THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

DCN 1141

E[redacted]UTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950518-5

FROM: BARGER, CLEET A. P.	TO: DIXON
TITLE: PRESIDENT	TITLE: CHAIRMAN
ORGANIZATION: DELTA/GREELY COMM. COALITION	ORGANIZATION: DBCRC
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: FORT GREELY	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA			
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX			
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS			
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓			COMMISSIONER KLING			
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA			
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES			
DIR./CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON		✓		COMMISSIONER STEELE			
DIR./COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER	✓		58
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR./INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

✓	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks:

FORWARDING A COPY OF STATIONING STUDY PREPARED BY THE 6TH INFANTRY DIVISION'S DIRECTOR OF RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, AND ACCIDENT LOG SUPPORTING CONTENTION THAT SAFARI CONCEPT IS DANGEROUS.

Due Date: 950525	Routing Date: 950515	Date Originated: 950509	Mail Date:

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 Forck, Sec/Tres

May 9, 1995

Honorable Alan J. Dixon
Chairman, BRAC Commission
1700 N. Moorest, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Please refer to this number when responding 150513-5

Dear Mr. Dixon:

During the presentation from the Delta Greely Community Coalition to Commissioner Cornella and Commissioner Cox, a stationing study prepared by the 6th Infantry Division's Director of Resource Management was referenced. A copy of the transition team's report has been provided to the Coalition and we would like for it to be entered for future deliberations.

In addition, an accident log with enclosures has been provided to the Coalition and supports the contention that significant danger is inherent in the SAFARI concept. A copy of this accident report is also being presented for future deliberations.

An additional item has recently surfaced which was not included in the Construction Costs provided to the Commission. That item was the ammunition supply point which is insufficient to support CRTA's requirements for security, storage, temperature protection and access for testing. This will require considerable construction funds providing that the maximum explosive rating which is currently inadequate, can be changed.

Thank you for your consideration in this matter.

Sincerely,

Cleeta P. Barger

CLEETA P. BARGER
President

CPB:ld

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950518-5

FROM: BARCER, GLEEN A. C.	TO: DIXON
TITLE: PRESIDENT	TITLE: CHAIRMAN
ORGANIZATION: DELTA/ARTILLY COMM. COALITION	ORGANIZATION: DBCRC
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: FORT GREELY	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA			
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX			
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS			
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓			COMMISSIONER KLING			
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA			
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES			
DIR./CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON		✓		COMMISSIONER STEELE			
DIR./COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER	✓		68
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR./INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

✓	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks:

FORWARDING A COPY OF STATIONING STUDY PREPARED BY THE 6TH INFANTRY DIVISION'S DIRECTOR OF RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, AND ACCOMPANY LOG SUPPORTING CONTENTION THAT SAFARI CONCEPT IS DANGEROUS.

Due Date: 950525	Routing Date: 950515	Date Originated: 950509	Mail Date:

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 Forck, Sec/Tres

May 9, 1995

Honorable Alan J. Dixon
Chairman, BRAC Commission
1700 N. Moorest, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Please refer to this number when responding 15513-5

Dear Mr. Dixon:

During the presentation from the Delta Greely Community Coalition to Commissioner Cornella and Commissioner Cox, a stationing study prepared by the 6th Infantry Division's Director of Resource Management was referenced. A copy of the transition team's report has been provided to the Coalition and we would like for it to be entered for future deliberations.

In addition, an accident log with enclosures has been provided to the Coalition and supports the contention that significant danger is inherent in the SAFARI concept. A copy of this accident report is also being presented for future deliberations.

An additional item has recently surfaced which was not included in the Construction Costs provided to the Commission. That item was the ammunition supply point which is insufficient to support CRTA's requirements for security, storage, temperature protection and access for testing. This will require considerable construction funds providing that the maximum explosive rating which is currently inadequate, can be changed.

Thank you for your consideration in this matter.

Sincerely,

Cleeta P. Barger

CLEETA P. BARGER
President

CPB:ld

DELTA AREA ACCIDENTS
1-1-94 TO 12-31-94

These are all the **reported** accidents to the Alaska State Troopers in Delta Junction, Alaska. This area covers the Richardson Highway from Milepost 197 to Milepost 315, and the Alaska Highway from Milepost 1422 to Milepost 1380.5.

Motor Vehicle Accidents, Property Damage Only
48

Motor Vehicle Accidents, Property Damage Involving Wildlife
51

Motor Vehicle Accidents Involving Injuries
23

Fatal Motor Vehicle Accidents
1

Aircraft Accidents:
1 with 3 fatalities
1 with no injury or fatality

Compiled by Eula Nistler from 1994 Post Complaint Log

...CTIONS		
		...one for each driver
		b. Making right turn
		c. Making left turn
		d. Making U turn
		e. Going straight ahead
		f. Slowing down/stopping
		g. Overtaking/passing
		h. Forward from parking space
		i. Backward from parking space
		j. Other backing
		k. Stopped in traffic lane
		l. Other (Specify)

DRIVER'S ACTIONS, Continued		
FED	2	Mark if applicable
✓		l. Skidding
		m. Avoiding vehicle, object or pedestrian
		n. Emerging from alley or driveway
		o. Disabled vehicle parked
		p. Gave warning (horn, signal, indicator)
22. VIOLATIONS		
FED	2	Mark one or more
		a. Exceeding lawful speed
		b. Following too closely
		c. Disregarded stop sign
		d. Disregarded stop/go signal
		e. Disregarded police officer

f. OTHER IMPROPER ACTION (Specify)	
FED	
2	
23. POLICE ACTION (If any)	
a. CHARGE	
b. NAME OF PERSON CHARGED	
c. POLICE OFFICER'S NAME	d. BADGE NO
e. POLICE OFFICER'S DEPARTMENT	

24. INDICATE ON THIS DIAGRAM HOW THE ACCIDENT HAPPENED

Use one of these outlines to sketch the scene. Write in street or highway names or numbers.

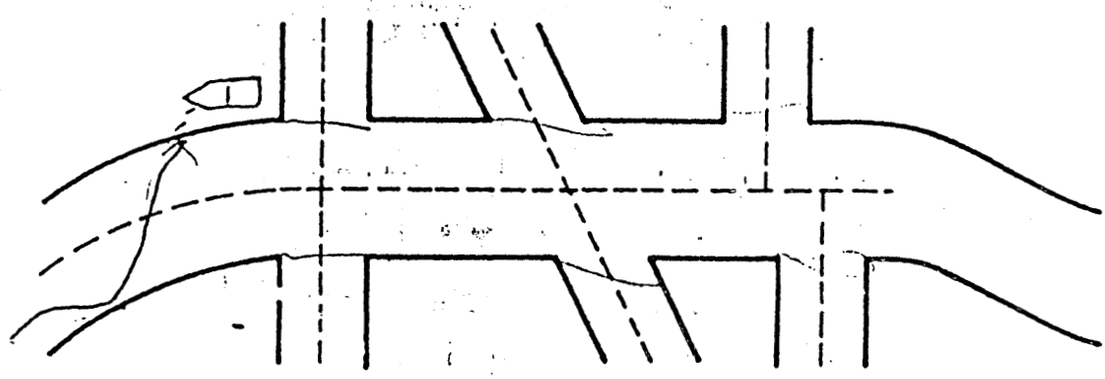
a. *Number Federal vehicle as 1, other vehicle as 2, additional vehicle as 3, and show direction of travel with arrow. Example:* 1 2

b. Use solid line to show path before accident 2 and broken line the accident 2

c. Show pedestrian by

d. Show railroad by

e. Place arrow in this circle to indicate NORTH



25. POINT OF IMPACT		
FED	2	Mark one for each vehicle
		a. Front
		b. Right front
		c. Left front
		d. Rear
		e. Right rear
		f. Left rear
		g. Right side
		h. Left side

26. DESCRIBE WHAT HAPPENED *(Refer to vehicles as "Fed" and "2")*

Was going down a hill at 40 mph Coming up on a Curve. The Back of the Vehicle Started Sliding. I controlled the vehicle twice. The Second time was too late. It went over the edge of the ditch and overturned about two times and stopped. pointing in the opposite direction of travel.

28. REVIEWING OFFICIAL'S STATEMENT *(The back of this form may be used for additional space to continue any item).*

a. SHOW CONSEQUENCES OF ACCIDENT AFFECTING AGENCY PERSONNEL SHOWN IN ITEM 9, BY COMPLETING ITEMS BELOW.

A	TYPE OF PERSONNEL ☐ MILITARY ☐ CIVILIAN	PROBABLE DISABILITY N/A
	DATE STOPPED WORK / DATE RESUMED WORK	NATURE OF INJURY AND PART OF BODY N/A
B	TYPE OF PERSONNEL	PROBABLE DISABILITY
	DATE STOPPED WORK / DATE RESUMED WORK	NATURE OF INJURY AND PART OF BODY N/A

b. REMARKS *(If any)*

N/A

c. REVIEWING OFFICIAL	SIGNATURE	TITLE *(Military or civilian)*	DATE
	[signature]	E-6	3MAR 94

* U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1989-230-900/99241

OPEN HERE ▶ SIGN HERE

Ruby Yu

PAT. 1987 D - 185370

14. OPERATOR'S STATEMENT OF ACCIDENT AND USE OF SAFETY EQUIPMENT

Tell in your own way how the accident happened: I Cpl. Johnson, was driving down a hill at 40 mph coming up on a curve. The back of the vehicle starting sliding. I controled the vehicle twice. The second time was too late. It went over the edge of a ditch and overturned about 2 times and stopped, pointing in the opposite direction of travel.

WAS VEHICLE EQUIPPED WITH SEAT BELTS? ☑ YES ☐ NO *If "Yes," were they in use at time of accident?* ☑ YES ☐ NO

● *Have you answered ALL the questions as completely as possible?*

In compliance with the Privacy Act of 1974, the following information is provided: Solicitation of the information requested on this form is authorized by Title 40 U.S.C. Section 491. Disclosure of the information by a Federal employee is mandatory as it is the first step in the Government's investigation of a motor vehicle accident. The principal purposes for which the information is intended to be used are to provide necessary data for use by legal counsel in legal actions resulting from the accident and to provide accident information/statistics for use in analyzing accident causes and developing methods of reducing accidents. Routine use of the information may be by Federal, State or local governments, or agencies, when relevant to civil, criminal, or regulatory investigations or prosecutions. An employee of a Federal agency who fails to report accurately a motor vehicle accident involving a Federal vehicle or who refuses to cooperate in the investigation of an accident may be subject to administrative sanctions.

OPERATOR SIGN HERE ▶ Ricky J. Johnson — DATE SIGNED 3 MAR 94

OPERATOR'S REPORT OF MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT

This form is to be completed by the Government operator at the time and the scene of the accident if possible. See the Privacy Act Statement on page 4.

DEPARTMENT OR AGENCY: US ARMY

NAME AND LOCATION OF ORGANIZATION TO WHICH YOU ARE: HHC DIN-FAC, Ft. Greely, AK 96508

1. OPERATOR DATA

Print clearly — LAST NAME: Johnson — FIRST NAME: Ricky — MIDDLE INITI: Y

RANK, RATING OR TITLE: CPL — SERVICE NUMBER OR SOCIAL SECURITY NO.: 253-29-7536 — GOVT. MOTOR VI OPERATOR PERM: J-7536-

HOME ADDRESS (Number, street, city, State, ZIP code): HHC P.O. BOX Ft. Greely AK 96508 — HOME TELEPHOI: 873-3270

2. ACCIDENT TIME AND LOCATION

ACCIDENT OCCURRED ▶ DATE: 3/3/94 — DAY OF WEEK: Thursday — TIME: 830 a.m. p.m. — NUMBER OF HO DUTY PRIOR TO ACCIDENT:

PLACE OF ACCIDENT. (If in city, give number, street, city and State, if outside city limits, indicate m nearest city, or other landmark.): 22 miles south of Greely

ORIGIN OF TRIP: Ft. Greely — DESTINATION: Black Rapids

PURPOSE OF TRIP: Transporting soldiers/work

3. FEDERAL VEHICLE (Including privately owned Federally operated)

MAKE: Dodge — TYPE: 15 Pack Van — REGISTRATION NUMBER OR OTHER IDENTIFICATION: G43-49316

PARTS OF VEHICLE DAMAGED (Describe): Front, Left, Rear Right — OPERATOR'S ESTI AMOUNT OF DAM.: $ Total

IF THIS WAS A BACKING ACCIDENT, WAS A GUIDE AVAILABLE? ☐ YES ☒ NO *If "Yes," was guide used?* ☐ YES ☐ NO

4. OTHER VEHICLE INVOLVED (If more than one, show in item 12, page 3)

MAKE: — TYPE: — YEAR:

OPERATOR'S STATE PERMIT NUMBER: — VEHICLE LICENSE NUMBER AND STATE:

OPERATED BY — NAME: N/A — HOME ADDRESS (Number, street, city, State, ZIP code):

OWNED BY — NAME: — ADDRESS (Number, street, city, State, ZIP code):

PARTS OF VEHICLE DAMAGED (Describe): — OPERATOR'S ESTI AMOUNT OF DAMA: $ Total

5. OTHER PROPERTY DAMAGED (Explain. If more space is needed, continue in item 12, page 3.)

NONE

DRIVER' ACTIONS		
FED	2	Mark one for each driver
		a. Making right turn
		b. Making left turn
		c. Making U turn
		d. Going straight ahead
	X	e. Slowing down/stopping
		f. Overtaking/passing
		g. Forward from parking space
		h. Backward from parking space
		i. Other backing
		j. Stopped in traffic lane
		k. Other (Specify)

DRIVER'S ACTIONS, Continued		
FED	2	Mark if applicable
	X	l. Skidding
	X	m. Avoiding vehicle, object or pedestrian
		n. Emerging from alley or driveway
		o. Disabled vehicle parked
		p. Gave warning (horn, signal, indicator)

22. VIOLATIONS		
FED	2	Mark one or more
		a. Exceeding lawful speed
		b. Following too closely
		c. Disregarded stop sign
		d. Disregarded stop/go signal
		e. Disregarded police officer

f. OTHER IMPROPER ACTION (Specify)	
FED	
2	

23. POLICE ACTION (If any)

a. CHARGE

b. NAME OF PERSON CHARGED

c. POLICE OFFICER'S NAME | d. BADGE NO.

e. POLICE OFFICER'S DEPARTMENT

24. INDICATE ON THIS DIAGRAM HOW THE ACCIDENT HAPPENED

Use one of these outlines to sketch the scene. Write in street or highway names or numbers.

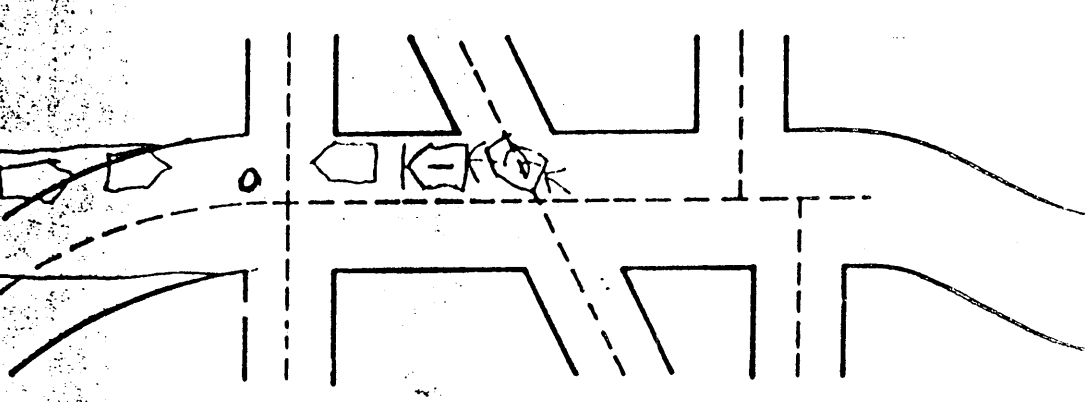
a. Number Federal vehicle as 1, other vehicle as 2, additional vehicle as 3, and show direction of travel with arrow. Example

b. Use solid line to show path before accident and broken line the accident

c. Show pedestrian by

d. Show railroad by

e. Place arrow in this circle to indicate NORTH



25. POINT OF IMPACT

FED	2	Mark one for each vehicle
		a. Front
		b. Right front
	X	c. Left front
		d. Rear
		e. Right rear
		f. Left rear
		g. Right side
		h. Left side

26. DESCRIBE WHAT HAPPENED (Refer to vehicles as "Fed" and "2").

Fed stopped because security police stopped to ask for vehicle blocking lanes. #2 tried to stop but began sliding on ice. He went to the right to avoid hitting Fed, and caught right rear. Both vehicles are total drivable.

29. REVIEWING OFFICIAL'S STATEMENT (The back of this form may be used for additional space to continue any item).

a. SHOW CONSEQUENCES OF ACCIDENT AFFECTING AGENCY PERSONNEL SHOWN IN ITEM 9, BY COMPLETING ITEMS BELOW.

A	TYPE OF PERSONNEL ☐ MILITARY ☐ CIVILIAN	PROBABLE DISABILITY
	DATE STOPPED WORK / DATE RESUMED WORK	NATURE OF INJURY AND PART OF BODY
B	TYPE OF PERSONNEL	PROBABLE DISABILITY
	DATE STOPPED WORK / DATE RESUMED WORK	NATURE OF INJURY AND PART OF BODY

b. REMARKS (If any)

REVIEWING OFFICIAL	SIGNATURE	TITLE (Military or civilian)	DATE

★ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1989-230-900/99741

14. OPERATOR'S STATEMENT OF ACCIDENT AND USE OF SAFETY EQUIPMENT

Tell in your own way how the accident happened: I and Patria Cooper were traveling south on Richardson Hwy. a airforce security stopped traffic for vehicles backing into lanes. Car in front stoped Very quickly I had to do the same came to stop. then felt impact. left front of Blazar hit Right rear of Ambulance. 12:45. 19/11/93. [signature] 8130

WAS VEHICLE EQUIPPED WITH SEAT BELTS? ☒ YES ☐ NO If "Yes," were they in use at time of accident? ☒ YES ☐ NO

● Have you answered ALL the questions as completely as possible? Yes

In compliance with the Privacy Act of 1974, the following information is provided: Solicitation of the information requested on this form is authorized by Title 40 U.S.C. Section 491. Disclosure of the information by a Federal employee is mandatory as it is the first step in the Government's investigation of a motor vehicle accident. The principal purposes for which the information is intended to be used are to provide necessary data for use by legal counsel in legal actions resulting from the accident and to provide accident information/statistics for use in analyzing accident causes and developing methods of reducing accidents. Routine use of the information may be by Federal, State or local governments, or agencies, when relevant to civil, criminal, or regulatory investigations or prosecutions. An employee of a Federal agency who fails to report accurately a motor vehicle accident involving a Federal vehicle or who refuses to cooperate in the investigation of an accident may be subject to administrative sanctions.

OPERATOR SIGN HERE ▶ [signature] DATE SIGNED 19 11 93

U.S. Government Printing Office: 1988-201-760/80,n2

OPERATOR'S REPORT OF MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT

This form is to be completed by the Government operator at the time and the scene of the accident if possible. See the Privacy Act Statement on page 4.

NAME AND LOCATION OF ORGANIZATION TO WHICH YOU ARE ASSIGNED: U.S.A Health Clinic Ft. Greely, AK.

1. OPERATOR DATA

Print clearly — LAST NAME: Shanks — FIRST NAME: Jason — MIDDLE INITIAL: L. — AGE: 19

RANK, RATING OR TITLE: E2 — SERVICE NUMBER OR SOCIAL SECURITY NO.: 542-15-3266 — GOVT. MOTOR VEHICLE OPERATOR PERMIT NO.: 5-3266-93

HOME ADDRESS (Number, street, city, State, ZIP code): P.O. Box 677 Ft. Greely, AK. APO AP 96508 — HOME TELEPHONE NO.: 869-3306

2. ACCIDENT TIME AND LOCATION

ACCIDENT OCCURRED ▶ DATE: 11/19/93 — DAY OF WEEK: Friday — TIME: 1445 a.m. p.m. — NUMBER OF HOURS ON DUTY PRIOR TO ACCIDENT: 8 1/4

PLACE OF ACCIDENT (If in city, give number, street, city and State, if outside city limits, indicate mileage to nearest city, or other landmark.): Richardson Highway Where

ORIGIN OF TRIP: Ft. Wainwright, AK. — DESTINATION: Ft. Greely, AK.

PURPOSE OF TRIP: Ambulance Run

3. FEDERAL VEHICLE (Including privately owned Federally operated)

MAKE: Ford — TYPE: 4x4 ambulance — REGISTRATION NUMBER OR OTHER IDENTIFICATION: S/N 1FDKF37M9MNA41814

PARTS OF VEHICLE DAMAGED (Describe): Right rear point off, inc point from the wheel — OPERATOR'S ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF DAMAGE: $ 900.00

IF THIS WAS A BACKING ACCIDENT, WAS A GUIDE AVAILABLE? ☐ YES ☒ NO If "Yes," was guide used? ☐ YES ☐ NO

4. OTHER VEHICLE INVOLVED (If more than one, show in item 12, page 3)

MAKE: Chevr — TYPE: Blazar — YEAR: 88

OPERATOR'S STATE PERMIT NUMBER: B115724400 — VEHICLE LICENSE NUMBER AND STATE: 1GDEU18KJF151599

OPERATED BY — NAME: Johnson Thomas — HOME ADDRESS (Number, street, city, State, ZIP code): PO Box 409 APO AP

OWNED BY — NAME: — ADDRESS (Number, street, city, State, ZIP code): Above

PARTS OF VEHICLE DAMAGED (Describe): left front under dented — OPERATOR'S ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF DAMAGE: $ 900.00

5. OTHER PROPERTY DAMAGED (Explain. If more space is needed, continue in item 12, page 3.)

none

91-108

		...ONS ... for each driver
		...aking right turn
		...aking left turn
		c. Making U turn
		d. Going straight ahead
		e. Slowing down/stopping
		f. Overtaking/passing
		g. Forward from parking space
		h. Backward from parking space
		i. Other backing
		j. Stopped in traffic lane
		k. Other *(Specify)*

DRIVER'S ACTIONS, *Continued*		
FED	2	*Mark if applicable*
X		l. Skidding
		m. Avoiding vehicle, object or pedestrian
		n. Emerging from alley or driveway
		o. Disabled vehicle parked
		p. Gave warning *(horn, signal, indicator)*

22. VIOLATIONS		
FED	2	Mark one or more
		a. Exceeding lawful speed
		b. Following too closely
		c. Disregarded stop sign
		d. Disregarded stop/go signal
		e. Disregarded police officer

f. OTHER IMPROPER ACTION *(Specify)*	
FED	
2	

23. POLICE ACTION *(If any)*

a. CHARGE: Failure to Maintain Control

b. NAME OF PERSON CHARGED: Murray, Michael C

c. POLICE OFFICER'S NAME: LANE, Darren L. — d. BADGE NO.: SPC

e. POLICE OFFICER'S DEPARTMENT: 472nd MP Co.

24. INDICATE ON THIS DIAGRAM HOW THE ACCIDENT HAPPENED

Use one of these outlines to sketch the scene. Write in street or highway names or numbers.

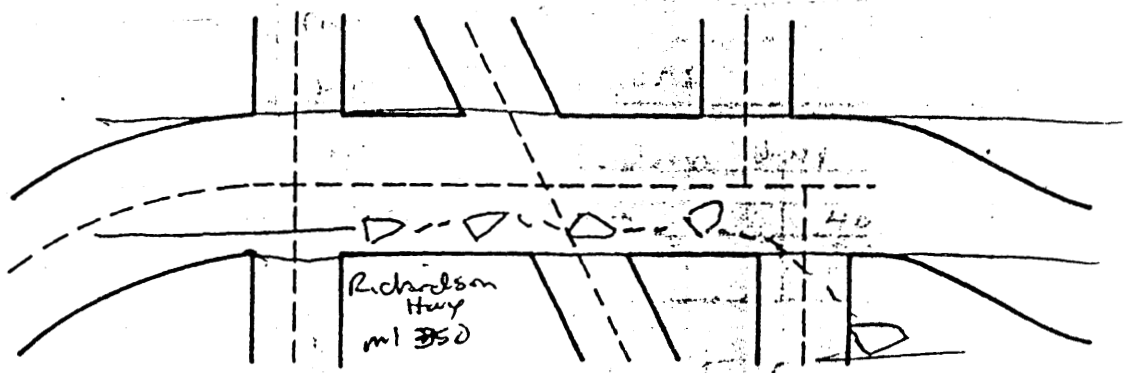
a. *Number Federal vehicle as 1, other vehicle as 2, additional vehicle as 3, and show direction of travel with arrow.* Example: 1 2

b. Use solid line to show path before accident — 2; and broken line the accident — 2

c. Show pedestrian by

d. Show railroad by

e. Place arrow in this circle to indicate *NORTH*



25. POINT OF IMPACT

FED	2	*Mark one for each vehicle*
		a. Front
		b. Right front
		c. Left front
		d. Rear
X		e. Right rear
		f. Left rear
X		g. Right side
		h. Left side

26. DESCRIBE WHAT HAPPENED *(Refer to vehicles as "Fed" and "2")*

vehicle's rear end started to swerve right. I turned into the swerve and then the vehicle swerved the other direction. ~~The~~ Then I turned into the swerve again and then the vehicle started to swerve in the other direction. This process happened 3-4 times when the vehicle the slid off the rt. side of the road, hit a small embankment and then a chain on link steel fence.

26. REVIEWING OFFICIAL'S STATEMENT *(The back of this form may be used for additional space to continue any item).*

a. SHOW CONSEQUENCES OF ACCIDENT AFFECTING AGENCY PERSONNEL SHOWN IN ITEM 9, BY COMPLETING ITEMS BELOW.

A	TYPE OF PERSONNEL: ☒ MILITARY ☐ CIVILIAN	PROBABLE DISABILITY: N/A
	DATE STOPPED WORK: N/A	NATURE OF INJURY AND PART OF BODY: N/A
	DATE RESUMED WORK: N/A	
B	TYPE OF PERSONNEL: N/A	PROBABLE DISABILITY: N/A
	DATE STOPPED WORK: N/A	NATURE OF INJURY AND PART OF BODY: N/A
	DATE RESUMED WORK: N/A	

b. REMARKS *(If any)*: N/A

c. REVIEWING OFFICIAL	SIGNATURE	TITLE *(Military or civilian)*	DATE
	SPC KAUTON M HARVEY	SPC	1 NOVEMBER 19[illegible]

14. OPERATOR'S STATEMENT OF ACCIDENT AND USE OF SAFETY EQUIPMENT

Tell in your own way how the accident happened: vehicle was traveling N at 0759 on Sun 31 OCT 93. At ML 350 on Richardson Hwy the vehicle hit a long patch of black ice on the for right side of the four lane divided hwy. NCM ~~The vehicle started to swerve~~ The backend of the vehicle started to swerve to the right. I turned into the swerve and then the vehicle swerved in the other direction. This process happened about 3-4 times when the vehicle then slid off the right side of the road and hit an embankment and then a link steel fence. The vehicle was traveling at 40 mph when the accident occurred.

WAS VEHICLE EQUIPPED WITH SEAT BELTS? ☒ YES ☐ NO *If "Yes," were they in use at time of accident?* ☒ YES ☐ NO

X ● *Have you answered ALL the questions as completely as possible?* yes

In compliance with the Privacy Act of 1974, the following information is provided: Solicitation of the information requested on this form is authorized by Title 40 U.S.C. Section 491. Disclosure of the information by a Federal employee is mandatory as it is the first step in the Government's investigation of a motor vehicle accident. The principal purposes for which the information is intended to be used are to provide necessary data for use by legal counsel in legal actions resulting from the accident and to provide accident information/statistics for use in analyzing accident causes and developing methods of reducing accidents. Routine use of the information may be by Federal, State or local governments, or agencies, when relevant to civil, criminal, or regulatory investigations or prosecutions. An employee of a Federal agency who fails to report accurately a motor vehicle accident involving a Federal vehicle or who refuses to cooperate in the investigation of an accident may be subject to administrative sanctions.

X OPERATOR SIGN HERE ▶ [signature] DATE SIGNED 01 Nov 1993

OPERATOR'S REF. KM

MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT

This form is to be completed by the Government operator at the time and the scene of the accident if possible. See the Privacy Act Statement on page 4.

NAME AND LOCATION OF ORGANIZATION TO WHICH YOU ARE: HHC USAG - Ft Gree

1. OPERATOR DATA

Print clearly — LAST NAME: MURRAY — FIRST NAME: MICHAEL — MIDDLE INI: C

RANK, RATING OR TITLE: PFC — SERVICE NUMBER OR SOCIAL SECURITY NO.: 419-29-7073 — GOVT. MOTOR OPERATOR PE: M-707

HOME ADDRESS (Number, street, city, State, ZIP code): HHC USAG Ft Greely AK — HOME TELEPH: 873-

2. ACCIDENT TIME AND LOCATION

ACCIDENT OCCURRED ▶ DATE: 10/31/93 — DAY OF WEEK: SUNDAY — TIME: 0759 a.m. p.m. — NUMBER OF DUTY PRIOR T ACCIDENT

PLACE OF ACCIDENT (If in city, give number, street, city and State, if outside city limits, indicate nearest city, or other landmark.): ML 350 Richardson Hwy - app 5-10 mls

ORIGIN OF TRIP: Ft Greely — DESTINATION: Apt - Fairbanks

PURPOSE OF TRIP: pick up Chaplain at Airport

3. FEDERAL VEHICLE (Including privately owned Federally operated)

MAKE: GMC — TYPE: 92 Suburban — REGISTRATION NUMBER OR OTHER IDENTIFICATION: GSA# 63-19523

PARTS OF VEHICLE DAMAGED (Describe): rt doors - rear bumper — OPERATOR'S AMOUNT OF: $ 800

IF THIS WAS A BACKING ACCIDENT, WAS A GUIDE AVAILABLE? ☐ YES ☐ NO — If "Yes," was guide used? ☐ YES ☐ NO

4. OTHER VEHICLE INVOLVED (If more than one, show in item 12, page 3)

MAKE — TYPE — YEAR

OPERATOR'S STATE PERMIT NUMBER — VEHICLE LICENSE NUMBER AND STATE

OPERATED BY: NAME — HOME ADDRESS (Number, street, city, State, ZIP code)

OWNED BY: NAME — ADDRESS (Number, street, city, State, ZIP code)

PARTS OF VEHICLE DAMAGED (Describe) — OPERATOR' AMOUNT OI $

5. OTHER PROPERTY DAMAGED (Explain. If more space is needed, continue in item 12, page 3.)

NA

North on Richardson Hwy in trail of a lead vehicle, driven by Sgt Troby, transporting MLC Students to Ft Greely. After leaving "The Hub" Service station Road conditions and visibility worsend and I could no longer maintain visual contact with the lead vehicle. Suddenly when on 40-50 ft from the vehicle I recognized the brake lights on and realizing I could not brake in time Atemted to brake and steer out of the slowing vehicles path but was unable to accomplish this. After making contact with the vehicles left rear my vehicle skidded to a stop on the left side of the road and the lead vehicle skidded into a ditch on the right side of the road. Once I verified the other driver and all occupants were uninjured Sgt Troby was sent to notify the necessary personel. — End Statement —

SGT Wilson WAYNE A.

Wayne A Wilson

WAS VEHICLE EQUIPPED WITH SEAT BELTS? [X] YES [ ] NO (If "Yes," were they in use at time of accident?) [X] YES [ ] NO

● Have you answered ALL the questions as completely as possible?

In compliance with the Privacy Act of 1974, the following information is provided: Solicitation of the information requested on this form is authorized by Title 40 U.S.C. Section 491. Disclosure of the information by a Federal employee is mandatory as it is the first step in the Government's investigation of a motor vehicle accident. The principal purposes for which the information is intended to be used are to provide necessary data for use by legal counsel in legal actions resulting from the accident and to provide accident information/statistics for use in analyzing accident causes and developing methods of reducing accidents. Routine use of the information may be by Federal, State or local governments, or agencies, when relevant to civil, criminal, or regulatory investigations or prosecutions. An employee of a Federal agency who fails to report accurately a motor vehicle accident involving a Federal vehicle or who refuses to cooperate in the investigation of an accident may be subject to administrative sanctions.

OPERATOR SIGN HERE ▶ Wayne A Wilson 28 Nov 93

STANDARD FORM

Government operator at the time and the scene of the accident if possible. See the Privacy Act Statement on page 4.

Co 1/501st (ABN) Inf. Ft Richardson AK 99505

1. OPERATOR DATA

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	MIDDLE INITIAL
Wilson	Wayne	A

Print clearly

RANK, RATING OR TITLE: SGT / E-5

SERVICE NUMBER OR SOCIAL SECURITY NO.: 301-60-1731

GOVT. MOTOR VEHICLE OPERATOR PERMIT NO.:

HOME ADDRESS (Number, street, city, State, ZIP code): Co 1/501st (ABN) Inf. Ft Richardson AK 99505

HOME TELEPHONE NO. (DSN): 428-1769

2. ACCIDENT TIME AND LOCATION

ACCIDENT OCCURRED — DATE: 28 Nov 93 DAY OF WEEK: Sunday TIME: 1510 a.m. p.m.

NUMBER OF HOURS DUTY PRIOR TO ACCIDENT:

PLACE OF ACCIDENT (If in city, give number, street, city and State; if outside city limits, indicate mile nearest city, or other landmark.): mile 140.5 Richardson Hwy Glennallen AK

ORIGIN OF TRIP: Ft Richardson AK

DESTINATION: Ft Greely AK

PURPOSE OF TRIP: Transporting MLC Students

3. FEDERAL VEHICLE (Including privately owned Federally operated)

MAKE: Chevrolet TYPE: Suburban REGISTRATION NUMBER OR OTHER IDENTIFICATION: TMP 8375

PARTS OF VEHICLE DAMAGED (Describe): Right Front end

OPERATOR'S ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF DAMAGE: $2500.

IF THIS WAS A BACKING ACCIDENT, WAS A GUIDE AVAILABLE? [ ] YES [ ] NO (If "Yes," was guide used?) [ ] YES [ ] NO

4. OTHER VEHICLE INVOLVED (If more than one, use Item 12, Page 3)

MAKE: Chevrolet TYPE: Suburban YEAR: [illegible]

OPERATOR'S STATE PERMIT NUMBER: [illegible] VEHICLE LICENSE NUMBER AND STATE: [illegible]

OPERATED BY — NAME: [illegible] HOME ADDRESS (Number, street, city, State, ZIP code): 410B 7th Street Ft Richardson AK 99505

OWNED BY — NAME: [illegible] ADDRESS (Number, street, city, State, ZIP code): [illegible] Ft Greely AK

PARTS OF VEHICLE DAMAGED: [illegible] OPERATOR'S ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF DAMAGE: $500

5. OTHER PROPERTY DAMAGED

DRIVER ACTIONS		
FED	2	Mark one for each driver
		a. Making right turn
		b. Making left turn
		c. Making U turn
X		d. Going straight ahead
	X	e. Slowing down/stopping
		f. Overtaking/passing
		g. Forward from parking space
		h. Backward from parking space
		i. Other backing
		j. Stopped in traffic lane
		k. Other (Specify)

DRIVER'S ACTIONS, Continued		
FED	2	Mark if applicable
		l. Skidding
		m. Avoiding vehicle, object or pedestrian
		n. Emerging from alley or driveway
		o. Disabled vehicle parked
		p. Gave warning (horn, signal, indicator)

22. VIOLATIONS		
FED	2	Mark one or more
		a. Exceeding lawful speed
		b. Following too closely
		c. Disregarded stop sign
		d. Disregarded stop/go signal
		e. Disregarded police officer

f. OTHER IMPROPER ACTION (Specify)	
FED	
2	

23. POLICE ACTION (If any)

a. CHARGE

NA

b. NAME OF PERSON CHARGED

c. POLICE OFFICER'S NAME | d. BADGE NO.

e. POLICE OFFICER'S DEPARTMENT

24. INDICATE ON THIS DIAGRAM HOW THE ACCIDENT HAPPENED

Use one of these outlines to sketch the scene. Write in street or highway names or numbers.

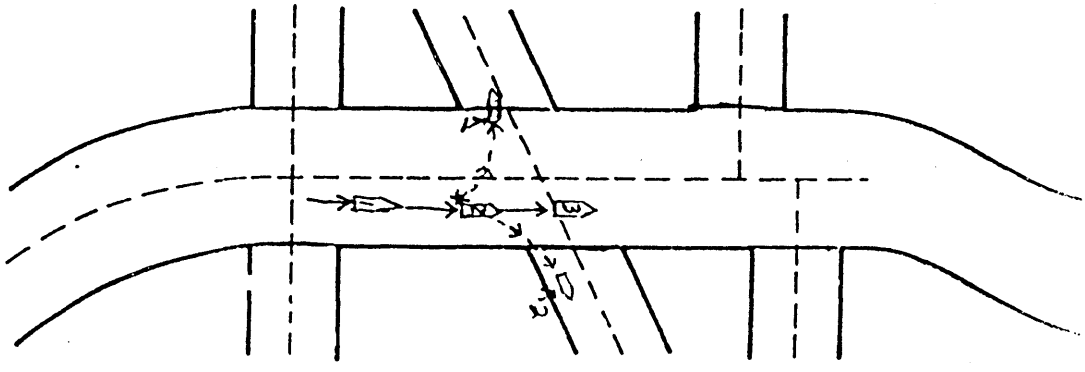
a. *Number Federal vehicle as 1, other vehicle as 2, additional vehicle as 3, and show direction of travel with arrow.* Example: 1 2

b. Use solid line to show path before accident — 2; and broken line the accident — 2

c. Show pedestrian by

d. Show railroad by

e. Place arrow in this circle to indicate NORTH



25. POINT OF IMPACT		
FED	2	Mark one for each vehicle
		a. Front
X		b. Right front
		c. Left front
		d. Rear
		e. Right rear
	X	f. Left rear
		g. Right side
		h. Left side

26. DESCRIBE WHAT HAPPENED (Refer to vehicles as "Fed" and "2")

ON 28 Nov 1993 I Sgt Wilson was driving North on Richardson Hwy from Ft F[illegible] to Ft Greely AK. At approx. 1510 hrs while travel ~~west~~ WAW behind the lead ve[illegible] To avoid the trown up snow and sand, I did not see the lead vehicle (2) [illegible] to a stop to avoid a semi (3) that had apparently come to a stop in the [illegible] until I was approximately 40 to 50 ft. from the vehicle (2), when I attempt[illegible] to drive out of the danger I was unable to clear the lead vehicle (2) in [illegible] I hit it in the left rear door with the right front of my vehicle (1). WAW

26. REVIEWING OFFICIAL'S STATEMENT (The back of this form may be used for additional space to continue any item).

a. SHOW CONSEQUENCES OF ACCIDENT AFFECTING AGENCY PERSONNEL SHOWN IN ITEM 9. BY COMPLETING ITEMS BELOW.

	TYPE OF PERSONNEL ☑ MILITARY ☐ CIVILIAN	PROBABLE DISABILITY
A	DATE STOPPED WORK / DATE RESUMED WORK	NATURE OF INJURY AND PART OF BODY: NA
B	TYPE OF PERSONNEL	PROBABLE DISABILITY
	DATE STOPPED WORK / DATE RESUMED WORK	NATURE OF INJURY AND PART OF BODY: NA

b. REMARKS (If any)

REVIEWING OFFICIAL	SIGNATURE	TITLE (Military or civilian)	DATE
	Stephen E. Gardner	SSG, USANWTC SUPPORT BRANCH NCOIC	29 NOV 93

* U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1989-230-900/99241

ACTIONS	
Mark one for each driver	
a. Making right turn	
b. Making left turn	
c. Making U turn	
d. Going straight ahead	
e. Slowing down/stopping	
f. Overtaking/passing	
g. Forward from parking space	
h. Backward from parking space	
i. Other backing	
j. Stopped in traffic lane	
k. Other (Specify)	

DRIVER'S ACTIONS, Continued		
FED	2	Mark if applicable
✓		l. Skidding
		m. Avoiding vehicle, object or pedestrian
		n. Emerging from alley or driveway
		o. Disabled vehicle parked
		p. Gave warning (horn, signal, indicator)
22. VIOLATIONS		
FED	2	Mark one or more
		a. Exceeding lawful speed
		b. Following too closely
		c. Disregarded stop sign
		d. Disregarded stop/go signal
		e. Disregarded police officer

f. OTHER IMPROPER ACTION (Specify)	
FED	
2	
23. POLICE ACTION (If any)	
a. CHARGE	N/A
b. NAME OF PERSON CHARGED	
c. POLICE OFFICER'S NAME	d. BADGE NO.
e. POLICE OFFICER'S DEPARTMENT	

24. INDICATE ON THIS DIAGRAM HOW THE ACCIDENT HAPPENED

Use one of these outlines to sketch the zone. Write in street or highway names or numbers.

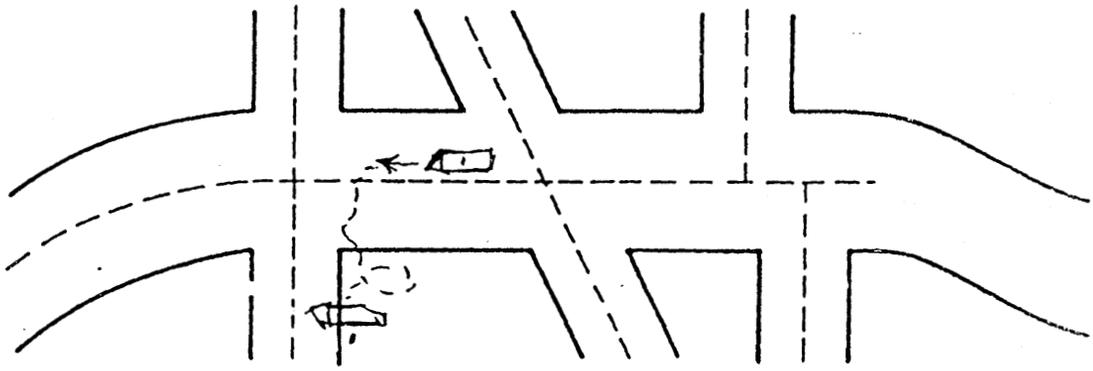
Number Federal vehicle as 1, other vehicle as 2, additional vehicle as 3, and show direction of travel with arrow. Example

b. Use solid line to show path before accident and broken line the accident

c. Show pedestrian by

d. Show railroad by

e. Place arrow in this circle to indicate NORTH



25. POINT OF IMPACT		
FED	2	Mark one for each vehicle
		a. Front
		b. Right front
		c. Left front
		d. Rear
		e. Right rear
		f. Left rear
		g. Right side
		h. Left side

26. DESCRIBE WHAT HAPPENED (Refer to vehicles as "Fed" and "2")

Coming from BRTS to TMP and vehicle began to slide left and I turned toward the slide and spun around where I hit the street backward. and landed on my side [illegible]

27. REVIEWING OFFICIAL'S STATEMENT (The back of this form may be used for additional space to continue any item).

a. SHOW CONSEQUENCES OF ACCIDENT AFFECTING AGENCY PERSONNEL SHOWN IN ITEM 9 BY COMPLETING ITEMS BELOW.

