitary use. Many of these structures are associated with ranges east of Delta River and with Cold Regions Test Center investigations.
6. Mining and other activities which involve substantial ground disturbance are prohibited from all drop zones and landing fields, where a relatively smooth surface is necessary for safe military operations, and within one mile of all existing roads and major trails (see Roads and Major Trails map), because most military training occurs near the road system. Mineral material sites are exceptions to this. They may be placed within one mile of extant roads with the concurrence of the military. Timber harvests do not normally result in the type of substantial ground disturbance contemplated in this restriction.
7. No ORVs would be allowed to run along the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System's work pad used for maintenance along its line without the permission of Alyeska Pipeline Service Company, BLM, and the District Corps of Engineers. ORVs weighing less than 1,500 pounds may cross the pipeline.

[1] The Lakes Impact Area is no longer listed among areas closed to all public access and use.

ORVs weighing more than 1,500 pounds would need approval to cross the pipeline.

Air, Soil, Water, and Vegetation

Nonfederal uses of the withdrawal must conform with applicable federal and state laws and regulations concerning protection of air, soil, and water. Federal uses would comply with federal law, and with state law to the extent consistent with the federal mission.

All proposed activities, military and nonmilitary, for the withdrawn lands are evaluated under the authority of NEPA for impact on air, soil, water, and vegetative resources. Activity plans will comply with the Bureau of Land Management policy on riparian resources management, and sites disturbed by nonmilitary activities will be restored in accordance with Bureau riparian guidance.

Application of all herbicides and pesticides would only be conducted in accordance with the Fort Greely Pest Control Plan and all applicable laws and regulations.

Fish and Wildlife Habitat

Pursuant to the Sikes Act, the 6th Infantry Division (Light) has entered into a Cooperative Agreement with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (F&WS) and with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G). The agreement calls for the development of fish and wildlife management programs which, within the constraints of the Army's needs to fulfill its mission, would improve habitat, determine "the extent of equitable military and nonmilitary access" to harvesting and enjoyment of fish and wildlife, and arrive at a consensus on the "need and means for controlling, protecting, stocking, or restoring" desirable species.

As a part of this agreement, the Army entered into a Cooperative Agreement with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game in July 1986. The parties defined certain unique or sensitive habitats, including those for the Delta Bison herd, calving and post-calving caribou, and roosting sandhill cranes, and the Army agreed to conduct its training so as to avert significant adverse effects on this wildlife.

BLM associates itself with these responsibilities through adoption of a Resource Management Plan and associated implementing Memorandum of Understanding. BLM would participate with the Army, F&WS, and ADF&G in developing these programs through a Habitat Management Plan for the withdrawal and would join as a signatory agency in any revision of the Cooperative Agreement.

The Cooperative Agreement calls for the parties to cooperatively inventory the fish and wildlife resources on the withdrawn lands. The 6th Infantry Division (Light) currently conducts or is committed to conduct the following studies during the period of this withdrawal:[2]

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[2] The Army is no longer conducting some of the studies they were doing at the time the DRMP was published. Consequently, they are not listed here.

a. The Army will monitor radio-collared moose by helicopter to better understand seasonal movements, contingent upon the ADF&G's purchase and emplacement of collars.
b. The 6th Infantry Division assists the ADF&G in monitoring radio-collared bison by helicopter to locate distinct herds for enumeration.
c. In cooperation with ADF&G, the Army is conducting a study of the grizzly bear population on the north face of the Alaska Range, including the Fort Greely withdrawal.

There are no known peregrine falcon nests in the withdrawal. But their population is increasing in the state. Should any occupied nests be discovered on the withdrawal, the mandates of the Endangered Species Act will apply.

Forestry

Any sale of timber on the withdrawn lands would be governed by common BLM timber management practices, contract stipulations, and the mandates of the State's forest practices regulations.[3] Common requirements include:

a. the construction, improvement, and maintenance of safe and environmentally sound road systems. Loggers may be required to properly locate and install culverts, stabilize cuts and fills, and properly grade roads.
b. the felling and yarding of timber in such a way as to protect soil and water quality, residual trees, and human safety. Some provisions may be aerial yarding to protect fragile sites, limbing before yarding to protect residual trees or soil or water quality, and directional felling to protect buffer strips, streams, and adjacent stands.
c. the treatment of a logged site to prepare it for the next generation of trees. Some ways to prepare a site are to rip compacted skid roads, abandoned haul roads, and landings and to scarify, slash, pile, and underburn the logged site.
d. the disposal of logging slash for silvicultural and/or fire hazard reduction purposes.
e. mitigation measures for protecting wildlife habitat. Examples of some measures are the removal of debris dams from streams, and leaving wildlife trees within a cutting area.
f. other miscellaneous provisions, where appropriate, such as meeting minimum fire requirements and application of disease control measures.