TYPE OF PERSONNEL	PROBABLE DISABILITY
☐ MILITARY ☐ CIVILIAN	NO
DATE STOPPED WORK 19 NOV	NATURE OF INJURY AND PART OF BODY
DATE RESUMED WORK 20 NOV	NONE
TYPE OF PERSONNEL	PROBABLE DISABILITY
DATE STOPPED WORK	NATURE OF INJURY AND PART OF BODY
DATE RESUMED WORK	

b. REMARKS (If any)

Rear tire (Left) showed signs that it had seperated from wheel, upon inspection accident site, Left rear tire was flat. Inside wheel well had rub marks from the tire. This could have been the reason vehicle couldn't be recovered from skid.

REVIEWING OFFICIAL	SIGNATURE	TITLE (Military or civilian)	DATE
	[signature]	TMP NCOIC CROWSON, HOWARD SSG	20 N[illegible]

STANDARD FORM 91-A PAGE 3 (REV. [illegible])

4. OPERATOR'S STATEMENT OF ACCIDENT AND USE OF SAFETY EQUIPMENT

Tell in your own way how the accident happened. Around 1000 hrs on my way BACK TO TMP Coming from BRTS. My vehicle BEGAN TO Slide By MC 238 Then at that time I TURN TOWARD the Slide and the vehicle Began to Spin to were I Slid to the ditch BACKWARDS. I was going about 35 mph.

S VEHICLE EQUIPPED H SEAT BELTS? ☐ YES ☐ NO *If "Yes," were they in use at time of accident?* ☐ YES ☐ NO

Have you answered ALL the questions as completely as possible?

compliance with the Privacy Act of 1974, the following information is provided: Solicitation of the formation requested on this form is authorized by Title 40 U.S.C. Section 491. Disclosure of the information by a Federal employee is mandatory as it is the first step in the Government's investigation of a otor vehicle accident. The principal purposes for which the information is intended to be used are to ovide necessary data for use by legal counsel in legal actions resulting from the accident and to provide accident information/statistics for use in analyzing accident causes and developing methods of reducing accidents. Routine use of the information may be by Federal, State or local governments, or agencies, hen relevant to civil, criminal, or regulatory investigations or prosecutions. An employee of a Federal ency who fails to report accurately a motor vehicle accident involving a Federal vehicle or who refuses cooperate in the investigation of an accident may be subject to administrative sanctions.

ERATOR IGN HERE ▶ DATE SIGNED

OPERATOR'S REPORT OF MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT

This form is to be completed by the Government operator at the time and the scene of the accident if possible. See the Privacy Act Statement on page 4.

DEPARTMENT OR AGENCY: DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

NAME AND LOCATION OF ORGANIZATION TO WHICH YOU ARE ATTACHED: HQ USAG FT GREELY AK 96508

1. OPERATOR DATA

Print clearly	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	MIDDLE INITIAL	AGE
	McGUNE	DAVID	A	23

RANK, RATING OR TITLE	SERVICE NUMBER OR SOCIAL SECURITY NO.	GOVT. MOTOR VEHICLE OPERATOR PERMIT NO.
E-5	167 58 6212	M6212

HOME ADDRESS (*Number, street, city, State, ZIP code*): HQ USAG FTGREELY AK RM314

HOME TELEPHONE NO.: 3-1286

2. ACCIDENT TIME AND LOCATION

ACCIDENT OCCURRED	DATE	DAY OF WEEK	TIME	NUMBER OF HOURS ON DUTY PRIOR TO ACCIDENT
	93/11/20	SATURDAY	1000 a.m. p.m.	Ø

PLACE OF ACCIDENT (*If in city, give number, street, city and State, if outside city limits, indicate mileage to nearest city, or other landmark.*): MILE MARKER 238 BLACK RAPIDS

ORIGIN OF TRIP: TMP

DESTINATION: BRTS

PURPOSE OF TRIP: TO TRANSPORT STUDENTS TO BRTS

3. FEDERAL VEHICLE (*Including privately owned Federally operated*)

MAKE	TYPE	REGISTRATION NUMBER OR OTHER IDENTIFICATION
15 PAX VAN	Ford	43-41216

PARTS OF VEHICLE DAMAGED (*Describe*): DENT IN drive side door FLAT TIRE

OPERATOR'S ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF DAMAGE: $ 350

IF THIS WAS A BACKING ACCIDENT, WAS A GUIDE AVAILABLE? ☐ YES ☑ NO *If "Yes," was guide used?* ☐ YES ☐ NO

4. OTHER VEHICLE INVOLVED (*If more than one, show in item 12, page 3*)

MAKE	TYPE	YEAR

OPERATOR'S STATE PERMIT NUMBER: N/A

VEHICLE LICENSE NUMBER AND STATE: N/A

OPERATED BY — NAME: N/A

HOME ADDRESS (*Number, street, city, State, ZIP code*): N/A

OWNED BY — NAME: N/A

ADDRESS (*Number, street, city, State, ZIP code*): N/A

PARTS OF VEHICLE DAMAGED (*Describe*): N/A

OPERATOR'S ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF DAMAGE: $ N/A

5. OTHER PROPERTY DAMAGED (*Describe*): N/A

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
SUPPLY DOCUMENT

For use of this form, see AR 735-11; the proponent agency is DCSLOG.

1. DATE PREPARED: 30 NOV 93

2. SURVEY NUMBER

OF PROPERTY: nization

ADDRESS OF ACCOUNTABLE OFFICER: MTB, Ft. Richardson, AK. 99508 UIC: W4UJ12

INATOR (Accountable officer, custodian, and receipt holder)

lip A. Fales, Transportation Motor Pool, Ft. Greely, AK. 96508 UIC: W4UJ31

IONAL STOCK NUMBER	7. ITEM DESCRIPTION	8. QTY	9. UNIT PRICE	10. TOTAL
N/A	Truck, Van 15 Pax, Ford GSA# 43-41216 (H-307) Serial# 1FBJS31H9KHB70998	1 ea	$9348.80	$986.

IE AND CIRCUMSTANCES

On 20 Nov 93, SGT. David A. McCune, 167-58-6212 was traveling north Richardson Hwy from Black Rapids training site to Ft. Greely. At approximately 1000 hrs vehicle went into a skid to the left, SGT McCune tried to recover the vehicle by turnin wheel into the skid, this failed to recover the vehicle and it went into the ditch on the side of the road backwards. With the snow piled up on the side of the road the impact rear left caused the front of the vehicle to spin around and slid in the ditch also. er inspecting the accident site it was found that the left rear tire was flat. Delta or's recovered the vehicle and air the tire up, and the tire shows no signs of leaking. marks on the inside of the wheel well show that the tire separated from the wheel prior mpact. No personnel injuries or other damage.

EXHIBITS A THRU ___ ATTCHED.

12. AFFIDAVIT	SIGNATURE AND DATE	13. Subscribed and sworn to (or affirmed) before me at this day of
solemnly swear (or affirm) knowledge and belief)	01 12 93	
erty shown	TYPED NAME, GRADE, AND TITLE	NAME AND GRADE (type and sign)
lost, destroyed, damaged, manner stated	Crowson, Howard L. SSG 561-62-3468	

DATE	NAME, GRADE, AND SIGNATURE OF ACCOUNTABLE OFFICER	16. DOCUMENT NUMBER
	Koon, WS-12, MTB, PBO	

7. APPOINTING AUTHORITY

I have received the evidence, damaged, or destroyed property, and have determined that the following action is required.

a. ☐ No further action required. There is no positive evidence of negligence, I do not suspect willful misconduct, or deliberate unauthorized [illegible] document to the approving authority for final action. (Proceed to Block 21.)

b. ☐ The circumstances [illegible] lost, damaged or destruction warrants further investigation. (Proceed to Block 21.)

c. ☐ [illegible] to AR 15-6. Attach this document, as an exhibit, to the investigation and forward to the approving authority.

DATE	NAME, GRADE, AND TITLE OF APPOINTING AUTHORITY	20. SIGNATURE

FORM 4607 DA FORM 4696 (TEST)

12-208 Revised 9/77

Page 1 of 1 Pages

STATE OF ALASKA
Uniform Police
REPORT ON TRAFFIC COLLISION
OFFICER'S COPY

HJG / 9502

POLICE CASE NUMBER	BOROUGH CODE
93-67472	N-STAR

CITY: Salcha

CITY CODE | DETACH CODE D

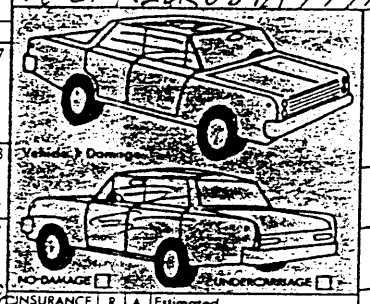
ACTION | Accident Number

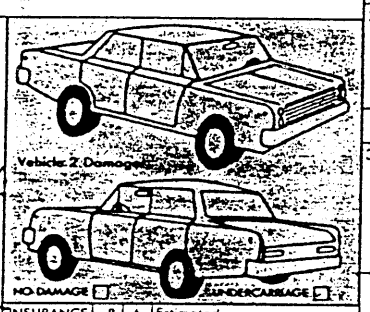
ACCIDENT DATE	DAY OF WEEK	TIME	NO. OF VEH.	NO. INJURED	NO. KILLED	OTHER PROPERTY DAMAGE $	NON-HIGHWAY	NOT INV. AT SCENE	LEFT SCENE	POLICE	OTHER NO. PHOTOS
10/08/93	MO	1210	2	1	0	0	E			X/3	

VEHICLE 1	VEHICLE 2
LAST NAME DRIVER 1: YONTS — FIRST NAME: ODRA — MIDDLE INITIAL: R.	LAST NAME DRIVER 2 — FIRST NAME — MIDDLE INITIAL
MAILING NUMBER AND STREET: P.O. Box 579	MAILING NUMBER AND STREET
MAILING CITY: Ft. Greeley APO AP — STATE: AK — ZIP: 96508 96765	MAILING CITY — STATE — ZIP
RESIDENCE NUMBER AND STREET: 864 16th Ft. 3rd St.	RESIDENCE NUMBER AND STREET
RESIDENCE CITY: Ft. Greeley — STATE: AK — ZIP: 96508 96765	RESIDENCE CITY — STATE — ZIP
OPERATOR LICENSE NO.: KY 404 62 8116 — STATE: KY — SEX: M — DATE OF BIRTH: 06/03/59	OPERATOR LICENSE NO. — STATE — SEX — DATE OF BIRTH MO DA YR
LAST NAME OWNER 1: Ft. Greeley — FIRST NAME: TMP	LAST NAME OWNER 2 — FIRST NAME — MIDDLE INITIAL
NUMBER AND STREET: APO AP	NUMBER AND STREET
CITY: Ft. Greeley — STATE: AK — ZIP CODE: 96508	CITY — STATE — ZIP CODE
PLATE NUMBER: G63 10671 — STATE OF REG.: U.S. GOVT. — VEH. YEAR & MAKE: Chev Pu — VEH. TYPE — COMMERCIAL — NO. OF OCCUP.	PLATE NUMBER — STATE OF REG. — VEH. YEAR & MAKE — VEH. TYPE — COMMERCIAL — NO. OF OCCUP.
VIN: 1GBCF K24K05E177776	VIN

1. REAR END
2. OVERTAKING
3. LEFT TURN
4. INTERSECTION
5. RIGHT TURN
6. RIGHT TURN
7. HEAD ON
8. SIDESWIPE

ACCIDENT DIAGRAM





Mile 333.6 Richardson Hwy

stop sign

INSURANCE	R	A	Estimated Repair Cost
X			$ 3000.00

INSURANCE	R	A	Estimated Repair Cost
			$

INS. CO. U.S. ARMY

SUPPLEMENTAL ACCIDENT DIAGRAM

INS. CO.

ACTUAL RE.	LOCATION CONTROL	REF. PT.	DISTANCE ACTUAL	BASE REF.
BASE REF.				

OFFICE USE ONLY

SPACE BELOW OFFICE ONLY

Name of Street or Highway: Richardson Hwy — 6 FEET ☐ N ☐ E ☐ W OF ☐ AT INTERSECTION WITH (Cross St., Bridge, etc.): mile post 333

N-S	E-W	Dist. from Inter	Dir.

OPERATOR TICKET DESCRIPTION:

Violation Section(s): None

Accident Description: veh. #1 was Heading S.B. on the Richardson Hwy Traveling Approx 40 mpH when they Rear end START to swing around clockwise. The driver Attempted To correct by STEERING To the left And then veh. #1 again spun around clockwise sliding off the west side of the Hwy, rolled, And come To Rest on its wheels Facing N.B. At Approx. Mile 333.6 Richardson Hwy. veh. #1 had all season tires on it (no studs) The passenger was Transported To Bassette Hosp. And Treated For a contusion-Bruise To her head and Released. veh. #1 was Removed From the scene by Army personnel.

Names of Occupants-If deceased include date of death.

	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
A	1	1	5	1	06/13/59	M	13	13	6	—	—	869-3045 ODRA R. YONTS	6718831
B	1	3	5	1	08/15/67	F	1	10	6	1	1	869-3313 SYLVIA RANDALL	AK ID 671
C													
D													

SIGN HERE | OFFICER'S RANK AND NAME | BADGE NO. | DEPARTMENT | Investigation Requested | REVIEWING OFFICER | Date Reviewed

MPR#00367-93-MPC309 DATE: 931018

Summary:

At 1400hrs, 18 OCT 93, this stationed was notified in person by SSG YONTS of the above traffic accident. Investigation by Alaska State Troopers revealed that while traveling South along the Richardson Highway at mile marker #33 SSG YONTS lost control of R-318, GSA plate #G63-10671, and skid off the road causing the vehicle to roll over once down an embankment. The Passenger SGT RANDAL sustained a blow to the head and was transported to BACH via Ambulance. SGT RANDAL was examined and released on her own recognizance. Vehicle damage consisted of damage to both the driver and passenger doors, all windows were broken, and the top was pushed down in slightly. ECOD is over $1,000. THIS IS A FINAL REPORT.

SECTION IV - ACCIDENT TIME AND LOCATION *(Use Section VIII if additional space is needed.)*

DATE OF ACCIDENT: OCT 94

TIME OF ACCIDENT: 11:00 AM / PM

48. PLACE OF ACCIDENT *(Street address, city, state, ZIP Code; Nearest landmark; Distance nearest intersection; Kind of locality (industrial, business, residential, open country, etc.); Road description).*

RICHARDSON HWY & AIRPORT RD.

50. INDICATE ON THIS DIAGRAM HOW THE ACCIDENT HAPPENED

Use one of these outlines to sketch the scene. Write in street or highway names or numbers.

a. *Number Federal vehicle as 1, other vehicle as 2, additional vehicle as 3 and show direction of travel with arrow.*

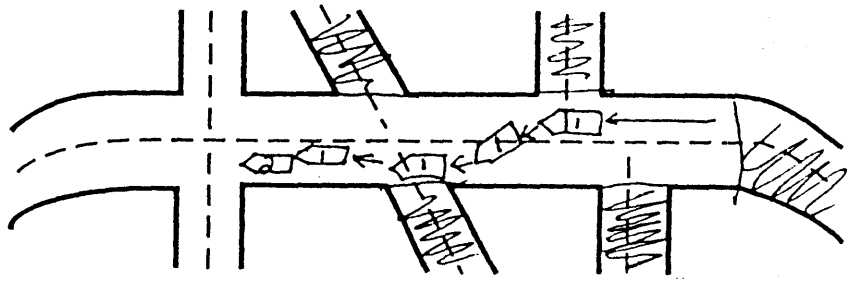
Example: → 1 ← 2

b. Use solid line to show path before accident → 2 and broken line after the accident - - - - - - 2

c. Show pedestrian by →

d. Show railroad by +++++++++++

e. Place arrow in this circle to indicate *NORTH*



51. POINT OF IMPACT *(Check one for each vehicle)*

FED	2	AREA
		a. FRONT
		b. R. FRONT
		c. L. FRONT
		d. REAR
		e. R. REAR
		f. L. REAR
		g. R. SIDE
		h. L. SIDE

52. DESCRIBE WHAT HAPPENED *(Refer to vehicles as "Fed", "2", "3", etc. Please include information on posted speed limit, approximate speed of the vehicles, road conditions, weather conditions, driver visibility, condition of accident vehicles, traffic controls (warning light, stop signal, etc.) condition of light (daylight, dusk, night, dawn, artificial light, etc.), and driver actions (making U-turn, passing, stopped in traffic, etc.).*

DISTANCE DANGER WAS NOTICE 20FT.
ESTIMATE SPEED THEN 10 MPH
ESTIMATE SPEED IMPACT 5MPH
LAWFUL SPEED 55MPH
MAXIMUM SAFE SPEED 55MPH.

I WAS GOING 55MPH ON RICHARDSON HWY. WHEN APPROACH RICHARDSON HWY & AIRPORT RD. I THEN STARTED TO TURN IN INTO THE LEFT TURN IN LANE. ROADS WHERE CLEAR AT THAT TIME WHEN I TURN INTO THE LANE AT ABOUT 20 MPH. APPROACHING RICHARDSON HWY & AIRPORT RD. WHEN I THEN A PATCH OF ICE ABOUT 20FT. AWAY. I THEN DECREASED MY SPEED TO 5MPH. PUMPING MY BRAKE TO COME TO A COMPLETE STOP. THE VEHICLE CONTINUE TO PROCEED FOWARD ON ICE. I CONTINUE TO PUMP MY BRAKE. BUT ROAD WAS TO SLIPPERY AND WET. BECAUSE IT WAS VERY WARM OUTSIDE. SO EVENTUALLY WHILE PUMPING BRAKE VEH SLIDED INTO REAR OF OTHER VEH.

SECTION V - WITNESS/PASSENGER *(Witness must fill out SF 94, Statement of Witness) (Continue in Section VIII.)*

	53. NAME *(Last, first, middle)*	54. WORK TELEPHONE NUMBER	55. HOME TELEPHONE NUMBER
A	O'NEAL TONY 1SGT	(907) 873-1286	(907) 868-3321
	56. BUSINESS ADDRESS: HQ CO. USAF FT. GREELY ALASKA 99708	57. HOME ADDRESS	
	58. NAME *(Last, first, middle)*	59. WORK TELEPHONE NUMBER ( )	60. HOME TELEPHONE NUMBER ( )
B	61. BUSINESS ADDRESS	62. HOME ADDRESS	

SECTION VI - PROPERTY DAMAGE *(Use Section VIII if additional space is needed.)*

63a. NAME OF OWNER	63b. OFFICE TELEPHONE NUMBER ( )	63c. HOME TELEPHONE NUMBER ( )
63d. BUSINESS ADDRESS	63e. HOME ADDRESS	
64a. NAME OF INSURANCE COMPANY	64b. TELEPHONE NUMBER ( )	64c. POLICY NUMBER
65. ITEM DAMAGED	66. LOCATION OF DAMAGED ITEM	67. ESTIMATED COST $

SECTION VII - POLICE INFORMATION

68a. NAME OF POLICE OFFICER	68b. BADGE NUMBER / CASE #	68c. TELEPHONE NUMBER
LEONARD C BROWN	94005529 322 ID#	( )
69. PRECINCT OR HEADQUARTERS	70a. PERSON CHARGED WITH ACCIDENT	70b. VIOLATION(S)
CITY OF FAIRBANKS	RONALD KELLEY J.	BASIC

8445

203

6TH INFANTRY DIVISION (LIGHT)

TRANSITION TEAM

ALASKA

PURPOSE

TO PROVIDE COA'S TO THE COMMANDING GENERAL IN ORDER TO DEVELOP A STRATEGY THAT WILL BEST ACCOMMODATE THE RESTATIONING OF THE 6TH SIG BN (-) AND/OR DIVARTY AND THE 4-11TH FA BN NOR.

POST RELOCATION CONFIGURATION

SEP 90

o	HQ'S DIVARTY - FRA	106 PERSONNEL
o	4-11TH FA BN - FRA	410 PERSONNEL
o	6TH SIG BN - FRA	459 PERSONNEL

PLANNED MOVES

o A TOTAL OF 345 SPACES HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED TO DA TO RELOCATE IN 6ID(L). THESE SPACES ARE A RESULT OF THE MOVE OF THE 6TH SIG BN (-) IN MAY-SEP 91, AND ARE CONTAINED IN THE DIVISION CONCEPT PLAN. PCS $'S ARE PROJECTED TO BE $2.63M (MPA), EQUIPMENT RELOCATION $'S AND OTHER BASOPS(-) COSTS ARE ESTIMATED TO BE $529K. ALL COSTS HAVE BEEN SUBMITTED IN THIS COMMAND'S FY91 COB SUBMISSION AS A SPECIAL UFR.

CONSIDERATIONS

- SPACE IS CURRENTLY EARMARKED FOR THE STATIONING OF THE 6-9TH INF BN AT FWA (570 PERSONNEL - OCT 90 MTO&E)

  THIS AREA CONSISTS OF:

  BLDG 3401 - BARRACKS (CURRENT 1-STOP)
  BLDG 3475 - MOTOR POOL AND UNIDENTIFIED AND/OR CONSTRUCTED MTO&E STORAGE SPACE (PORTION OF 3489 OR NEW BUTLER-TYPE BLDG'S)

  BN HQ'S BLDG WOULD NEED TO BE CONSTRUCTED

- FGA HAS VACANT FACILITIES RESULTING FROM CRTC DRAWDOWN AND NEW BOLIO LAKE CONSTRUCTION

- FRA WILL HAVE VACANT FACILITIES RESULTING FROM THE DIVISION MOVE AND THE PLANNED 6TH SIG BN (-) MOVE

COURSES OF ACTION

COA - 1 - MOVE DIVARTY & 4-11TH FA BN TO FWA VICE 6TH SIG BN (-)

COA - 2 - MOVE DIVARTY, 4-11TH FA BN AND 6TH SIG BN (-) TO FWA

COA - 3 - MOVE 6TH SIG BN (-) AS SCHEDULED; DIVARTY & 4-11TH FA BN REMAIN AT FRA

COA - 4 - MOVE DIVARTY & 4-11TH FA BN TO FGA; 6TH SIG BN REMAINS AT FRA

COA - 4a- MOVE DIVARTY TO FWA; 4-11TH FA BN TO FGA; 6TH SIG BN REMAINS AT FRA

COA - 5 - DIVARTY & 6TH SIG BN TO FWA; 4-11TH FA BN TO FGA

COA - 6 - DIVARTY TO FGA; 4-11TH FA BN TO FWA; 6TH SIG BN REMAINS AT FRA

ACTIONS REQUIRED

- CG SELECTS COA AND PROVIDES PLANNING GUIDANCE TO THE STAFF (DIVISION/GARRISON)
- CG DETERMINES WHICH STAFF ELEMENT/MSC WILL BE PROPONENT IN ORDER TO PLAN & EXECUTE GUIDANCE PROVIDED ABOVE
- PLANNING COMMENCES IMMEDIATELY TO FORWARD NECESSARY REQUEST FOR CHANGES TO EXISTING CONPLAN THRU WESTCOM TO CSA FOR APPROVAL/RESOURCING

COA 1 - ARTILLERY/SIGNAL SWITCH

- RELOCATE HQ'S DIVARTY & 4-11TH FA BN (516 PERSONNEL) VICE PLANNED MOVE OF 345 (+ 171)
- OBTAIN SUFFICIENT BARRACKS SPACE FOR SINGLE SOLDIERS (MAY REQUIRE ON-POST SHUFFLE)
- SPACE FOR BDE & BN HQ'S WOULD BE NEEDED (BLDG 1001)
- SOME ADDITIONAL FAMILY HOUSING MIGHT BE REQUIRED
- MOTOR POOL COULD BE ALIGNED INTO NEW COMPOSITE MAINT FACILITY - MTO&E STORAGE WOULD HAVE TO BE BUILT/ REALLOCATED
- DOES NOT USE FACILITIES OF 3RD INF BN OR FGA

COMMENTS: THIS COA WOULD CAUSE AN INCREASE IN REQUIREMENTS FOR ARMY FAMILY HOUSING. AN ASSESSMENT WOULD BE REQUIRED AS TO THE IMPACT ON SCHOOLS, AND MEDICAL/DENTAL CARE. PCS COSTS WOULD BE APPROXIMATELY $3.487M. OTHER BASOPS(-) COSTS ARE BEING DEVELOPED (ESTIMATED $650K).

COA 2 - MOVE DIVARTY, 4-11TH FA BN & 6TH SIG BN (-) TO FWA

- RELOCATION OF THESE 3 UNITS WOULD INVOLVE APPROXIMATELY 820 PERSONNEL
- WOULD REQUIRE USE OF FACILITIES TAGGED FOR 3RD INF BN UNLESS NEW CONSTRUCTION $'S WERE MADE AVAILABLE'
- PROJECTED FWA TROOP STRENGTH WOULD INCREASE BY 516 PERSONNEL OVER WHAT IS CURRENTLY PLANNED
- NEW FAMILY HOUSING WOULD BE REQUIRED
- NEW CONSTRUCTION WOULD BE REQUIRED TO SOLVE EQUIPMENT STORAGE PROBLEM AS WELL AS BN HQ'S
- NEW FORCE STRUCTURE COULD NOT BE ADDED WITHOUT MAJOR PLUS UP OF RESOURCES

COMMENTS: INSTALLATION SUPPORT SERVICES WOULD BECOME STRAINED AT THIS LEVEL OF CAPACITY. RENOVATION OF THE OLD COMMISSARY INTO THE NEW ONE STOP WOULD BE KEY TO FREEING UP BLDG 3401 FOR USE BY ONE OR MORE OF THE ABOVE LISTED UNITS. MOTOR MAINTENANCE WOULD BE CONSTRAINED SINCE THE ARTILLERY UNITS AND SIGNAL BN (-) BOTH HAVE LARGE TACTICAL FLEETS.

COA 3 - CURRENT DIVISION CONPLAN

- FOLLOWS THE CONCEPT HERETOFORE APPROVED FOR THE 2-PHASED MOVEMENT OF KEY DIVISION ASSETS NORTH
- COSTS CONTAINED AS "SPECIAL UFR" IN FY91 COB
- DOES NOT SOLVE THE CRUCIAL QUESTION OF ARTILLERY FIRING SOR DUE TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS (EAGLE RIVER FLATS)
- HQ'S SPACE, BILLETS, MOTOR MAINTENANCE, - ALL ARE ON TRACK. RPA COSTS IN FY91 COB
- P72 $'S REQUIREMENT/TDY COSTS MAY INCREASE IN OUT YEARS DUE TO RECURRING REQUIREMENT TO TRAVEL TO FWA TO SUPPORT DIVISION C3
- AFH IS CURRENTLY BEING VERIFIED BY THE ARMY AUDIT AGENCY

COA 4 - FORT GREELY OPTION

- LOSS OF TROOP STRENGTH @ FWA WOULD BE OFFSET @ FGA
- ADEQUATE SPACE OF BN HQ'S AND SUBORDINATE ELEMENTS CURRENTLY EXISTS @ FGA
- FAMILY HOUSING COULD BE SOLVED BY MIX OF ON/OFF POST UNITS
- PLACES MSC AND FIRING BN AT THEIR PRIME TRANING AREA - "GRAF NORTH"
- MOTOR MAINTENANCE & MTO&E STORAGE COULD BE SOLVED THRU REALLOCATION OF UNUSED/MARGINALLY USED CRTC FACILITIES
- NEW MSC HQ'S WOULD BE REQUIRED
- CATALYST TO IMPROVE ALLEN ARMY AIRFIELD TO MEET DEPLOYMENT CRITERIA OF DIVARTY AND 4-11TH FA BN
- MAY REQUIRE PLUS UP IN GARRISON SUPPORT SERVICES
- SAVES P72 $'S BY ELIMINATION OF TRANSPORTATION COSTS FROM FRA TO FGA
- RETAINS FACILITIES FOR 3RD INF BN AT EITHER POST

CAN EXPANDED ??

AMMO STORAGE

DIVARTY @ FWA
COA 4a - 4-11TH FA BN @ FGA
6TH SIG BN @ FRA

- PLACES DIVARTY IN A BETTER C2 POSITION THAN CURRENTLY VIS-A-VIS SUBORDINATE BN'S
- DOESN'T OVER TAX FGA SUPPORT STRUCTURE ALTHOUGH SOME CHANGES WOULD PROBABLY BE REQUIRED
- CAPITALIZES ON NEW CONSTRUCTION/SPACE REALLOCATION OF DIVISION PHASE 1 MOVEMENT
- REINFORCES DIVARTY'S ALT TOC MSN BY MAINTAINING PROXIMITY TO DIVISION HQ'S
- EVEN THOUGH PERSONNEL NUMBERS WOULD INCREASE, OVERALL MPA & COB COSTS SHOULD REMAIN CONSTANT SINCE SHORTER DISTANCE TO RELOCATE
- RETAINS FLEXIBILITY IN TERMS OF FWA RESOURCES SHOULD FUTURE REQUIREMENTS SURFACE FOR AN ELEMENT OF SIG BN OR ANY DIVISION SEPARATE BN TO DEPLOY TO FWA
- DOESN'T USE FACILITIES FOR 3RD INF BN AT EITHER POST

DIVARTY @ FWA
COA 4a - 4-11TH FA BN @ FGA
6TH SIG BN @ FRA

- PLACES DIVARTY IN A BETTER C2 POSITION THAN CURRENTLY VIS-A-VIS SUBORDINATE BN'S
- DOESN'T OVER TAX FGA SUPPORT STRUCTURE ALTHOUGH SOME CHANGES WOULD PROBABLY BE REQUIRED
- CAPITALIZES ON NEW CONSTRUCTION/SPACE REALLOCATION OF DIVISION PHASE 1 MOVEMENT
- REINFORCES DIVARTY'S ALT TOC MSN BY MAINTAINING PROXIMITY TO DIVISION HQ'S
- EVEN THOUGH PERSONNEL NUMBERS WOULD INCREASE, OVERALL MPA & COB COSTS SHOULD REMAIN CONSTANT SINCE SHORTER DISTANCE TO RELOCATE
- RETAINS FLEXIBILITY IN TERMS OF FWA RESOURCES SHOULD FUTURE REQUIREMENTS SURFACE FOR AN ELEMENT OF SIG BN OR ANY DIVISION SEPARATE BN TO DEPLOY TO FWA
- DOESN'T USE FACILITIES FOR 3RD INF BN AT EITHER POST

MOVE DIVARTY & COA 5 - 6TH SIG BN TO FWA; 4-11TH FA BN TO FGA

- SPACE REALLOCATION REQUIRED TO SUPPORT COMPANY SIZE ELEMENT (HHB, DIVARTY)
- SPACE NEEDED FOR DIVARTY HQ'S
- MINOR IMPACT ON FAMILY HOUSING (ASSUMING SUMMER 91 IS TARGET DATE)
- MOTOR POOL/MTO&E STORAGE WOULD BE KEY FACTOR'S UNLESS EXISTING FACILITIES FOR 3RD INF BN WERE USED
- OPTIMIZE FGA FACILITIES & IMPROVE C2 FOR DIVARTY
- MEETS COMMO NEEDS FOR DIVISION HQ'S
- ADDITIONAL 516 PCS'S ARE NOT PROGRAMMED IN FY91 COB (COA 4 & 4a)

COA 6 - MOVE DIVARTY TO FGA; 4-11TH FA BN TO FWA; 6TH SIG BN REMAINS AT FRA

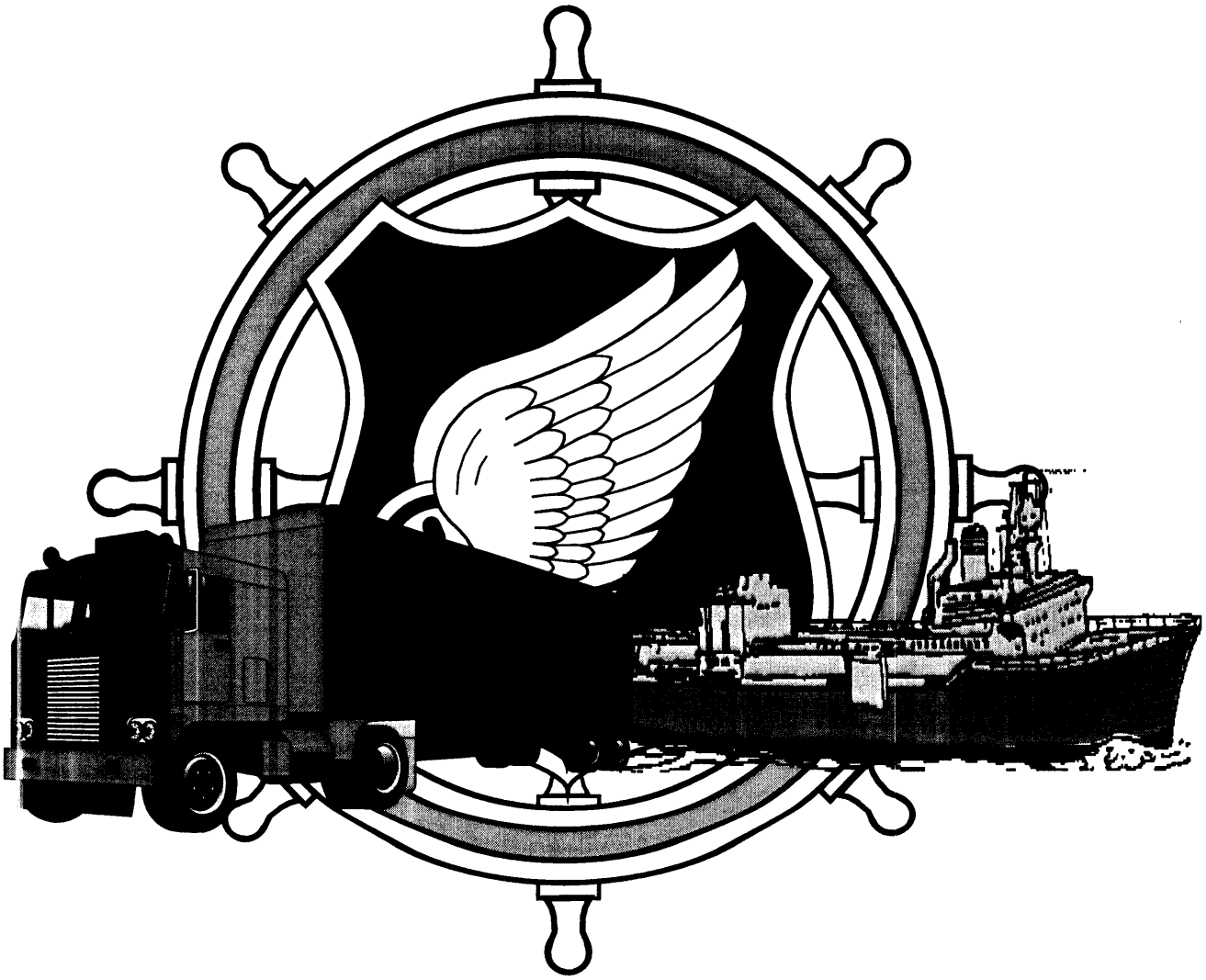
- WOULD REQUIRE SOME REDISTRIBUTION OF SPACE AND RESOURCES @ FGA
- INCREASES UTILIZATION OF BARRACKS AND AFH
- ONLY REQUIRES SMALL INCREASE IN GARRISON TDA SLICE
- POTENTIAL FOR ODP SAVINGS OF DIVARTY CDR IS "DUAL HATTED" AS DEP GARRISON CDR
- PLACES ALL ARTILLERY ASSETS NOR VICINITY PRIME TRAINING AREA W/POTENTIAL FOR $ SAVINGS IN P72 COSTS
- RETAINS FLEXIBILITY FOR ADDED FORCE STRUCTURE @ FWA

* IMPACTS UPON CURRENT PLANS

OPTION'S	TOTAL 6ID(L) PCS INCREASES	FWA TROOPS	FGA TROOPS	FRA TROOPS
1	+ 171	+ 171	0	- 171
2	+ 516	+ 516	0	- 516
* 3	(+ 345)	(+ 345)	0	(- 345)
4	+ 516	0	+ 516	- 516
4a	+ 516	+ 106	+ 410	- 516
5	+ 516	+ 101	+ 415	- 516
6	+ 516	+410	+ 106	- 516

Document Separator

"Value Added" by Fort Eustis, Virginia



A series of Information Papers on the "value added" by Fort Eustis, Virginia, as a major training site and power projection platform for the defense of our nation.

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- The Synergistic Training Value of Fort Eustis, Virginia, and its Sub-Installation Fort Story
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- The Synergistic Value of Fort Eustis
- Economic Value of Fort Eustis and Story

INFORMATION PAPER

1 November 1994

SUBJECT: Fort Eustis Support of Worldwide Deployments

PURPOSE: To provide information on the role of Fort Eustis in Worldwide Deployment/Mobilization operations.

FACTS:

1. Fort Eustis serves as a power projection platform for all deployments from the East Coast of the United States. Fort Eustis actively provided support for deployment and/or mobilization of military forces for OPERATION DESERT SHIELD/ DESERT STORM, OPERATION RESTORE HOPE, OPERATION PROVIDE HOPE, as well as support for Rwanda. It is currently supporting OPERATION UPHOLD DEMOCRACY in Haiti and OPERATION VIGILANT WARRIOR in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

2. Arrival Departure Airfield Control Group (ADACG) is a round-the-clock operation when deployment/redeployment aircraft missions are in progress. During OPERATION DESERT STORM, Fort Eustis ADACG personnel were billeted in a hangar at Langley AFB for 60 continuous days and supported load planning, staging and loading/unloading of all aircraft missions. Fort Eustis also provides Port Support Activity (PSA) teams to local ports to assist in loading and unloading military cargo from ocean going vessels. The strength of the PSA is determined by type of cargo, size vessels, and time required to load/unload the ships or vessels. The Fort Eustis Emergency Operations Center (EOC) operates round-the-clock during deployment and redeployment operations. During OPERATION DESERT STORM, the EOC was continuously operational for up to 90 days at a time.

3. With the collocated resources of the 7th Transportation Group (Composite) and the Joint Strategic Deployment Training Center (JSDTC), Fort Eustis provides the Department of Defense with a formidable strategic deployment capability. Upon alert notification, 7th Group and JSDTC combine resources to simultaneously support sea and air deployment of the U.S. Forces from the east coast. Additionally, Fort Eustis transportation personnel deploy themselves to receive personnel and equipment in the theater of operations.

4. The 7th Transportation Group's outload support includes providing ADACG and PSA to expedite the outload of personnel and cargo. The ADACG assists the Air Force in loading/unloading troops and cargo from both military and civilian aircraft. The PSAs are stationed at local ports to assist loading/unloading

military cargo onto/from ocean going vessels. The size of both the ADACG and the PSA are mission dependent. As the agency for the development of deployment doctrine and the primary trainer for deployment procedure, JSDTC tracks deployments to improve doctrine and, when necessary works hand-in-hand with deploying units such as the 7th Transportation Group. It also acts as a trouble shooter to ensure the deployment proceeds as quickly and smoothly as possible. In order to coordinate the efforts of all parties in a deployment, Fort Eustis operates an Emergency Operations Center round-the-clock for the duration of the deployment.

5. During OPERATIONS DESERT SHIELD and DESERT STORM, Fort Eustis personnel supported the deployment/redeployment of over 4,000 7th Group personnel. It also supported 900 Reserve Component soldiers, and an undetermined number of Active Component/Reserve Component soldiers from throughout CONUS arriving and departing at Langley AFB and Norfolk Naval Air Station. The operation involved over 70 military and civilian aircraft transporting soldiers from Forts Eustis, Lee, A.P. Hill, Bragg, and Meade, as well as various Reserve Component Armories and Reserve Centers throughout CONUS.

6. Fort Eustis provided Port Support Activity at Newport News Marine Terminal from Aug 90 - Sep 91 for eight vessels deploying and redeploying from Southwest Asia during OPERATION DESERT STORM. The support was provided for both Active Component and Reserve Component units planning and loading/unloading cargo aboard the vessels.

7. Fort Eustis deployed over 2,000 7th Group and 300 Fort Lee soldiers to Somalia during OPERATION RESTORE HOPE. ADACG personnel supported Army missions arriving and departing from Langley AFB on over 20 military and civilian aircraft. Units involved were from Fort Eustis and Fort Lee. The Fort Eustis Port Support Activity also had personnel working at Newport News Marine Terminal during the operation.

8. Fort Eustis deployed 1,000 7th Group soldiers and 15 military and civilian individual personnel deployed to Mombasa, Kenya for OPERATION PROVIDE HOPE. ADACG personnel assisted deploying soldiers for U.S. Army missions arriving and departing from Langley AFB on 15 military and civilian aircraft. Units deployed were from Fort Eustis and Fort Lee. Fort Eustis provided personnel for Port Support Activity at Newport News Marine Terminal to upload/download 2 vessels. The installation also provided support for more than 25 non-unit related personnel deploying to the Area of Operations.

SUBJECT: Fort Eustis Support of Worldwide Deployments

9. Fort Eustis deployed 1,600 soldiers and 21 Army watercraft from Fort Eustis and 175 soldiers from Fort Lee to participate in OPERATION UPHOLD DEMOCRACY in Haiti. The Third Port was used for deploying soldiers and equipment from units of the 1st Corps Support Command, XVIII Airborne Corps, Fort Bragg, NC, and soldiers and equipment of the 240th Quartermaster Group, Fort Lee, VA, aboard the Army's 7th Group watercraft located at Fort Eustis. In addition, installation support was provided to U.S. Army Aviation and Troop Command (ATCOM) military and civilian personnel and 25 helicopters from the 10th Aviation Brigade, 10th Mountain Division located at Fort Drum. Also provided installation support to elements of the 101st Airmobile Division. Supported ADACG operations at Langley AFB during deployment, and manifested and loaded 15 aircraft. The 7th Group supported loading Port Support Activity operations at Newport News Marine Terminal for manifesting and loading one vessel, CORNHUSKER STATE. Fort Eustis also provided 135 personnel to load the SEABEE Vessel, CAPE MOHICAN at Norfolk International Marine Terminal.

10. Fort Eustis currently operates a Soldier Readiness Processing Support Center for personnel rotating into and out of Guantanamo Bay, Panama, and Surinam. The mission, "Peace Plus" requires receiving, billeting, and soldier readiness processing, and arranging transportation on channel flights from Norfolk Naval Air Station for all initial and replacement personnel deploying/redeploying to this area of operations.

11. Fort Eustis also provides ongoing support to 7th Group soldiers deploying to Southwest Asia in support of OPERATION VIGILANT WARRIOR. Fort Eustis supported ADACG at Langley AFB with personnel to load more than 700 personnel and equipment of the 7th Group which deployed to Southwest Asia on 20 aircraft.

INFORMATION PAPER

1 November 1994

SUBJECT: The Synergistic Training Value of Fort Eustis, Virginia, and its Sub-installation Fort Story

PURPOSE: To provide information on the unique training attributes of Fort Eustis.

FACTS:

1. Fort Eustis, located on the Warwick River in Hampton Roads, Virginia, enjoys a unique location admirably suited to its exceptional mission. Fort Eustis is the home of the U.S. Army Transportation Corps, the U.S. Army Transportation Center, and the U.S. Army Transportation School. The Transportation Corps is responsible for the deployment of all Army units and the movement of their fuel, ammunition and supplies to combat or contingency operations areas. The Transportation Center and School are responsible for training civilian and military Transporters in a myriad of Transportation related skills and specialties from Advanced Individual Training to Deployment Training at the Joint Strategic Deployment Training Center.

2. Also at Fort Eustis is the 7th Transportation Group (Composite), the only composite transportation group in the Army. It is responsible for the receipt and forward movement of all supplies entering an Army area of operation. As such, the Group has participated in every contingency operation since OPERATION DESERT STORM/DESERT SHIELD and is the most frequently deployed unit in the Army.

3. Third Port, undoubtedly the most unique facility in the Department of the Army, is a deep water port with access to the James River, Chesapeake Bay and Atlantic Ocean. It provides a self-deployment site for the Army's Logistics Support Vessels and 7th Group's watercraft, and an excellent training facility for watercraft operations and cargo transfer training for the Transportation Center and School. The beaches of Fort Story are the Army's only training area for logistics-over-the-shore and amphibious operations and training.

4. Fort Eustis is the location of a number of one-of-a-kind training facilities. Third Port contains a landship which allows training for shipboard cargo operations without the expense of operating an actual vessel or the danger to the environment that a fuel carrying vessel poses. Third port also has Department of

SUBJECT: The Synergistic Training Value of Fort Eustis, Virginia, and it's sub-installation Fort Story

Defense's only ground mounted Haaglund Crane, an up-to-date crane found on modern vessels. The Collision Avoidance Radar Navigation System (CARNS) training facility located at the Transportation School is used by the Transportation School, 7th Group, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Officer Training School (OTS) which is also located at Fort Eustis. Fort Eustis also has the Army's only Rail Training Facility.

5. The proximity of all these unique training facilities at Fort Eustis and its sub-installation allows the Transportation Corps to fully train and exercise all of the modes of transportation - sea, air, rail and truck - in an economic and safe environment. This synergy exists nowhere else and it is doubtful whether it could be duplicated elsewhere.

INFORMATION PAPER

1 November 1994

SUBJECT: The Unique Aviation Training Value of Fort Eustis

PURPOSE: To provide information on the value of the aviation training attributes of Fort Eustis.

FACTS:

1. Fort Eustis plays a significant role in Army Aviation. Its unique location makes it a desirable and cost effective facility for utilization by Navy and Air Force helicopters as well. It is also a site for joint Army and Air Force aviation maintenance training.

2. The primary aviation activity at Fort Eustis is the U.S. Army Aviation Logistics School (USAALS), which has the mission of enhancing the warfighting capability of the Army. It provides subject matter expertise in the development of aviation logistics operations and sustainment support concepts, organization designs, and materiel and training requirements. It produces qualified aviation logistics personnel and provides for their sustainment and enhancement training. It also contributes to the development of warfighting concepts and doctrine, and coordinates research and development programs as an integral part of the Army's Aviation Branch.

3. Since 1983, over 5,000 Army, Air Force, and international students from over 20 nations have been trained annually. The daily schedule has approximately 135 classes supported by a staff and faculty of over 700 soldiers and civilians. Currently, USAALS has an increasingly diverse mission. The numbers of allied students has steadily increased and USAALS is being considered for other Department of Defense (DOD) helicopter maintenance training missions. In FY 94, the Air Force consolidated utility aircraft maintenance training and collocated their larger aircraft (H-53) training with USAALS. Ongoing DOD Interservice Training Review Organization studies are now looking to collocate and/or consolidate all aviation maintenance training for DOD.

4. The second largest aviation related activity, is the Aviation Applied Technology Directorate (AATD), which is a section of the Aviation Research, Development and Engineering Center (AVRDEC), itself a part of the Aviation and Troop Command (ATCOM), St. Louis, Missouri. ATCOM is a major command of the U.S. Army Materiel Command (AMC), Alexandria, Virginia. The mission of AATD is to improve Army aviation's preeminent warfighting capability. By understanding both present and future needs of

their aviation customers, AATD initiates the development, integration and application of superior, affordable and relevant technology. AATD is able to utilize the aircraft, airfield and facilities at Fort Eustis and the technical expertise and experience of the maintenance training cadre, resulting in a highly cost effective situation. Significant cost efficiencies are realized by having the Aviation Logistics School (USAALS) and AATD collocated at this site.

5. Fort Eustis is the home to Felker Army Airfield and the location of the USAALS Apache maintenance training facility. A controlled airfield, Felker is utilized daily for training Army, Navy, Marine, and Air Force rotary wing aircraft. Joint service aircraft use Felker extensively during night operations, because their normal area of flight operation is limited by quiet zone restrictions during the period 2200 to 0600 hours. Felker has no quiet zone restriction. Felker also supports Federal Bureau of Investigation flight operations and services. Felker is also the home to portions of the 97th Army Reserve Command (ARCOM) helicopter units.

6. Most recently, Felker Army Airfield served as both a marshalling site for the deployment of Army Aviation units in support of OPERATION UPHOLD DEMOCRACY in Haiti and the area from which Army aircraft staged to U.S. Navy aircraft carriers.

7. Fort Eustis is invaluable to the Army's Aviation Community. The location of both active and reserve units, an aviation research lab and the Army's Aviation Logistics training school provides a synergism that could not be replicated elsewhere without extravagant cost.

INFORMATION PAPER

1 November 1994

SUBJECT: Value of Fort Eustis as a Multi-Functional Installation

PURPOSE: To provide information on the activities that reside on Fort Eustis.

FACTS:

1. Fort Eustis, the home of the U.S. Army Transportation Corps and Transportation Training Center, is also the location of many other activities with a wide range of functions and responsibilities.

2. The primary tenant is Forces Command's 7th Transportation Group (Composite). The 7th Group is a one-of-a-kind unit providing worldwide transportation support to deploying, deployed and redeploying units on a continuous basis. Over 4,000 soldiers strong, 7th Group has been a major player in every United States operation in recent history.

3. Fort Eustis possesses many one-of-a-kind operational and training facilities. Third Port, with access to the James River, the Chesapeake Bay and Atlantic Ocean is the Army's only deep water port. It has been used for the self deployment of 7th Group's Logistic Support Vessels and Army watercraft in every operation of the past two decades. Third Port is also a superb training facility for the Transportation School and other services' personnel. For its training mission it has a rail head, a landship for realistically training stevedores without the cost of a real vessel or the potential danger that fuel spills would have on the environment. Third Port has the only ground mounted Haaglund Crane, a state-of-the-art crane, found only on ships. The ground mounted crane can be used for training in weather that would be unsafe on a vessel.

4. Fort Eustis possesses the only Department of Defense rail training and maintenance facility on a military installation. The rail facility includes an organic rail network, maintenance and training facilities, and rail equipment. Fort Eustis has a stand-alone rail operations support capability. Also located at Fort Eustis is Felker Army Airfield (FAAF), home to several operational units, both active and reserve. FAAF daily supports Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force rotary wing aircraft training and operational support missions. FAAF is also the location of the U.S. Army Aviation Logistics schools Apache

Maintenance Training Facility. It is one-of-a-kind, state-of-the-art, facility where all aspects of maintenance are taught for the Army's premier combat aircraft, the Apache.

5. Training and Doctrine Command's (TRADOC) Army Training Support Center (ATSC) provides worldwide training support services for the planning, development, and integration of products and services that support individual and collective training for the Total Force.

6. The U.S. Army Aviation and Logistics School (USAALS) enhances the Army's warfighting capability by developing concepts, organization design, and material and training requirements for Aviation Logistics. USAALS also trains qualified aviation logistics personnel and develops current warfighting doctrine for the Army's Aviation Branch.

7. Army Materiel Command (AMC) is represented by the Applied Aviation Technology Directorate (AATD). The mission of AATD is to improve the warfighting capability by analyzing current and future needs of Army aviation units, then initiating the development, integration, and application of cost effective, improved technology. AATD also collaborates with industry and other government agencies to improve the structure, propulsion, system integration, reliability, maintainability, survivability, and operational design of United States Army aircraft.

8. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Officer Training School (OTS) develops and conducts basic officer training for newly commissioned NOAA officers and prepares both entry level and advanced officers for sea duty. The training emphasizes leadership, seamanship, navigation and ship handling. NOAA-OTS effectively utilizes the training facilities of the U.S. Army Transportation School, the 7th Transportation Group's Third Port, and shares equipment, training programs and expertise. The NOAA, in turn provides assistance to the Coast Guard.

9. The U.S. Army Test, Measurement and Diagnostic Equipment (TMDE) Support Center (Army Materiel Command) maintains two unique East Coast regional activities at Fort Eustis. The Army Oil Analysis Program Lab tests and evaluates oil for all Army units on the East Coast of the United States. The East Coast Regional Calibration Site is the Army's only certified calibration site in the Eastern United States.

10. The U.S. Department of Transportation, Maritime Administration's James River Reserve Fleet support activity is also located at Fort Eustis. This activity provides administrative and maintenance support to 151 ships/vessels that are in the Reserve fleet.

11. The U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command's (TRADOC) Contracting Activity (TCA) located at Fort Eustis manages the centralized contracting and Federal Information Processing (FIP) contracting for TRADOC to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements. It provides advice and assistance to TRADOC staff elements in all mission and FIP contracting areas relating to combat developments, training developments, as well as test and evaluation. TCA supports contracting requirements for the TRADOC's National Training Center as well as training worldwide.

12. Department of Defense agencies and activities at Fort Eustis include a Defense Finance and Accounting Services (DFAS) fiscal station which provides military pay, civilian pay, finance and accounting support to Forts Monroe, Story, Eustis, and other Army elements in the Hampton Roads area. The regional Defense Printing Services (DPS) facility operated by the U.S. Navy, provides regional printing support to all defense activities in the area.

13. Quality of life and well being of our soldiers and their families is an important consideration at Fort Eustis. McDonald Army Community Hospital (MACH), is a full service Tri-Care Facility responsible for providing care to over 47,950 beneficiaries both active and retired. Collocated with MACH is the U.S. Army Dental Activity's Tignor Dental Clinic which provides high quality comprehensive dental care in a newly renovated full service dental clinic. In addition to serving Fort Eustis, MACH and the Dental Activity serve Fort Monroe and Fort Story as well as the retired community of the Virginia Peninsula. The Defense Commissary Agency (DECA) is represented at Fort Eustis by a modern state of the art commissary providing service to all members of the Department of Defense both active and retired. The Army and Air Force Exchange System (AAFES), open to all members of the Department of Defense, consists of nine retail stores, nine personal service activities, a Burger King, and a Food Court. Fort Eustis is also the home to a full service NationsBank facility and the award winning Fort Eustis Federal Credit Union.

INFORMATION PAPER

1 November 1994

SUBJECT: The Synergistic Value of Fort Eustis

PURPOSE: To provide information on the synergistic effect achieved by Fort Eustis being located in the Hampton Roads area.

FACTS:

1. The Virginia Peninsula is home to military installations which provide a significant contribution to national defense. Combined with the installations of South Hampton Roads, they represent an inter-service complex unequaled in the United States.

2. The synergy of this interrelationship is highly significant. It enhances the nation's capability to rapidly respond to emergencies and contingency deployments. It reduces cost through mutual support, by eliminating duplication of effort. The area has one of the finest natural harbors in the world, two major airfields capable of handling any type aircraft, and an efficient road and rail network. There is also a support structure in place to provide all essential services for both peace and war.

3. Armed Forces activities range from major headquarters to basic training facilities. The collocation of these activities enhances the development of joint doctrine, the testing of new concepts, joint use and sharing of training facilities, and the mutual support essential for the successful projection of a combat force. Sound command relationships make all this possible.

4. The U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC), located at Fort Monroe, is a major headquarters responsible for training soldiers and developing the doctrine with which the Army will fight in the future. TRADOC's proximity to the Air Combat Command and the Atlantic Command is essential to the development of joint doctrine. Fort Monroe is also home to the Joint Warfighting Center, which develops doctrine for joint operations. In addition, Fort Monroe houses numerous small activities that are essential for joint operations.

5. Langley Air Force Base is home to Air Combat Command (ACC) and the 1st Tactical Fighter Wing, making the base both a policy and an operational activity. ACC develops Air Force combat doctrine and as TRADOC's counterpart is ideally located for joint service coordination. The 1st Tactical Fighter Wing is a combat ready

unit that is usually one of the first to deploy in a contingency. Langley is also the primary aerial port of embarkation for Army units located in the mid-Atlantic region.

6. Fort Eustis is a Power Projection Platform and home to the 7th Transportation Group (Composite), the Army's most deployed unit. The installation has all the facilities necessary to maintain the unit at a high state of readiness. A deep water port provides a safe harbor for the Army's watercraft fleet as well as a deployment platform for Army units. It has unique training facilities for watercraft operators and cargo handlers of several services. Fort Eustis' Felker Army Airfield is a world class heliport, and its location and proximity to the Navy's largest facility (Norfolk Naval Base) and four carrier battle groups offers an excellent staging and training area for rotary wing aircraft of all services. Fort Eustis provides essential functions to other installations throughout the area (see MATRIX).

7. Fort Story, a sub-installation of Fort Eustis has a unique location and natural terrain features which make it an ideal site for Logistics-Over-the-Shore (LOTS) training. It is heavily used by the Army's 7th Group and Naval Amphibious forces and SEABEES from the Little Creek Amphibious Base in Norfolk, VA. The facilities at Fort Story allow Army terminal units, quartermaster (petroleum operating) units, and the Army's Reverse Osmosis Water Purification Unit (ROWPU) detachments to maintain their readiness to deploy to any location on short notice. The Naval Sea Combat Systems Engineering Station is a tenant activity at Fort Story. It is responsible for maintaining and operating the Norfolk Area Shipboard Electronic Systems Evaluation Facility (SESEF) which supports fleet maintenance and ship operational readiness assessment. It also provides ship acquisition design validation aboard U.S. Navy ships, U.S. Coast Guard ships, and foreign naval vessels.

8. The U.S. Navy's Explosive Ordnance Disposal Training and Evaluation Unit TWO (EODTEU TWO) is an Atlantic Fleet unit of the active combat forces headquartered at Fort Story, VA. A subordinate command of Commander Explosive Ordnance Disposal Group Two (COMEDOGRU TWO), its primary mission is to train Atlantic Fleet explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) personnel. Courses include techniques for disarming and disposing of both domestic and foreign conventional, chemical and nuclear ordnance. Diving, parachuting, precision navigation and operation of underwater locator equipment are also part of the Program of Instruction.

In addition, EODTEU TWO provides readiness improvement training for permanent shore detachments, and Shipboard EOD detachments, Mine Counter Measures (MCM) and Mobile detachments, as well as other specialized EOD training. Another organization which takes advantage of the unique location and terrain of Fort Story is the U.S. Marine Corps Expeditionary Warfare Training Group Atlantic, Amphibious Reconnaissance Section, which trains United States and Allied Armed Forces in basic and advanced reconnaissance skills required in support of amphibious operations.

9. The Yorktown Naval Weapons Station ammunition facility provides support to the Navy as well as explosive ordnance disposable and calibration services throughout the area. Its proximity to the fleet and its huge capacity make it an essential element of the Peninsula Complex.

10. The Navy Supply operation at Cheatham Annex, deals with refrigerated and dry storage. It is the main supplier of the Atlantic fleet. This installation is also home to the Navy's Reserve Cargo Handling Battalion's units that train extensively with the Army's stevedores and utilize the unique training facilities and equipment at Fort Eustis. Cheatham Annex also houses the Defense Logistics Agency's reutilization and marketing office.

11. The Yorktown Coast Guard Reserve Training Center is the Coast Guard's largest training activity. Over 15,000 students attend its courses annually. All services provide students for classes ranging from small boat operations to handling of hazardous cargo. The Coast Guard shares its training facilities with other services, and in turn, uses Army training facilities at Fort Eustis. A Navy fuel supply operation is also located at the training center.

12. Camp Peary is a training installation that provides facilities and support for Department of Defense (DOD) and non-DOD agencies. It also uses the facilities and support of other Peninsula bases.

13. Located at Newport News Shipbuilding is the Navy's Supervisor of Shipbuilding which is responsible for overseeing the work on all Navy vessels in the yard and for the administrative support of all crew members and their families. This organization works with Peninsula installations to ensure a high quality of life for the service members under its control. It also utilizes essential training facilities at Fort Eustis and other area military installations to maintain crew readiness.

14. These eight installations are supported by an active civilian community, and a transportation and industrial complex second to none. Newport News-Williamsburg Airport can handle any size aircraft for deployments or redeployments. The Newport News Marine Terminal is routinely used to ship military cargo utilizing all types of vessels. An efficient interstate highway system allows for rapid movement to these deployment/redeployment points. The area's shipyards also provide repair for vessels of all sizes, and all services.

15. The synergy provided by these interrelated commands, facilities and activities is unmatched anywhere in the world. The ease of communication, ability to support joint training and contingency operations, and reduction of duplication of effort and cost savings accrued through shared facilities and joint operations, make the Virginia Peninsula and its military installations and civilian industrial and transportation complex a very cost effective operation.

FORT EUSTIS SUPPORT TO OTHER INSTALLATIONS/ACTIVITIES IN THE TIDEWATER AREA

1 NOVEMBER 1994

RECEIVERS:	FORT EUSTIS PRINCIPLE SUPPORT CATEGORIES																			FORT EUSTIS TENANT SUPPORT CATEGORIES						
	1. TRAINING *	2. TNG FACILITIES	3. RANGES	4. EDUCATION SVCS	5. JOINT DOCTRINE	6. DEPLOYMENT MGB	7. AVIATION SPT	8. VISUAL INFO SPT	9. ACQUISITION SPT	10. INFORMATION MGT	11. COMMUNITY SVCS	12. FAMILY HOUSING	13. UPH	14. FIRE PROTECTION	15. WTRCRAFT/PORT	16. MAINTENANCE	17. TRANSPORTATION	18. SUPPLY/SVCS	19. RAIL	20. TMDE CALIB	21. PRINTING	22. FINANCE	23. AOAP LAB	24. AMC-LAO SPT	25. DECA/AAFES	26. HEALTH SVCS
ARMY:																										
FORT STORY	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
FORT MONROE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
FORT LEE	X	X			X	X	X	X		X	X				X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
FORT AP HILL	X	X				X	X	X			X				X		X			X			X	X		
FORT PICKETT	X	X					X	X			X				X		X			X			X	X	X	
CAMP PEARY	X	X	X				X				X			X	X			X							X	X
ROTC/JR ROTC	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X			X	X		X	X	X
RESERVE COMPONENTS	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
TRANSCOM	X	X	X		X	X	X				X				X										X	X
MTMCTEA	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X		X	X			X	X
CORPS OF ENGINEERS	X	X					X				X				X		X	X					X		X	X
NAVY/COAST GUARD/MARINES:																										
NAS OCEANA	X	X	X				X				X	X	X	X	X	X		X						X	X	X
DAM NECK	X	X	X	X							X			X	X	X		X						X	X	X
NAB LITTLE CREEK	X	X	X		X			X			X			X	X	X	X	X	X					X	X	X
NOB NORFOLK	X	X	X		X		X	X			X				X		X	X		X				X	X	X
CHEATHAM ANNEX	X	X	X		X		X		X		X			X	X	X					X	X		X	X	X
COAST GUARD RESERVE TNG CTR	X	X	X		X			X			X	X	X	X	X	X		X						X	X	X
NAVAL WEAPONS STATION	X	X	X				X	X	X		X			X	X	X	X	X			X			X	X	X
NAVAL RESERVE	X	X	X								X		X	X	X			X						X	X	X
ARMED FORCES STAFF COLLEGE	X	X			X		X	X			X				X							X			X	X
SUPSHIP NEWPORT NEWS		X	X			X					X		X	X	X	X	X	X						X	X	X
MILITARY SEALIFT COMMAND	X	X			X	X		X			X				X										X	X
MARINE CORPS RESERVE	X	X	X					X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X
CAMP ELMORE	X	X	X								X				X	X		X		X					X	X
AIR FORCE:																										
LANGLEY/SHEPPARD AFB	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X
AIR FORCE RESERVE	X	X	X								X			X	X			X						X	X	X
OTHER AGENCIES:																										
DEPT OF COMMERCE, NOAA	X	X					X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					X	X	X	X
DEPT OF TRANSPORTATION, JRRF	X	X	X		X		X	X		X	X			X	X	X	X	X						X	X	X
DEPT OF JUSTICE, UNICOR		X									X			X		X	X			X						
JAMES CITY COUNTY			X	X			X							X	X				X							
YORK COUNTY			X	X			X							X	X				X							
CITY OF NEWPORT NEWS	X	X	X	X			X	X						X	X				X							
FORT EUSTIS ON-POST TENANTS	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

* See reverse for the type of training provided.

TYPE OF TRAINING PROVIDED TO OTHER AGENCIES

ARMY:

FORT STORY: LANDSHIP/CRANE OPERATIONS/CARGO DOCUMENTATION/CARGO HANDLING/WINCH OPERATIONS/SHIP HANDLING/NAVIGATION/NUCLEAR BIOLOGICAL CHEMICAL (NBC)/FAST SEALIFT SHIP/RAIL/WEAPONS TRAINING

FORT MONROE: NBC/WEAPONS TRAINING

FORT LEE: NBC/RAIL

FORT AP HILL: NBC

FORT PICKETT: NBC

CAMP PEARY: NBC

ROTC/JR ROTC: MAP READING/LAND NAVIGATION

RESERVE COMPONENTS: LANDSHIP/CRANE OPERATIONS/CARGO DOCUMENTATION/CARGO HANDLING/WINCH OPERATIONS/SHIP HANDLING/NAVIGATION/NBC/FAST SEALIFT SHIP/RAIL/OFFICER BASIC AND ADVANCED COURSE/TO DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION COURSES/WEAPONS TRAINING

TRANSCOM: NBC/DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION COURSES

MTMCTEA: NBC/DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION COURSES

CORPS OF ENGINEERS: NBC/RAIL

NAVY/COAST GUARD/MARINES:

NAS OCEANA: NBC/WEAPONS TRAINING

DAM NECK: NBC/WEAPONS TRAINING

NAB LITTLE CREEK: NBC/DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION COURSES/WEAPONS TRAINING

NOB NORFOLK: NBC/WEAPONS TRAINING

CHEATHAM ANNEX: LANDSHIP/CRANE OPERATIONS/CARGO DOCUMENTATION/CARGO HANDLING/WINCH OPERATIONS/NBC/FAST SEALIFT SHIP/WEAPONS TRAINING

COAST GUARD RESERVE TNG CTR: NBC/SHIP HANDLING/NAVIGATION/WEAPONS TRAINING

NAVAL WEAPONS STATION: LANDSHIP/CRANE OPERATIONS/CARGO DOCUMENTATION/CARGO HANDLING/WINCH OPERATIONS/NBC/FAST SEALIFT SHIP/RAIL

NAVAL RESERVE: LANDSHIP/CRANE OPERATIONS/CARGO DOCUMENTATION/CARGO HANDLING/WINCH OPERATIONS/SHIP HANDLING/NAVIGATION/NBC/FAST SEALIFT SHIP/DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION COURSES/WEAPONS TRAINING

ARMED FORCES STAFF COLLEGE: TRANSPORTATION CAPABILITIES DEMONSTRATION

MILITARY SEALIFT COMMAND: CARGO HANDLING/WINCH OPERATIONS/FAST SEALIFT SHIP/DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION COURSES

MARINE CORPS RESERVE: LANDSHIP/CRANE OPERATIONS/CARGO DOCUMENTATION/CARGO HANDLING/WINCH OPERATIONS/NBC/FAST SEALIFT SHIP/DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION COURSES/RAIL/WEAPONS TRAINING

CAMP ELMORE: NBC/WEAPONS TRAINING

AIR FORCE:

LANGLEY/SHEPPARD AFB: NBC/UH-60 HELICOPTER MAINTENANCE TRAINING/
* H-53/H-1N HELICOPTER MAINTENANCE TRAINING/WEAPONS TRAINING

AIRFORCE RESERVE: NBC/DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION COURSES

OTHER AGENCIES:

DEPT OF COMMERCE, NOAA: SHIP HANDLING/NAVIGATION TRAINING

DEPT OF TRANSPORTATION, JRRF: DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION COURSES

CITY OF NEWPORT NEWS: NBC/SCHOOL READING PROGRAM/WEAPONS TRAINING

FORT EUSTIS ON POST TENANTS: LANDSHIP/CRANE OPERATIONS/CARGO DOCUMENTATION/CARGO HANDLING/WINCH OPERATIONS/SHIP HANDLING/NAVIGATION/NBC/FAST SEALIFT SHIP/DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION COURSES/RAIL

* H-53/H-1N HELICOPTER MAINTENANCE TRAINING BEGINS 3RD AND 4TH QTR FY 95

INFORMATION PAPER

1 November 1994

SUBJECT: Economic Value of Fort Eustis and Fort Story

PURPOSE: To provide an overview of the economic impact of Forts Eustis and Story on the surrounding communities.

FACTS:

1. IMPACT - Forts Eustis and Story with a military and civilian workforce of nearly 18,000 and is one of the largest employers on the Peninsula. It has a significant impact on local economies, as a 1989 Virginia Peninsula Chamber of Commerce study clearly indicates. For every two military/ federal civil service employees, one civilian "service sector secondary" job is created, which suggests another 9,000 jobs directly attributable to Forts Eustis and Story.

2. TOTAL POPULATION - The total population of Fort Eustis is 18,181. The civilian workforce consists of 1,468 Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) employees, 1,067 tenant employees, 419 NAF employees, and approximately 747 contract employees. There are 2,131 TRADOC soldiers and 3,961 Forces Command (FORSCOM) and 547 other personnel (tenants/MEDDAC), 3,176 U.S. Army Reserve and National Guard military personnel stationed at Fort Eustis. The student population averages 160 civilians and 3,378 military per year. Fort Eustis and Fort Story serve over 23,000 retirees and family members.

3. PAYROLL - Department of Defense (DOD) payroll is $345M, annually. The military personnel payroll is $228M, and the civilian payroll is $117M.

4. CONTRACTS - Annual contracts, with local vendors amount to over $34M per year. Construction contracts totaled approximately $3.2M as of 30 Sep 94.

5. CAPITAL INVESTMENT - As of October 1994, capital investment at Fort Eustis is $58.8M for FY 94 through FY 96. Capital investment categories are: Army Family Housing, $2.0M; Environmental Programs, $14.4M; and Operations and Maintenance totaling $42.4M. Fort Eustis new construction/capital investment for NAF and Appropriated Funds will total $22.1M.

SUBJECT: Economic Value of Fort Eustis and Story

6. IMPACT AID - Impact Aid is provided to local school systems to assist in educating the military dependents of Fort Eustis and Fort Story and other military installations on the Peninsula. The break down is as follows:

SCHOOL DISTRICT	1993/94
York County	$4.361M
Newport News	3.193M
Hampton	1.527M
Poquoson	.173M
Williamburg/James City County	.019M
Gloucester	.223M
Virginia Beach	9.776M
Norfolk	4.690M
TOTAL	$23.962M

7. INTER/INTRASERVICE SUPPORT AGREEMENTS (ISA) - Listed below is information on the current ISAs:

Fort Eustis Interservice Provider. (Fort Eustis provides services to other branches of service):
Reimbursable* $2.6M; Non-reimbursable** $.1M; ISA Total..$ 2.7M

Fort Eustis Interservice Receiver. (Service provided to Fort Eustis from other branches of service):
Reimbursable* $5.6M; ISA Total .....$ 5.6M

Fort Eustis Intraservice Provider. (Fort Eustis provides services for other Army activities/agencies):
Reimbursable* $3.3M; Non reimbursable** $.1M; ISA Total. $ 3.4M

TOTAL OF INTER/INTRASERVICE AGREEMENTS:..... $11.7M

* (Estimated reimbursable dollars for services when rendered)
** (Service rendered that are non-reimbursable)

Document Separator

Fort Eustis and Fort Story Virginia

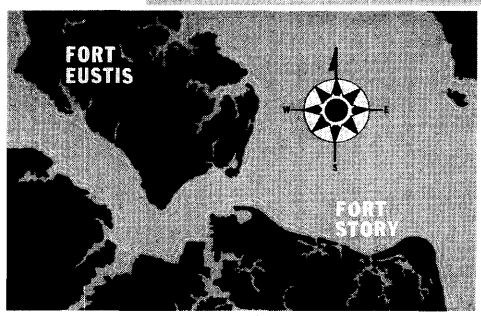
Lifeline to the Frontline

Nothing Happens Until Something

MOVES

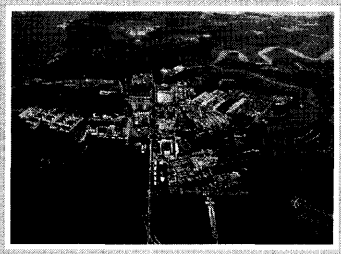
MILITARY VALUE

The "Move" Component in our National Military Strategy



Fort Eustis is strategically located on the James River, next to the Air Combat Command at Langley Air Force Base, and directly across Hampton Roads from Atlantic Command at Norfolk Naval Base. Its subinstallation and companion base, Fort Story, is located at Cape Henry, the juncture of the Chesapeake Bay and Atlantic Ocean. As a team, these two bases and their proximity to the other services and operational commands epitomize the very essence of JOINTNESS.

This complex is the very hub for **TRANSPORTATION, MOBILIZATION,** and **DEPLOYMENT** involving all four primary transportation modes — Sea, Air, Rail and Land. The Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps make extensive use of the unique capabilities found *only* at Fort Eustis and Fort Story. Additionally, the Coast Guard and the. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) also take advantage of these unparalleled training facilities.



Fort Eustis and Fort Story are *singularly unique* within the Defense establishment in that they provide *one-of-a-kind training facilities* for the Army, Navy, Air Force, USMC, Coast Guard and NOAA. Active Duty, Reserve and National Guard personnel conduct daily training at Fort Eustis and Fort Story utilizing facilities that exist nowhere else. The principal activities within the complex are:

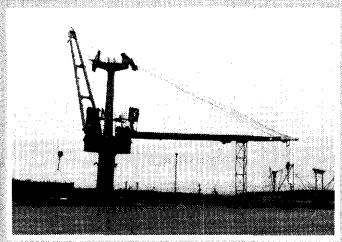
The 7th Transportation Group, "The Lifeline to the Frontline", is the operational unit that "moves" our nation's forces. Recent commitments include Panama, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Somalia and Haiti.

The Transportation School annually trains over 43,000 military and DOD civilian transportation managers in amphibious operations, watercraft and marine terminal operations, highway traffic management, rail operations, air and surface deployment. It is also home to the Joint Strategic Deployment Training Center and the National Deployment and Transportation University.

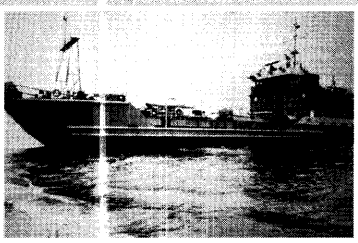
The Third Port is the *only* Army owned deep water cargo facility. Conducts watercraft operations training for all military services and has the capability to deploy operational forces aboard Army watercraft.

The Landship is DOD's *only* land-based simulated ship. It serves to train Army and Navy active and reserve cargo handlers in break bulk and container handling operations from both water side and pier side.

The Haaglund Crane is the *only* land-based version of the crane in the United States. It is the standard ship borne crane for cargo handling on all fast sealift ships.



The Collision Avoidance Radar Navigation System is DOD's *only* certified operational training system in the US. It provides training on collision avoidance radar which is necessary for Coast Guard licensing of Army and other military watercraft personnel.



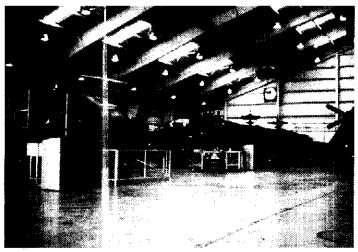
Logistics-Over-The-Shore (LOTS) is DOD's *premier* facility for Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) directed training, research and developments for Army, Navy, and USMC active and reserve components at Fort Story. LOTS enables combat materiel to be brought ashore where there is no prepared port or pier facilities.

The Rail Training Facility is DOD's *only* Railroad Facility for locomotive operator certification in the U.S. A 30 mile closed loop track network provides an irreplaceable training asset for all rail certification and training, as well as the development of rail movement doctrine and training facilities.

The Army Aviation Logistics School, collocated with Felker Army Airfield on Fort Eustis, develops aviation logistics support concepts and provides consolidated helicopter maintenance training to 19,000 Army and Air Force personnel.

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration conducts its only basic officer training at Fort Eustis. It also locates here its Experimental Diving Unit and the Monitor National Marine Sanctuary headquarters.

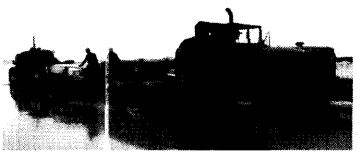
Reverse Osmosis Water Purification Unit. Forces Command's *only* Centralized Salt Water Purification Training Site is located at Fort Story. This unique facility trains active and reserve soldiers to provide potable water to the deployed forces.



The following commands are located within a 30 mile radius:

Headquarters, Training and Doctrine Command, Fort Monroe
Headquarters, Army Air Combat Command, Langley Air Force Base
Headquarters, Atlantic Command, Norfolk Naval Base
Headquarters, Supreme Allied Commander, Atlantic
Headquarters, Atlantic Fleet, Norfolk Naval Base
Armed Forces Staff College, Norfolk Naval Base
Norfolk Naval Shipyard
200+ *tenant activities representing virtually every component of the Navy and numerous joint services and* DOD *agencies.*

In summary, because Fort Eustis and Fort Story are in such a strategic location, they are the preeminent **Power Projection Platform** for military developments from the East Coast. Soldiers who are stationed and/or trained at Fort Eustis and Fort Story perform a myriad of transportation specialty tasks and are at this very moment utilizing their unique skills in operations around the world: Antarctica, Honduras, Panama, Haiti, Cuba, Canada, New Zealand and Korea just to name a few. Without the unique facilities at Fort Eustis and Fort Story, these soldiers would be ill-prepared for the transportation, mobilization and deployment demands of today's modern, mobile, joint military operations which are the foundation of our National Military Strategy.



JOINTNESS

Power Projection Platform for deployments from the East Coast of the U.S.

Joint Strategic Deployment Training Center (JSDTC) will soon become the National Deployment and Transportation University.

Multi-Service, Joint/Combined Training hosts over 63,000 students annually from the Services, other government agencies, foreign students and students from the private sector.

Joint Logistics Over the Shore (JLOTS) tests and evaluates the system required for discharge and delivery ashore of each cargo type; sealift required to deploy these systems; management control and direction of participating units; cargo management systems; interoperability of individual service systems; and logistic support of the JLOTS force.

Aviation Logistics School is the premier helicopter logistics and maintenance training facility in the world. Use by Army, Air Force and international students from over 20 countries, this school annually produces over 19,000 qualified aviation logistics personnel and provides for their sustainment and enhancement personnel and provides for their sustainment and enhancement training. Ongoing DOD Interservice Training Review Organization (ITRO) studies are now looking to collocate and/or consolidate all helicopter maintenance training for DOD at Fort Eustis.

UNIQUENESS

Deep Water Port
The Army's only deep water cargo port and training facility.

Haaglund Crane
DOD's only land-based Haaglund Crane in the U.S.

Rail Training Facility
The only DOD Railroad Facility for locomotive operator certification in the U.S.

Landship
The only training facility of its kind in the U.S.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
Only site to conduct NOAA basic officer training.

Felker Army Airfield
85% of the daily use at Felker is in fact Naval helicopter training flights. Collocated with the Army Aviation Logistics School, the airfield also served as a "real world" training facility that cannot be duplicated in the classroom.

COMMUNITY IMPACT

Population
Total population of the Fort Eustis complex is approximately 15,800. The civilian workforce accounts for about 5,000, active duty military accounts for 5,800 and the student load accounts for the remaining 5,000. There are over 22,000 military retirees served by the installation.

Payroll
DOD direct payroll is $332M annually. Of this, military personnel account for $224M, while the DOD and NAF civilian payroll is approximately $108M.

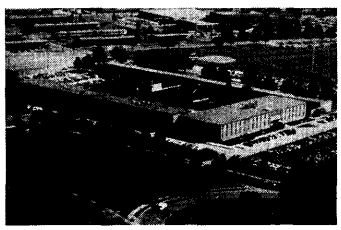
Contracts
Annual contracts, which return dollars to vendors in the Hampton Roads area, amount to over $42M annually. Construction contracts average about $1M annually.

Capital Investment
Capital investment at Fort Eustis, as of March 1994, for FY 94 through FY 96 total $58.1M. The subcategories are Family Housing ($5M), Environmental Programs ($14.5M), O & M (11.5M). In addition, Fort Eustis' new construction/capital investment for NAF, as well as appropriated funds, will total $27.1M.

Impact Aid
Public schools in the Hampton Roads area receive Impact Aid to supplement local budgets. The amount received for FY 93 was $23.962M and $28.593M is projected for FY 94.

Second-Hand Effect
The 15,800 jobs at Fort Eustis stimulate close to 8,000 indirect jobs in the local economy. The $332M payroll has a 10 for 1 turnaround impact on the local economy. Thus, the net impact on the community is about $3.5B annually.

Valued Neighbor
The Fort Eustis community does much more than the normal area support provided by all DOD installations. Fort Eustis has developed a prototype "Adopt a School" Program and has an active speaker's bureau constantly in demand through the Hampton Roads area. Be it Color Guards for the annual Yorktown Day Celebration, hosting local law enforcement on the pistol range, or providing coaches for junior recreation league activities, Fort Eustis is a contributing and valued member of the community.