Cultural Resources

The Army prepared a historic preservation plan (*Historic Preservation Plan for U.S. Army Lands in Alaska*) in June 1986. In accordance with Sec. 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the Army's plan requires that an inventory be completed before all ground-disturbing activities and,

[3] This statement was revised to assure that timber practices would comply with the State's new forest practices regulations.

where appropriate, mitigation of cultural resources. The general program established by this historic preservation plan, as modified by this RMP and any Cultural Resource Management Plan mandated by this RMP, will guide cultural resource management during the period of the withdrawal.

Recreation

The Army conducts its outdoor recreation management role on the withdrawn lands to furnish equal opportunity to the public for recreation activities and to furnish as wide a variety of recreation as conditions allow.

Lands

Congress has designated the withdrawn lands as appropriate for military use. Consequently, neither the Proposed Plan nor the alternatives propose that any of these lands be made available for disposal, including State or Native selection, sales under FLPMA or the Recreation and Public Purposes Act, or exchanges.

Rights-of-Way

There are rights-of-way on Fort Greely for a corridor for the Trans-Alaska Pipeline, which passes through the withdrawal near the Richardson Highway, and a five-acre site west of Donnelly Dome, which is used for a television transmitter. No rights-of-way would be allowed in any of the closed areas of the withdrawal.

Private individuals and the State may accept directly a congressionally granted right-of-way under the authority of Revised Statute 2477, if constructed prior to the withdrawal of these lands (September 26, 1961 for lands west of the Richardson Highway; October 3, 1961 for lands east of the highway). The federal government would work cooperatively with the State to identify all rights-of-way claims made pursuant to RS 2477 on public lands for administrative purposes only. The validity of such claims can only be determined in a court of competent jurisdiction.

Minerals

The military may use sand and gravel for its purposes; this authority flows from the military withdrawal act itself.

Measures to safeguard resource values outlined in 43 CFR 3100, 43 CFR 3600, and 43 CFR 3809 will apply to mineral development on the withdrawn lands.

Under the terms of the Military Lands Withdrawal Act of 1986, should the withdrawn lands be opened to mineral location, mineral patents would convey title to locatable minerals only. These patents would also carry the right to use as much of the surface as is necessary for mining under the guidelines established by the Secretary of the Interior by regulation.

Subsistence

The federal government would follow the procedural requirements mandated by Section 810 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act where appropriate in the development of any additional discretionary plans or actions affecting all or portions of the military lands.

Proposed Plan

Access

Proposed Action 1

The public may enter the post after gaining permission from the Army at Fort Greely. This pertains to all forms of access. They are expected to comply with all rules concerning restricted access and permanently and temporarily closed portions of the withdrawal.

Proposed Action 2

The public may use unimproved remote landing areas after complying with notification requirements and provided that this use does not interfere with military activities or incur liability to the federal government. (Note: Allen Airfield is not located in the withdrawn area addressed by this plan. Use of Allen Airfield is governed by other regulations.) Similarly, the public may land on lakes in the withdrawal.

Proposed Action 3

All development actions and military actions to the extent consistent with military needs in the caribou calving grounds would be conducted under winter conditions in which there is sufficient snow cover and the ground is adequately frozen so as to minimize damage to the vegetation and soils. The caribou calving grounds are defined in an appendix to the cooperative agreement between the Army, the Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. (See the accompanying Caribou Calving Area map.) The Habitat Management Plan mandated by the cooperative agreement between the Army, the F&WS, and the ADF&G should give more specific descriptions of permissible and impermissible activities.

Proposed Action 4

Minimize military training in crucial sheep habitat identified in a Dall sheep study completed in 1990.

Proposed Action 5

Minimize military operations on and exclude all disruptive civilian activities from sharptail grouse dancing grounds from April 20 to June 1. The Habitat Management Plan (HMP) required by the cooperative agreement between the Army, F&WS, and ADF&G should define precise locations of these grounds.

Proposed Action 6

The HMP will establish a zone around water bodies in which there would be special precautions to protect habitat.[4]

Proposed Action 7

Nonmilitary use of off-road vehicles (ORVs) and road vehicles is permitted in some portions of the withdrawal and under certain conditions. The impact areas are closed to vehicle use as indicated in the management common to all alternatives, and use of the remainder of the lands is limited as follows:

Road Vehicles and ORVs of 1,500 pounds or more — Vehicles of more that 1,500 pounds gross vehicle weight (GVW) may travel on Meadows Road, Windy Ridge Road, Old Richardson Highway, Thirty-three-mile Loop Trail, the access roads from these roads to the stocked lakes, and the Butch Lake trail. (GVW is the manufacturer's maximum laden weight, which is the vehicle weight plus its recommended maximum load. All the roads, except the access roads to the lakes, are shown on the Vehicle Use map.) Roads may be added or deleted from this list as necessary to protect the environment or enhance the military's mission. A permit is required to use vehicles of this size off of these routes. Generally permission to use these vehicles off these routes would only be granted when there is no danger of such use interfering with military operations, damaging the habitat, or detracting from the recreational value of the withdrawal.