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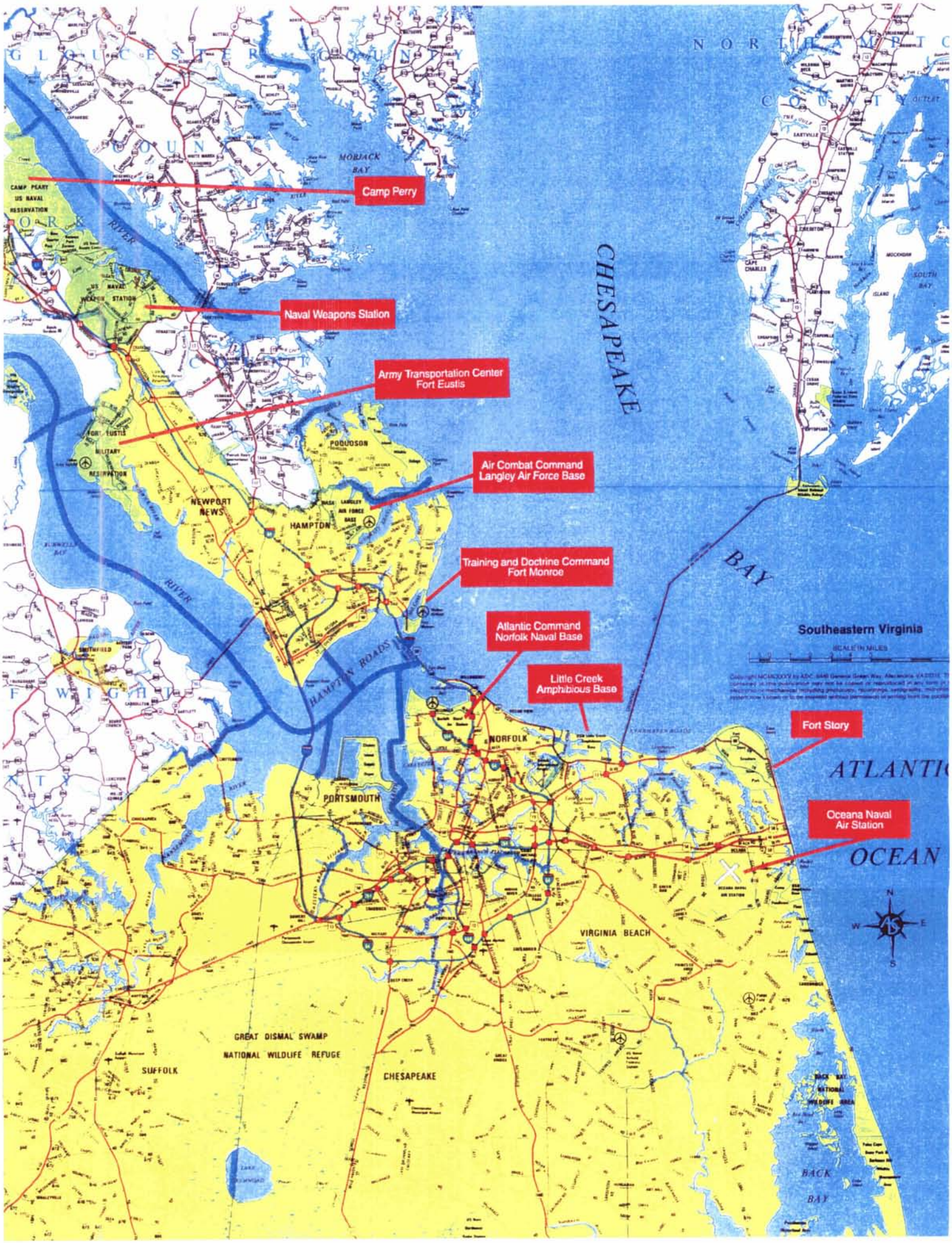
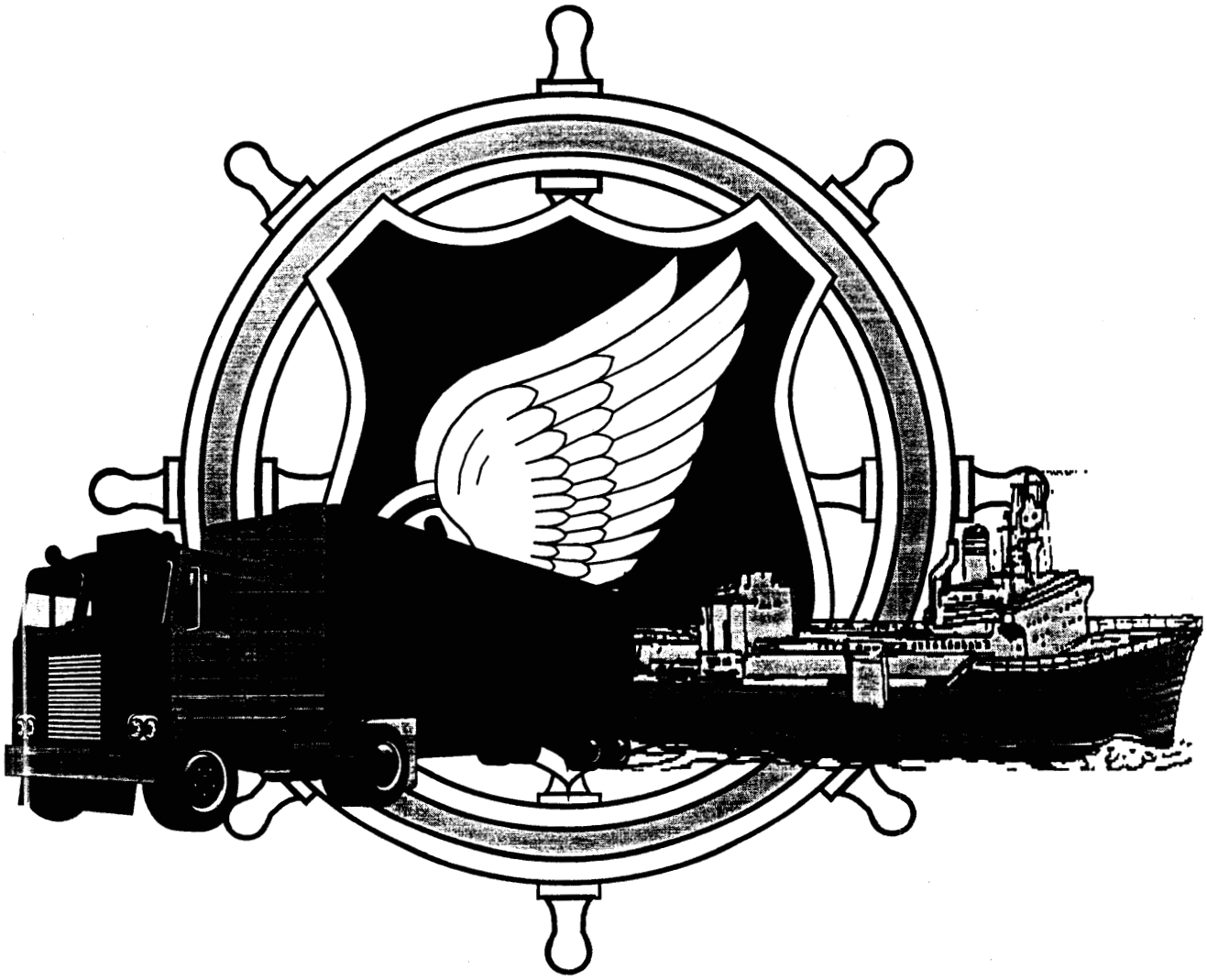

Camp Perry
Naval Weapons Station
Army Transportation Center
Fort Eustis
Air Combat Command
Langley Air Force Base
Training and Doctrine Command
Fort Monroe
Atlantic Command
Norfolk Naval Base
Little Creek
Amphibious Base
Fort Story
Oceana Naval
Air Station
Southeastern Virginia
CHESAPEAKE
BAY
ATLANTIC
OCEAN
MOBJACK
BAY
YORK
RIVER
JAMES
RIVER
HAMPTON ROADS
NEWPORT
NEWS
HAMPTON
POQUOSON
NORFOLK
PORTSMOUTH
VIRGINIA BEACH
CHESAPEAKE
SUFFOLK
GREAT DISMAL SWAMP
NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
BACK
BAY
CAPE
CHARLES
EASTVILLE
EXMORE
CAMP PEARY
US NAVAL
RESERVATION
FORT EUSTIS
MILITARY
RESERVATION
SMITHFIELD
SOUTH
BAY
ISLAND
MOCKHORN

Document Separator

"Value Added" by Fort Eustis, Virginia



A series of Information Papers on the "value added" by Fort Eustis, Virginia, as a major training site and power projection platform for the defense of our nation.

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- The Synergistic Value of Fort Eustis
- Economic Value of Fort Eustis and Story

INFORMATION PAPER

1 November 1994

SUBJECT: Fort Eustis Support of Worldwide Deployments

PURPOSE: To provide information on the role of Fort Eustis in Worldwide Deployment/Mobilization operations.

FACTS:

1. Fort Eustis serves as a power projection platform for all deployments from the East Coast of the United States. Fort Eustis actively provided support for deployment and/or mobilization of military forces for OPERATION DESERT SHIELD/ DESERT STORM, OPERATION RESTORE HOPE, OPERATION PROVIDE HOPE, as well as support for Rwanda. It is currently supporting OPERATION UPHOLD DEMOCRACY in Haiti and OPERATION VIGILANT WARRIOR in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

2. Arrival Departure Airfield Control Group (ADACG) is a round-the-clock operation when deployment/redeployment aircraft missions are in progress. During OPERATION DESERT STORM, Fort Eustis ADACG personnel were billeted in a hangar at Langley AFB for 60 continuous days and supported load planning, staging and loading/unloading of all aircraft missions. Fort Eustis also provides Port Support Activity (PSA) teams to local ports to assist in loading and unloading military cargo from ocean going vessels. The strength of the PSA is determined by type of cargo, size vessels, and time required to load/unload the ships or vessels. The Fort Eustis Emergency Operations Center (EOC) operates round-the-clock during deployment and redeployment operations. During OPERATION DESERT STORM, the EOC was continuously operational for up to 90 days at a time.

3. With the collocated resources of the 7th Transportation Group (Composite) and the Joint Strategic Deployment Training Center (JSDTC), Fort Eustis provides the Department of Defense with a formidable strategic deployment capability. Upon alert notification, 7th Group and JSDTC combine resources to simultaneously support sea and air deployment of the U.S. Forces from the east coast. Additionally, Fort Eustis transportation personnel deploy themselves to receive personnel and equipment in the theater of operations.

4. The 7th Transportation Group's outload support includes providing ADACG and PSA to expedite the outload of personnel and cargo. The ADACG assists the Air Force in loading/unloading troops and cargo from both military and civilian aircraft. The PSAs are stationed at local ports to assist loading/unloading

military cargo onto/from ocean going vessels. The size of both the ADACG and the PSA are mission dependent. As the agency for the development of deployment doctrine and the primary trainer for deployment procedure, JSDTC tracks deployments to improve doctrine and, when necessary works hand-in-hand with deploying units such as the 7th Transportation Group. It also acts as a trouble shooter to ensure the deployment proceeds as quickly and smoothly as possible. In order to coordinate the efforts of all parties in a deployment, Fort Eustis operates an Emergency Operations Center round-the-clock for the duration of the deployment.

5. During OPERATIONS DESERT SHIELD and DESERT STORM, Fort Eustis personnel supported the deployment/redeployment of over 4,000 7th Group personnel. It also supported 900 Reserve Component soldiers, and an undetermined number of Active Component/Reserve Component soldiers from throughout CONUS arriving and departing at Langley AFB and Norfolk Naval Air Station. The operation involved over 70 military and civilian aircraft transporting soldiers from Forts Eustis, Lee, A.P. Hill, Bragg, and Meade, as well as various Reserve Component Armories and Reserve Centers throughout CONUS.

6. Fort Eustis provided Port Support Activity at Newport News Marine Terminal from Aug 90 - Sep 91 for eight vessels deploying and redeploying from Southwest Asia during OPERATION DESERT STORM. The support was provided for both Active Component and Reserve Component units planning and loading/unloading cargo aboard the vessels.

7. Fort Eustis deployed over 2,000 7th Group and 300 Fort Lee soldiers to Somalia during OPERATION RESTORE HOPE. ADACG personnel supported Army missions arriving and departing from Langley AFB on over 20 military and civilian aircraft. Units involved were from Fort Eustis and Fort Lee. The Fort Eustis Port Support Activity also had personnel working at Newport News Marine Terminal during the operation.

8. Fort Eustis deployed 1,000 7th Group soldiers and 15 military and civilian individual personnel deployed to Mombasa, Kenya for OPERATION PROVIDE HOPE. ADACG personnel assisted deploying soldiers for U.S. Army missions arriving and departing from Langley AFB on 15 military and civilian aircraft. Units deployed were from Fort Eustis and Fort Lee. Fort Eustis provided personnel for Port Support Activity at Newport News Marine Terminal to upload/download 2 vessels. The installation also provided support for more than 25 non-unit related personnel deploying to the Area of Operations.

SUBJECT: Fort Eustis Support of Worldwide Deployments

9. Fort Eustis deployed 1,600 soldiers and 21 Army watercraft from Fort Eustis and 175 soldiers from Fort Lee to participate in OPERATION UPHOLD DEMOCRACY in Haiti. The Third Port was used for deploying soldiers and equipment from units of the 1st Corps Support Command, XVIII Airborne Corps, Fort Bragg, NC, and soldiers and equipment of the 240th Quartermaster Group, Fort Lee, VA, aboard the Army's 7th Group watercraft located at Fort Eustis. In addition, installation support was provided to U.S. Army Aviation and Troop Command (ATCOM) military and civilian personnel and 25 helicopters from the 10th Aviation Brigade, 10th Mountain Division located at Fort Drum. Also provided installation support to elements of the 101st Airmobile Division. Supported ADACG operations at Langley AFB during deployment, and manifested and loaded 15 aircraft. The 7th Group supported loading Port Support Activity operations at Newport News Marine Terminal for manifesting and loading one vessel, CORNHUSKER STATE. Fort Eustis also provided 135 personnel to load the SEABEE Vessel, CAPE MOHICAN at Norfolk International Marine Terminal.

10. Fort Eustis currently operates a Soldier Readiness Processing Support Center for personnel rotating into and out of Guantanamo Bay, Panama, and Surinam. The mission, "Peace Plus" requires receiving, billeting, and soldier readiness processing, and arranging transportation on channel flights from Norfolk Naval Air Station for all initial and replacement personnel deploying/redeploying to this area of operations.

11. Fort Eustis also provides ongoing support to 7th Group soldiers deploying to Southwest Asia in support of OPERATION VIGILANT WARRIOR. Fort Eustis supported ADACG at Langley AFB with personnel to load more than 700 personnel and equipment of the 7th Group which deployed to Southwest Asia on 20 aircraft.

INFORMATION PAPER

1 November 1994

SUBJECT: The Synergistic Training Value of Fort Eustis, Virginia, and its Sub-installation Fort Story

PURPOSE: To provide information on the unique training attributes of Fort Eustis.

FACTS:

1. Fort Eustis, located on the Warwick River in Hampton Roads, Virginia, enjoys a unique location admirably suited to its exceptional mission. Fort Eustis is the home of the U.S. Army Transportation Corps, the U.S. Army Transportation Center, and the U.S. Army Transportation School. The Transportation Corps is responsible for the deployment of all Army units and the movement of their fuel, ammunition and supplies to combat or contingency operations areas. The Transportation Center and School are responsible for training civilian and military Transporters in a myriad of Transportation related skills and specialties from Advanced Individual Training to Deployment Training at the Joint Strategic Deployment Training Center.

2. Also at Fort Eustis is the 7th Transportation Group (Composite), the only composite transportation group in the Army. It is responsible for the receipt and forward movement of all supplies entering an Army area of operation. As such, the Group has participated in every contingency operation since OPERATION DESERT STORM/DESERT SHIELD and is the most frequently deployed unit in the Army.

3. Third Port, undoubtedly the most unique facility in the Department of the Army, is a deep water port with access to the James River, Chesapeake Bay and Atlantic Ocean. It provides a self-deployment site for the Army's Logistics Support Vessels and 7th Group's watercraft, and an excellent training facility for watercraft operations and cargo transfer training for the Transportation Center and School. The beaches of Fort Story are the Army's only training area for logistics-over-the-shore and amphibious operations and training.

4. Fort Eustis is the location of a number of one-of-a-kind training facilities. Third Port contains a landship which allows training for shipboard cargo operations without the expense of operating an actual vessel or the danger to the environment that a fuel carrying vessel poses. Third port also has Department of

SUBJECT: The Synergistic Training Value of Fort Eustis, Virginia, and it's sub-installation Fort Story

Defense's only ground mounted Haaglund Crane, an up-to-date crane found on modern vessels. The Collision Avoidance Radar Navigation System (CARNS) training facility located at the Transportation School is used by the Transportation School, 7th Group, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Officer Training School (OTS) which is also located at Fort Eustis. Fort Eustis also has the Army's only Rail Training Facility.

5. The proximity of all these unique training facilities at Fort Eustis and its sub-installation allows the Transportation Corps to fully train and exercise all of the modes of transportation - sea, air, rail and truck - in an economic and safe environment. This synergy exists nowhere else and it is doubtful whether it could be duplicated elsewhere.

INFORMATION PAPER

1 November 1994

SUBJECT: The Unique Aviation Training Value of Fort Eustis

PURPOSE: To provide information on the value of the aviation training attributes of Fort Eustis.

FACTS:

1. Fort Eustis plays a significant role in Army Aviation. Its unique location makes it a desirable and cost effective facility for utilization by Navy and Air Force helicopters as well. It is also a site for joint Army and Air Force aviation maintenance training.

2. The primary aviation activity at Fort Eustis is the U.S. Army Aviation Logistics School (USAALS), which has the mission of enhancing the warfighting capability of the Army. It provides subject matter expertise in the development of aviation logistics operations and sustainment support concepts, organization designs, and materiel and training requirements. It produces qualified aviation logistics personnel and provides for their sustainment and enhancement training. It also contributes to the development of warfighting concepts and doctrine, and coordinates research and development programs as an integral part of the Army's Aviation Branch.

3. Since 1983, over 5,000 Army, Air Force, and international students from over 20 nations have been trained annually. The daily schedule has approximately 135 classes supported by a staff and faculty of over 700 soldiers and civilians. Currently, USAALS has an increasingly diverse mission. The numbers of allied students has steadily increased and USAALS is being considered for other Department of Defense (DOD) helicopter maintenance training missions. In FY 94, the Air Force consolidated utility aircraft maintenance training and collocated their larger aircraft (H-53) training with USAALS. Ongoing DOD Interservice Training Review Organization studies are now looking to collocate and/or consolidate all aviation maintenance training for DOD.

4. The second largest aviation related activity, is the Aviation Applied Technology Directorate (AATD), which is a section of the Aviation Research, Development and Engineering Center (AVRDEC), itself a part of the Aviation and Troop Command (ATCOM), St. Louis, Missouri. ATCOM is a major command of the U.S. Army Materiel Command (AMC), Alexandria, Virginia. The mission of AATD is to improve Army aviation's preeminent warfighting capability. By understanding both present and future needs of

their aviation customers, AATD initiates the development, integration and application of superior, affordable and relevant technology. AATD is able to utilize the aircraft, airfield and facilities at Fort Eustis and the technical expertise and experience of the maintenance training cadre, resulting in a highly cost effective situation. Significant cost efficiencies are realized by having the Aviation Logistics School (USAALS) and AATD collocated at this site.

5. Fort Eustis is the home to Felker Army Airfield and the location of the USAALS Apache maintenance training facility. A controlled airfield, Felker is utilized daily for training Army, Navy, Marine, and Air Force rotary wing aircraft. Joint service aircraft use Felker extensively during night operations, because their normal area of flight operation is limited by quiet zone restrictions during the period 2200 to 0600 hours. Felker has no quiet zone restriction. Felker also supports Federal Bureau of Investigation flight operations and services. Felker is also the home to portions of the 97th Army Reserve Command (ARCOM) helicopter units.

6. Most recently, Felker Army Airfield served as both a marshalling site for the deployment of Army Aviation units in support of OPERATION UPHOLD DEMOCRACY in Haiti and the area from which Army aircraft staged to U.S. Navy aircraft carriers.

7. Fort Eustis is invaluable to the Army's Aviation Community. The location of both active and reserve units, an aviation research lab and the Army's Aviation Logistics training school provides a synergism that could not be replicated elsewhere without extravagant cost.

INFORMATION PAPER

1 November 1994

SUBJECT: Value of Fort Eustis as a Multi-Functional Installation

PURPOSE: To provide information on the activities that reside on Fort Eustis.

FACTS:

1. Fort Eustis, the home of the U.S. Army Transportation Corps and Transportation Training Center, is also the location of many other activities with a wide range of functions and responsibilities.

2. The primary tenant is Forces Command's 7th Transportation Group (Composite). The 7th Group is a one-of-a-kind unit providing worldwide transportation support to deploying, deployed and redeploying units on a continuous basis. Over 4,000 soldiers strong, 7th Group has been a major player in every United States operation in recent history.

3. Fort Eustis possesses many one-of-a-kind operational and training facilities. Third Port, with access to the James River, the Chesapeake Bay and Atlantic Ocean is the Army's only deep water port. It has been used for the self deployment of 7th Group's Logistic Support Vessels and Army watercraft in every operation of the past two decades. Third Port is also a superb training facility for the Transportation School and other services' personnel. For its training mission it has a rail head, a landship for realistically training stevedores without the cost of a real vessel or the potential danger that fuel spills would have on the environment. Third Port has the only ground mounted Haaglund Crane, a state-of-the-art crane, found only on ships. The ground mounted crane can be used for training in weather that would be unsafe on a vessel.

4. Fort Eustis possesses the only Department of Defense rail training and maintenance facility on a military installation. The rail facility includes an organic rail network, maintenance and training facilities, and rail equipment. Fort Eustis has a stand-alone rail operations support capability. Also located at Fort Eustis is Felker Army Airfield (FAAF), home to several operational units, both active and reserve. FAAF daily supports Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force rotary wing aircraft training and operational support missions. FAAF is also the location of the U.S. Army Aviation Logistics schools Apache

Maintenance Training Facility. It is one-of-a-kind, state-of-the-art, facility where all aspects of maintenance are taught for the Army's premier combat aircraft, the Apache.

5. Training and Doctrine Command's (TRADOC) Army Training Support Center (ATSC) provides worldwide training support services for the planning, development, and integration of products and services that support individual and collective training for the Total Force.

6. The U.S. Army Aviation and Logistics School (USAALS) enhances the Army's warfighting capability by developing concepts, organization design, and material and training requirements for Aviation Logistics. USAALS also trains qualified aviation logistics personnel and develops current warfighting doctrine for the Army's Aviation Branch.

7. Army Materiel Command (AMC) is represented by the Applied Aviation Technology Directorate (AATD). The mission of AATD is to improve the warfighting capability by analyzing current and future needs of Army aviation units, then initiating the development, integration, and application of cost effective, improved technology. AATD also collaborates with industry and other government agencies to improve the structure, propulsion, system integration, reliability, maintainability, survivability, and operational design of United States Army aircraft.

8. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Officer Training School (OTS) develops and conducts basic officer training for newly commissioned NOAA officers and prepares both entry level and advanced officers for sea duty. The training emphasizes leadership, seamanship, navigation and ship handling. NOAA-OTS effectively utilizes the training facilities of the U.S. Army Transportation School, the 7th Transportation Group's Third Port, and shares equipment, training programs and expertise. The NOAA, in turn provides assistance to the Coast Guard.

9. The U.S. Army Test, Measurement and Diagnostic Equipment (TMDE) Support Center (Army Materiel Command) maintains two unique East Coast regional activities at Fort Eustis. The Army Oil Analysis Program Lab tests and evaluates oil for all Army units on the East Coast of the United States. The East Coast Regional Calibration Site is the Army's only certified calibration site in the Eastern United States.

10. The U.S. Department of Transportation, Maritime Administration's James River Reserve Fleet support activity is also located at Fort Eustis. This activity provides administrative and maintenance support to 151 ships/vessels that are in the Reserve fleet.

11. The U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command's (TRADOC) Contracting Activity (TCA) located at Fort Eustis manages the centralized contracting and Federal Information Processing (FIP) contracting for TRADOC to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements. It provides advice and assistance to TRADOC staff elements in all mission and FIP contracting areas relating to combat developments, training developments, as well as test and evaluation. TCA supports contracting requirements for the TRADOC's National Training Center as well as training worldwide.

12. Department of Defense agencies and activities at Fort Eustis include a Defense Finance and Accounting Services (DFAS) fiscal station which provides military pay, civilian pay, finance and accounting support to Forts Monroe, Story, Eustis, and other Army elements in the Hampton Roads area. The regional Defense Printing Services (DPS) facility operated by the U.S. Navy, provides regional printing support to all defense activities in the area.

13. Quality of life and well being of our soldiers and their families is an important consideration at Fort Eustis. McDonald Army Community Hospital (MACH), is a full service Tri-Care Facility responsible for providing care to over 47,950 beneficiaries both active and retired. Collocated with MACH is the U.S. Army Dental Activity's Tignor Dental Clinic which provides high quality comprehensive dental care in a newly renovated full service dental clinic. In addition to serving Fort Eustis, MACH and the Dental Activity serve Fort Monroe and Fort Story as well as the retired community of the Virginia Peninsula. The Defense Commissary Agency (DECA) is represented at Fort Eustis by a modern state of the art commissary providing service to all members of the Department of Defense both active and retired. The Army and Air Force Exchange System (AAFES), open to all members of the Department of Defense, consists of nine retail stores, nine personal service activities, a Burger King, and a Food Court. Fort Eustis is also the home to a full service NationsBank facility and the award winning Fort Eustis Federal Credit Union.

INFORMATION PAPER

1 November 1994

SUBJECT: The Synergistic Value of Fort Eustis

PURPOSE: To provide information on the synergistic effect achieved by Fort Eustis being located in the Hampton Roads area.

FACTS:

1. The Virginia Peninsula is home to military installations which provide a significant contribution to national defense. Combined with the installations of South Hampton Roads, they represent an inter-service complex unequaled in the United States.

2. The synergy of this interrelationship is highly significant. It enhances the nation's capability to rapidly respond to emergencies and contingency deployments. It reduces cost through mutual support, by eliminating duplication of effort. The area has one of the finest natural harbors in the world, two major airfields capable of handling any type aircraft, and an efficient road and rail network. There is also a support structure in place to provide all essential services for both peace and war.

3. Armed Forces activities range from major headquarters to basic training facilities. The collocation of these activities enhances the development of joint doctrine, the testing of new concepts, joint use and sharing of training facilities, and the mutual support essential for the successful projection of a combat force. Sound command relationships make all this possible.

4. The U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC), located at Fort Monroe, is a major headquarters responsible for training soldiers and developing the doctrine with which the Army will fight in the future. TRADOC's proximity to the Air Combat Command and the Atlantic Command is essential to the development of joint doctrine. Fort Monroe is also home to the Joint Warfighting Center, which develops doctrine for joint operations. In addition, Fort Monroe houses numerous small activities that are essential for joint operations.

5. Langley Air Force Base is home to Air Combat Command (ACC) and the 1st Tactical Fighter Wing, making the base both a policy and an operational activity. ACC develops Air Force combat doctrine and as TRADOC's counterpart is ideally located for joint service coordination. The 1st Tactical Fighter Wing is a combat ready

unit that is usually one of the first to deploy in a contingency. Langley is also the primary aerial port of embarkation for Army units located in the mid-Atlantic region.

6. Fort Eustis is a Power Projection Platform and home to the 7th Transportation Group (Composite), the Army's most deployed unit. The installation has all the facilities necessary to maintain the unit at a high state of readiness. A deep water port provides a safe harbor for the Army's watercraft fleet as well as a deployment platform for Army units. It has unique training facilities for watercraft operators and cargo handlers of several services. Fort Eustis' Felker Army Airfield is a world class heliport, and its location and proximity to the Navy's largest facility (Norfolk Naval Base) and four carrier battle groups offers an excellent staging and training area for rotary wing aircraft of all services. Fort Eustis provides essential functions to other installations throughout the area (see MATRIX).

7. Fort Story, a sub-installation of Fort Eustis has a unique location and natural terrain features which make it an ideal site for Logistics-Over-the-Shore (LOTS) training. It is heavily used by the Army's 7th Group and Naval Amphibious forces and SEABEES from the Little Creek Amphibious Base in Norfolk, VA. The facilities at Fort Story allow Army terminal units, quartermaster (petroleum operating) units, and the Army's Reverse Osmosis Water Purification Unit (ROWPU) detachments to maintain their readiness to deploy to any location on short notice. The Naval Sea Combat Systems Engineering Station is a tenant activity at Fort Story. It is responsible for maintaining and operating the Norfolk Area Shipboard Electronic Systems Evaluation Facility (SESEF) which supports fleet maintenance and ship operational readiness assessment. It also provides ship acquisition design validation aboard U.S. Navy ships, U.S. Coast Guard ships, and foreign naval vessels.

8. The U.S. Navy's Explosive Ordnance Disposal Training and Evaluation Unit TWO (EODTEU TWO) is an Atlantic Fleet unit of the active combat forces headquartered at Fort Story, VA. A subordinate command of Commander Explosive Ordnance Disposal Group Two (COMEDOGRU TWO), its primary mission is to train Atlantic Fleet explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) personnel. Courses include techniques for disarming and disposing of both domestic and foreign conventional, chemical and nuclear ordnance. Diving, parachuting, precision navigation and operation of underwater locator equipment are also part of the Program of Instruction.

In addition, EODTEU TWO provides readiness improvement training for permanent shore detachments, and Shipboard EOD detachments, Mine Counter Measures (MCM) and Mobile detachments, as well as other specialized EOD training. Another organization which takes advantage of the unique location and terrain of Fort Story is the U.S. Marine Corps Expeditionary Warfare Training Group Atlantic, Amphibious Reconnaissance Section, which trains United States and Allied Armed Forces in basic and advanced reconnaissance skills required in support of amphibious operations.

9. The Yorktown Naval Weapons Station ammunition facility provides support to the Navy as well as explosive ordnance disposable and calibration services throughout the area. Its proximity to the fleet and its huge capacity make it an essential element of the Peninsula Complex.

10. The Navy Supply operation at Cheatham Annex, deals with refrigerated and dry storage. It is the main supplier of the Atlantic fleet. This installation is also home to the Navy's Reserve Cargo Handling Battalion's units that train extensively with the Army's stevedores and utilize the unique training facilities and equipment at Fort Eustis. Cheatham Annex also houses the Defense Logistics Agency's reutilization and marketing office.

11. The Yorktown Coast Guard Reserve Training Center is the Coast Guard's largest training activity. Over 15,000 students attend its courses annually. All services provide students for classes ranging from small boat operations to handling of hazardous cargo. The Coast Guard shares its training facilities with other services, and in turn, uses Army training facilities at Fort Eustis. A Navy fuel supply operation is also located at the training center.

12. Camp Peary is a training installation that provides facilities and support for Department of Defense (DOD) and non-DOD agencies. It also uses the facilities and support of other Peninsula bases.

13. Located at Newport News Shipbuilding is the Navy's Supervisor of Shipbuilding which is responsible for overseeing the work on all Navy vessels in the yard and for the administrative support of all crew members and their families. This organization works with Peninsula installations to ensure a high quality of life for the service members under its control. It also utilizes essential training facilities at Fort Eustis and other area military installations to maintain crew readiness.

14. These eight installations are supported by an active civilian community, and a transportation and industrial complex second to none. Newport News-Williamsburg Airport can handle any size aircraft for deployments or redeployments. The Newport News Marine Terminal is routinely used to ship military cargo utilizing all types of vessels. An efficient interstate highway system allows for rapid movement to these deployment/redeployment points. The area's shipyards also provide repair for vessels of all sizes, and all services.

15. The synergy provided by these interrelated commands, facilities and activities is unmatched anywhere in the world. The ease of communication, ability to support joint training and contingency operations, and reduction of duplication of effort and cost savings accrued through shared facilities and joint operations, make the Virginia Peninsula and its military installations and civilian industrial and transportation complex a very cost effective operation.

FORT EUSTIS SUPPORT TO OTHER INSTALLATIONS/ACTIVITIES IN THE TIDEWATER AREA

1 NOVEMBER 1994

RECEIVERS:	FORT EUSTIS PRINCIPLE SUPPORT CATEGORIES																			FORT EUSTIS TENANT SUPPORT CATEGORIES						
	1. TRAINING *	2. TNG FACILITIES	3. RANGES	4. EDUCATION SVCS	5. JOINT DOCTRINE	6. DEPLOYMENT/MCS	7. AVIATION SPT	8. VISUAL INFO SPT	9. ACQUISITION SPT	10. INFORMATION MGT	11. COMMUNITY SVCS	12. FAMILY HOUSING	13. UPH	14. FIRE PROTECTION	15. WTRCRAFT/PORT	16. MAINTENANCE	17. TRANSPORTATION	18. SUPPLY/SVCS	19. RAIL	20. TMDE CALIB	21. PRINTING	22. FINANCE	23. AOAP LAB	24. AMC-LAO SPT	25. DECA/AAFES	26. HEALTH SVCS
ARMY:																										
FORT STORY	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
FORT MONROE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
FORT LEE	X	X			X	X	X	X		X	X				X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
FORT AP HILL	X	X				X	X	X			X				X		X			X			X	X		
FORT PICKETT	X	X					X	X			X				X		X			X			X	X	X	
CAMP PEARY	X	X	X				X				X			X	X			X							X	X
ROTC/JR ROTC	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X			X	X		X	X	X
RESERVE COMPONENTS	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
TRANSCOM	X	X	X		X	X	X				X				X										X	X
MTMCTEA	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X		X	X			X	X
CORPS OF ENGINEERS	X	X					X				X				X		X	X					X		X	X
NAVY/COAST GUARD/MARINES:																										
NAS OCEANA	X	X	X				X				X	X	X	X	X	X		X						X	X	X
DAM NECK	X	X	X	X							X			X	X	X		X						X	X	X
NAB LITTLE CREEK	X	X	X		X			X			X			X	X	X	X	X	X					X	X	X
NOB NORFOLK	X	X	X		X		X	X			X				X		X	X		X				X	X	X
CHEATHAM ANNEX	X	X	X		X		X		X		X			X	X	X					X	X		X	X	X
COAST GUARD RESERVE TNG CTR	X	X	X		X			X			X	X	X	X	X	X		X						X	X	X
NAVAL WEAPONS STATION	X	X	X				X	X	X		X			X	X	X	X	X			X			X	X	X
NAVAL RESERVE	X	X	X								X		X	X	X			X						X	X	X
ARMED FORCES STAFF COLLEGE	X	X			X		X	X			X				X							X			X	X
SUPSHIP NEWPORT NEWS		X	X			X					X		X	X	X	X	X	X						X	X	X
MILITARY SEALIFT COMMAND	X	X			X	X		X			X				X										X	X
MARINE CORPS RESERVE	X	X	X					X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X
CAMP ELMORE	X	X	X								X				X	X		X		X					X	X
AIR FORCE:																										
LANGLEY/SHEPPARD AFB	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X
AIR FORCE RESERVE	X	X	X								X			X	X			X						X	X	X
OTHER AGENCIES:																										
DEPT OF COMMERCE, NOAA	X	X					X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					X	X	X	X
DEPT OF TRANSPORTATION, JRRF	X	X	X		X		X	X		X	X			X	X	X	X	X						X	X	X
DEPT OF JUSTICE, UNICOR		X									X			X		X	X			X						
JAMES CITY COUNTY			X	X			X							X	X				X							
YORK COUNTY			X	X			X							X	X				X							
CITY OF NEWPORT NEWS	X	X	X	X			X	X						X	X				X							
FORT EUSTIS ON-POST TENANTS	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

* See reverse for the type of training provided.

TYPE OF TRAINING PROVIDED TO OTHER AGENCIES

ARMY:

FORT STORY: LANDSHIP/CRANE OPERATIONS/CARGO DOCUMENTATION/CARGO HANDLING/WINCH OPERATIONS/SHIP HANDLING/NAVIGATION/NUCLEAR BIOLOGICAL CHEMICAL (NBC)/FAST SEALIFT SHIP/RAIL/WEAPONS TRAINING

FORT MONROE: NBC/WEAPONS TRAINING

FORT LEE: NBC/RAIL

FORT AP HILL: NBC

FORT PICKETT: NBC

CAMP PEARY: NBC

ROTC/JR ROTC: MAP READING/LAND NAVIGATION

RESERVE COMPONENTS: LANDSHIP/CRANE OPERATIONS/CARGO DOCUMENTATION/CARGO HANDLING/WINCH OPERATIONS/SHIP HANDLING/NAVIGATION/NBC/FAST SEALIFT SHIP/RAIL/OFFICER BASIC AND ADVANCED COURSE/TO DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION COURSES/WEAPONS TRAINING

TRANSCOM: NBC/DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION COURSES

MTMCTEA: NBC/DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION COURSES

CORPS OF ENGINEERS: NBC/RAIL

NAVY/COAST GUARD/MARINES:

NAS OCEANA: NBC/WEAPONS TRAINING

DAM NECK: NBC/WEAPONS TRAINING

NAB LITTLE CREEK: NBC/DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION COURSES/WEAPONS TRAINING

NOB NORFOLK: NBC/WEAPONS TRAINING

CHEATHAM ANNEX: LANDSHIP/CRANE OPERATIONS/CARGO DOCUMENTATION/CARGO HANDLING/WINCH OPERATIONS/NBC/FAST SEALIFT SHIP/WEAPONS TRAINING

COAST GUARD RESERVE TNG CTR: NBC/SHIP HANDLING/NAVIGATION/WEAPONS TRAINING

NAVAL WEAPONS STATION: LANDSHIP/CRANE OPERATIONS/CARGO DOCUMENTATION/CARGO HANDLING/WINCH OPERATIONS/NBC/FAST SEALIFT SHIP/RAIL

NAVAL RESERVE: LANDSHIP/CRANE OPERATIONS/CARGO DOCUMENTATION/CARGO HANDLING/WINCH OPERATIONS/SHIP HANDLING/NAVIGATION/NBC/FAST SEALIFT SHIP/DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION COURSES/WEAPONS TRAINING

ARMED FORCES STAFF COLLEGE: TRANSPORTATION CAPABILITIES DEMONSTRATION

MILITARY SEALIFT COMMAND: CARGO HANDLING/WINCH OPERATIONS/FAST SEALIFT SHIP/DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION COURSES

MARINE CORPS RESERVE: LANDSHIP/CRANE OPERATIONS/CARGO DOCUMENTATION/CARGO HANDLING/WINCH OPERATIONS/NBC/FAST SEALIFT SHIP/DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION COURSES/RAIL/WEAPONS TRAINING

CAMP ELMORE: NBC/WEAPONS TRAINING

AIR FORCE:

LANGLEY/SHEPPARD AFB: NBC/UH-60 HELICOPTER MAINTENANCE TRAINING/
* H-53/H-1N HELICOPTER MAINTENANCE TRAINING/WEAPONS TRAINING

AIRFORCE RESERVE: NBC/DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION COURSES

OTHER AGENCIES:

DEPT OF COMMERCE, NOAA: SHIP HANDLING/NAVIGATION TRAINING

DEPT OF TRANSPORTATION, JRRF: DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION COURSES

CITY OF NEWPORT NEWS: NBC/SCHOOL READING PROGRAM/WEAPONS TRAINING

FORT EUSTIS ON POST TENANTS: LANDSHIP/CRANE OPERATIONS/CARGO DOCUMENTATION/CARGO HANDLING/WINCH OPERATIONS/SHIP HANDLING/NAVIGATION/NBC/FAST SEALIFT SHIP/DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION COURSES/RAIL

* H-53/H-1N HELICOPTER MAINTENANCE TRAINING BEGINS 3RD AND 4TH QTR FY 95

INFORMATION PAPER

1 November 1994

SUBJECT: Economic Value of Fort Eustis and Fort Story

PURPOSE: To provide an overview of the economic impact of Forts Eustis and Story on the surrounding communities.

FACTS:

1. IMPACT - Forts Eustis and Story with a military and civilian workforce of nearly 18,000 and is one of the largest employers on the Peninsula. It has a significant impact on local economies, as a 1989 Virginia Peninsula Chamber of Commerce study clearly indicates. For every two military/ federal civil service employees, one civilian "service sector secondary" job is created, which suggests another 9,000 jobs directly attributable to Forts Eustis and Story.

2. TOTAL POPULATION - The total population of Fort Eustis is 18,181. The civilian workforce consists of 1,468 Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) employees, 1,067 tenant employees, 419 NAF employees, and approximately 747 contract employees. There are 2,131 TRADOC soldiers and 3,961 Forces Command (FORSCOM) and 547 other personnel (tenants/MEDDAC), 3,176 U.S. Army Reserve and National Guard military personnel stationed at Fort Eustis. The student population averages 160 civilians and 3,378 military per year. Fort Eustis and Fort Story serve over 23,000 retirees and family members.

3. PAYROLL - Department of Defense (DOD) payroll is $345M, annually. The military personnel payroll is $228M, and the civilian payroll is $117M.

4. CONTRACTS - Annual contracts, with local vendors amount to over $34M per year. Construction contracts totaled approximately $3.2M as of 30 Sep 94.

5. CAPITAL INVESTMENT - As of October 1994, capital investment at Fort Eustis is $58.8M for FY 94 through FY 96. Capital investment categories are: Army Family Housing, $2.0M; Environmental Programs, $14.4M; and Operations and Maintenance totaling $42.4M. Fort Eustis new construction/capital investment for NAF and Appropriated Funds will total $22.1M.

SUBJECT: Economic Value of Fort Eustis and Story

6. IMPACT AID - Impact Aid is provided to local school systems to assist in educating the military dependents of Fort Eustis and Fort Story and other military installations on the Peninsula. The break down is as follows:

SCHOOL DISTRICT	1993/94
York County	$4.361M
Newport News	3.193M
Hampton	1.527M
Poquoson	.173M
Williamburg/James City County	.019M
Gloucester	.223M
Virginia Beach	9.776M
Norfolk	4.690M
TOTAL	$23.962M

7. INTER/INTRASERVICE SUPPORT AGREEMENTS (ISA) - Listed below is information on the current ISAs:

Fort Eustis Interservice Provider. (Fort Eustis provides services to other branches of service):
Reimbursable* $2.6M; Non-reimbursable** $.1M; ISA Total..$ 2.7M

Fort Eustis Interservice Receiver. (Service provided to Fort Eustis from other branches of service):
Reimbursable* $5.6M; ISA Total .....$ 5.6M

Fort Eustis Intraservice Provider. (Fort Eustis provides services for other Army activities/agencies):
Reimbursable* $3.3M; Non reimbursable** $.1M; ISA Total. $ 3.4M

TOTAL OF INTER/INTRASERVICE AGREEMENTS:..... $11.7M

* (Estimated reimbursable dollars for services when rendered)
** (Service rendered that are non-reimbursable)

Document Separator

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REA

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS)

FROM: KAISER, RALPH
TITLE: COUNSEL
ORGANIZATION: DBCRC
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: FORT GREELY

TO: AGAR, JAMES R.
TITLE: POST JUDGE ADVOCATE
ORGANIZATION: FORT GREELY LAW CENTER

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON			
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓		
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR			
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓		
MILITARY EXECUTIVE			
DIR./CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON			
DIR./COMMUNICATIONS			
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER			
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL			
DIR./INFORMATION SERVICES			

COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
COMMISSIONER CORNELLA			
COMMISSIONER COX			
COMMISSIONER DAVIS			
COMMISSIONER KLING			
COMMISSIONER MONTOYA			
COMMISSIONER ROBLES			
COMMISSIONER STEELE			

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS		
DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓	
ARMY TEAM LEADER	✓	
NAVY TEAM LEADER		
AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER		
INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER	✓	
CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER		

RALPH KAISER

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED		
Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commis
Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Respons
ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks: FORWARDING QUESTIONS REGARDING CONCERNS AT FORT GREELY.

Due Date:

Routing Date: 950427

Date r

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VA 22209
703-696-0504

ALAN J. DIXON, CHAIRMAN

COMMISSIONERS:
AL CORNELLA
REBECCA COX
GEN J. B. DAVIS, USAF (RET)
S. LEE KLING
RADM BENJAMIN F. MONTOYA, USN (RET)
MG JOSUE ROBLES, JR., USA (RET)
WENDI LOUISE STEELE

April 27, 1995

Please refer to this number when responding 950427-16

Captain James R. Agar
Post Judge Advocate
Fort Greely Law Center
OSJA, Alaska Command
Fort Greely, Alaska 96506

Dear Captain Agar:

I enjoyed meeting you and our discussion at the Fort Greely Command Briefing during the Commission's Base Visit last Monday, 24 April 1995. However, after reviewing my notes, I have determined I am in need of some more information. Please clarify the following points from the Command Briefing, if possible:

1. It was stated that the Army had been granted an exception (to State environmental law, I assume) from the State of Alaska for open-air burning. What type of burning, what materials, and is this just at Fort Greely or throughout the Alaska Command, i.e., at Forts Richardson and/or Wainwright as well?

2. Please elaborate on the joint community project to build an incinerator including its status, cost and cost share, funding, what it will burn and any other points you believe are pertinent. Will the burning be compliant with Alaska environmental law, or will there be an exception? How about EPA Regulations?

3. Elaborate on Delta Range testing with regard to the statement "one or two missing chemical rounds". What kind of rounds and when were they fired?

Because of the extreme time constraints we are under, I would greatly appreciate a response as soon as possible. However, I understand you may need to coordinate with higher headquarters before providing an answer. If you need any information from me, please call me at DSN 226-0504, or commercial, (703) 696-0504; fax 0550. Thank you for your help.

Sincerely,

Ralph A. Kaiser

Ralph A. Kaiser
Counsel

Document Separator

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE & REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET, SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22209
(703) 696-0504

MEMORANDUM OF MEETING

DATE: January 12, 1995

TIME: 11:00 AM

MEETING WITH: Lassen County and City of Susanville, CA Officials

SUBJECT: Sierra Army Depot

PARTICIPANTS:

Name/Title/Phone Number:

Jack Lensing; President, Lassen County Chamber of Commerce, P.O. Box 338, 84 N. Lassen Street, Susanville, CA 96130 (916) 257-4323
James C. Jeskey; Mayor, City of Susanville, CA, City Hall, 66 N. Lassen Street, Susanville, CA 96130 (916) 257-2174 FAX (916) 257-4725
Lyle Lough; Supervisor District 5, Lassen County, 707 Nevada Street, Susanville, CA 96130 (916) 251-8333
Chuck Berwick; LA to Rep. Wally Herger

Commission Staff:

David Lyles, Staff Director
Cece Carman, Director of Congressional & Intergovernmental Liaison
* Ed Brown, Army Team Leader
Bob Cook, Interagency Issues Team Leader

MEETING NOTES: Ed gave the Commission process briefing. The community representatives stressed the importance of Sierra Army depot to both national security and the local community. They provided a pamphlet and videotape entitled *Committee to Retain the Sierra Army Depot* and *The Missions of Sierra*, respectively.

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE & REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET, SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22209
(703) 696-0504

MEMORANDUM OF MEETING

DATE: January 5, 1995

TIME: 3:00 PM

MEETING WITH: Municipality of Anchorage Official

SUBJECT: Forts Richardson, Wainwright, and Greely

PARTICIPANTS:

Name/Title/Phone Number:

Mr. George J. Vakalis; Operations Manager, Municipality of Anchorage, PO Box 196650, Anchorage, AK 99519-6650, (907) 343-4906, (907) 343-4583 FAX
Mr. Dave French; Consultant, Hyjek and Fixx

Commission Staff:

Chip Walgren, Manager, State & Local Liaison
* Ed Brown, Army Team Leader
Frank Cirillo, Air Force team Leader

MEETING NOTES: Ed gave the DBCRC community briefing. Mr. Vakalis, the former garrison commander of Forts Richardson, Wainwright, and Greely, presented a briefing that highlighted the military value of these installations from the community's perspective. In addition, he left copies of a two briefings on Alaska military installations–*Updated Power Projection Platform Briefing* and *Base Closure Considerations*.

Document Separator

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950404-13

FROM: STEVENS, TED	TO: DIXON
TITLE: SENATOR (AL)	TITLE: CHAIRMAN
ORGANIZATION: U. S. CONGRESS	ORGANIZATION: DBCRC
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: FORT GREELY	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA			
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX			
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS			
GENERAL COUNSEL				COMMISSIONER KLING			
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA			
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES			
DIR./CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON		✓		COMMISSIONER STEELE			
DIR./COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER		X	
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR./INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

✓	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
X	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks:

FORWARDING COPY OF COMMUNITY REPORT OF "REBUTTAL" WHICH THEY PLAN TO SU AT REGIONAL HEARING IN DELTA JUNCTION.

COPY SENT TO ALL COMMISSIONERS. 1 PUT IN LIBRARY, 1 GIVEN TO ARMY TEAM.

Due Date: 950406	Routing Date: 950404	Date Originated: 950330	Mail Date:

MARK O. HATFIELD, OREGON, CHAIRMAN

TED STEVENS, ALASKA
THAD COCHRAN, MISSISSIPPI
ARLEN SPECTER, PENNSYLVANIA
PETE V. DOMENICI, NEW MEXICO
PHIL GRAMM, TEXAS
CHRISTOPHER S. BOND, MISSOURI
SLADE GORTON, WASHINGTON
MITCH McCONNELL, KENTUCKY
CONNIE MACK, FLORIDA
CONRAD BURNS, MONTANA
RICHARD C. SHELBY, ALABAMA
JAMES M. JEFFORDS, VERMONT
JUDD GREGG, NEW HAMPSHIRE
ROBERT F. BENNETT, UTAH

ROBERT C. BYRD, WEST VIRGINIA
DANIEL K. INOUYE, HAWAII
ERNEST F. HOLLINGS, SOUTH CAROLINA
J. BENNETT JOHNSTON, LOUISIANA
PATRICK J. LEAHY, VERMONT
DALE BUMPERS, ARKANSAS
FRANK R. LAUTENBERG, NEW JERSEY
TOM HARKIN, IOWA
BARBARA A. MIKULSKI, MARYLAND
HARRY REID, NEVADA
J. ROBERT KERREY, NEBRASKA
HERB KOHL, WISCONSIN
PATTY MURRAY, WASHINGTON

J. KEITH KENNEDY, STAFF DIRECTOR
JAMES H. ENGLISH, MINORITY STAFF DIRECTOR

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

WASHINGTON, DC 20510–6025

March 30, 1995

Please refer to this number when responding 950404-13

Honorable Alan J. Dixon
Chairman
Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street
Suite 1425
Arlington, Virginia 22209

Dear Alan:

Thank you for your determination to hold the regional hearing for the proposed Fort Greely realignment in Delta Junction. I appreciate your commitment to afford this community a chance to be heard as part of the Commission's review.

I just returned from a visit to Fort Greely and Delta Junction. While I was there, I met with representatives from the Delta Junction civilian community and was impressed by their thoroughness in preparing for the Commission visit. I strongly support their efforts in ensuring that the Commission has all the facts concerning the proposed realignment.

The Delta Junction Community Coalition Committee asked that I provide copies of their report to the Commission, reflecting their work to date. Accordingly, I have enclosed copies of their rebuttal for the Commission's use before the hearing at Delta Junction.

Again, I appreciate your assistance and look forward to working with you and the Commission as you review this matter.

With best wishes,

Cordially,

Ted

TED STEVENS

Enclosure

Document Separator

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950502-21

FROM: STEVENS, TED	TO: CORNELLA, AL
TITLE: SENATOR (AK)	TITLE: COMMISSIONER
ORGANIZATION: U.S. CONGRESS	ORGANIZATION: DBCRC
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: FORT GREELY	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA	✓		
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX			
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS			
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓			COMMISSIONER KLING			
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA			
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES			
DIR./CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON	✓			COMMISSIONER STEELE			
DIR./COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER	✓		b3
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR./INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks:

THANK YOU FOR VISITING BASE.

Due Date:	Routing Date: 950502	Date Originated: 950426	Mail Date:

Congress of the United States

Washington, D.C. 20515

April 26, 1995

950502-2

Honorable Al Cornella
Commissioner
Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street
Suite 1425
Arlington, Virginia 22209

Dear Commissioner Cornella:

We want to express our appreciation to you for your recent visit to Alaska concerning the proposed realignment of Fort Greely.

We are pleased that the Commission chose to hold a regional hearing in Delta Junction as well as visit Fort Greely. Your presence there sends a strong message to the community and the state at large as to the objectivity of the base closure and realignment process. We appreciate your efforts in this regard.

Again, thanks for your visit. Please do not hesitate to contact us if we may be of any assistance as we go through this difficult and challenging process.

With best wishes,

Cordially,

TED STEVENS

FRANK MURKOWSKI

DON YOUNG

Document Separator

GOOD MORNING

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1995 $1.25

Daily Press

Copy sent to Army Team

Hampton Roads Newspaper — FINAL EDITION — Newport News-Hampton, Virginia

FOR THE LOVE OF ANDREW

Some doctors told Patrick and Julie Boland they should institutionalize their son Andrew, who has pervasive developmental disorder. Instead, his parents have dedicated themselves to an unconventional physical therapy called patterning. **LifeStyles, G1.**

RVers AT HOME ON THE ROAD

Going mobile gives retirees a greater sense of community. **Travel, I8.**

FAA UNDER FIRE

An investigation turns up evidence that the FAA brushed aside repeated warnings about problems with the ATR-72 turbo prop. The inquiry suggests a crash fatal to 68 in Roselawn, Ind., last October did not have to happen. **Story, A3.**

HOOPS

ODU 60, W&M 55
Greensboro 81, CNU 80

Fort Eustis awaits orders

'Reorganization' prompts questions

By A.J. Plunkett
Daily Press

Fort Eustis apparently is on the Pentagon's list of bases to reorganize, but no one around the Peninsula seems to know just what is planned for the base.

A reorganization could mean that Fort Eustis loses jobs, but it could also mean a gain for the Army base in northern Newport News.

The New York Times published Saturday a partial list of bases on the hit list. While no other Hampton Roads base was mentioned, Pentagon officials say the list is just part of the roster and could change right up until it is officially released on Tuesday.

It is good news Fort Eustis isn't closing altogether, but it still could be a bad sign of things to come, say those working in various state and local committees to save Virginia's bases. Losing military units to other bases can add up to an even more dangerous economic wound than just closing a base.

In the past two BRAC rounds, Virginia lost 13,000 military and civilian jobs to realignments but only 8,900 jobs to base closings or unit deactivations.

"The issue has always been the realignments. That's always been the concern — what's going to move around?" said Arthur L. Collins, executive director of the Hampton Roads Planning District Commission and coordinator of the region's base defense effort.

"The devil is in the details," said Dan Shellabarger, a former Fort Eustis post commander and

Please see Fort/A2

COMING MONDAY

Ordinary Americans are active across the country in hopes of protecting their military bases. A look at the situation in Hampton Roads and beyond.

BASE PROFILE

- Jobs: 10,200 military; 4,000 civilian
- Payroll: almost $330 million
- Land: 9,000 acres
- Major commands: Army Transportation Center, Army Transportation School, 7th Transportation Group
- Purchased in 1918 for $538,000 and founded as Camp Abraham Eustis during World War I, the post became a permanent installation named Fort Eustis in 1923. It became the home to Army transportation at the end of World War II.

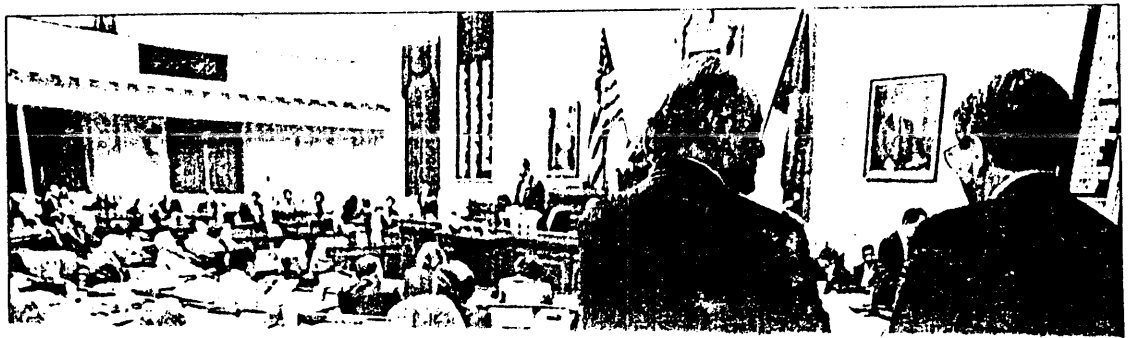
Fight to the finish

On the General Assembly's final day, Democratic legislators and Gov. George Allen reached a compromise to reform welfare in Virginia.

It was one of the few times during the 46-day session that either side gave ground.

Sticking together better than even they could have predicted, the Democrats killed virtually all of Allen's initiatives.

For more on the compromise welfare plan and a list of some of the hundreds of changes in state law approved by the legislature, see page A4.



Hampton judge gets appeals court post

Overton appointment splits lawmakers

By Barry Flynn
Daily Press

RICHMOND

Judge Nelson T. Overton, a controversial figure who presided over several highly publicized recent trials in Hampton Circuit Court, came out of nowhere Saturday to win General Assembly appointment to the state Court of Appeals.

Chris Hutton, the Hampton commonwealth's attorney who seemed Friday on the verge of getting the appeals court job, instead got the consolation prize of the circuit judgeship that Overton will vacate.

The compromise choice of Overton for the $90,760-a-year

PEOPLE

s in costumes dance during one of the many parties celebrating Car- More than 380,000 tourists are expected to fill the city to attend AP

For more on today's people call: 928-1111, 4047

sive. Maybe the time has- n right."

AL AWARD. American or **Steven Spielberg** was ed with a Cesar at France's nual film awards Saturday receiving a standing ovation ying homage to the French rs who inspired him. received the award from his influences, **Claude** director of "A Man and a ..."

like to explain where a lot inspiration comes from," erg said. He read a long list g with French directors **Godard, Lelouch, Renoir, Resnais, Rohmer** and ending with **Tavernier, Tati** and **Truffaut.**

DIFFICULT TO SWALLOW. The worst part about TV stardom? Going out to eat, **Kim Fields** says.

"When I'm out, people come up to talk about the show," the 25-year-old co-star of Fox's "Living Single" says in today's Parade magazine. "I don't mind their coming up, but sometimes they get so excited, they're touching you while you're eating dinner."

TODAY'S BIRTHDAYS. Actor **Tony Randall** is 75. Actress **Betty Hutton** is 74. Singer **Fats Domino** is 67. Political columnist **Robert Novak** is 64. Singer **Johnny Cash** is 63.

From wire service reports

'AL VISIT. Sarah Ferguson, the Duchess of York, meets Puer- an children who have AIDS on Saturday at the Pediatric Hospi- San Juan. The duchess is in San Juan for a two-day visit. The chil- ive in the Divino Nino Jesus home for children with AIDS. AP

Fort

Continued from A1

member of Newport News' and Virginia's base defense committees.

There may be cause for concern. While this round of base closings was expected to be as large as the sum of the previous two, the Associated Press reports that the Pentagon's draft list carries more realignments than closings.

Fort Eustis appears on a New York Times' partial list under a heading "shrinking or consolidations," but the list did not say which the base is scheduled to do if the Pentagon's list is approved.

There are a number of minor commands on Fort Eustis that could be moved, but there also is a large amount of empty room that could be used to house new military units, Shellabarger and others said.

Also, Fort Story in Virginia Beach technically falls under Fort Eustis as a sub-installation. Fort Story is home to the 7th Transportation Group's amphibious training battalion, and there was some speculation last year that Little Creek Naval Amphibious Base could absorb the role.

But Dan Scandling, a spokesman for Rep. Herbert H. Bateman, R-Newport News, whose district includes Fort Eustis, said the congressman is urging caution in guessing about Fort Eustis future until more information is released.

"It's just to early to tell," he said.

The Pentagon's formal list goes to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission on Tuesday. The commission will kick off the public debate less than 24 hours later, holding its first open hearing Wednesday to quiz Pentagon officials on their choices.

Stakes for Virginia, and Hampton Roads in particular, are high.

One-ninth of Hampton Roads' population is in the active duty military or in a civilian job at one of the area bases — and that does not count the spouses and children who live with them.

Those people earn an annual area payroll of almost $4 billion.

All total, if some bases close and others are reorganized, by the end of the decade Virginia could lose up to 200,000 jobs — both direct military-related jobs and indirect support jobs such as store clerks and construction workers.

Because the base closings commission has historically confirmed 90 percent of the Pentagon's choices, folks like Shellabarger and Collins have spent the last few months meeting with senior Army, Navy and other defense leaders touting the military value of Virginia's bases in an attempt to keep bases off the initial list.

"We've done a good job of educating the decision makers," Shellabarger said.

"We know we have done our homework," Collins said.

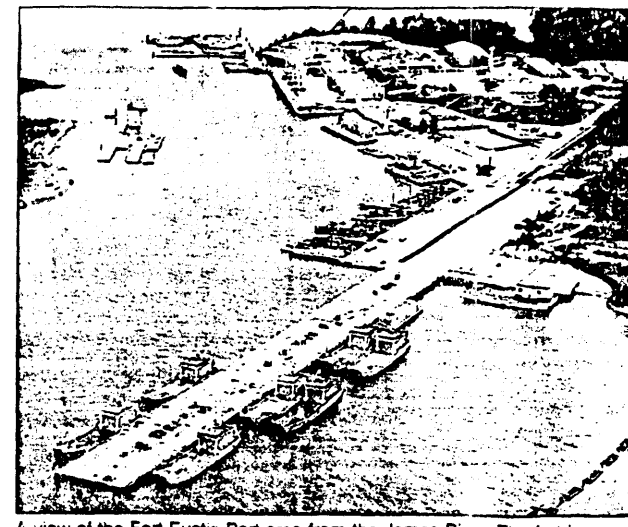
The congressional delegation has been busy at work as well. Bateman met with several Army leaders while Sen. John Warner, a former Navy secretary himself, has met with Navy leaders, including Navy Secretary John Dalton.

At a recent breakfast, Dalton told Warner that Virginia would see gains and losses, but that overall the delegation should be pleased with how well the state fared, said Grayson Winterling, Warner's military adviser.

Among area bases, the perennial closing target, Hampton's Fort Monroe, now appears to be among the safest, having received an subtle anointing by the Joint Chiefs of Staff last year when it was chosen as home to the chiefs' new think-tank, the Joint Warfighting Center.

Another potential target, Virginia Beach's Oceana Naval Air Station, also appears safe. Although the 1993 BRAC sent the Navy's Atlantic coast F/A-18 jet fleet to North Carolina, a move that would almost certainly doom Oceana, Capitol Hill sources now say Dalton has asked to move the jets to Oceana.

Staff writer William H. McMichael contributed to this report.



A view of the Fort Eustis Port area from the James River. The fort is apparently on the Pentagon's list of bases to reorganize, but plans for base remain unknown. Joe Fudge Daily Press

Judge

Continued from A1

Christian, D-Hampton, who is black, said of Overton.

Another Peninsula black, Sen. Henry Maxwell, also a Democrat, said he did not vote for Overton, either.

"I was out of the caucus at the time" of the vote, Maxwell said. "I did not know whether I wanted to support his candidacy. I left the room."

Andrews, in contrast, defended Overton as "a very fine, capable, scholarly judge."

"Anyone that sits on the bench for 35 years is bound to make some decisions that upset someone," Andrews said. "That's why we have judges."

In 1993, Overton presided over the trial of Allen Iverson, a black, Bethel High School basketball star. Iverson was convicted of three counts of being part of a mob in a racially charged melee at a bowling alley, and Overton sentenced him to 15 years in jail, with 10 years suspended.

Iverson was pardoned by Gov. Doug Wilder.

Overton also was criticized for refusing to release Iverson on bond pending his appeal.

Legislators tap Askew for judgeship in NN

By Barry Flynn
Daily Press

RICHMOND

Newport News City Attorney Verbena Askew was named Saturday to a judgeship on the Newport News Circuit Court.

In beating out District Judge Edward Hubbard, who has spent more than four years on the city's juvenile court, Askew became the first black woman to be elevated to a judgeship on the state's primary criminal trial bench.

Black legislators from the Peninsula and elsewhere who believed it was important to gain racial diversity on the court fought hard for Askew's appointment.

But several of them said that the key to turning around that House Democratic Caucus for Askew had been the Women's Caucus.

"The Women's Caucus and the Black Caucus united so that when the Democratic Caucus voted, she came out," Del. Flora Crittenden said.

ASKEW

Diamonstein said that he had always backed judicial candidates who were endorsed by the Newport News Bar Association.

"I'm sure she's going to make an outstanding judge," Diamonstein said. "It's just that she was not the candidate of the bar."

Although judgeships are normally decided by the Democratic legislators from the district in which a judge will serve, the full Democratic Caucus in each chamber decides when the local delegations are split.

Democrats in the Senate had voted for Askew in their first meeting on the judgeship on Friday, while Democrats in the House backed Hubbard.

Askew won the House endorsement at a second caucus meeting Saturday morning.

One woman who represents

m. to 5 p.m. Advertising. each Daily Press office 05 Warwick Blvd. If you se call 247-4600.

ALMANAC

Today is Sunday, Feb. 26, the 57th day of 1995.

Highlights in history:

Document Separator

Congressman

Jim Saxton

3rd District of New Jersey

Fax Transmission

To: ED BROWN

Fax #: 703/ 696-0550

From: BILL BERL

Re: ED, PER YOUR REQUEST AT FRIDAY'S MTG, PROVIDED IS COURTER LETTER REGARDING STATIONING AD UNITS AT FT DIX. MG BARATZ IS MTG W/ VCOS TODAY ON DIX. HOPEFULLY DIX'S MANPOWER + MISSION WILL BE RESOLVED.

This is the First of 3 Pages.

If there is a problem with this transmission, please contact our office.

Phone: 202-225-4765 Fax: 202-225-0778

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VA 22209
703-696-0504

JIM COURTER, CHAIRMAN

COMMISSIONERS:
CAPT PETER B. BOWMAN, USN (RET)
BEVERLY B. BYRON
REBECCA G. COX
GEN H. T. JOHNSON, USAF (RET)
ARTHUR LEVITT, JR.
HARRY C. McPHERSON, JR.
ROBERT D. STUART, JR.

December 2, 1993

The Honorable Jim Saxton
U.S. House of Representatives
438 Cannon House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Please refer to this number when responding 931108-2B1

Dear ~~Congressman~~ Saxton: Jim

Thank you for your recent letter regarding the location of the Air Base Ground Defense (ABGD) training at Fort Dix.

As you are well aware, the 1988 Defense Secretary's Commission on Base Realignment and Closure directed that the ABGD training mission be relocated to Fort Knox, Kentucky along with 30 percent of basic training. As stated in its report, the Commission gave permission to the Secretary of the Army to modify the prescribed relocations if the modification was at no greater cost and payback than calculated and follows the intent of consolidating like advanced individual training at single installations and basic training at fewer installations.

The Commission also acknowledged that the size and location of Fort Dix provides the capability to absorb future Army force structure changes resulting from possible adjustments in overseas unit stationing. From these statements, it can be inferred that it was not the Commission's intent to require the Army to seek redirect authority from a subsequent Commission to change its recommendations concerning Fort Dix as long as specified guidelines were met nor was it the Commission's intent to preclude stationing of active component activities at Fort Dix.

The 1991 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission's recommendation on Fort Dix specifically stated that "Fort Dix be realigned to support the Reserve Component force structure through retention of an Active Component garrison and essential facilities (which include essential portions of Walson Army Hospital and housing facilities), ranges, and training areas to support Reserve and Active Component training."

I believe that nothing in either one of these recommendations explicitly prevents the Air Force from indefinitely continuing ABGD training at Fort Dix or the Department of Defense from relocating active component activities to Fort Dix. Indeed, as you note, the Air Force, Navy and Coast Guard already have taken advantage of the downsizing of Fort Dix and have located missions there.

I hope this information is useful in your effort to clarify this matter.

Sincerely,

JIM COURTER
Chairman

ES# 931108-2
JAC:jg

Document Separator

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950517-17

FROM: MACUAY, JAMES	TO: CORNELLA, AL
TITLE: ADJUTANT GENERAL	TITLE: COMMISSIONER
ORGANIZATION: COMM. OF PENNSYLVANIA	ORGANIZATION: DBCRC
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: FORT DIX	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA	✓		
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX	✓		
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS	✓		
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓			COMMISSIONER KLING	✓		
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA	✓		
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES	✓		
DIR./CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON		✓		COMMISSIONER STEELE	✓		
DIR./COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER		X	JB
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR./INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature	✓	Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
X	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks:

INFORMING THAT TANK RANGE AT FORT DIX WILL NOT MEET TABLE VIII QUALIFICATION COURSE FOR M1P TANKS EQUIPPED WITH 105mm GUN.

Due Date: 950519	Routing Date: 950517	Date Originated: 950511	Mail Date:

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS
ANNVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA 17003-5002

11 May 1995

Please refer to this number when responding 950517-17

Mr. Al Cornella
Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Mr. Cornella:

This letter is in further response to your question at the Commission hearing in Baltimore concerning the capabilities of the Tank Range now under construction at Fort Dix. The Senior Active Army Advisor to our 28th Division was sent to Fort Dix to ascertain the training capabilities of the range and the post in general.

I am advised that the range will not meet the Table VIII Qualification Course for the M1IP tanks such as ours which are equipped with a 105mm gun. The qualification course for this tank requires the firing of a sabot round which is not authorized on this range. All of our tanks in the northeastern part of the country are M1IP's with the 105mm gun.

The Dix course can qualify crews on the M1A1 tanks which are equipped with the 120mm smooth bore gun. The sabot round for this gun has much different ballistics characteristics than that of the 105mm and could be fired on this range. However, as I have said, none of our units are equipped with the 120mm guns.

This makes the tank range at Fort Indiantown Gap much more valuable as both tanks can fire for qualification. I trust that this was the information you were seeking at the hearing. Thank you for your interest in Fort Indiantown Gap.

Sincerely,

JAMES W. MACVAY
Brigadier General, PAARNG
Acting Adjutant General

Document Separator

ARMY TEAM ROUTING SLIP

ORIGINATED BY: ED BROWN				DATE: 3 MAR		
	ACTION	INFO	COORD	APPROVE	FILE	INITIAL
RICK BROWN						
J. J. GERTLER						
STEVE BAILEY Thanks; Copy Made.		✓				SB 3 Mar
BOB MILLER						
MIKE KENNEDY						
DAVE LEWIS						
CLIFF WOOTEN					✓	

COMMENTS:

Steve: Make a copy for your files if you want one. This copy should be in the team files. This is the kind of information you will be getting on all NTAs and should be used in formulating issues/community concerns.

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950302-5

FROM: BOYER, ROBERT	TO: DIXON
TITLE: COL, USA (RET)	TITLE: CHAIRMAN
ORGANIZATION:	ORGANIZATION: DBCRC
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: FORT CHAFFEE	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER			
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER			
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER			
GENERAL COUNSEL				COMMISSIONER			
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER			
				COMMISSIONER			
DIR./CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON		✓		COMMISSIONER			
DIR./COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER	✓		B3
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR./INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

✓	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions		FYI

Subject/Remarks:
LETTER IN SUPPORT OF FORT CHAFFEE. ALSO, VARIOUS VETERANS' ORGANIZATIONS HAVE ADOPTED RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT AND SENT COPIES (IN FILE).

Due Date: 950309	Routing Date: 950302	Date Originated: 950221	Mail Date:

2118 No. 47th Terrace
Fort Smith, Arkansas 72904

February 21, 1995

Honorable Alan Dixon
Chairman, Base Realignment and
Closure Commission
1200 No. Moore St., Suite 1425
Arlington, Virginia 22209

Please refer to this number
when responding 950302-5

Dear Senator Dixon:

I am writing in regard to the future status of Fort Chaffee, Arkansas and the pending review of military installations by the Base Realignment and Closure Commission (BRAC).

I became concerned about the status of Fort Chaffee after reading a Scripps Howard news article by reporter Peter Copeland on February 10th that Chaffee may be on the post closure list submitted to the Department of Defense. A subsequent article on February 11th quoted the offices of Senators Bumpers and Pryor as stating they were skeptical of Copeland's report. It would be a serious mistake to place Chaffee on the closure list.

Fort Chaffee has been a part of our national defense system since 1941 and has played important roles in training Army units and soldiers for World War II, Korea, Vietnam, Granada, Panama and the Gulf War. It is presently scheduled to continue a role in preparing for future conflicts and times of national crises.

Fort Chaffee is used for training Reserve and National Guard personnel as well as active duty troops. In August 1994 the Army announced that Fort Chaffee would also become one of the four home posts for the Fifth Army Regional Training Brigade which will assist in the training of key reserve component units which are a key element in the current United States Military Strategy.

Fort Chaffee's terrain and maneuver areas make it one of the best, if not the very best, of Army posts in the United States for training light infantry forces, a critical element in current United States military doctrine. It was also used extensively during World War II to train three armor divisions. It is interesting to note that even though the Joint Readiness Training Center (JRTC) was transferred to Fort Polk, they continue to schedule important training rotations at Chaffee because of its training area.

Approximately 10,000 National Guard and Reserve personnel train at Fort Chaffee each summer. The Army estimates that a total of approximately 60,000 troops will train at Fort Chaffee in Fiscal Year (FY) 1995. That number represents a 15% increase over 1994 levels and approximates training levels when Fort Chaffee was home to the JRTC.

Subsequent to the Scripps Howard article, Major General Simek, Commanding General of the 122nd Army Reserve Command, told the news media of the great importance to his command of Fort Chaffee's training area.

It is known that Major General Thrash, the Arkansas National Guard Adjutant General, shares that view. I understand that his artillery brigade was the only Reserve component artillery brigade that saw actual combat in Desert Storm and that the brigade was extremely successful there. Many have stated that success was directly attributable to the training areas and the training received at Fort Chaffee. I'm sure that MG Thrash would confirm that fact. Several of his artillery units are located in the Fort Chaffee area and the Guard participates in training there all year long. The arrangement of buildings and ranges on Chaffee's 72,000 acres make it one of the few posts where direct artillery firing can take place with a very minimum disruption of other activities on the post.

During September 1994 a JRTC training rotation involving 1,700 soldiers was conducted at Fort Chaffee. Troops from Ecuador, Colombia and Venezuela, along with special forces units from the United States Southern Command, participated in a coalition training action under the auspices of the Organization of American States to counter narco-guerilla forces. Observers of this timely scenario included representatives from three other South American countries as well as the United States State Department and several other high level agencies and commissions. The Fort Chaffee terrain makes it ideal for this most current type of exercise.

The JRTC already has plans for conducting additional training rotations at Fort Chaffee because of its outstanding training area. The JRTC involvement at Chaffee is expected to focus on special forces training and providing military expertise in medical, engineering and other areas.

Fort Chaffee is an excellent training and maneuver area with 100 square miles and 72,000 acres. Related usable areas are Camp Gruber, Oklahoma (35,000 acres), Camp Robinson, Arkansas (30,000 acres), Davis Field in Muskogee, Oklahoma as an intermediate staging base and Little Rock Air Force Base.

Fort Chaffee has a heliport and tactical assault landing strips as well as other landing zones and drop zones that can accommodate a battalion task force. High performance aircraft have made extensive use of Chaffee ranges and the close air support capability has been proven. The Arkansas Air National Guard's 188th Fighter Group uses ranges at Chaffee for bombing and strafing training on a frequent basis.

The Arkansas River site at Fort Chaffee has been evaluated as the finest location for river crossing training available to the Army. Not only is it the only location at which both sides of the river are Army land but it also has the added benefit of Lock and Dam 13 which can control the

low speed of the river to enhance training. Training that can be conducted at this site includes fast water crossings, bridging, tactical marine assaults, barging, and modified logistics-over-the-shore training.

Fort Chaffee serves as the home of a mobile hospital training operation called RTS-Med. It also has the Non-Commissioned Officer Academy for the Fifth Army, the 142d Arkansas National Guard, 271st Maintenance Company and the 122d ARCOM's Equipment Concentration Site.

Fort Chaffee also provides training space for Navy, Air Force, Arkansas State Police, the U. S. Department of Energy, and other civilian agencies.

Fort Chaffee is centrally located in the United States and there is excellent access by air, rail, interstate highways and the inland water system. Its is located adjacent to Fort Smith, Arkansas, a progressive city of more than 70,000 people with an outstanding school system (to include a community college), superb medical facilities, ample family housing and an excellent quality of life.

The United States government has made very substantial financial investments in Fort Chaffee involving many millions of dollars. There are more than 1,200 buildings of various types on the post and over 5,000,000 square feet of space under roof available for use. Chaffee has barracks, office buildings, churches, theaters, gyms, paved roads, sewage systems, and all of the infrastructure necessary to support very large numbers of troops. At one time during World War II, three armor divisions with a total of over 30,000 soldiers were stationed at Fort Chaffee at the same time.

Numerous recreational facilities have been constructed and remodeled for the troops to include the field house with its weight rooms, sauna, modern nautilus equipment and three basketball courts. There are 17 athletic fields (with lights), 8 tennis courts (also lighted), a golf course and swimming pool.

Fort Chaffee can accommodate enormous numbers of troops on very short notice and serves as the mobilization point for soldiers from several surrounding states.

The citizens of Fort Smith and the local area have always been extremely patriotic and have strongly supported the military since Fort Chaffee opened over fifty years ago. They still support Fort Chaffee remaining an Army installation and an important part of the United States national security system with whatever mission is in the best interests of our country.

The following veterans organizations have adopted resolutions urging that Fort Chaffee remain an Army post for the reasons stated in this letter:

American Legion, Fort Smith Post 31
Veterans of Foreign Wars, Fort Smith Post 8845
Veterans of Foreign Wars, Fort Smith Post 2897
Disabled American Veterans, Fort Smith Chapter 1

Fort Chaffee Retiree Subcouncil
Military Order of the Purple Heart, Border City Chapter 587
Arkansas Retired Military Association
Vietnam Veterans of America, Chapter 467
Sebastian County Veterans Committee

The Resolutions adopted by these organizations are enclosed.

The purpose of this letter is to point out to the Commission the many advantages at Fort Chaffee for the training of troops. Very few military installations have the qualities of Chaffee for this purpose. The value of Fort Chaffee was recognized by the 1991 BRAC report which retained Fort Chaffee to support Reserve Component training. We also want to assure the Commission that there is continuing overwhelming support in our community for Fort Chaffee and any mission directed to Chaffee by the Department of Defense.

Sincerely,

Robert E. Boyer

ROBERT E. BOYER
Colonel, US Army (Ret)

encls: as stated

Document Separator

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950328-16

FROM: TROTTER, MAX	TO: DIXON, ALAN
TITLE: PRESIDENT, LOCAL 1728	TITLE: CHAIRMAN
ORGANIZATION: NAT. FEDERATION OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES	ORGANIZATION: DBCRC
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: FORT CHAFFEE	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA			
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX			
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS			
GENERAL COUNSEL				COMMISSIONER KLING			
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA			
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES	✓		
DIR./CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON		✓		COMMISSIONER STEELE			
DIR./COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER		X	3/28
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR./INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

✓	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
X	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks:

LETTER OF SUPPORT FOR FORT CHAFFEE.
SUPPORTING DATA INCLUDED.

Due Date: 950404	Routing Date: 950328	Date Originated: 950327	Mail Date:

National Federation of Federal Employees

Local 1728 - Building 1181, Fort Chaffee, Arkansas 72905-5000

March 27, 1995

Please refer to this number when responding 950328-16

Honorable Alan Dixon
Chairman, Base Realignment and
Closure Commission
1700 N. Moore St. Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Senator Dixon:

As you are aware, Fort Chaffee, Arkansas was recommended for closure by the Secretary of Defense in his BRAC 95 submission. The recommendation was to close Fort Chaffee "except" minimum essential buildings, and ranges for Reserve Component (RC) training as an enclave." The recommendation further state "Fort Chaffee ranked last in military value when compared to other major training area installations. The Army will retain some ranges for use by the RC units stationed in the area. Annual training for Reserve Component units which now use Fort Chaffee can be conducted at other installations in the region, including Fort Polk, Fort Riley and Fort Sill. The Army intends to license required land and facilities to the Army National Guard."

If Fort Chaffee was the best location for the home of the newly established JRTC in 1987, how can i t be the lowest in military value in 1995 with all the improvements made during JRTC era. The JRTC continues to train the Army's elite war fighting units. From FY 88-92 JRTC trained in excess of 110,000 soldiers from the finest combat units in the Army. Only in FY 90 did the number of soldiers training at Fort Chaffee decrease and that was because of Desert Storm. Coincidentally, the 82d ABN Div, first unit trained at JRTC, was the first unit deployed to Desert Storm. During the same time frame (FY 88-92) an additional 182,000 Reserve Component soldiers trained at Fort Chaffee.

One of the greatest lessons learned by the Army during the Persian Gulf War was that it could no longer operate as it had in the past. Specifically as three distinct Army's within the Army; the Active Component, the Reserves and National Guard. Congress, having observed the readiness rifts between these organizations, directed that the Army dedicate more of its active component resources to the support of the readiness effort of the other two. The result is what is referred to as the "Total Army" and is now proudly named "America's Army." The term "America's Army" is meant to be a seamless organization whose sole goal is to be able to rapidly project its entire military power anywhere in the world in defense of our national interest. To do this, the training requirements and resources allocated to this effort must be equally seamless as no part

of the force can function without the other. In response to laws passed by Congress, the Army has responded to this mandate in the form of an organization called the Regional Training Brigade. Fort Chaffee has been designated as the home of a significant portion of this brigade specifically to support Reserve units in this region. The recent decision to "close" Fort Chaffee is an indication that the leadership of the Army has failed to support its commitments with its resources the proverbial "put your money where your mouth is."

Even since the end of WWII, Fort Chaffee has been a military post where "America's Army" trained long before it became a fashionable phrase. The National Guard has used it in significant numbers every year of its existence, as has the Army Reserve. Active Component use, with the exception of the JRTC period, has been constant but to a lesser degree than the other two members of the triad. Sadly, it is one of the very few installations that can honestly say that no one member of the triad has priority over the others. This should be a fundamental truth throughout "America's Army."

If that is the beauty of Fort Chaffee, an installation dedicated to all of America's Army, the 1995 SECDEF recommendation illustrates that it is equally the installations Achilles heel. As it shares its assets equally, there is no one use who therefore claims it as its own and preserve it for the others. This, remembering the ideals behind America's Army, shouldn't be necessary, but the reality of the situation, as highlighted by the SECDEF decision for closure, reveals the painful truth behind the phrase.

Incredibly, Fort Chaffee has historically been the responsibility of the Active Component's Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC); a major command with virtually no vested interest in its continued operation. TRADOC is the Army's schoolhouse. None of the missions assigned by DA to TRADOC are executed at Fort Chaffee. In fact, none of the 50,000 soldiers trained at Fort Chaffee in 1994 were for TRADOC missions. Fort Chaffee is by definition a major training area, whose primary purpose is to provide an environment for units of all components to train collectively on the war fighting skills. This is the mission of the Army's Forces Command or its subordinate U. S. Army Reserve Command. Unfortunately in years of declining resources, Forces Command was unwilling to add to its list of responsibilities. Generally, this training population was 40% National Guard, 40% Reserves and 20% Active Army. It must be noted that no one has anywhere close to a 100% interest except TRADOC; who's sole interest is in removing Fort Chaffee from its roles; simply, TRADOC is no longer willing to pay the bill for a FORSCOM mission. This does not speak well for "America's Army." This unfortunately also means that no one is willing, due to the bureaucrat seems in "America's Army," to contribute anything more than a piece of the resourcing necessary to keep it open to all; thus, it will be closed.

But will it? If one reads the fine print of the Army's closure recommendation, it calls for establishment of what it calls enclaves for both the National Guard and the Reserves. It also allows for current tenant activities to remain if their missions can be accomplished there. It allows for the continuance of the functions necessary to support these "enclaves." The interesting aspects of this is that when one combines these enclaves and tenants, the "closed" Fort Chaffee will resemble the current Fort Chaffee in size, shape and, most importantly, resourcing. The National Guard wants barracks, vehicle parking and a large area for collective training. The Reserves will want certain on-post training small arms ranges and some training area. To do this, all will need ammunition, food, power, water and roads to travel. If the training area exists, the active force will continue to use it like they have in the past (largely due to overcrowding at their own installations). All that will remain is a large portion of already unwanted infrastructure which has already been laid aside awaiting funds to have them removed. What will have changed? In essence, nothing.

What purpose is served by "closing" Fort Chaffee is not the reduction of operational infrastructure and the corresponding resources. It, in essence will be a realignment by another name. Maybe like the Presideio of Monterey, TRADOC's newest post. Fort Ord was closed by BRAC 91 but a "footprint" of the post was retained and is being run by an Active Army Garrison. The tragedy of this is that a lot of people will go through a lot of unnecessary effort and pain to end up with a realigned Fort Chaffee. Why was it not called a realignment when clearly that is what is occurring? Perhaps the need to appear as though great sacrifice is being made. Fort Chaffee is not a major installation as represented by the SECDEF. It is a subinstallation of Fort Sill with a budget that quickly identifies it as anything but a major installation.

The BRAC process recommendation to "close" Fort Chaffee highlights the fact that even the best of processes can fail to present decision makers an accurate picture of the ground truth. It very simply, was not designed to serve "America's Army" collectively but individually address the needs of each of its components. It is a disservice to America and its Army and, if the Army can not overcome this obstacle, that essential task must regretfully fall to the committee and/or concerned elected representatives.