ORVs of less than 1,500 pounds — No permit would be required for nonmilitary use of ORVs less than 1,500 pounds GVW. General use of these ORVs would be limited to the roads listed above, soils with low erosion hazard, and to periods with snow cover adequate to prevent disturbance of the vegetative cover. The military may also exclude public use of ORVs in certain areas where their use would be detrimental to the military's mission.

An accompanying Vehicle Use map indicates the roads and trails on which road and off-road vehicles may operate and the impact areas and areas of high erosion hazard from which ORVs are excluded. Note that the map is suggestive rather than definitive; all areas not indicated as closed should not be assumed to be open. The federal authorized officer, as established in the BLM-Army Memorandum of Understanding to implement this plan, may grant permission for a specific use of ORVs of less than 1,500 pounds in an area indicated as closed on the map or for general use of additional specific trails by such vehicles. The same officer may also delete areas from those in which summer use of ORVs of under 1,500 pounds are permitted if additional information indicates that without such restrictions significant damage may occur.

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[4] This action was reworded so that water body protection might benefit from the investigations which will be part of the Habitat Management Plan.

Proposed Action 8

Maintain signs at major road and trail entrances to the withdrawal informing the public that they are entering a military withdrawal. The signs should warn of permanently closed areas.

Proposed Action 9

Appropriate signs would be erected to warn the public and prevent public access into the impact areas and other restricted areas.

Vegetation

Proposed Action 10

In the course of developing the military, recreational, and economic potential of the withdrawn lands, the federal government would seek to take advantage of opportunities to improve the fort's vegetation. Military and nonmilitary activities outside of the impact area would limit vegetation disturbance, particularly to wild food sources such as berries, as much as possible consistent with military needs and the goals of recreation and economic development.

Visual Resources

Proposed Action 11

The withdrawal is classified as Visual Resource Management (VRM) 4. The management objective for VRM 4 areas is to provide for activities which require major modifications of the existing character of the landscape.

Fish and Wildlife Habitat

Proposed Action 12

Monitoring the calving activity of the Delta caribou herd would continue. If the herd travels into the impact areas to calve, the Army and the Air Force would cease or modify training in and over the area until the animals leave.

Proposed Action 13

Develop and implement a Habitat Management Plan (HMP) to manage existing habitat. The HMP should manage toward the ADF&G's goals for species and should be coordinated with the Forest Management Plan outlined in Proposed Action 14 and with the Fire Management Plan noted in Proposed Action 24. At a minimum the HMP should consider:

a. what, if any, water quality control program is necessary
b. the advisability of maintaining or creating new bison food plots for the use of bison and other species
c. habitat manipulation to facilitate viewing of bison by visitors to the fort
d. the effects of transportation modes on habitat and how certain types of access should be regulated.
e. implementation of a riparian resource inventory and enhancement programs for riparian sites in less than good condition.

The plan would be consistent with the military's mission.

Forestry

Proposed Action 14

Develop a Forest Management Plan to determine the opportunity for harvest and sustainable allowable cut of sawtimber, house logs, fuel wood, and other wood products. Such a plan must remain within the constraints of the military mission; public safety and the preservation of habitat and recreation are other values which should be considered. It may, for example, mandate the maintenance of uncut buffer strips along streams and lakes and adjacent to major recreational use roads. (It is understood that forests in the withdrawal fall under BLM's restricted category for management as outlined in BLM's Manual 1622.21A(1); that is, management of the withdrawal is primarily for the military, but timber harvests are permitted. The Forest Management Plan should address allowable harvest levels, reforestation methods, and appropriate silvicultural practices by measuring the impact of each on military needs, habitat protection, recreational opportunities, and economic considerations.)

Cultural Resources

Proposed Action 15

The BLM and the Army will develop a Cultural Resource Management Plan in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer. The CRMP will address the requirements of Sec. 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act. It will follow the general directions outlined in the *Historic Preservation Plan for U.S. Army Lands in Alaska.* In addition it will provide for the mitigation of the Ptarmigan Creek cabin through Historic American Building Survey documentation and archaeological testing; resolution of the management of the Sullivan Roadhouse; and management of cultural resources for their information potential, with the possible exception of the Sullivan Roadhouse.[5]

Trespass

Proposed Action 16

Only the federal government and private developers authorized by the government may erect or maintain structures on the withdrawal. All unauthorized use of the land or resources will be investigated and either permitted or stopped. All unauthorized structures are subject to possession by the government following proper notice.[6]

Recreation

Proposed Action 17

All those who enter the withdrawn lands must comply with the military's rules. These presently require:

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[5] This action has been expanded to call for the development of a Cultural Resource Management Plan. The CRMP will indicate how the general directives in the Army's *Historic Preservation Plan for U.S. Army Lands in Alaska* and in this RMP will be carried out and will address the Sec. 110 requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act, thus rectifying short-comings cited by the State Historic Preservation Office.