The comparison data upon which the SECDEF decision was based was skewed. The BRAC Report does not take into account the other significant activities at the Fort but only looks at the AT/IDT figures. The recommendation stated "The post is managed by Active Component/civilian staff, although it possesses virtually no Active Component tenants". What about the Regional Training Brigade (RTB)? The RTB was

place at Fort Chaffee to support Reserve units in the region. The RTB is manned entirely by Active Component soldiers and is expected to grow to 170-200 by 1 March 1996. The fact is that the active Army has continued significant use of the Fort with no less than 6 major exercises since the departure of the JRTC, to include a JRTC special operations rotation, 2d Armored Cavalry Regiment (Fort Polk) and two major XVIII Airborne Corps exercises. If the JRTC and other units at Fort Polk cannot accomplish their training requirements at Fort Polk, why did they move there? The BRAC data indicates that Fort Polk has 163,000 acres of maneuver space while Fort Chaffee has only 62,000 acres. What is conveniently not stated is that approximately half of Fort Polk's acreage is national forest lands with limited use and that it has a major endangered species which further reduces useability. If the available acreage from the national forests surrounding Fort Chaffee had been included the 62,000 acres grows to 2 million plus acres. The net effect is that Fort Chaffee has a large more useable training area. This is not just conjecture, for once just ask the soldiers who use both, the 2d ACR. The data also places too great an emphasis for training areas on modern facilities for Quality of Life. Soldiers' time in a training area is too precious to be spent in the barracks, so the best training area is one that wastes very little of its asset on such mission nonessential items. The focus for a training area should be the training are - a novel concept but one that has been missed by the statisticians. If you look at it from the customers point of view - how many times have any of the premier active units gone to Fort Dix to train? Answer - none; yet it rates higher than Fort Chaffee as a training area. Fort Chaffee and Fort Polk were listed as equals in endangered species. Fort Chaffee has the burying beetle and Forts Polk and Bragg have the red-cocaded woodpecker. The beetle, essentially has no adverse impact on training as evidenced by the intense training at Fort Chaffee by the JRTC from 1988-1992 and our current training customers. This is not the case with the red-cocaded woodpecker which has a tremendous adverse impact on training at Forts Polk and Bragg. Retired General Carl Stiner who headed U. S. Special Operations Forces, in the Persian Gulf War and commanded the 18th Airborne Corps at Fort Bragg from 1988 to 1990, said it was "unconscionable" to send troops out into the field without fully training them. Stiner told the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee that the woodpecker restrictions curtail tank gunnery and helicopter gunship practice, night maneuvers and antiaircraft drills. He said readiness of the Army units at Fort Bragg "has been on a steady decline," since 1990.

In comparing miles of river training, Fort Chaffee was listed as 589 miles from the nearest port. Fort Dix was listed as only 45 miles from the deployable port. The gross error is that a major navigable river runs through Fort Chaffee and has been used by units (101st ABN) coming to Fort Chaffee to train and deploying from Fort Chaffee to home station. In fact, Fort Chaffee is the only installation in CONUS that owns land on

both sides of a major navigable river and has been declared as the "best water crossing area" in CONUS. A Lock and Dam ran by the Corps of Engineers is located within two miles of the crossing site and can adjust the flow of water based on water training capability of the unit.

The suggestion that the current AT load can be accommodated at installations like Fort Polk, Fort Sill, etc is ludricrous. Fort Polk cannot even accommodate their own active component training load as evidenced by the activities they continue to conduct at Fort Chaffee. Fort Sill can accommodate artillery fire, but has virtually no usable maneuver space. the logical progression of this line of thought is:

- Chaffee closed
- Units in fact cannot be accommodated as stated.
- Units must travel further to train
- Training days (cost) increase to meet mission requirement.
- Travel/transportation costs escalate.
- Units are eliminated, then the net result of this of this action places RC units in the eastern 1/2 of the 5th Army area at a great disadvantage (Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas, and Oklahoma) while those in other parts of the nation prosper. These states stand to loose millions of dollars if these units are eliminated. This means that the closure of Fort Chaffee is just the tip of the iceberg in overall economic impact. Eventually, virtually every community in the region will feel the adverse financial impact.

It is clear the Army has abrogated its responsibility in this action. They say close the Post but save some training area and buildings as enclaves for the NG and USARC, probably duplicating facilities at great expense rather than taking the responsibility to realign the Post to accommodate the needs of the Reserve Component units. After all, in America's Army, who is responsible for total combat readiness - the Army leadership or the NG or USAR? Clearly in this instance, nothing is broke except the alignment of Fort Chaffee. Fort Chaffee should remain just as it is; serving all America's Army with a small skilled workforce working as part of a full time active garrison. This is how it has been run since WWII and, in its mission and customers remain unchanged, this is how it should continue. If there is a change to be made, it should be rectify the long recognized malalignment by placing it in Forces Command. Status quo was the result of studies that were conducted in 1986 to 1991. The 1986 study (attached) was directed by the Secretary of Army and listed four alternatives to study: 1) Retain Fort Chaffee as a subinstallation of Fort Sill will use of AC military and DAC; 2) State Control. Arkansas ARNG assume full operational control using combination of ARNG, AGRS, and State employees. Fort Chaffee operated as a stand alone installation; 3) Active Army control (USAR AGR W/DAC). AC military are replaced with USAR AGR

personnel and DAC are retained. Fort Chaffee remains a subinstallation of Fort Sill; 4) NGB control. AC military are replace with five ARNG AGR personnel and DAC remain. Fort Chaffee is operated as stand alone installation of NGB. BRAC 91 was the second study. In both instances, the most feasible way to maintain Fort Chaffee as a training installation in support of combat readiness was leave it as it is.

I will appreciate your support on behalf of Fort Chaffee and its employees.

Max Trotter

Max Trotter
President
NFFE, Local 1728
Fort Chaffee, Arkansas

FEASIBILITY STUDY FOR THE TRANSFER OF OPERATIONAL CONTROL

OF FORT CHAFFEE TO THE NATIONAL GUARD

DECISION BRIEFING

9 JUNE 1986

PURPOSE

- TO PROVIDE RESULTS OF THE FEASIBILITY STUDY FOR THE TRANSFER OF OPERATIONAL CONTROL OF FORT CHAFFEE TO THE NATIONAL GUARD

- TO OBTAIN CHIEF OF STAFF APPROVAL OF STUDY

BRIEFING OUTLINE

- OBJECTIVES
- BACKGROUND
- ALTERNATIVES
- RECOMMENDATION
- STUDY PARAMETERS
- STUDY ASSUMPTIONS
- IMPACTS
  - RESOURCES
  - MANPOWER
  - SOCIOECONOMIC/ENVIRONMENTAL
- OTHER RELATED ACTIONS
- COMMAND AND STAFF EVALUATION
- ADVANTAGES/DISADVANTAGES
- SUMMARY
- RECOMMENDATION
- MILESTONES

HQDA OBJECTIVES

- INCREASE THE ARNG SHARE OF THE ARMY INSTALLATION SUPPORT STRUCTURE.
- PROVIDE FLEXIBILITY IN THE REASSIGNMENT OF ACTIVE ARMY TROOPS.

BACKGROUND

- STUDY ORIGINATED FROM THE OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECARMY FOR INSTALLATION & LOGISTICS.
- HQDA MSG 071500Z OCT 85, DIRECTED A REALIGNMENT SUMMARY IAW AR 5-10 OF FIVE SEMI-ACTIVE INSTALLATIONS:
  - FORT CHAFFEE, AR
  - FORT PICKETT, VA
  - FORT INDIANTOWN GAP, PA
  - FORT BUCHANAN, PR
  - FORT MC COY, WI
- ORIGINAL STUDY GUIDANCE WAS CHANGED AND TWO ALTERNATIVES WERE ADDED (ALT C & D) BY MR. SHANNON (ASA I&L) ON 21 FEB 86.
- ON 10 APR 86 MG TEMPLE, DIR ARNG, ANNOUNCED THAT THE NGB COULDN'T SUPPORT MR. SHANNON'S GUIDANCE.

STUDY ALTERNATIVES

- ALTERNATIVE A - STATUS QUO. RETAIN FORT CHAFFEE AS A SUBINSTALLATION OF FORT SILL WITH USE OF AC MILITARY AND DAC.

- ALTERNATIVE B - STATE CONTROL. ARKANSAS ARNG ASSUMES FULL OPERATIONAL CONTROL USING COMBINATION OF ARNG AGRS AND STATE EMPLOYEES. FORT CHAFFEE OPERATED AS A STAND ALONE INSTALLATION.

- ALTERNATIVE C. - ACTIVE ARMY CONTROL (USAR AGR W/DAC). AC MILITARY ARE REPLACED WITH USAR AGR PERSONNEL AND DAC ARE RETAINED. FORT CHAFFEE REMAINS A SUBINSTALLATION OF FORT SILL.

- ALTERNATIVE D. - NGB CONTROL. AC MILITARY ARE REPLACED WITH FIVE ARNG AGR PERSONNEL AND DAC REMAIN. FORT CHAFFEE IS OPERATED AS STAND ALONE INSTALLATION OF NGB.

RECOMMENDATION

- ALTERNATIVE A - STATUS QUO BE APPROVED AS THE MOST FEASIBLE ALTERNATIVE.

STUDY PARAMETERS

- FY 86 IS THE BASE YEAR. FY 87 IS THE IMPLEMENTATION YEAR AND FY 88 IS STEADY STATE YEAR.
- BASE SUPPORT FUNCTIONS CONSIDERED IN THE BROADEST TERMS, NOT LIMITED TO BASOPS AND RPMA ACCOUNTS.
- THE ARNG WILL OPERATE STAND ALONE INSTALLATIONS AND SERVE AS THE HOST. HOST TENANT RELATIONSHIPS ARE GOVERNED BY EXISTING ARMY REGULATIONS AND TENANTS WILL FUND ONLY EXTRAORDINARY REQUIREMENTS.
- NO NEW CONSTRUCTION WILL BE REQUIRED. ALL CONSTRUCTION CURRENTLY PLANNED THROUGH FY 91 WILL CONTINUE AND BE MANAGED BY FORT CHAFFEE AND THE SPONSORING (PROGRAMMING) MACOM.
- NO REAL PROPERTY WILL BE ACQUIRED OR EXCESSED.
- TENANT ACTIVE ARMY, USAR, AND NON-ARMY ACTIVITIES WILL NOT RELOCATE.
- ARNG AND FORSCOM WILL SCHEDULE ANNUAL TRAINING (AT). ARNG WILL SCHEDULE INACTIVE DUTY TRAINING (IDT).
- TITLE TO REAL PROPERTY WILL NOT CHANGE. ARNG US PROPERTY AND FISCAL OFFICER (USP&FO) WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR REAL PROPERTY ACCOUNTABILITY.

STUDY PARAMETERS

- ALL CURRENTLY USED AND REQUIRED SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT WILL BE TRANSFERRED TO THE ARNG. EQUIPMENT WILL BE TRANSFERRED "AS IS".
- EXISTING MEDICAL HEALTH SERVICES, COMMUNICATIONS AND POST EXCHANGES WILL CONTINUE TO BE PROVIDED BY HSC, ISC AND AAFES RESPECTIVELY.
- FUNCTIONS WHICH ARE BEING STUDIED UNDER THE COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES (CA) PROGRAM AND HAVE NOT YET REACHED THE SOLICITATION OF BIDS PHASE WILL BE ASSUMED TO BE DONE IN-HOUSE.
- IF TRANSFER OCCURS, THE ARNG WILL ASSUME EXISTING CONTRACTS.
- AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT WILL BE USED.
- ALL AR 5-9 SUPPORT, BOTH ON AND OFF POST, IS TRANSFERRABLE TO THE ARNG UNLESS PROHIBITED BY LAW/STATUTE. (NO FUNCTIONS ARE PROHIBITED BY LAW)
- CURRENT "HEAD TAX", OPENING AND CLOSING COSTS, ARE NOT A STUDY CONSIDERATION. THESE FEES ARE CURRENTLY UNDER ASA I&L REVIEW FOR ELIMINATION. IF THESE FEES ARE NOT ELIMINATED A SIGNIFICANT DOLLAR IMPACT WOULD BE IMPOSED ON USAR AND ACTIVE COMPONENT UNITS WHICH MAY REDUCE USE.
- ARNG WOULD BE PROVIDED FUNDING FOR ALL FUNCTIONS PRIOR TO FY 88. THE FUNDING WILL BE TRANSFERRED IN THE PROGRAM OBJECTIVE MEMORANDUM (POM).

MAR-28-95 TUE 09:42 AM NFFE LOC 1728 FT CHAFFEE 501 484 2484 P.22

STUDY ASSUMPTIONS

- THE OVERALL MISSION OF THE INSTALLATION WILL NOT CHANGE.
- ARNG WILL PROVIDE THE SAME LEVEL OF SUPPORT TO TENANTS AND UNITS CONDUCTING TRAINING AS THEY RECEIVE AT THIS TIME.
- ARNG AND USAR UNIT TRAINING WILL NOT INCREASE OR DECREASE FROM THAT CURRENTLY PROJECTED FOR FY 86 AND BEYOND.
- BECAUSE THIS ACTION WAS NOT PROGRAMMED, NO NG TECHNICIANS AND ONLY FIVE ARNG AGR SPACES PER INSTALLATION CAN BE SUPPORTED BY THE NGB.
- ARNG AGR AND USAR AGR PERSONNEL WILL BE THE EQUIVALENT RANK OF THE AUTHORIZED ACTIVE MILITARY THAT THEY WOULD BE REPLACING.
- TRAINING READINESS AND EFFECTIVENESS WILL REMAIN THE SAME.

RESOURCE IMPACTS

- STEADY STATE ANNUAL RECURRING COSTS OF THE ACTION BY ALTERNATIVES IN FY 86 DOLLARS (MILLIONS).

ALTERNATIVE	OMA	MPA*	OTHER	TOTAL
A - STATUS QUO	.316	.606	7.814	8.736
B - STATE CONTROL	0	.232	10.811	11.043
C - USAR AGR W/DAC	.316	.606	7.814	8.736
D - NGB CONTROL	.280	.476	10.211	10.967

* THE ARNG AGR AND USAR AGR PERSONNEL WOULD BE PAID WITH THE NGPA AND RPA APPROPRIATIONS.

- ONE TIME COSTS OF THE ACTION BY ALTERNATIVES IN FY 86 DOLLARS.

ALTERNATIVE	ONE TIME COSTS ($000)
B - STATE CONTROL	1,825.0
C - USAR AGR W/DAC	19.7
D - NGB CONTROL	14.1*

* REPRESENTS PCS COST ONLY. SUBSTANTIAL ONE TIME COSTS WILL BE INCURRED TO OPERATE FORT CHAFFEE AS A STAND ALONE INSTALLATION.

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RECURRING COSTS

ALTERNATIVE A - STATUS QUO

	OMA	MPA	OTHER	TOTAL
MISSION	116.1		1369.7	1485.8
BASOPS (-)	120.0	389.0	2016.4	2525.4
RPMA		87.0	4427.4	4514.4
FT SILL CPO	43.5			43.5
FT SILL AV SEC	36.2	130.0		166.2
TOTAL	315.8	606.0	7813.5	8735.3

ALTERNATIVE B - STATE CONTROL

	OMANG	NGPA	TOTAL
MISSION	509.5		509.5
BASOPS (-)	4113.6	186.0	4299.6
RPMA	6188.2	46.0	6234.2
TOTAL	10811.3	232.0	11043.3

MHP-28-45 TUE 09:43 HI HFFE LCL 1728 FT CHHFFEE 501 484 2484 P.25

RECURRING COSTS

ALTERNATIVE C - USAR AGR W/DAC

	OMA	MPA	OTHER	TOTAL
MISSION	116.1		1369.7	1485.8
BASOPS (-)	120.0	389.0	2016.4	2525.4
RPMA		87.0	4427.4	4514.4
FT SILL CPO	43.5			43.5
FT SILL AV SEC	36.2	130.0		166.2
TOTAL	315.8	606.0	7813.5	8735.3

ALTERNATIVE D - NGB CONTROL

	OMANG	NGPA	OTHER	TOTAL
MISSION	116.1		1369.7	1485.8
BASOPS (-)	120.0	389.0	4413.5	4922.5
RPMA		87.0	4427.4	4514.4
FT SILL CPO	43.5			43.5
TOTAL	279.6	476.0	10210.6	10966.2

ONE TIME COSTS

ALTERNATIVE B - STATE CONTROL

MILITARY RELOCATION (7 PERSONNEL)	$ 20K
CIVILIAN RELOCATION (47 PERSONNEL)	1479
TERMINAL LEAVE COSTS (73 PERSONNEL)	77
SEVERANCE PAY (73 PERSONNEL)	249
TOTAL	$1825K

ALTERNATIVE C - USAR AGR W/DAC

MILITARY RELOCATION (7 PERSONNEL)	$19.7K

ALTERNATIVE D - NGB CONTROL

MILITARY RELOCATION (3 PERSONNEL)	$14.1K

MANPOWER IMPACTS

- THE FIGURES BELOW DEPICT THE MANNING LEVELS, BY ALTERNATIVES, REGARDLESS OF STATUS THAT WOULD BE REQUIRED FOR FORT CHAFFEE.

ALTERNATIVE	MILITARY	CIVILIAN (INCL PT)	TOTAL
A - STATUS QUO	14	178	192
B - STATE CONTROL	5	255	260
C - USAR AGR W/DAC	14	178	192
D - NGB CONTROL	11	240	251

- THE FIGURES BELOW DEPICT THE ACCOUNTABLE END STRENGTH THAT WOULD BE AVAILABLE FOR REDISTRIBUTION FOR OTHER INITIATIVES AS A RESULT OF THIS ACTION.

ALTERNATIVE	MILITARY	CIVILIAN (INCL PT)	TOTAL
A - STATUS QUO	0	0	0
B - STATE CONTROL	14	171	185
C - USAR AGR W/DAC	11	0	11
D - NGB CONTROL	8	0	8

MANPOWER IMPACTS

- THE FIGURES BELOW DEPICT THE MANNING LEVELS, BY ALTERNATIVES, REGARDLESS OF STATUS THAT WOULD BE REQUIRED FOR FORT CHAFFEE.

ALTERNATIVE	MILITARY	CIVILIAN (INCL PT)	TOTAL
A - STATUS QUO	11 (+3 FT SILL)	176 (+2 FT SILL)	187 (+5)
B - STATE CONTROL	5 (ARNG AGR)	255 (STATE)	260
C - USAR AGR W/DAC	11 (+3 FT SILL)	176 (+2 FT SILL)	187 (+5)
D - NGB CONTROL	11 (6 AC, 5 AGR)	238 (+2 FT SILL)	249 (+2)

- THE FIGURES BELOW DEPICT THE ACCOUNTABLE END STRENGTH THAT WOULD BE AVAILABLE FOR REDISTRIBUTION FOR OTHER INITIATIVES AS A RESULT OF THIS ACTION.

ALTERNATIVE	MILITARY	CIVILIAN (INCL PT)	TOTAL
A - STATUS QUO	0	0	0
B - STATE CONTROL	11 (+3 FT SILL)	169* (+2 FT SILL)	180 (+5)
C - USAR AGR W/DAC	11	0	11
D - NGB CONTROL	5 (+3 FT SILL)	0	5 (+3)

* SEVEN TASC SPACES WILL REMAIN AND BECOME A TENANT.

MANPOWER IMPACTS

- AN INCREASE OF 62 CIVILIANS WERE ESTIMATED TO BE REQUIRED FOR THE STAND-ALONE OPERATION OF ALTERNATIVE D.
- ANALYSIS ACCOMPLISHED USING CARLISLE BARRACKS (- WAR COLLEGE) AS A MODEL.
- FUNCTIONAL AREAS AND ESTIMATED ADDITIONAL MANPOWER THAT NEED TO BE ESTABLISHED AND/OR INCREASED ARE:
  - FINANCE & ACCOUNTING +20
  - ADP +4
  - CIVILIAN PERSONNEL OFFICE +11
  - COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES MANAGEMENT +3
  - PUBLIC AFFAIRS +1
  - LOGISTICS +3
  - EEO +1
  - CHAPLAIN +1
  - PURCHASING & CONTRACTING +9
  - SAFETY +1
  - STAFF JUDGE ADVOCATE +2
  - PROTOCOL +1
  - DEH +2
  - RECREATION SERVICES OFF. +1
  - DPCA +2
- BASOPS MANPOWER STAFFING ONLY

	CIVILIAN	MILITARY		
	FTP	O	W	E
CARLISLE BARRACKS (-WAR COLLEGE)	229	17	2	44
FORT CHAFFEE PRESENTLY	153	5	0	6
FORT CHAFFEE WITH ADDITIONAL STAFFING	215	5	0	6

SOCIOECONOMIC/ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

- ENVIRONMENTAL.
  - THERE IS NO ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT.
  - A TRADOC FORM 161-R, CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION, HAS BEEN SUBMITTED.

- SOCIOECONOMIC.
  - CONDUCTED AN ASSESSMENT USING THE CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING LABORATORY'S (CERL), ECONOMIC IMPACT FORECAST SYSTEM (EIFS).
  - IMPACTS ARE BELOW THE HISTORICAL RATIONAL THRESHOLD VALUES (RTV).
  - MODEL INDICATES THE ACTION WOULD CAUSE NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT ON THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA.

OTHER RELATED ACTIONS

- THERE ARE A NUMBER OF OTHER ONGOING INITIATIVES AT FORT CHAFFEE THAT MAY BE IMPACTED AS A RESULT OF THE ACTION.
  - COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY REVIEW.
    - UNDER ALTERNATIVES A, C, AND D THE CA REVIEW WOULD CONTINUE.
    - NGB (ALT D) HAS STATED THAT THEY WOULD DEPEND HEAVILY ON FUNCTIONS BEING CONTRACTED OUT.
    - THE STATE (ALT B) IS NOT SUBJECT TO CA REVIEW BUT COULD CONTRACT OUT ON THEIR OWN.
  - THE JOINT READINESS TRAINING CENTER (JRTC).
    - WOULD HAVE A GREAT IMPACT ON FORT CHAFFEE, REGARDLESS OF WHO HAD OPERATIONAL CONTROL.
    - UNDER A BARE BONES STRATEGY AND HEAVY USE OF CONTRACTING THE BASOPS PLUS-UP IS ANTICIPATED TO BE 25 MILITARY AND 63 CIVILIANS.
    - THIS PLUS-UP IS CONSIDERED SUPPORTABLE UNDER ALL ALTERNATIVES.

OTHER RELATED ACTIONS

- THE 5TH ARMY REGIONAL TRAINING CENTER
  - PRESENTLY BEING TESTED AT FORT CHAFFEE.
  - PROGRAM IS DESIGNED TO PROVIDE YEAR ROUND INSTITUTIONAL TRAINING AT ONE LOCATION FOR THE USAR.
  - STAFFING ISSUES ARE STILL NOT FIRM BUT WILL BE A MIXTURE OF AGR PERSONNEL AND CIVILIANS.

- WATER OBSTACLE TRAINING SITE (WOTS).
  - IT IS DESIGNED TO TRAIN AC, RC, AND NG ENGINEER UNITS IN BRIDGE BUILDING AND RIVER CROSSING OPERATIONS.
  - WILL REQUIRE APPROXIMATELY 20 TO 25 PERSONNEL.

COMMAND AND STAFF EVALUATION

COMMAND	PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE	RATIONALE
ARKANSAS TAG	A	STATE GOVERNMENT WILL SUPPORT ALT B ONLY IF DA DECIDES TO CLOSE FORT CHAFFEE
COMMANDER, FORT SILL	A	MOBILIZATION AND TRAINING.
NGB	D	OVERALL THE MOST ADVANTAGEOUS.
OCAR	A	WILL SUPPORT ALT C IF NECESSARY.
FORSCOM	A	MINIMUM IMPACT ON MILITARY, CIVILIAN AND LOCAL COMMUNITY. NO DISRUPTION TO THE EFFICIENCY OR EFFECTIVENESS OF OPERATIONS. MOBILIZATION PLANNING AND CONTINUED GROWTH IN TRAINING FACILITY UTILIZATION WOULD CONTINUE UNABATED. ALLOWS MAXIMUM FLEXIBILITY FOR CONTINGENCY MISSIONS.

COMMAND AND STAFF EVALUATION

COMMAND TRADOC STAFF	PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE	RATIONALE
DCSPAL	A	LEAST IMPACT.
DCST	A	MOBILIZATION, COMMAND RELATIONSHIPS, SAVINGS NOT WORTH THE TURMOIL.
USAR SR ADV	A	COST EFFICIENCY, LEAST TURMOIL.
DCSENGR	A	IN ANTICIPATION OF THE JRTC TRAINING BEING AT FORT CHAFFEE, THE COMMAND, CONTROL, AND FUNDING SHOULD STAY WITHIN THE SAME HQ. UNDER STATE CONTROL THE EXISTING DEH DISAPPEARS AND THEREFORE THE LOSS OF CONTROL OVER CONSTRUCTION.
DCSRM	A	IF JRTC IS APPROVED. TRANSFER TO FORSCOM IF THE JRTC IS NOT APPROVED.
PA	NONE	ALTERNATIVES B AND D HAVE SIGNIFICANT PUBLIC AFFAIRS IMPACT. ALTERNATIVES A AND C HAVE MINIMAL PUBLIC AFFAIRS IMPACT.
SJA	NONE	

ADVANTAGES/DISADVANTAGES

ALTERNATIVE A - STATUS QUO. THE AC COMMANDER REPORTS TO THE FORT SILL COMMANDER. FORT CHAFFEE REMAINS AS A SUBINSTALLATION FOR FORT SILL.

- ADVANTAGES
  - EXPERIENCED IN THE OPERATION.
  - ESTABLISHED RELATIONSHIPS.
  - PROVEN EFFICIENCY.
  - LEAST TRAUMATIC.
  - NO IMPACT ON MILITARY AND CIVILIAN PERSONNEL AND LOCAL COMMUNITY.
  - ALLOWS CONTINUITY OF OPERATION AND NO DEGRADATION OF SUPPORT.
  - NO ONE TIME COST WILL BE INCURRED.
  - OPERATIONAL COSTS ARE LESS THAN ALTERNATIVES B AND D. THE SAME AS ALTERNATIVE C.
  - NO LOSS OF EXPERIENCE OR INSTITUTIONAL KNOWLEDGE.

ADVANTAGES/DISADVANTAGES

- DISADVANTAGES

  - DOES NOT ALLOW THE ARNG TO ASSUME A GREATER ROLE IN ARMY INSTALLATION SUPPORT STRUCTURE.
  - DOES NOT PROVIDE FLEXIBILITY IN THE REASSIGNMENT OF 11 ACTIVE COMPONENT SPACES FROM FORT CHAFFEE AND 3 FROM FORT SILL.
  - DOES NOT FREE UP ANY CIVILIAN END STRENGTH.

ADVANTAGES/DISADVANTAGES

ALTERNATIVE B - STATE CONTROL. THE ARNG AGR COMMANDER REPORTS TO THE ARKANSAS TAG. FORT CHAFFEE WOULD BE OPERATED AS A STAND-ALONE INSTALLATION.

- ADVANTAGES.
  - ALLOWS THE ARNG A GREATER ROLE IN ARMY INSTALLATION SUPPORT STRUCTURE.
  - PROVIDES FLEXIBILITY IN THE REASSIGNMENT OF 11 ACTIVE COMPONENT SPACES FROM FORT CHAFFEE AND 3 FROM FORT SILL FOR OTHER FORCE INITIATIVES.
  - FREES UP 171 CIVILIAN END STRENGTH.
  - FREES PARTIAL MANYEARS OF EFFORT AT FORT SILL FOR OTHER FUNCTIONS.

ADVANTAGES/DISADVANTAGES

- DISADVANTAGES

  - COMMAND AND CONTROL RELATIONSHIPS WOULD START ANEW AND WOULD REQUIRE AN ADJUSTMENT PERIOD.
  - COMPLICATES MOBILIZATION.
  - LOSE CONTROL FOR NEW INITIATIVES.
  - UTILIZATION MAY DECREASE DUE TO A CHANGE IN PRIORITIES.
  - ACTIVE ARMY WILL NOT DETERMINE TRAINING PRIORITIES.
  - DOES NOT ALLOW ARNG GREATER ROLE IN ARMY INSTALLATION SUPPORT STRUCTURE.
  - DISRUPTIVE TO ACTIVE PERSONNEL, THEIR DEPENDENTS, FEDERAL WORK FORCE, AND THE LOCAL COMMUNITY.
  - CONTINUITY OF OPERATION COULD BE LOST AND A DEGRADATION OF SUPPORT MAY RESULT UNLESS A SIGNIFICANT PORTION OF THE FEDERAL CIVILIAN WORK FORCE OBTAINS EMPLOYMENT WITH THE STATE.
  - ESTIMATED OPERATIONAL COSTS ARE THE HIGHEST OF ALL ALTERNATIVES.
  - ONE TIME COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH THIS ALTERNATIVE ARE THE HIGHEST AT $1.825 MILLION.

ADVANTAGES/DISADVANTAGES

ALTERNATIVE C - ACTIVE ARMY CONTROL (USAR AGR WITH DAC). THE USAR AGR COMMANDER REPORTS TO THE FORT SILL COMMANDER. FORT CHAFFEE REMAINS AS A SUBINSTALLATION OF FORT SILL.

- ADVANTAGES.
  - NO CHANGE IN ESTABLISHED RELATIONSHIPS.
  - PROVEN EFFICIENCY.
  - PROVIDES FLEXIBILITY IN THE REASSIGNMENT OF 11 ACTIVE COMPONENT SPACES FROM FORT CHAFFEE FOR OTHER FORCE INITIATIVES.
  - NO IMPACT ON THE CIVILIAN PERSONNEL AND LOCAL COMMUNITY.
  - CONTINUITY OF OPERATION AND DEGRADATION OF SUPPORT WOULD BE MINIMUM SINCE THE MAJORITY OF THE WORK FORCE WOULD REMAIN.
  - ONE TIME COST ARE MINIMAL (19.7K).
  - OPERATIONAL COSTS ARE LESS THAN ALTERNATIVES B AND D. THE SAME AS ALTERNATIVE A.

ADVANTAGES/DISADVANTAGES

- DISADVANTAGES

  - DOES NOT ALLOW ARNG GREATER ROLE IN ARMY INSTALLATION SUPPORT STRUCTURE.
  - DISRUPTIVE TO ACTIVE PERSONNEL AND THEIR DEPENDENTS.
  - DOES NOT FREE UP ANY CIVILIAN END STRENGTH.

ADVANTAGES/DISADVANTAGES

ALTERNATIVE D - NBG CONTROL. THE ARNG AGR COMMANDER REPORTS TO THE DIRECTOR ARNG, AND THE CHIEF NGB. FORT CHAFFEE WOULD BE OPERATED AS A STAND-ALONE INSTALLATION.

- ADVANTAGES.
  - ALLOWS ARNG GREATER ROLE IN ARMY INSTALLATION SUPPORT STRUCTURE.
  - PROVIDES FLEXIBILITY IN THE REASSIGNMENT OF 5 ACTIVE COMPONENT SPACES FROM FORT CHAFFEE AND 3 FROM FORT SILL FOR OTHER FORCE INITIATIVES.
  - NO IMPACT ON THE CIVILIAN PERSONNEL AND LOCAL COMMUNITY.
  - LOSS OF EXPERIENCE AND INSTITUTIONAL KNOWLEDGE WOULD BE MINIMUM SINCE THE MAJORITY OF THE WORK FORCE WOULD REMAIN.

ADVANTAGES/DISADVANTAGES

- DISADVANTAGES

  - NGB HAS NO DIRECT EXPERIENCE IN OPERATING A MAJOR INSTALLATION.
  - DEPARTMENTAL AGENCY BECOMES AN OPERATIONAL CONTROLLING ACTIVITY.
  - COMPLICATES MOBILIZATION.
  - SUPPORT RELATIONSHIPS WOULD HAVE TO BE ESTABLISHED.
  - LOSE CONTROL FOR NEW INITIATIVES.
  - UTILIZATION MAY DECREASE DUE TO A CHANGE IN PRIORITIES.
  - ACTIVE ARMY WILL NOT DETERMINE TRAINING PRIORITIES.
  - DISRUPTIVE TO ACTIVE PERSONNEL AND THEIR DEPENDENTS.
  - REPLACES ONLY 5 OF THE 11 ACTIVE COMPONENT SPACES.
  - DOES NOT FREE UP ANY CIVILIAN END STRENGTH.
  - EXTENDED LINES OF COMMUNICATION, CONTROL, AND SUPPORT MAY CAUSE DEGRADATION OF THE CONTINUITY OF OPERATION AND SUPPORT.
  - OPERATIONAL COSTS ARE MORE THAN ALTERNATIVES A AND C.
  - IN THE CAPACITY OF A "STAND-ALONE" INSTALLATION AN INCREASE IN DOLLARS AND MANPOWER WILL BE REQUIRED TO ACCOUNT FOR THE SUPPORT PRESENTLY INTEGRATED AND RECEIVED FROM FORT SILL.

MAR-28-95 TUE 04:52 PM HFFE LCL 1728 FT CHAFFEE 501 484 2484 P.42

SUMMARY

RESOURCES - RECAP

	ALTERNATIVES			
	A	B	C	D
MANPOWER	192	260	192	251
MANPOWER DIFFERENTIAL		+68	0	+59
ACTIVE MILITARY END STRENGTH SAVED	0	14	11	8
RECURRING COSTS ($MIL)	8.736	11.043	8.736	10.967
RECURRING COSTS DIFFERENTIAL ($MIL)		+2.308	0	+2.231
ONE TIME COSTS ($000)	0	1,825.0	19.7	14.1*

* REPRESENTS PCS COST ONLY. SUBSTANTIAL ONE TIME COSTS WILL BE INCURRED TO OPERATE FORT CHAFFEE AS A STAND ALONE INSTALLATION.

SUMMARY

- ALTERNATIVE A IS THE LEAST COSTLY IN ONE TIME AND THE SAME AS ALTERNATIVE C IN RECURRING COSTS.
- ALTERNATIVE B HAS THE GREATEST IMPACT ON THE CIVILIAN WORKFORCE.
- ALTERNATIVE A DOES NOT PERMIT THE REASSIGNMENT OF AC MILITARY OR FREE UP 178 CIVILIAN END STRENGTH.
- ALTERNATIVE A IS LEAST TRAUMATIC FOR CIVILIAN PERSONNEL, SUPPORT STRUCTURE, CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS, COMMAND AND CONTROL.
- ALTERNATIVE A IS LEAST PROBLEMATIC FOR OTHER RELATED ACTIONS, IN PARTICULAR THE JOINT READINESS TRAINING CENTER (JRTC).
- ALTERNATIVE B PERMITS THE REASSIGNMENT OF 14 ACTIVE MILITARY SPACES, AND FREES UP 171 CIVILIAN END STRENGTH.
- ALTERNATIVE C PERMITS THE REASSIGNMENT OF 11 ACTIVE MILITARY SPACES.
- ALTERNATIVE D PERMITS THE REASSIGNMENT OF 8 ACTIVE MILITARY SPACES.
- ALTERNATIVES B AND D PERMITS THE ARNG A GREATER ROLE IN THE ARMY INSTALLATION SUPPORT STRUCTURE.

RECOMMENDATION

- ALTERNATIVE A - STATUS QUO BE APPROVED AS THE MOST FEASIBLE ALTERNATIVE.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS IMPACT (LEAST)	1	4	2	3
COMMUNITY IMPACT (LEAST)	1	4	2	3
FLEXIBILITY FOR NEW INITIATIVES	1	4	2	3
POSSIBLE TRAINING IMPACT	1	4	2	3
ANTICIPATED USE OF FACILITIES	1	4	2	3

GOV. CLINTON HAS STATED THAT HE PREFERS TO KEEP FORT CHAFFEE UNDER ACTIVE ARMY CONTROL, BUT WILL TAKE IT OVER RATHER THAN HAVE IT CLOSED.

SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

JRTC

ASSUMPTIONS

- THE ACTIVE ARMY WILL BECOME THE MOST SIGNIFICANT USER OF FORT CHAFFEE ON A YEAR ROUND BASIS.
- AN INCREASE IN BASOPS SUPPORT WILL BE REQUIRED FOR THE JRTC MISSION.
- UNDER ALTERNATIVES A AND C. FORT CHAFFEE REMAINS A SUBINSTALLATION OF FORT SILL.
- BASOPS MANPOWER AND DOLLAR COSTS WOULD BE DIFFERENT UNDER ALTERNATIVES B AND D SINCE THE POST WOULD BE OPERATED UNDER A "STAND ALONE" CONCEPT.

MILITARY:	26
TOTAL:	208

MILITARY:	26
TOTAL:	208

DOLLARS (MIL)	
NON PERSONNEL:	$ 5.122
CIV. PERSONNEL:	2.952
TOTAL:	$ 8.074

DOLLARS (MIL)	
NON PERSONNEL:	$ 3.070
CIV. PERSONNEL:	4.350
TOTAL:	$ 7.420

JRTC SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

ADVANTAGES/DISADVANTAGES

ALTERNATIVE B - STATE CONTROL

ADVANTAGES

- STATE HAS EXPERIENCE IN OPERATING A TRAINING POST.
- ARNG ASSUMES A GREATER ROLE IN THE ARMY INSTALLATION SUPPORT STRUCTURE.
- IT WOULD NOT COST THE ARMY ANY MILITARY OR CIVILIAN END STRENGTH.

DISADVANTAGES

- ARNG WANTS A GREATER SHARE OF THE BATTALION ROTATIONS AT THE JRTC.
- STATE GOVERNMENT WANTS THE ACTIVE ARMY TO OPERATE THE POST.
- FLEXIBILITY WOULD BE LOST.
- THE STATE GOVERNMENT WOULD HAVE COMMAND AND CONTROL OF THE POST.

ALTERNATIVE D - NGB CONTROL

ADVANTAGES

- ARNG ASSUMES A GREATER ROLE IN THE ARMY INSTALLATION SUPPORT STRUCTURE.

DISADVANTAGES

- NGB HAS NO DIRECT EXPERIENCE IN OPERATING A MAJOR INSTALLATION.
- ARNG WANTS A GREATER SHARE OF THE BATTALION ROTATIONS AT THE JRTC.
- NGB HAS STATED THEY CAN ONLY SUPPORT MINIMUM AGR STAFFING (5).
- A DEPARTMENTAL AGENCY BECOMES AN OPERATIONAL CONTROLLING ACTIVITY.

SHOULD MAINTAIN CONTROL OF THE POST.

- IF THE JRTC DOES NOT OPERATE AT FORT CHAFFEE, THE POST SHOULD BE TRANSFERRED TO FORSCOM, AS HAS BEEN FORTS PICKETT AND A.P. HILL.

MILESTONES

• PUBLISH FINAL STUDY	11 JUN 86
• SUBMIT STUDY TO HQDA	13 JUN 86

Document Separator

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950428-17

FROM: BUMPERS, DALE	TO: WEST, TOGO
TITLE: SEN (AK)	TITLE: SEC OF THE ARMY
ORGANIZATION: U.S. CONGRESS	ORGANIZATION: DEPT OF THE ARMY
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: FORT CHAFFEE	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA	✓		
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX	✓		
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR				COMMISSIONER DAVIS	✓		
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓			COMMISSIONER KLING	✓		
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA	✓		
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES	✓		
DIR./CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON	✓			COMMISSIONER STEELE	✓		
DIR./COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER	✓		
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR./INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks:

REQUESTING ARMY TO CLARIFY HOW MUCH OF FORT CHAFFEE WILL BE KEPT AS AN ENCLAVE.

Due Date:	Routing Date: 950428	Date Originated: 950428	Mail Date:

DALE BUMPERS
ARKANSAS

COMMITTEES
APPROPRIATIONS
ENERGY AND
NATURAL RESOURCES
SMALL BUSINESS

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-0401

April 28, 1995

Please refer to this number when responding 950428-17

The Honorable Togo West
Secretary of the Army
The Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20310

Dear Mr. Secretary:

During your recent appearance before the Senate Defense Appropriations Subcommittee and in a question for the record submitted by BRAC Chairman Alan Dixon, I asked you to define the Reserve Component "enclave" which the Army plans to leave at Fort Chaffee after the proposed closure of that base. You responded that the size and characteristics of the enclave will be determined during the implementation phase of the BRAC process.

As you know, the Chief of the National Guard Bureau and the Adjutant General of Arkansas want to include most of Fort Chaffee's maneuver area in the enclave. However, on March 7, personnel from the Army's Base Closure Office seemed to preclude such an outcome when they told representatives of the Arkansas National Guard and members of my own and Senator Pryor's staffs that the enclave would consist of no more than small arms ranges and a small number of buildings.

To help clarify this issue, would you please answer the following questions:

> A draft of the Army's BRAC recommendation for Fort Chaffee reads: "Close Fort Chaffee, except minimum essential buildings, ranges, and training area for Reserve Component (RC) training as an enclave." The Army's final recommendation deleted the words "and training area."

- Why did the Army remove the words "and training area" from the final recommendation?

- Has the Army already excluded the possibility that most of the base's training and maneuver area will be included in the Fort Chaffee enclave? If not, is the Army willing to include such area, if requested by the National Guard?

Please respond directly to me, with a copy to the BRAC Commission, by May 8, 1995.

Sincerely,

Dale Bumpers

cf: Chairman Alan Dixon
DB:bpm

Draft Version

Fort Chaffee, AR

1. **Recommendation:** Close Fort Chaffee, except minimum essential buildings, ranges, and training area for Reserve Component (RC) training as an enclave.

2. **Justification:** In the past ten years, the Army has significantly reduced its active and reserve forces. The Army must reduce excess infrastructure to meet the needs of the current force.

Fort Chaffee is the former home of the Joint Readiness Training Center (JRTC). In 1991, the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission approved the JRTC's relocation to Fort Polk, La. The transfer was completed in 1992.

Fort Chaffee ranked last in military value when compared to other major training area installations. The Army will retain ranges for use by the RC units in the area. The Army intends to license required land and facilities to the Army National Guard.

3. **Return on Investment:** The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is $10 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of $39 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are $13 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 $167 million.

4. **Impacts:** Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 352 jobs (247 direct jobs and 105 indirect jobs) over the 1996 to 2001 period in the Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA area, which is 0.3 percent of the area's employment. There are no known environmental impediments to closing this installation.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
REPORT TO THE
DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

VOLUME III

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

ANALYSES

AND

RECOMMENDATIONS

MARCH 1995

Final Version

Fort Chaffee, AR

1. Recommendation: Close Fort Chaffee, except minimum essential buildings, and ranges for Reserve Component (RC) training as an enclave

2. Justification: In the past ten years, the Army has significantly reduced its active and reserve forces. The Army must reduce excess infrastructure to meet future requirements

Fort Chaffee is the former home of the Joint Readiness Training Center (JRTC). In 1991, the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission approved the JRTC's relocation to Fort Polk, La. The transfer was completed in 1992. The post is managed by an Active Component/civilian staff, although it possesses virtually no Active Component tenants

Fort Chaffee ranked last in military value when compared to other major training area installations. The Army will retain some ranges for use by the RC units stationed in the area. Annual training for Reserve Component units which now use Fort Chaffee can be conducted at other installations in the region, including Fort Polk, Fort Riley and Fort Sill The Army intends to license required land and facilities to the Army National Guard.

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4. Impacts: Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 352 jobs (247 direct jobs and 105 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the Fort Smith, AR-OK Metropolitan Statistical Area, which represents 0.3 percent of the area's employment.

The cumulative economic impact of all BRAC 95 recommendations and all prior-round BRAC actions in this area over the 1994-to-2001 period could result in a maximum potential decrease equal to -0.4 percent of employment in the area There are no known environmental impediments at the closing or receiving installation.

Document Separator

FAX

from

Senator Dale Bumpers

(202) 224-4843 229 Dirksen Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20510

DATE:

TO: BLAC Staff
Ed Brown

FAX NUMBER TO: 703 696-0550

FROM: Brian Moran

PHONE:

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES, 6 INCLUDING COVER PAGE

COMMENTS:

DALE BUMPERS
ARKANSAS

COMMITTEES
APPROPRIATIONS
ENERGY AND
NATURAL RESOURCES
SMALL BUSINESS

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-0401

April 28, 1995

The Honorable Togo West
Secretary of the Army
The Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20310

Dear Mr. Secretary:

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Sincerely,

Dale Bumpers

cf: Chairman Alan Dixon
DB:bpm

Draft Version

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3. **Return on Investment:** The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is $10 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a savings of $39 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are $13 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 $167 million.

4. **Impacts:** Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 352 jobs (247 direct jobs and 105 indirect jobs) over the 1996 to 2001 period in the Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA area, which is 0.3 percent of the area's employment. There are no known environmental impediments to closing this installation.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
REPORT TO THE
DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

VOLUME III

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

ANALYSES

AND

RECOMMENDATIONS

MARCH 1995

Final Version

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Document Separator

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950419-3

FROM: ROBLES	TO: DOW, ROBERT A., LTC.
TITLE: COMMISSIONER	TITLE: COMMANDER
ORGANIZATION: DBCRC	ORGANIZATION: U.S. ARMY GARRISON
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: FORT CHAFFEE	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA			
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX			
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR				COMMISSIONER DAVIS			
GENERAL COUNSEL				COMMISSIONER KLING			
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA			
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES			
DIR./CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON				COMMISSIONER STEELE			
DIR./COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER	✓		619
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR./INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks:

THANK YOU FOR ASSISTANCE DURING BASE VISIT.

Due Date:	Routing Date: 950419	Date Originated: 950419	Mail Date:

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VA 22209
703-696-0504

Please refer to this number
950419-3

ALAN J. DIXON, CHAIRMAN

COMMISSIONERS:
AL CORNELLA
REBECCA COX
GEN J. B. DAVIS, USAF (RET)
S. LEE KLING
RADM BENJAMIN F. MONTOYA, USN (RET)
MG JOSUE ROBLES, JR., USA (RET)
WENDI LOUISE STEELE

April 18, 1995

LTC Robert A. Dow, Jr.
Commander
U. S. Army Garrison, Fort Chaffee
Fort Chaffee, AR 72905-5000

Dear LTC Dow:

I would like to thank you and the people of Fort Chaffee for your efforts to make my recent visit both informative and productive. The briefings and discussions with you, your staff, and community and congressional officials provided us with a great deal of valuable information about the training conducted at Fort Chaffee. This information will be very helpful to the Commission as we carry out our review of the recommendations of the Secretary of Defense in the months ahead.

Please extend my appreciation to the members of your staff for their assistance. I would particularly like to commend Mr. Bill Ables and SGM Phillip Hafler for their efforts in planning and coordinating the base visit.

Again, thank you for your assistance. I appreciate your cooperation.

Sincerely,

MG Josue Robles, Jr., USA (Ret)
Commissioner

JR/eab

Document Separator

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950508-20

FROM: TUCKER, Jim Guy	TO: DIXON
TITLE: GOVERNOR	TITLE: CHAIRMAN
ORGANIZATION: STATE OF ARKANSAS	ORGANIZATION: DBCRC
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: FORT CHAFFEE.	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA	✓		
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX	✓		
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS	✓		
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓			COMMISSIONER KLING	✓		
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA	✓		
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES	✓		
DIR./CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON		✓		COMMISSIONER STEELE	✓		
DIR./COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER		X	
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR./INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

✓	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
X	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks:

LETTER OF SUPPORT.

Due Date: 950510	Routing Date: 950508	Date Originated:	Mail Date:

STATE OF ARKANSAS
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
State Capitol
Little Rock 72201

Jim Guy Tucker
Governor

Please refer to this number when responding 950508-20

May 5, 1995

Alan J. Dixon, Chairman
Defense Base Closure and
Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Chairman Dixon:

Thank you for your recent letter regarding Fort Chaffee.

As you may already know, I have been working with the staffs of Senator Dale Bumpers, Senator David Pryor, and Congressman Tim Hutchinson over the past two years to ensure that a viable mission is retained at Fort Chaffee. During recent public forums, the city of Fort Smith, Sebastain County, state legislators, and Arkansas' Congressional delegation have reached a consensus that Fort Chaffee should retain a military mission if at all possible.

I have asked Major General Melvin C. Thrash, the Adjutant General for the Arkansas National Guard, to advance the concerns of the Guard with local and federal officials. The response to the needs of the Guard has been favorable and supportive.

I will continue to work closely with all interested parties to help ensure that the will of the residents of Western Arkansas is met.

Sincerely,

Jim Guy Tucker

JGT:paj:ejs

Document Separator

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950613-5

FROM: MORROW, DON C.	TO: DIXON
TITLE: COMMANDING OFFICER	TITLE: CHAIRMAN
ORGANIZATION: AK ARMY NAT GUARD	ORGANIZATION: DBCRC
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: FORT CHAFFEE	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA	✓		
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX	✓		
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS	✓		
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓			COMMISSIONER KLING	✓		
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA	✓		
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES	✓		
DIR./CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON		✓		COMMISSIONER STEELE	✓		
DIR./COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER	✓		623
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR./INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

✓	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks:

LETTER OF SUPPORT

Due Date: 950620	Routing Date: 950613	Date Originated: 950604	Mail Date:

HEADQUARTERS, 39TH INFANTRY BRIGADE (SEPARATE)

Arkansas Army National Guard
4700 West 8th Street
Little Rock, Arkansas 72205-5454

June 4, 1995

Please refer to this number when responding 950613-5

The Honorable Alan Dixon
Chairman
Base Realignment and Closure Commission
1200 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I am the commander of the 39th Infantry Brigade (Separate) of the Arkansas Army National Guard. I respectfully request that Fort Chaffee, Arkansas be protected from Base Realignment and Closure actions.

The closure of Fort Chaffee will have a severe impact on the ability of the 39th Brigade to train for its war time mission. There is no other installation within reasonable distance that provides the space to train the Brigade. To train at any installation other than Fort Chaffee requires that we spend two days in convoy to and from the installation as opposed to the one day we spend getting to Fort Chaffee or that we transport our equipment and personnel on contract carriers. To convoy to these more distant installations means that we lose two days of valuable training time. To move the 2500 soldiers who attend annual training and the almost 1,000 pieces of rolling stock of the Brigade would be extremely expensive, taking money away from other programs.

I realize that the BRAC committee must make difficult decisions and that those decisions are based on a number of factors. As a commander of one of the enhanced Brigades, I sincerely hope that the impact closure would have on readiness is a prime consideration. We have been given a difficult mission, but it is one that I am confident the soldiers of the 39th Brigade are capable of meeting if adequate resources are made available. Fort Chaffee is a training resource that I do not feel can be lost without a significant adverse impact on the readiness of the 39th Brigade. In addition, other reserve component units who routinely train at Fort Chaffee will face the same challenges in finding an acceptable and affordable substitute, with the same adverse impact on readiness.

Thank you for your time. I hope that the points I have attempted to make will result in Fort Chaffee not being included on the final list for closure. If you would like to visit with me further on this matter, I can be reached at 501-377-1248 during normal business hours.

Sincerely,

Don C. Morrow
Colonel, Arkansas Army National Guard
Commanding Officer

Document Separator

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950620-21

FROM: BUMPERS, DALE	TO: DIXON
TITLE: SENATOR (AK)	TITLE: CHAIRMAN
ORGANIZATION: U.S. CONGRESS	ORGANIZATION: DBCRC
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: FORT CHAFFEE	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA	✓		
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX	✓		
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS	✓		
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓			COMMISSIONER KLING	✓		
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA	✓		
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES	✓		
DIR./CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON		✓		COMMISSIONER STEELE	✓		
DIR./COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER		X	
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR./INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

✓	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
X	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

ubject/Remarks:

STATING FORT CHAFFEE RECOMMENDATION SHOULD BE REFERRED TO AS A REALIGNMENT AND NOT A CLOSURE. FORWARDING LETTERS FROM GEN GORDON R. SULLIVAN.

ue Date: 950622	Routing Date: 950620	Date Originated: 950614	Mail Date:

DALE BUMPERS
ARKANSAS

COMMITTEES
APPROPRIATIONS
ENERGY AND
NATURAL RESOURCES
SMALL BUSINESS

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-0401

June 15, 1995

Please refer to this number when responding 950620-21

The Honorable Alan Dixon
Chairman
Defense Base Closure and Realignment
Commission
1700 North Moore Street
Arlington, Virginia 22209

Dear Alan:

It was a pleasure to testify before you and the Commission on behalf of Red River Army Depot and Fort Chaffee on Monday. I understand the difficulty of your job, and appreciate all the work you and your staff have put into understanding the myriad issues involved.

I want to make you and the rest of the Commission aware of the attached correspondence between Army Chief of Staff General Gordon Sullivan and me. As you can see, he commits to retaining "ranges, range control buildings, impact and maneuver areas and minimal supporting structures" at the Fort Chaffee enclave. He also says that units that customarily use the base will continue to conduct inactive duty training there.

It seems to me that the Army is now committed to leaving an enclave at Fort Chaffee that is very similar to the one I proposed to the Commission. If so, I will do all that I can to help the Army implement it. Nevertheless, I am concerned that the Army still wants to call this a "closure."

- The Pentagon's recommendation to "close" Fort Chaffee may lock the Army into keeping only a small enclave at that base, regardless of what the Army wants. I have been told that lawyers at FORSCOM and DCSOPS contend that the present wording of the recommendation legally precludes establishing an enclave at Fort Chaffee that can satisfy reserve component requirements.

- It would be disingenuous to claim that a base that continues to operate 62,000 acres or so of maneuver area and ranges is "closed." Nearby residents will know that it is not closed, and the watchdog groups that monitor the base closure process will know that it is not closed. I am sure that none of us want Fort Chaffee and the other enclaved bases to be held up for public ridicule as "Phantom closures."

Obviously, everyone involved in the BRAC process wants to take credit for "closing" a large number of bases. However, it makes no sense to go forward with a recommendation that may foreclose the Army's own desires because of imprecise wording. Therefore, I urge the commission to "realign" Fort Chaffee rather than "close" it.

The following recommendation best describes what the Army wants to do with Fort Chaffee:

> "Realign, with a reserve component enclave that has minimum essential facilities, as well as maneuver area, artillery ranges and bombing/strafing ranges capable of supporting Inactive Duty Training (IDT), Annual Training (AT), and brigade-level maneuver training."

The personal involvement of several members of your staff, especially Ed Brown and Steve Bailey, has been crucial to modifying the Army's position concerning Fort Chaffee. Please convey to them my appreciation for their splendid cooperation and assistance.

Sincerely,

Dale Bumpers

DB:bpm

UNITED STATES ARMY

THE CHIEF OF STAFF

June 13, 1995

Honorable Dale Bumpers
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Bumpers:

As requested, I would like to elaborate on the Army's recommendation to close Fort Chaffee, except for a reserve component training enclave. It is our goal to reduce our costs substantially by retaining only the minimum essential facilities necessary to conduct reserve training and disposing of the rest.

Although it is premature to state unequivocally which property will be retained, we anticipate disposing of most of the infrastructure and possibly some of the training area. The reserve component enclave is necessary because it affords a capability which cannot relocate at a reasonable cost or without unacceptable degradation to training. The kinds of facilities that will be retained are ranges, range control buildings, impact and maneuver areas and minimal supporting structures.

The Army intends to continue conducting inactive duty training at Fort Chaffee for those units which customarily train there. We are currently analyzing the most cost effective methods for meeting the annual training requirements of the reserve components.

I believe our recommendation to close Fort Chaffee is sound. Thank you for your personal interest in and support of the Army.

Sincerely,

Gordon R. Sullivan
General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

DALE BUMPERS
ARKANSAS

COMMITTEES
APPROPRIATIONS
ENERGY AND
NATURAL RESOURCES
SMALL BUSINESS

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-0401

June 14, 1995

General Gordon Sullivan
Chief of Staff of the Army
The Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20301

Dear General Sullivan:

Thank you so much for your letter dated June 13, 1995 about the Army's plans to close Fort Chaffee. It has done much to alleviate my concerns about the impact the plan would have on the Arkansas National Guard and other elements of the Reserve Components.

I am very pleased that "ranges, range control buildings, impact and maneuver areas and minimal supporting structures" will be retained at the Fort Chaffee enclave, and that units that customarily use the base will continue to conduct inactive duty training there. I was also very pleased to hear Secretary West assure the BRAC Commission today that the Army will transfer to the National Guard the funds required to operate the enclaves at Fort Chaffee, Fort Indiantown Gap and Fort Picket.

As I see it, the Army's position has evolved considerably since early March. At that time the Chief of the Total Army Basing Study (TABS) Office told The Adjutant General of Arkansas and members of my staff and Senator Pryor's staff that the Fort Chaffee enclave would consist of only "a few buildings and small arms ranges," that the enclave would definitely not include artillery ranges or maneuver area, and that annual training would definitely not be conducted at Fort Chaffee.

The Army's new position seems to be very close to the 62,000 acre enclave that I proposed be retained at Chaffee in my testimony to the BRAC Commission on June 12. This big enclave would allow all the units, including Arkansas' Air Guard, to continue all their training, including annual training, at Chaffee at a cost of $6.9 million. That is a savings of $5 million more than the Department will enjoy if it must send units 300-500 miles to alternate training bases at a cost of $11.9 million per year.

I am concerned, however, that the Army still recommends that Fort Chaffee be "closed" rather than "realigned." Let me explain why.

- It would be disingenuous to claim that a base that continues to operate 62,000 acres or so of maneuver area and ranges is "closed." Nearby residents will know that it is not closed, and the watchdog groups that monitor the base closure

process will know that it is not closed. I am sure that none of us want Fort Chaffee and the other enclaved bases to be held up for public ridicule as "Phantom closures."

- Regardless of what the Army wants, the Pentagon's recommendation to "close" Fort Chaffee, as now written, may lock the Army into keeping only a small enclave at that base. I have been told that lawyers at FORSCOM and DCSOPS contend that the present wording of the recommendation legally precludes establishing an enclave at Fort Chaffee that can satisfy RC requirements.

Obviously, everyone involved in the BRAC process wants to take credit for "closing" a large number of bases. However, it makes no sense to go forward with a recommendation that may foreclose the Army's own desires because of imprecise wording. Therefore, I have proposed that the Base Closure Commission change the recommendation about Fort Chaffee so that it reads as follows:

> "Realign, with a reserve component enclave that has minimum essential facilities, as well as maneuver area, artillery ranges and bombing/strafing ranges capable of supporting Inactive Duty Training (IDT), Annual Training (AT), and brigade-level maneuver training."

This recommendation would result in exactly the same enclave as you have described and, as I said above, the cost savings to the Army would be $5 million greater than if major units must train elsewhere.

Your personal involvement has been crucial to resolving this issue. I hope that you and Secretary West will now help me convince the Commission that <u>realigning</u> Fort Chaffee is the best way of ensuring that the Army will be able cut spending at the base while retaining an enclave that satisfies the training and readiness needs of the Reserve Components. Saving more money with no reduction in readiness is a <u>win-win</u> situation.

Thanks for your splendid cooperation and assistance.

Sincerely,

Dale Bumpers

Dale Bumpers

DB:bpm

Document Separator

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950329-2

FROM: NIEVES, DENNISE M.	TO: DIXON
TITLE: MANAGEMENT ANALYST	TITLE: CHAIRMAN
ORGANIZATION: FORT BUCHANAN	ORGANIZATION: DBCRC
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: FORT BUCHANAN	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA			
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX			
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS			
GENERAL COUNSEL				COMMISSIONER KLING			
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA			
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES			
DIR./CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON		✓		COMMISSIONER STEELE			
DIR./COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER		X	b3
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR./INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

✓	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
X	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks:

FORWARDING INFORMATION REGARDING NUMBER OF CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES THAT ARE WORKING AT FORT BUCHANAN.

Army Team — see question on p. 1. D

Due Date: 950405	Routing Date: 950329	Date Originated: 950327	Mail Date:

USAG FORT BUCHANAN
FT BUCHANAN, PUERTO RICO 00934

27 March 1995

Mr. Alan J. Dixon, Chairman
Defense Base Realignment
& Closure Commission
1700 North Moore St.
Arlington, VA 22209

Please refer to this number
when responding: 950329-2

Dear Mr. Dixon:

As a civilian employee of the Resource Management office at Fort Buchanan, I feel it is my duty to alert the BRAC Commission that data provided by the Department of Defense (DOD) regarding the number of employees at this installation is **incorrect**. Apparently due to intimidation, higher staff is hesitant in setting the record straight.

At enclosure 1 is our current Table of Distribution and Allowances (TDA). Since Fort Buchanan is a sub-installation (not a major installation as stated on the DOD Press release) of USAG Fort McPherson, GA, we are included in their TDA. (I am forwarding only our section in the TDA, paragraphs 050 through 083E). This document shows a total of 515 Requirements and 398 Authorizations. As of Feb 95, we had a total of 264 appropriated civilians on board (see Encl 2). The DOD press release dated 28 February 1995 (see Encl 3) states that this installation has a "maximum potential reduction of 289 jobs (182 directjobs and 107 indirect jobs)." In addition to these appropriated employees, we have 235 non-appropriated employees that would also be affected by Fort Buchanan's realignment. This information can be verified with our parent installation's Resource Management Office.

Sir, our civilian workforce has expressed, through the media, their concern about this and other issues. We have been informed by your office that only 10 minutes will be allocated to Fort Buchanan at the hearing to be held in Alabama on 4 Apr 95 and that the Governor of Puerto Rico's representative will be using that time. Since our employee population is higher than what was originally reported, we respectfully request that more time be allocated to Fort Buchanan so that a spokesperson from our civilian workforce can address the commission.

Please contact our Public Affairs Officer, Mr. Jose Pagan, (809) 273-3205, to notify us of your decision.

Sincerely,

Dennise M. Nieves

Dennise M. Nieves
Management Analyst
DAC, GS11

is this correct?

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, FORT MCPHERSON
FORT MCPHERSON, GEORGIA 30330-5000

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

AFZK-RM-M (1-1a)

1 [illegible] 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR SEE DISTRIBUTION

SUBJECT: Approved Authorization Document - TDA FCW0U8AA FC2095

1. Enclosed is approved authorization document for organization of United States Army Garrison, Fort McPherson, Georgia, TDA FCW0U8AA FC2095, EDATE 941017.

2. Strength Recap:

a. Strength Summary Change: Yes

b. Strength Summary:

Military Structure Strength: 38 OFF, 4 WO, 537 ENL, 579 AGGR.
Military Authorized Strength: 33 OFF, 4 WO, 437 ENL, 474 AGGR.
Civilian Structure Strength: 1646.
Civilian Authorized Strength: 1330.

3. Authority is granted to initiate personnel and logistics actions to implement the document effective 17 October 1994.

C. T. CATCHINGS
LTC, IN
Acting Commander

Encl
as

Encl 1

PARA	LINE	DESCRIPTION	ITAADS CD	GR	MOS	ASI/LIC	BR	ID	AMSC	MDEP	STRENGTH REQ	STRENGTH AUTH	NET CHANGE REQ	NET CHANGE AUTH	RMKS
048K	07	ELEC WKR.		08	02B05		WG	C	202078KOJJJ	QRPA	2	1			
		PARAGRAPH TOTAL									12	8			
050	00	WOU828 CMD GP	FM												
050	01	INSTL CDR		06	01A00	6Y		K	202096NABAH	QNMG	1	1			
050	02	DEP INSTL CDR		05	01A00	6Y		K	202096NABAH	QNMG	1	1			
050	03	USAR MOB PL		05	54A00			K	51999262XQZ	ARTM	1	0			92
050	04	CSM		E9	0025L	LA	NC	I	202096NABAH	QNMG	1	1			11 RE
050	05	ADMIN OFF		11	00301		GS	C	202096NABAH	QNMG	1	1			
050	06	AUDITOR		11	00511		GS	C	202096NBCGA	QNMG	1	0			
050	07	SECY (STENO/OA)		08	00318		GS	C	202096NABAH	QNMG	1	1			
050	08	SECY (STENO)		07	00318		GS	C	202096NABAH	QNMG	1	1			
		PARAGRAPH TOTAL									7	6			
051	00	WOU828 DRM	FM												
051	01	FIN MGR		13	00505		GM	C	202096UAYAJ	QDRM	1	1			XW
051	02	FIN MGR		12	00505		GS	C	202096UAYAJ	QDRM	1	1			XW
051	03	SECY (STENO/OA)		06	00318		GS	C	202096UAYAJ	QDRM	1	1			XW
		PARAGRAPH TOTAL									3	3			
051A	00	WOU828 BUD DIV	FM												
051A	01	S/BUD ANAL		11	00560		GS	C	202096UBFFE	QDRM	1	1			XW
051A	02	BUD ANAL		11	00560		GS	C	202096UBFFE	QDRM	1	1			XW
051A	03	BUD ANAL		09	00560		GS	C	202096UBFFE	QDRM	3	3			XW
051A	04	BUD ANAL		09	00560		GS	C	202096HBJEB	QUPH	1	1			
051A	05	BUD ASST		07	00561		GS	C	202096UBFFE	QDRM	4	4			XW
051A	06	BUDGET ASST		07	00561		GS	C	202096HBJEB	QUPH	1	1			
		PARAGRAPH TOTAL									11	11			
051B	00	WOU828 MMD	FM												
051B	01	S/MGT ANAL		12	00343		GS	C	202096UBFGB	QDRM	1	1			XW
051B	02	MGT ANAL		11	00343		GS	C	202096UBOBB	QDRM	1	1			XW
051B	03	MGT ANAL		11	00343		GS	C	202096UBOBB	QDRM	1	1			CN XW
051B	04	SECY (OA)		05	00318		GS	C	202096UBFGB	QDRM	1	1			XW
		PARAGRAPH TOTAL									4	4			
052	00	WOU828 IG	FM												
052	01	IG		04	01A00	5N		K	202096NBBNA	QNMG	1	1			

PARA	LINE	DESCRIPTION	ITAADS CD	GR	MOS	ASI/LIC	BR	ID	AMSC	MDEP	STRENGTH REQ	STRENGTH AUTH	NET CHANGE REQ	NET CHANGE AUTH	RMKS
052	02	ASST IG		E7	71L4L	LA	NC	I	202096NBBNA	QNMG	2	2			RE
052	03	OFC SV ASST(OA)		07	00303		GS	C	202096NBBNA	QNMG	1	1			
		PARAGRAPH TOTAL									4	4			
053	00	WOU828 SJA	FM												
053	01	SJA		05	55A00			K	202096NBBPA	QNMG	1	1			
053	02	ASST SJA		03	55A00			K	202096NBBPA	QNMG	1	1			
053	03	GEN ATTORNEY		13	00905		GS	C	202096NBBUD	QNMG	1	1			
053	04	COURT REPORTER		07	00950		GS	C	202096NBBXD	QNMG	1	1			
053	05	PARALEG SP(OA)		07	00986		GS	C	202096NBBUA	QNMG	1	1			
053	06	LOSS/DMG/CLM		07	00992		GS	C	202096NBBXD	QNMG	1	1			
053	07	LEGAL CLK		05	00986		GS	C	202096NBBUA	QNMG	1	0			
053	08	CLMS CLK(S/OA)		05	00998		GS	C	202096NBBXD	QNMG	1	1			
		PARAGRAPH TOTAL									8	7			
054	00	WOU828 PAO	FM												
054	01	PA SP		11	01035		GS	C	202096NBBHB	QNMG	1	1			
054	02	PA SP		09	01035		GS	C	202096NBBHB	QNMG	1	0			
054	03	PA SPEC		09	01035		GS	C	202096GBBHB	QPSG	1	0			
054	04	SECY (OA)		05	00318		GS	C	202096NBBHB	QNMG	1	1			
054	05	JOURNALIST		05	01082		GS	C	202096NBBHB	QNMG	1	0			
		PARAGRAPH TOTAL									5	2			
055	00	WOU828 CHAPLAIN	FM												
055	01	STAFF CHAP		04	56A00	LA		K	202096NBBZA	QNMG	1	1			
055	02	CHAPLAIN		03	56A00	LA		K	202096NBBZF	QNMG	1	1			
055	03	CHAP ASST		E4	71M10	LA		I	202096NBBZB	QNMG	1	1			
055	04	CHAP ASST		05	00303		GS	C	202096NBBZF	QNMG	1	1			
055	05	SECY (OA)		05	00318		GS	C	202096NBBZA	QNMG	1	1			
		PARAGRAPH TOTAL									5	5			
056	00	WOU828 SAFETY	FM												
056	01	SAFETY/OH MGR		11	00018		GS	C	202096NBCHB	QNMG	1	1			XW
056	02	SAFETY/OH SP		07	00018		GS	C	202096NBCHB	QNMG	1	0			XW
		PARAGRAPH TOTAL									2	1			
057	00	WOU828 HQ CMD	FM												
057	01	CDR		03	01A00			K	202096NABAA	QNMG	1	1			XW

PARA	LINE	DESCRIPTION	ITAADS CD	GR	MOS	ASI/LIC	BR	ID	AMSC	MDEP	STRENGTH REQ	STRENGTH AUTH	NET CHANGE REQ	NET CHANGE AUTH	RMKS
057	02	1SG		E8	71L5M	LA	NC	I	202096NABAA	QNMG	1	1			XW
057	03	OPNS SGT		E7	11B40		NC	I	202096NABAA	QNMG	1	1			XW
057	04	UNIT CLK		E5	75B20		NC	I	202096NABAA	QNMG	1	1			XW
057	05	SUP SGT		E5	92Y20		NC	I	202096NABAA	QNMG	1	1			XW
057	06	CLK TYP		03	00322		GS	C	202096NABAA	QNMG	1	1			XW
		PARAGRAPH TOTAL									6	6			
057A	00	WOU828 DINING FAC	FM												
057A	01	DIN FAC MGR		09	01101		GS	C	202096FCKEA	QFOD	1	1			XW TD
057A	02	SUPPLY CLERK		04	02005		GS	C	202096FCKEA	QFOD	1	1			TD
057A	03	COOK		08	07404		WG	C	202096FCKEA	QFOD	2	2			XW TD
057A	04	COOK		05	07404		WG	C	202096FCKEA	QFOD	2	2			XW TD
057A	05	FOOD SVC WKR		02	07408		WG	C	202096FCKEA	QFOD	4	4			XW TD
		PARAGRAPH TOTAL									10	10			
058	00	WOU828 DPCA	FM												
058	01	DIRECTOR		13	00340		GS	C	202096GAPAA	QPSG	1	1			
058	02	ADMIN NCO		E7	71L40	LA	NC	I	202096GAPAA	QPSG	1	1			NB
058	03	SECY (STENO/OA)		06	00318		GS	C	202096GAPAA	QPSG	1	1			
		PARAGRAPH TOTAL									3	3			
058A	00	WOU828 EO	FM												
058A	01	EO PROG COORD		E7	71L4Q	LA	NC	I	202096NBRFB	QNMG	1	1			NC
		PARAGRAPH TOTAL									1	1			
058B	00	WOU828 ADAP	FM												
058B	01	ADA CON OFF		11	00101		GS	C	87878900RFC	VCND	1	1			
		PARAGRAPH TOTAL									1	1			
058C	00	WOU828 EDUCATION	FM												
058C	01	EDUC SVCS OFF		11	01710		GS	C	87973230USB	VACE	1	1			XW
058C	02	GUIDN COUNSLR		09	01710		GS	C	87973230USB	VACE	1	0			XW
058C	03	SECY (OA)		04	00318		GS	C	87973230USB	VACE	1	1			XW
		PARAGRAPH TOTAL									3	2			
059	00	WOU828 ICM	FM												
059	01	ADCFA		12	00340		GS	C	202096BNOSB	QDPC	1	1			

PARA	LINE	DESCRIPTION	ITAADS CD	GR	MOS	ASI/LIC	BR	ID	AMSC	MDEP	STRENGTH REQ	STRENGTH AUTH	NET CHANGE REQ	NET CHANGE AUTH	RMKS
059	02	FOOD SVC MGR		09	01667		GS	C	202096SNQSB	QDPC	1	0			
		PARAGRAPH TOTAL									2	1			
060	00	WOU828 C&F MGT	FM												
060	01	MGMT ANAL		11	00343		GS	C	202096SJQHA	QDPC	1	1			
060	02	MGT ASST		06	00344		GS	C	202096SJQHA	QDPC	1	1			
060	03	OPERATION ASST		05	00303		GS	C	202096SJQYB	QDPC	1	1			
060	04	SUP CLK (PBO)		05	02005		GS	C	202096GAQYB	QPSG	1	0			
060	05	CLK TYP		03	00322		GS	C	202096GAQYB	QPSG	1	0			
		PARAGRAPH TOTAL									5	3			
061	00	WOU828 COM REC	FM												
061	01	COM REC OFF		10	00301		GS	C	202096SJQHA	QDPC	1	1			
061	02	OFC SVCS CLK		04	00303		GS	C	202096SJQHA	QDPC	1	0			
061	03	SECY (TYP)		04	00318		GS	C	202096SJQHA	QDPC	1	0			
		PARAGRAPH TOTAL									3	1			
061A	00	WOU828 ARTS & CRAFTS	FM												
061A	01	ASST REC OFF		09	00301		GS	C	202096SEQJB	QDPC	1	0			
061A	02	REC ASST (WOOD)		05	00189		GS	C	202096SEQJD	QDPC	1	1			
061A	03	REC ASST(AUTO)		05	00189		GS	C	202096SMQJC	QDPC	1	0			
061A	04	REC ASST (CER)		05	00189		GS	C	202096SEQJB	QDPC	1	0			
061A	05	TOOL/PARTS AT		05	06904		WG	C	202096SMQJC	QDPC	1	0			
		PARAGRAPH TOTAL									5	1			
061B	00	WOU828 SPORTS	FM												
061B	01	S/SPORTS SP		07	00030		GS	C	202096SHQLA	QDPC	1	1			
061B	02	RECR ASST		05	00189		GS	C	202096SHQLA	QDPC	3	1			
061B	03	LD REC AID		05	00189		GS	C	202096SHQLA	QDPC	1	0			
061B	04	MGR (POOL)		04	00301		GS	C	202096SHQLH	QDPC	1	0			
061B	05	LABORER		02	03502		WG	C	202096SHQLA	QDPC	1	0			
		PARAGRAPH TOTAL									7	2			
061C	00	WOU828 LIBRARY	FM												
061C	01	LIBRARIAN		09	01410		GS	C	202096SKQWB	QDPC	2	1			XW
061C	02	LIBRARIAN TECH		06	01411		GS	C	202096SKQWB	QDPC	1	1			XW
		PARAGRAPH TOTAL									3	2			

PARA	LINE	DESCRIPTION	ITAADS CD	GR	MOS	ASI/LIC	BR	ID	AMSC	MDEP	STRENGTH REQ	STRENGTH AUTH	NET CHANGE REQ	NET CHANGE AUTH	RMKS
061D	00	WOU828 OUTDOOR REC	FM												
061D	01	SUPV REC SP		08	00188		GS	C	202096SLQLD	QDPC	1	0			
061D	02	REC SP (SCUBA)		06	00188		GS	C	202096SLQLD	QDPC	1	0			
061D	03	RECR ASST		04	00189		GS	C	202096SLQLD	QDPC	1	0			
		PARAGRAPH TOTAL									3	0			
061E	00	WOU828 ITT	FM												
061E	01	RECR SP		05	00188		GS	C	202096SDQKB	QDPC	1	0			
061E	02	REC AID		03	00189		GS	C	202096SDQKB	QDPC	1	0			
		PARAGRAPH TOTAL									2	0			
062	00	WOU828 FSD	FM												
062	01	FS PROG MGR		11	00340		GS	C	202096SJQVA	QDPC	1	0			XW
062	02	SECY (STENO)		05	00318		GS	C	202096SJQVA	QDPC	1	0			XW
		PARAGRAPH TOTAL									2	0			
062A	00	WOU828 ACS	FM												
062A	01	ACS OFFICER		11	00101		GS	C	872020000UB	QACS	1	1			XW
062A	02	SOCIAL WORKER		11	00185		GS	C	872020000UB	QACS	1	1			XW
062A	03	ADMIN ASST		09	00301		GS	C	872020000UB	QACS	1	1			XW
062A	04	CONSUM/FIN AFF		09	00343		GS	C	872020000UB	QACS	1	1			XW
062A	05	SOC SVC ASST		08	00186		GS	C	872020000UB	QACS	1	1			XW
062A	06	SOC SVC ASST		07	00186		GS	C	872020000UB	QACS	1	0			
062A	07	SECY (STENO)		04	00318		GS	C	872020000UB	QACS	1	1			XW
		PARAGRAPH TOTAL									7	6			
062B	00	WOU828 CHILD CARE	FM												
062B	01	CDS COORD		11	01701		GS	C	872019000UA	QCCS	1	1			
062B	02	FCC DIR		09	01701		GS	C	872019000UA	QCCS	1	1			
062B	03	EDUC SP		09	01710		GS	C	872019000UA	QCCS	1	1			
062B	04	PROG DIR		08	01701		GS	C	872019000UA	QCCS	1	1			
062B	05	ELEM TEACHER		07	01710		GS	C	872019000UA	QCCS	3	3			
062B	06	SALK PROG SP		07	01701		GS	C	872019000UA	QCCS	1	1			
062B	07	SECY (OA)		05	00318		GS	C	872019000UA	QCCS	1	1			
062B	08	ADMIN CLK (TYP)		05	00341		GS	C	872019000UA	QCCS	1	1			UY
		PARAGRAPH TOTAL									10	10			

PARA	LINE	DESCRIPTION	ITAADS CD	GR	MOS	ASI/LIC	BR	ID	AMSC	MDEP	STRENGTH REQ	STRENGTH AUTH	NET CHANGE REQ	NET CHANGE AUTH	RMKS
062D	00	WOU828 YOUTH ACT	FM												
062D	01	YA DIR		07	00188		GS	C	872008000KC	QYDP	1	1			
062D	02	REC SP (YA)		07	00188		GS	C	872008000KC	QYDP	1	1			
062D	03	REC AID		05	00189		GS	C	872008000KC	QYDP	1	0			
		PARAGRAPH TOTAL									3	2			
063	00	WOU828 MILPER	FM												
063	01	S/MIL PERS SP		09	00205		GS	C	202096GDPBD	QPSG	1	1			XW
063	02	SR MRTY AFF NCO		E7	57F4L	LA	NC	I	202096GDPTZ	QPSG	1	1			RE
063	03	PSNCO		E7	75Z4L	LA	NC	I	202096GDPTC	QPSG	1	1			XW RE
063	04	MORTRY AFF SP		E4	57F10	LA		I	202096GDPTZ	QPSG	2	1			RD
063	05	MORT AFF TECH		06	00303		GS	C	202096GDPTZ	QPSG	1	1			XW
063	06	MILPER CLK (T)		05	00204		GS	C	202096GDPUE	QPSG	2	2			XW
		PARAGRAPH TOTAL									8	7			
064	00	WOU828 RET SVC	FM												
064	01	S/CONTACT REP		09	00962		GS	C	202096GDPUN	QPSG	1	1			XW
064	02	CONTACT REP		07	00962		GS	C	202096GDPUN	QPSG	2	1			XW
064	03	SECY (OA)		05	00318		GS	C	202096GDADM	QPSG	1	1			XW
064	04	MIL PERS CLK		04	00204		GS	C	202096GDPUE	QPSG	2	2			XW
064	05	RATION CD CLK		03	00303		GS	C	202096GDPUF	QPSG	3	1			XW
		PARAGRAPH TOTAL									9	6			
066	00	WOU828 PMO	FM												
066	01	PM		04	31A00			K	202096TATFF	QPMA	1	1			11 XW
066	02	PROVOST SGT		E7	95B40		NC	I	202096TATFF	QPMA	1	1			XA VV
066	03	SECY (OA)		06	00318		GS	C	202096TATFF	QPMA	1	1			XW
		PARAGRAPH TOTAL									3	3			
066A	00	WOU828 OPS	FM												
066A	01	S/POLICE OFF		10	00083		GS	C	202096TATFE	QPMA	1	1			11 XW
066A	02	OPNS SGT		E7	95B40	LA	NC	I	202096TATFE	QPMA	1	1			XA VV
066A	03	MP		E4	95B10			I	202096TATFE	QPMA	1	1			XA
066A	04	SECY (OA)		04	00318		GS	C	202096TATFE	QPMA	1	1			XW
		PARAGRAPH TOTAL									4	4			
066B	00	WOU828 PATROL	FM												
066B	01	SECTION SGT		E7	95B40		NC	I	202096TBTFC	QPMA	1	1			XA

PARA	LINE	DESCRIPTION	ITAADS CD	GR	MOS	ASI/LIC	BR	ID	AMSC	MDEP	STRENGTH REQ	STRENGTH AUTH	NET CHANGE REQ	NET CHANGE AUTH	RMKS
066B	02	SQD LDR		E6	95B3L	LA	NC	I	202096TBTFC	QPMA	4	2			TF
066B	03	SQD LDR		E6	95B30		NC	I	202096TBTFC	QPMA	2	2			XA
066B	04	ASST SQD LDR		E5	95B20		NC	I	202096TBTFC	QPMA	14	10			XA
066B	05	MP		E4	95B1L	LA		I	202096TBTFC	QPMA	7	7			TF XW
066B	06	MP		E4	95B10			I	202096TBTFC	QPMA	7	7			XA
066B	07	MP		E3	95B1L	LA		I	202096TBTFC	QPMA	9	8			TF VV
066B	08	MP		E3	95B10			I	202096TBTFC	QPMA	13	10			XA
		PARAGRAPH TOTAL									57	47			
066C	00	WOU828 LIAISON	FM												
066C	01	LIAISON NCO		E5	95B2L	LA	NC	I	202096TBTGA	QPMA	1	1			TB VV
066C	02	MP		E4	95B1L	LA		I	202096TBTGA	QPMA	1	1			TF
		PARAGRAPH TOTAL									2	2			
066D	00	WOU828 TRAFFIC PTL	FM												
066D	01	TFC NCO INV		E5	95B2L	Q9 LA	NC	I	202096TCTFD	QPMA	2	2			TB XW
066D	02	TFC ACCDT INV		E4	95B10	Q9		I	202096TCTFD	QPMA	3	2			XA
066D	03	CLERK TYPIST		O4	00322		GS	C	202096TCTJB	QPMA	1	0			XW
		PARAGRAPH TOTAL									6	4			
066E	00	WOU828 PHYSICAL SEC	FM												
066E	01	PHY SEC SP		O9	00080		GS	C	202096THTJB	QPMA	1	1			11 XW
066E	02	PHY SEC INSP		E6	95B30	H3	NC	I	202096THTJB	QPMA	1	1			XA
066E	03	CRIME PVNT NCO		E6	95B30	V5	NC	I	202096THTJB	QPMA	1	0			XB
		PARAGRAPH TOTAL									3	2			
066F	00	WOU828 DESK OPS	FM												
066F	01	DESK SGT		E6	95B3L	LA	NC	I	202096TBTFH	QPMA	6	4			TF
066F	02	RADIO/USIIDS		E3	95B10			I	202096TBTFH	QPMA	2	0			XW
066F	03	RADIO/USIIDS		E3	95B10			I	202096TBTFH	QPMA	2	2			UV XW
		PARAGRAPH TOTAL									10	6			
066G	00	WOU828 MPI	FM												
066G	01	MP INVES SUPV		E6	95B3L	V5 LA	NC	I	202096TFTBD	QPMA	1	1			TB
066G	02	MP INVES		E5	95B2L	V5 LA	NC	I	202096TFTBD	QPMA	2	2			TB XW
066G	03	MP INVES		E4	95B10	V5		I	202096TFTBD	QPMA	2	2			11 XW
066G	04	MP INVES		E4	95B1L	V5 LA		I	202096TFTBD	QPMA	1	1			TB XW
		PARAGRAPH TOTAL									6	6			