[6] The management action has been expanded to address all forms of trespass, not just unauthorized cabins.

a. all those who enter to hunt, fish, or trap must sign a liability release form and attend a Hunting/Trapping/Fishing briefing prior to undertaking these activities each year.
b. hunters and trappers must submit completed harvest reports to the appropriate Army office.

Proposed Action 18
Guides, outfitters, and air taxi services may operate on the withdrawal, provided they comply with other regulations concerning nonmilitary use of the land. Guides, outfitters, and air taxi services are responsible for ensuring that their clients comply with these rules. Guides and outfitters must obtain a permit to use federal lands and comply with other provisions of 43 CFR 8372.

Proposed Action 19
Develop a Recreation Activity Management Plan (RAMP) to provide recreation opportunities compatible with military needs.

Lands

Proposed Action 20
The BLM may issue leases and permits pursuant to 43 CFR 2920. These use authorizations are subject to approval by the Army, which may reject the proposal or require additional stipulations to assure the military's unhindered use of the withdrawal.

Rights-of-Way

Proposed Action 21
Rights-of-way may be granted if they do not conflict with the military's mission. They should be subject to terms and conditions to assure that military needs are met.

Minerals

Proposed Action 22
The withdrawal will remain closed to the operation of the Mining Law of 1872, the mineral Leasing Act of 1920 as amended, the Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands of 1947, and the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970. Pursuant to Sec. 12(a) of the Military Lands Withdrawal Act, the Army and BLM, by 1996 and at least every five years thereafter, will jointly reconsider whether it would be appropriate to open portions of the withdrawal to the operation of these mineral laws.[7]

Proposed Action 23
Pursuant to Section 1 of the Military Lands Withdrawal Act of 1986, the withdrawal is closed to all forms of mineral

[7] The Preferred Alternative in the DRMP called for a mineral assessment before consideration of any mineral opening. Under the Proposed Plan the determination on whether to open parts or all of the withdrawal to mineral development rests solely on such activities' compatibility with the military's need for training.

material disposal, both sale and free use, other than that which supports military activity.[8]

Fire Management

Proposed Action 24

The immediate environs of the Sullivan Roadhouse and specific Air Force equipment sites would be designated Critical fire suppression sites. (If the roadhouse is moved, these lands would receive Limited fire suppression.) The areas east of the Delta River (except for about four square miles of uplands east of Jarvis Creek), north of the impact areas, and north of a trail which extends west of Delta Creek from near the mouth of the "One-hundred-mile Creek" (which enters Delta Creek in Sec. 3, T. 10 S., R. 7 E., F.M.) would receive Modified fire suppression. The remainder of the withdrawal would receive Limited fire suppression. (See Fire Management Categories map 1.) Future changes in suppression management can be effected through the Interagency Fire Management Plan with the concurrence of the military. The BLM, with the concurrence of the Army, will draft a Fire Management Plan to reduce the fire hazard on the withdrawal.

Consistency Determinations

The Bureau of Land Management strives to have its plans conform to those of other federal agencies and with the land use plans of state and local governments. In formulating the Fort Greely Resource Management Plan, the BLM has benefited from the participation of members of the 6th Infantry Division (Light)—the primary users of the withdrawal—on its planning team and on a steering committee overseeing the work of the planning team. The U.S. Air Force, which conducts extensive training on this withdrawal, has also assisted in building this RMP, both through direct meetings with the planning team and indirectly by communicating its needs through the Army.

The plan has also benefited from the comments of various state and local agencies. Several comments made by these bodies resulted in changes in the Preferred Alternative reflected in the Proposed Plan. Additionally, a copy of this Proposed Plan has been submitted to the Governor of Alaska for a consistency review.

The plan is consistent with plans adopted by the U.S. Army for these lands as well as with the State's *Tanana Basin Area Plan for State Lands*, as amended in 1991. The State plan designates lands west of the withdrawal for wildlife habitat, though the upper Little Delta River basin also is considered appropriate for mining. The area south of the western segment of the withdrawal are designated for public

[8] Sec. 1 of the Military Lands Withdrawal Act of 1986 closed the withdrawal to mineral material disposals. Thus, the Preferred Action had to be altered to exclude the disposal of mineral materials.

recreation and wildlife habitat. The plan indicates lands east and southeast of Fort Greely are appropriate for mining, recreation, and wildlife. The area north of the fort and east of the Delta River are largely in private hands, but those to the west of the river are classified for forestry, wildlife, recreation, and agriculture.