PARA	LINE	DESCRIPTION	ITAADS CD	GR	MOS	ASI/LIC	BR	ID	AMSC	MDEP	STRENGTH REQ	STRENGTH AUTH	NET CHANGE REQ	NET CHANGE AUTH	RMKS
066H	00	WOU828 MIL WORKING D	FM												
066H	01	KENNELMASTER		E7	95B40	A9	NC	I	202096TBTFB	QPMA	1	1			XA
066H	02	D/DOG HNDLR(E)		E6	95B30	Z6	NC	I	202096TBTFB	QPMA	2	2			XA
066H	03	D/DOG HNDLR(N)		E5	95B20	Z6	NC	I	202096TBTFB	QPMA	2	2			XA
066H	04	PTL DOG HDLR		E4	95B10	A9		I	202096TBTFB	QPMA	4	3			XA
		PARAGRAPH TOTAL									9	8			
066I	00	WOU828 ADMIN	FM												
066I	01	ADMIN ASST		O7	00303		GS	C	202096TFTFA	QPMA	1	1			XW
066I	02	SECY TYP		O5	00318		GS	C	202096TFTFA	QPMA	1	0			XW
066I	03	VEH REG CLK		O4	00303		GS	C	202096TFTFA	QPMA	3	1			XW
066I	04	CLK TYPIST		O3	00322		GS	C	202096TFTFA	QPMA	2	0			XW
		PARAGRAPH TOTAL									7	2			
068	00	WOU828 DPTMS	FM												
068	01	DPTMSEC		O4	54A00			K	202096NBYAX	QPTM	1	1			UX
068	02	OPN NCO		E7	11B40		NC	I	20209211YAX	VSCW	1	1			NC
068	03	INTEL SGT		E7	96B40	LA	NC	I	202096TDIGZ	QSEC	1	1			XW
068	04	SR TEST CONNCO		E7	75Z4L	LA	NC	I	20209211YAX	VSCW	1	1			
068	05	MOB PLNS/OFF		12	00301		GS	C	20209211YAX	VSCW	1	1			
068	06	SECURITY SP		11	00080		GS	C	202096TDIPZ	QSEC	1	1			
068	07	MIL TNG SP		O7	00204		GS	C	20209211YAX	VSCW	1	0			
068	08	SECY (STENO/OA)		O6	00318		GS	C	202096NBIRZ	QPTM	1	1			
068	09	SECY (OA)		O4	00318		GS	C	20209211YAL	VSCW	1	1			
		PARAGRAPH TOTAL									9	8			
068A	00	WOU828 CTR TER	FM												
068A	01	S/SECURITY SP		11	00080		GS	C	202096TDILA	QSEC	1	0			
068A	02	OPNS SGT		E7	96B40		NC	I	202096TDILA	QSEC	1	1			
068A	03	PHYS SCTY INSP		E6	95B30	H3	NC	I	202096TDILA	QSEC	1	0			
068A	04	RADIO OP/JSIID		E3	71L10			I	202096TDILA	QSEC	1	1			
068A	05	SCTY SP		10	00080		GS	C	202096TDILA	QSEC	1	1			
		PARAGRAPH TOTAL									5	3			
069	00	WOU828 AVIATION	FM												
069	01	PILOT		O3	15B00	B1		K	20209210XEB	VSCW	1	1			
069	02	PILOT INSTR RW		W4	153BF		SW	P	20209210XEB	VSCW	1	1			
069	03	UTIL HEL TI		E6	67N30		NC	I	20209210LNF	VSCW	1	1			

PARA	LINE	DESCRIPTION	ITAADS CD	GR	MOS	ASI/LIC	BR	ID	AMSC	MDEP	STRENGTH REQ	STRENGTH AUTH	NET CHANGE REQ	NET CHANGE AUTH	RMKS
069	04	U/HEL CREW CH		E5	67N2F		NC	I	20209210LNG	VSCW	1	1			
		PARAGRAPH TOTAL									4	4			
070	00	WOU828 TASC	FM												
070	01	S/AV INFO OFF		11	01001		GS	C	20809010DFA	MU1M	1	1			
070	02	VIS INFO CLK		06	00303		GS	C	20809010DFA	MU1M	1	1			
		PARAGRAPH TOTAL									2	2			
070A	00	WOU828 PROD BR	FM												
070A	01	VIS INFO SP		11	01084		GS	C	20809020DFF	MU1M	1	1			
070A	02	AV INFO SP		09	01001		GS	C	20809020DFD	MU1M	1	1			
070A	03	PHOTO (STILL)		07	01060		GS	C	20809020DFB	MU1M	2	1			
070A	04	VIS INFO SP		07	01084		GS	C	20809020DFF	MU1M	1	1			
070A	05	PHOTO (STILL)		05	01060		GS	C	20809020DFB	MU1M	1	1			
070A	06	TV PROD SP		05	01071		GS	C	20809020DFC	MU1M	1	1			
070A	07	MODEL MAKER		10	04714		WG	C	20809020DFE	MU1M	1	1			
		PARAGRAPH TOTAL									8	7			
070B	00	WOU828 SVCS BR	FM												
070B	01	TNG AIDS/AV MGR		09	01001		GS	C	20809030DFF	MU1M	1	1			
070B	02	SUPPLY CLERK		05	02005		GS	C	20809030DFF	MU1M	1	1			
070B	03	SUPPLY CLERK		04	02005		GS	C	20809030DFF	MU1M	1	1			
070B	04	ELECT MECH		10	02604		WG	C	20809030DFF	MU1M	2	2			
070B	05	WHSMN		05	06907		WG	C	20809030DFF	MU1M	1	0			
		PARAGRAPH TOTAL									6	5			
070C	00	WOU828 MILES	FM												
		PARAGRAPH TOTAL									0	0			
071	00	WOU828 DOL	FM												
071	01	DOL		04	90A00	6Y		K	202096BDYAS	QSUP	1	0			
071	02	S/LOG MGT SP		11	00346		GS	C	202096BDYAS	QSUP	1	1			
071	03	LOG MGT SP		09	00346		GS	C	202096BDYAS	QSUP	2	2			
071	04	MAINT COORD		07	01601		GS	C	202096CFYAS	QMNT	1	1			
071	05	SECY (STENO/OA)		06	00318		GS	C	202096BDYAS	QSUP	1	1			
071	06	WORK ORDER CLK		04	00303		GS	C	202096CFYAS	QMNT	1	0			
071	07	CLK STENO		04	00312		GS	C	202096BDYAS	QSUP	1	1			
		PARAGRAPH TOTAL									8	6			

PARA	LINE	DESCRIPTION	ITAADS CD	GR	MOS	ASI/LIC	BR	ID	AMSC	MDEP	STRENGTH REQ	STRENGTH AUTH	NET CHANGE REQ	NET CHANGE AUTH	RMKS
071A	00	WOU828 FOOD SVC	FM												
071A	01	FOOD SVC SP		07	00301		GS	C	202096FCKFB	QFOD	1	0			XW
		PARAGRAPH TOTAL									1	0			
072	00	WOU828 TRANS DIV	FM												
072	01	TRAFFIC MGR		11	02130		GS	C	202096DBKRA	QTRN	1	1			XW
072	02	SECY (STENO/OA)		05	00318		GS	C	202096DBADE	QTRN	1	1			XW
		PARAGRAPH TOTAL									2	2			
072A	00	WOU828 MOVEMENTS	FM												
072A	01	S/TRANS SP		08	02101		GS	C	202096DBKRB	QTRN	1	1			XW
072A	02	PACKING INSP		07	00303		GS	C	202096DBKSC	QTRN	1	0			
072A	03	PASS/FRT SP		07	02102		GS	C	202096DBKRC	QTRN	2	1			XW
072A	04	TRAVEL CLK (OA)		06	02132		GS	C	202096DBKVA	QTRN	1	1			XW
072A	05	TRAVEL CLK (OA)		05	02132		GS	C	202096DBKVA	QTRN	3	1			XW
072A	06	SHIPMENT CLERK		05	02134		GS	C	202096DBKSB	QTRN	2	2			XW
		PARAGRAPH TOTAL									10	6			
072B	00	WOU828 MOTOR POOL	FM												
072B	01	MTR VEH DP FMN		06	05703		WS	C	202096DALBA	QTRN	1	1			XW
072B	02	LT VEH DVR		E4	88M10			I	202096DALBD	QTRN	1	1			XW
072B	03	MTR VEH DISP		04	02151		GS	C	202096DALBC	QTRN	1	1			XW
072B	04	MTR VEH OP		08	05703		WG	C	202096DALBC	QTRN	2	2			XW
072B	05	MTR VEH OP		07	05703		WG	C	202096DALBD	QTRN	2	2			XW
		PARAGRAPH TOTAL									7	7			
073	00	WOU828 SUPPLY	FM												
073	01	SUP MGT OFF		09	02003		GS	C	202096BCMCB	QSUP	1	1			XW
073	02	GEN SUP SPEC		09	02001		GS	C	202096BCADD	QSUP	1	1			XW
073	03	S/SUP TECH		07	02005		GS	C	202096BCADD	QSUP	1	1			XW
073	04	SUP CLK (OA)		05	02005		GS	C	202096BCNQB	QSUP	2	1			XW
073	05	SUPPLY CLK		05	02005		GS	C	202096BCNQB	QSUP	1	1			XW
073	06	MOTOR VEH OP		06	05703		WG	C	202096BCNQB	QSUP	1	0			XW
073	07	MATL HANDLER		06	06907		WG	C	202096BCMPB	QSUP	4	2			XW
		PARAGRAPH TOTAL									11	7			
073A	00	WOU828 TISA	FM												

PARA	LINE	DESCRIPTION	ITAADS CD	GR	MOS	ASI/LIC	BR	ID	AMSC	MDEP	STRENGTH REQ	STRENGTH AUTH	NET CHANGE REQ	NET CHANGE AUTH	RMKS
073A	01	S/SUP TECH		09	02001		GS	C	72289210KHA	VTSS	1	1			XW
073A	02	ACCT TECH		05	00525		GS	C	72289210KHA	VTSS	1	1			XW
073A	03	SUP CLK		04	02005		GS	C	72289210KHA	VTSS	2	2			XW
073A	04	SUP CLK (OA)		03	02005		GS	C	72289210KHA	VTSS	2	2			XW
073A	05	MATL HANDLER		06	06907		WG	C	72289220KHA	VTSS	6	4			XW
		PARAGRAPH TOTAL									12	10			
075	00	WOU828 DEH	FM												
075	01	DEH		04	21D00	6Y		K	202096M4JAA	QDEH	1	0			
075	02	S/GEN ENGR		13	00801		GM	C	202096M4JAA	QDEH	1	1			
075	03	ENVIR PROT SP		11	00028		GS	C	20205690JFA	VENC	2	1			
075	04	OPNS OFF		11	00303		GS	C	202096M4JAA	QDEH	1	0			
075	05	SECY (STENO/OA)		06	00318		GS	C	202096M4JAA	QDEH	1	1			
075	06	OFF SV ASST(OA)		05	00303		GS	C	202096M4JAA	QDEH	1	1			
075	07	CLK TYP		03	00322		GS	C	202096M4JAA	QDEH	1	0			
		PARAGRAPH TOTAL									8	4			
077	00	WOU828 EP & S	FM												
077	01	S/GEN ENGR		12	00801		GS	C	202096M4JDA	QDEH	1	1			
077	02	INTERDISP ENGR		11	00801		GS	C	202096M4JDD	QDEH	1	1			
077	03	REALTY TECH		07	00303		GS	C	202096M4JCC	QDEH	1	0			
077	04	SECY (OA)		05	00318		GS	C	202096M4JDA	QDEH	1	1			
077	05	DATA TRANS		03	00356		GS	C	202096M4JDA	QDEH	1	0			
		PARAGRAPH TOTAL									5	3			
077A	00	WOU828 ENGR SVC	FM												
077A	01	S/MECH ENGR		12	00830		GS	C	202096M4JDB	QDEH	1	1			
077A	02	ARCHITECT		11	00808		GS	C	202096M4JDB	QDEH	1	1			
077A	03	CIVIL ENGR		11	00810		GS	C	202096M4JDB	QDEH	3	1			
077A	04	MECH ENGR		11	00830		GS	C	202096M4JDB	QDEH	1	1			
077A	05	ELEC ENGR		11	00850		GS	C	202096M4JDB	QDEH	1	1			
077A	06	ENGR DRAFTSMN		06	00818		GS	C	202096M4JDB	QDEH	3	2			
077A	07	SECY (OA)		05	00318		GS	C	202096M4JDB	QDEH	1	1			
		PARAGRAPH TOTAL									11	8			
077B	00	WOU828 INSP	FM												
077B	01	S/CIVIL ENGR		11	00810		GS	C	202096M4JDC	QDEH	1	1			
077B	02	CONSTR INSP		08	00809		GS	C	202096M4JDC	QDEH	3	3			
077B	03	CONSTR INSP		07	00303		GS	C	202096M4JDC	QDEH	1	1			

PARA	LINE	DESCRIPTION	ITAADS CO	GR	MOS	ASI/LIC	BR	ID	AMSC	MDEP	STRENGTH REQ	STRENGTH AUTH	NET CHANGE REQ	NET CHANGE AUTH	RMKS
077B	04	CUSTODIAL INSP		08	03601		WG	C	202096M4JDC	QDEH	1	0			
		PARAGRAPH TOTAL									6	5			
078	00	WOU828 SUPPLY	FM												
078	01	SUP MGT OFF		11	02003		GS	C	202096M7MEA	QDEH	1	1			XW
078	02	ACCT TECH		05	00525		GS	C	202096M7NFA	QDEH	2	1			XW
078	03	PURCH AGT		05	01105		GS	C	202096M7NFA	QDEH	1	1			XW
078	04	PURCH AGT (OA)		05	01105		GS	C	202096M7NFA	QDEH	1	0			XW
078	05	TOOL/PARTS ATT		06	06904		WG	C	202096M7MPB	QDEH	1	1			XW
078	06	MATL HAND (FLO)		06	06907		WG	C	202096M7MPB	QDEH	1	1			XW
078	07	MATL HAND (FLO)		05	06907		WG	C	202096M7MPB	QDEH	1	0			XW
		PARAGRAPH TOTAL									8	5			
079	00	WOU828 O&M DIV	FM												
079	01	S/GEN ENGR		12	00801		GS	C	202096M4JGA	QDEH	1	1			
079	02	UTIL CLK (OA)		05	00303		GS	C	202096M4JGA	QDEH	1	1			
079	03	SECY (OA)		05	00318		GS	C	202096M4JGA	QDEH	1	1			
079	04	ENGR TECH		05	00802		GS	C	202096M4JGA	QDEH	1	0			
		PARAGRAPH TOTAL									4	3			
079A	00	WOU828 B&G	FM												
079A	01	MAINT MECH FMN		10	04701		WS	C	202078KOJHA	QRPA	1	1			
079A	02	MASON		10	03603		WG	C	202078KOJHB	QRPA	2	2			
079A	03	PAINTER		09	04102		WG	C	202078KOJHD	QRPA	2	2			
079A	04	CARPENTER		09	04607		WG	C	202078KOJHA	QRPA	6	6			
079A	05	CPTR WKR		07	04607		WG	C	202078KOJHA	QRPA	3	1			
079A	06	PAINTER HELPER		05	04102		WG	C	202078KOJHD	QRPA	1	1			
		PARAGRAPH TOTAL									15	13			
079B	00	WOU828 ROADS & GROUN	FM												
079B	01	ROAD MAINT FMN		10	04701		WS	C	202078KOJHK	QRPA	1	1			
079B	02	MGT AGRON		09	00471		GS	C	202078KOJHL	QRPA	1	0			
079B	03	LABORER LDR		03	03502		WL	C	202078KOJHK	QRPA	1	1			
079B	04	PEST CON		10	05026		WG	C	202096M2JHR	QDEH	1	1			
079B	05	ENGR EQ OPR		10	05716		WG	C	202078KOJHK	QRPA	3	2			
079B	06	PEST CON		09	05026		WG	C	202096M2JHR	QDEH	2	0			
079B	07	TRACTOR OPR		06	05705		WG	C	202078KOJHK	QRPA	4	4			
079B	08	LABORER		03	03502		WG	C	202078KOJHK	QRPA	11	11			
		PARAGRAPH TOTAL									24	20			

PARA	LINE	DESCRIPTION	ITAADS CD	GR	MOS	ASI/LIC	BR	ID	AMSC	MDEP	STRENGTH REQ	STRENGTH AUTH	NET CHANGE REQ	NET CHANGE AUTH	RMKS
079C	00	WOU828 PM	FM												
079C	01	MNT MECH LDR		07	04749		WL	C	202078K0JHE	QRPA	1	1			
079C	02	MAINT MECH		09	04749		WG	C	202078K0JHE	QRPA	5	5			
		PARAGRAPH TOTAL									6	6			
079D	00	WOU828 ORG MT	FM												
079D	01	HME MECH		10	05803		WG	C	202096M7JHG	QDEH	1	1			
079D	02	HME RPR		08	05803		WG	C	202096M7JHG	QDEH	2	2			
079D	03	MAT EQUIP CLK		04	00303		GS	C	202096M7JHG	QDEH	1	0			
		PARAGRAPH TOTAL									4	3			
079E	00	WOU828 MECH	FM												
079E	01	AC EQ FMN		09	05306		WS	C	202078K0JJB	QRPA	1	1			
079E	02	S/MECH ENGR		11	00830		GS	C	202078K0JJB	QRPA	1	0			
079E	03	AC EQUIP MECH		10	05306		WG	C	202078K0JJB	QRPA	6	5			
079E	04	PLUMBER		09	04206		WG	C	202078K0JJF	QRPA	4	4			
079E	05	PLUMBER WKR		07	04206		WG	C	202078K0JJF	QRPA	2	1			
079E	06	AC EQ HELPER		05	05306		WG	C	202078K0JJB	QRPA	1	1			
		PARAGRAPH TOTAL									15	12			
079F	00	WOU828 ELEC	FM												
079F	01	ELEC FMN		09	02805		WS	C	202078K0JJJ	QRPA	1	1			
079F	02	ELEC		10	02805		WG	C	202078K0JJJ	QRPA	5	5			
079F	03	ELEC (HV)		10	02810		WG	C	202078K0JJJ	QRPA	2	2			
079F	04	ELEC WKR HV		08	02810		WG	C	202078K0JJJ	QRPA	2	0			
079F	05	ELEC HLPR		05	02805		WG	C	202078K0JJJ	QRPA	1	1			
		PARAGRAPH TOTAL									11	9			
080	00	WOU828 FIRE	FM												
080	01	FIRE CHIEF		09	00081		GS	C	202096M1JMD	QDEH	1	1			XW
080	02	LEAD FIREFGTR		07	00081		GS	C	202096M1JMA	QDEH	2	2			XW
080	03	FR PRT INSP AST		07	00081		GS	C	202096M1JNA	QDEH	1	1			XW
080	04	ALARM RM OP		07	00081		GS	C	202096M1JMA	QDEH	2	1			XW
080	05	FIREFIGHTER		06	00081		GS	C	202096M1JMA	QDEH	7	6			XW
080	06	FIREFIGHTER		05	00081		GS	C	202096M1JMA	QDEH	2	2			XW
		PARAGRAPH TOTAL									15	13			

PARA	LINE	DESCRIPTION	ITAADS CD	GR	MOS	ASI/LIC	BR	ID	AMSC	MDEP	STRENGTH REQ	STRENGTH AUTH	NET CHANGE REQ	NET CHANGE AUTH	RMKS
081	00	WOU828 ERMD	FM												
081	01	S/IND ENGR		11	00896		GS	C	202096M4JCE	QDEH	1	1			
		PARAGRAPH TOTAL									1	1			
081A	00	WOU828 WORK REC	FM												
081A	01	FAC MGT ASST		07	00303		GS	C	202096M4JCA	QDEH	1	1			
081A	02	WO CLERK		04	00303		GS	C	202096M4JCA	QDEH	2	2			
081A	03	MATL EXPED		07	06910		WG	C	202096M4JCA	QDEH	1	1			
		PARAGRAPH TOTAL									4	4			
081B	00	WOU828 EST	FM												
081B	01	PROD CON		09	01152		GS	C	202096M4JCB	QDEH	2	2			
		PARAGRAPH TOTAL									2	2			
081C	00	WOU828 MESB	FM												
081C	01	IND ENGR		11	00896		GS	C	202096M4JDA	QDEH	1	1			
081C	02	ENGR TECH		07	00802		GS	C	202096M4JDA	QDEH	1	0			
081C	03	MGT ASST		05	00344		GS	C	202096M4JDA	QDEH	1	1			
081C	04	SECY (OA)		04	00318		GS	C	202096M4JDA	QDEH	1	0			
081C	05	DATA TRANS (OA)		04	00356		GS	C	202096M4JDA	QDEH	1	1			
		PARAGRAPH TOTAL									5	3			
082	00	WOU828 HSG	FM												
082	01	HSG MGR		09	01173		GS	C	202096HBJEB	QUPH	1	1			XW
082	02	HSG MGT ASST		07	01173		GS	C	19100000JEC	E32H	1	1			XW
082	03	S/SUP TECH		06	02005		GS	C	19100000JEC	E32H	1	1			XW
082	04	FAM HSG INSP		05	00303		GS	C	19100000JEC	E32H	1	1			XW
082	05	HSG MGT CLK(OA)		05	00305		GS	C	202096HBJEB	QUPH	1	1			XW
082	06	SUPPLY CLK		05	02005		GS	C	202096HBJEZ	QUPH	1	1			XW
082	07	SUP CLK (OA)		04	02005		GS	C	19100000JEC	E32H	1	1			XW
082	08	HSG CLK (T)		03	00322		GS	C	19100000JEC	E32H	1	0			XW
082	09	CLK TYP		03	00322		GS	C	19100000JEC	E32H	1	1			XW
082	10	MATERIALS HAND		06	06907		WG	C	202096HBJED	QUPH	1	1			XW
082	11	LABORER		02	03502		WG	C	202096HBJED	QUPH	1	1			XW
		PARAGRAPH TOTAL									11	10			
083	00	WOU828 DDIM	FM												
083	01	DIRECTOR		13	00301		GM	C	20861100DGA	MXFC	1	1			

PARA	LINE	DESCRIPTION	ITAADS CD	GR	MOS	ASI/LIC	BR	ID	AMSC	MDEP	STRENGTH REQ	STRENGTH AUTH	NET CHANGE REQ	NET CHANGE AUTH	RMKS
083	02	SECY STENO (OA)		06	00318		GS	C	20861100DGA	MXFC	1	1			
083	03	CLK TYPIST		04	00322		GS	C	20861100DGA	MXFC	1	1			TR
		PARAGRAPH TOTAL									3	3			
083A	00	WOU828 OPS & SYS INT	FM												
083A	01	S/INFO MGT SP		12	00301		GS	C	20861100DGA	MXFC	1	1			
		PARAGRAPH TOTAL									1	1			
083B	00	WOU828 TELECOM BRANC	FM												
083B	01	COMM SPEC		06	00392		GS	C	20809500DMA	MXFC	1	1			XW
083B	02	RDO OPR		05	00389		GS	C	20861100DMA	MXFC	1	1			
083B	03	COMM EQUIP OP		05	00392		GS	C	20809500DMA	MXFC	2	1			XW
		PARAGRAPH TOTAL									4	3			
083C	00	WOU828 AUTOMATION BR	FM												
083C	01	INFO SYS SUPV		E7	74D40		NC	I	202096PODNC	MXFC	1	1			XW
083C	02	COMPT PROG		09	00334		GS	C	202096PODNC	MXFC	1	1			XW
083C	03	COMPT PROG		07	00334		GS	C	202096PODNC	MXFC	1	0			XW
083C	04	COMPT OPR		07	00332		GS	C	202096PODNC	MXFC	1	0			XW
083C	05	COMPT OPR		05	00332		GS	C	202096PODNC	MXFC	2	1			XW
		PARAGRAPH TOTAL									6	3			
083D	00	WOU828 ADMIN SVCS BR	FM												
083D	01	SPT SVC SUPV		09	00342		GS	C	202096YOADB	MXFC	1	1			
083D	02	MAIL CLK		05	00305		GS	C	202096YOADB	MXFC	2	1			TR
083D	03	DUP MACH OP (R)		04	00350		GS	C	202096YOADB	MXFC	2	1			
083D	04	SUP CLK (R)		04	02005		GS	C	202096YOADB	MXFC	1	1			
083D	05	MAIL CLK		03	00305		GS	C	202096YOADB	MXFC	2	1			TR
		PARAGRAPH TOTAL									8	5			
083E	00	WOU828 LOG SUPPORT D	FM												
083E	01	S/COMM MGT SP		09	00391		GS	C	20861100DGA	MXFC	1	1			ZZ
083E	02	ELEC TECH		09	00856		GS	C	20861100DGA	MXFC	2	1			TR
083E	03	CLK TYP		03	00322		GS	C	20861100DGA	MXFC	1	1			
		PARAGRAPH TOTAL									4	3			
084	00	MACOM RESOURCES	FM												

GRAND TOTAL 515 398

MILITARY AND CIVILIAN MANPOWER STATUS
TDA 2095/950416
AS OF 28 FEB 95

DIRECTORATE/ACCT		MILITARY REQ O-E	MILITARY AUTH O-E	MILITARY ACT O-E	CIVILIAN REQ	CIVILIAN AUTH	CIVILIAN CORE	CIVILIAN PERM	CIVILIAN TEMP	CIVILIAN TOTAL	CIVILIAN VAC	CIVILIAN OVER CORE
--BA11--												
COMMAND GP	NA	2 - 1	2 - 1	2 - 1	4	4	3	3		3		
IG	NB	1 - 2	1 - 2	1 - 2	1	1	1	1		1		
SJA	NB	2 - 0	2 - 0	2 - 0	6	5	4	4		4		
PAO	NB				6	4	2	2		2		
CHAPLAIN	NB	2 - 2	2 - 2	2 - 1	1	1	1	1		1		
SAFETY	NB				2	1	1	1		1		
HQCO	NA	1 - 4	1 - 4	0 - 5	1	1	0	0		0		
DIN FAC	F				10	10	10	10	1	11 *	1	
DRM	U				16	15	14	13		13	1	
	H				2	2	2	0		0	2	
PMO	T	1 - 94	1 - 76	1 - 89 **	12	5	3	3		3		
DPCA	G	0 - 6	0 - 5	0 - 6	16	13	10	10		10		
	S				32	15	6	5		5	1	
YOUTH SVCS	117708				3	2	0	0		0		
CHILD CARE	117719				10	10	7	6		6	1	
ACS	117720				7	4	4	4		4		
DPTMS												
ADM/SEC/MOB	N/T	1 - 3	1 - 3	2 - 3	5	3	3	3		3		
TSC	X101				16	14	14	14		14		
TCAT	X103	0 - 3	0 - 1	1 - 2	2	2	0	0		0		
AVN	V218	2 - 2	2 - 2	2 - 2	0	0	0	0		0		
DOL	B/F	1 - 0	0 - 0	1 - 0	17	12	12	9		9	3	
	C	0 - 0	0 - 0	0 - 0	2	1	1	1		1		
	D	0 - 1	0 - 1	0 - 0	18	16	14	13		13	1	
DPW	M/J	1 - 0	0 - 0	1 - 0	73	57	61	55	7	62	3	4
	K				68	57	48	44	19	63	2	17
	H				3	2	2	2		2		
	ENVIRON.				2	1	2	2		2		
DOIM												
INFO MGT/LOG	X117				8	6	5	4		4	1	
BASE COMMO	X118				4	4	2	2		2		
AUTOMATION	P	0 - 1	0 - 1	0 - 1	6	5	3	3		3		
ADMIN SVCS	Y				8	3	4	3		3	1	
-TOTAL BA11-		14 - 119	12 - 98	15 - 112	361	276	239	218	27	245	17	21

MILITARY AND CIVILIAN MANPOWER STATUS
TDA 2095/950416
AS OF 28 FEB 95

DIRECTORATE/ACCT		MILITARY REQ O-E	MILITARY AUTH O-E	MILITARY ACT O-E	CIVILIAN REQ	CIVILIAN AUTH	CIVILIAN CORE	CIVILIAN PERM	CIVILIAN TEMP	CIVILIAN TOTAL	CIVILIAN VAC	CIVILIAN OVER CORE
--OTHER PROGRAMS--												
FAMILY HSG (R)	191000	0 - 0	0 - 0	0 - 2	8	6	6	5		5	1	
TISA	423892				12	10	9	10 ***		10		1
AFAP/OSD	101000				0	0	1	1	1	2		1
EDUCATION	333733				3	2	2	2		2		
TOTAL OTHER PROGRAMS					23	18	18	18	1	19	1	2
-GRAND TOTAL-		14 - 119	12 - 99	15 - 112	384	294	257	236	28	264	18	23

REMARKS:

* HQ CO Includes:
11 CIV + 1 VAC = 10.5 Manyears IAW MEO

** PMO Includes:
3 ENL at Cmd Gp
2 ENL at HQ CO
2 ENL at CID
1 ENL at CARICOM

*** TISA Includes:
1 CIV Funded by AFMIS
(Not part of core)

NEWS RELEASE
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IMMEDIATE RELEASE February 28, 1995

SECRETARY PERRY RECOMMENDS CLOSING, REALIGNING 146 BASES

Secretary of Defense William Perry today announced the Department's recommendations to close or realign 146 military installations in the United States. The recommendations are being forwarded to the independent Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission.

"These recommendations, though painful, are necessary to achieve the levels of readiness and modernization we need within the budget we have," said Secretary Perry. "Our armed forces and our budget have been cut by one-third or more, but our infrastructure only about half that. Today's recommendations will save the taxpayers and the Department some $18 billion over the next two decades."

The Secretary's recommendations were developed by each of the military services in accordance with the strict procedures laid down by the Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990. Each base was evaluated using a set of published criteria, giving priority first to the military value of the facility, and then to the savings and the economic and other effects that the closure would have. The evaluation data is certified for accuracy by each Service, and then reviewed by both the Base Closure and Realignment Commission and the General Accounting Office.

During a press conference at the Pentagon, Perry said that both he and General John Shalikashvili, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, had approved the recommendations made by the military departments without exception. "These actions are necessary so that we can carefully shape our armed forces to support the National Military Strategy and the Bottom Up Review," the Secretary explained.

The BRAC 95 recommendations will cost less than the BRAC 95 round ($3.8 billion vs. $6.9 billion) and will generate savings more quickly. Over the six-year implementation period prescribed by law, the closures and realignments are expected to generate net savings of approximately $4 billion. Recurring savings thereafter are expected to reach $1.8 billion per year. Total savings over 20 years, discounted to present value, are estimated to be $18 billion.

-MORE-

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Encl 3

Perry also announced that he will recommend that the current BRAC authority be extended to permit another base closure round in three or four years. "We need time to absorb the closure of over a hundred major bases," the Secretary said, "but we are continuing to refine our force structure and our mission. Each service has told me that, ultimately, they can do more."

While some of these actions will have significant economic impact upon local communities, Perry said that he did not remove any Service recommendations for this reason. However, he pledged to continue and expand the Department's efforts to encourage recovery and reuse. Department of Defense assistance programs include personnel transition and job training assistance, local reuse planning grants, on-site transition coordinators, accelerated property disposal, and faster environmental cleanup that supports reuse needs.

"These installations offer an opportunity for communities to diversify and reshape their economic futures. We have already seen impressive redevelopment successes in such diverse communities as Sacramento, Calif.; Alexandria, La.; and Rantoul, Ill. They prove that new jobs can be created to replace those that are lost. There is no doubt that it takes strong local leadership and a lot of hard work., but the President has committed us to help, and we will," Secretary Perry said.

Attached are summaries of the impacts of each BRAC action, listed by state.

-END-

Fort Buchanan, PR

1. **Recommendation:** Realign Fort Buchanan by reducing garrison management functions and disposing of family housing. Retain an enclave for the reserve components, Army and Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES) and the Antilles Consolidated School.

2. **Justification:** Fort Buchanan, a sub-installation of Fort McPherson, provides administrative, logistical and mobilization support to Army units and activities in Puerto Rico and the Caribbean region. Tenants include a U.S. Army Reserve headquarters, AAFES and a DoD-operated school complex. Although the post is managed by an active component garrison, it supports relatively few active component tenants. The family housing will close. The activities providing area support will relocate to Roosevelt Roads Navy Base and other sites. The Army intends to license buildings to the Army National Guard, that they currently occupy.

3. **Return on Investment:** The total one-time cost to implement this recommendation is $74 million. The net of all costs and savings during the implementation period is a cost of $50 million. Annual recurring savings after implementation are $10 million with a return on investment expected in 7 years. The net present value of the costs and savings over 20 years is a savings of $45 million.

4. **Impacts:** Assuming no economic recovery, this recommendation could result in a maximum potential reduction of 289 jobs (182 direct jobs and 107 indirect jobs) over the 1996-to-2001 period in the San Juan, PR area which represents 0.4 percent of the area's employment. There are no known environmental impediments at the realigning or receiving installations.

Defense Logistics Agency

Defense Distribution Depot Memphis, Tennessee
Defense Disribution Depot Ogden, Utah

Part II: Major Base Realignments

Army

Fort Greely, Alaska
Fort Hunter Liggett, California
Sierra Army Depot, California
Fort Meade, Maryland
Detroit Arsenal, Michigan
Fort Dix, New Jersey
Fort Hamilton, New York
Charles E. Kelly Support Center, Pennsylvania
Letterkenny Army Depot, Pennsylvania
Fort Buchanan, Puerto Rico
Dugway Proving Ground, Utah
Fort Lee, Virginia

Navy

Naval Air Station, Key West, Florida
Naval Activities, Guam
Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Texas
Naval Undersea Warfare Center, Keyport, Washington

Air Force

McClellan Air Force Base, California
Onizuka Air Station, California
Eglin Air Force Base, Florida
Robins Air Force Base, Georgia
Malmstrom Air Force Base, Montana
Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico
Grand Forks Air Force Base, North Dakota
Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma
Kelly Air Force Base, Texas
Hill Air Force Base, Utah

Document Separator

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950331-18

FROM: SANCHEZ, MANUEL	TO: DIXON
TITLE: PRESIDENT	TITLE: CHAIRMAN
ORGANIZATION: RETIRED ENLISTED ASSOC	ORGANIZATION: DBCRC
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: FORT BUCHANAN	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA			
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX			
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS			
GENERAL COUNSEL				COMMISSIONER KLING			
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA			
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES			
DIR./CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON		✓		COMMISSIONER STEELE			
DIR./COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT --				ARMY TEAM LEADER		X	p3
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR./INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

✓	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
X	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks:

FORWARDING RESOLUTION 95-02 IN SUPPORT OF FORT BUCHANAN

Due Date: 950407	Routing Date: 950331	Date Originated: 950331	Mail Date:

Please refer to this number when responding 950331-18

TELECOMMUNICATION COVER PAGE

DATE March 31, 1995 TIME 2:00 PM

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES FOLLOWING THIS COVER PAGE 4
(PLEASE NOTIFY US ASAP IF ALL PAGES ARE NOT RECEIVED.)

PLEASE DELIVER TO:

NAME Mr. J.B. Dixon, Chairman - Defense Base Closure & Realigment Comm.

TELEPHONE/TELECOPIER NUMBER 703-696-0550

FROM

NAME Manuel Sánchez, President, The Retired Enlisted Association.

TELEPHONE/TELECOPIER NUMBER (809) 798-2503 FAX: 781-0950

COMMENTS Letter & Resolution 95-02

Resolution 95-02 to be recorded on April 4, hearing

Request that TREA will be present in 28 April 1995 at Fort Buchanan.

A member of TREA will be present there.

CORDIALLY,

MANUEL SANCHEZ _ PRES.

The Retired Enlisted Association (TREA)
Puerto Rico Chapter 64
P.O. Box 8714
Bayamón, P.R. 00960/8036

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS: Fort Buchanan is the only remaining Army post in Puerto Rico and the Caribbean.

WHEREAS: There is a possibility, if it is closed and the Army personnel move out, that all services, such as commissary, post exchange, schools, medical, clubs and recreational facilities will be closed.

WHEREAS: The closing of Fort Buchanan in Puerto Rico will affect more than 15,000 retirees and their families, retirees that served the country with pride, loyalty and professionalism in war and peace years. It will affect 2,000 military and civilian personnel and more than 90,000 people who make use of this facility.

WHEREAS: Fort Buchanan gives support to more than 15,000 members of the United States Army Reserve and Puerto Rico National Guard. It is also of great tactical importance in the war on drugs as the United States Forces of Rapid Action work out of this Army base.

RESOLVED and urge TREA National Headquarters Board of Directors to designate a commission to support our retirees and all veterans in Puerto Rico. To coordinate the appearance of a TREA National headquarters representative to lobby at any future hearings of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission at the U.S. Congress, Washington, DC. TREA representative will also request from this said Commission not to act or take any action in regard to the closing of Fort Buchanan, Puerto Rico until they get all the facts (military and economic) from the retirees, veterans, and the rest of the community in Puerto Rico.

RESOLVED FURTHER, that a copy of this Resolution be sent to the Honorable Bill Clinton, President of the United States of America, to the Honorable Carlos Romero Barceló, Resident Commissioner for Puerto Rico in the U.S. Congress, Washington, DC, and to the Honorable Alan Dixon, Chairman, Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission, U.S. Congress, Washington, DC.

I, Ricardo Rivera Gonzalez, Secretary of the Board of Directors of The Retired Enlisted Association (TREA), Puerto Rico Chapter 64, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Resolution adopted at a regular meeting held at the Community Club, Fort Buchanan, Puerto Rico on the 16th of March, 1995, at which meeting a full quorum was present and voting.

Manuel Sanchez
President

Ricardo Rivera Gonzalez
Secretary

The Retired Enlisted Association (TREA)
Puerto Rico Chapter 64
P.O. Box 8714-8036
Bayamón, P.R. 00960
Phone: (809) 798-2503

March 29, 1995

Mr. J.B. Dixon, Chairman
Defense Base Closure and Realigment Commission
1700 North Moore Street Suite 1425
Arlington, CA 22209
Attn: Cece Carman

Dear Sir:

Enclosed please find The Retired Enlisted Association, Puerto Rico Chapter 64, Resolution #95-02 in reference to the Base Realignment and Closure Commission's decision to include Fort Buchanan, Puerto Rico is its list for Realignment.

The 90,000 retirees residing in Puerto Rico feel this decision is not in the best interest to this community. We are very interested in presenting your Committee our concerns about this action on your visit to Fort Buchanan on April 28, 1995.

You may contact the undersigned at (809) 798-2503 at your convenience.

Sincerely,

Manuel Sánchez
President

United we stand

Sentinel

Published for SGT Keith E. Chisholm and the Fort Buchanan Community

Vol. 22 No. 11 | Fort Buchanan, Puerto Rico | March 24, 1995

Buchanan BRAC hearings April 4

Site visit by Commission representatives April 28

The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Committee (BRAC) will conduct regional public hearings April 4 at the Bothwell Municipal Auditorium in Birmingham, AL, to receive testimony from communities affected by the Secretary of Defense's

one or more commissioners. Typically, at least one Commissioner and one staff member will visit the base. The Commissioner "will basically be in 'receive mode' to look, listen and learn as part of the independent

decide on a course of action for each of the installations on the list. It can change the original listing, even dropping or adding bases, for its final recommendation to the President in July.

the Secretary of Defense's recommendations to close or realign installations in that particular region. Feedback will be accepted from groups and individuals wishing to comment on the proposed actions for 23 different installations in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Tennessee and Puerto Rico. The groups or individuals wishing to express their views may contact Ms. Cece Carman at (703) 696-0504 to make arrangements.

Site visits

With the regional hearings ongoing, the Commission will also start visiting the various installations for on-site briefings and inspections. The purpose of the visit is primarily "to assess first-hand the base's military value," according to a BRAC information paper. Fifty-four major installations proposed for closure or realignment are currently scheduled to receive a base visit by process to investigate the issues critical to your base and its mission," the BRAC information brief explains.

The Fort Buchanan visit has been programmed for Friday, April 28, though the Commission cautions that all dates are subject to change. Tentatively named to visit Buchanan are General (USAF, Ret.) J.B. Davis and Maj.Gen. (USA, Ret.) Josué Robles, the latter a Río Piedras native.

Community input

The agenda includes a mission /function briefing with the installation leadership and if feasible with government officials and local leadership (civic and municipal government organizations, 'save-the-base' group spokespersons, etc.) and a tour of installation facilities. Written materials may be presented to the Commission for their consideration.

From the information gathered at the hearings and through the visits, the Commission will then

FORSCOM team

As part of the process, a team from Forces Command will also be visiting Fort Buchanan this week. Following guidance from the Department of the Army, this team, as well as Buchanan's own Realignment Action Team, will be working from a contingency, "as-if" approach, and will be examining alternatives and planning concrete actions for the transition to be as smooth as possible, should a realignment be finally approved.

Now in its initial stages, the plan contemplates a gradual and orderly draw down of function and personnel which would be set into effect if the proposal becomes public law. A recent WOSO report said that October 1 would signal a start for an exodus of soldiers and Army families and civilians from the post. "One October is not the magic date to start moving people out, " Post Commander, Col. Donald R.

(Continued, p. 3)

BRAC ... from page 1

Riedel, said, "but rather the date when we would begin realignment, if Buchanan is on the final list. It would be months before any people moves would start."

The very complex process of realignment would take at least two years. Some stateside bases on the previous BRAC are still in the process.

Civilians

Riedel also expressed his concern for the Fort Buchanan civilian workforce. Starting Tuesday of this week, he will be personally visiting each of the directorates to talk with the employees, give all the information he has and try to answer all their questions. "We don't 'close-hold' any information," Riedel said. "We want to be as open as we can on this issue." All information received from the BRAC is forwarded to all directorates, the reserve components, the Civilian Aide to the Secretary of the Army, Union officials and other interested government and community organizations.

SENTINEL will keep you continually posted on BRAC events as they develop.

Document Separator

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950411-3

FROM: ROSSELLO; PEDRO	TO: DIXON
TITLE: GOVERNOR	TITLE: CHAIRMAN
ORGANIZATION: PUERTO RICO	ORGANIZATION: DBCRC
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: FT BUCHANAN	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA			
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX			
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS			
GENERAL COUNSEL				COMMISSIONER KLING			
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA			
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES			
DIR. CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON		✓		COMMISSIONER STEELE			
DIR. COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER		X	BJV
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR. INFORMATION SERVICES				SYLVIA THOMPSON		X	

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

✓	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
X	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks:

TESTIMONY FROM BIRMINGHAM REGIONAL HEARING IN SUPPORT OF FORT BUCHANAN.

Due Date: 950413	Routing Date: 950411	Date Originated: 950328	Mail Date:

The Governor of Puerto Rico

March 28, 1995

Please refer to this number when responding 9504M1-3

The Honorable Alan J. Dixon
Chairman
Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
Suite 1425
1700 North Moore Street
Arlington, Virginia 22209

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I write in regard to a proposed realignment of Fort Buchanan, Puerto Rico.

Understanding that this matter is to be reviewed at a regional hearing in Birmingham, Alabama on April 4, 1995, I have designated the Adjutant General of Puerto Rico, Major General Emilio Díaz-Colón, to represent me there.

Nevertheless, **I welcome this opportunity to urge personally that the current operational status of Fort Buchanan be retained indefinitely**.

Throughout its 72-year history, Fort Buchanan has made uniquely valuable contributions to the nation's defense readiness. Currently, it is the Army's only active base located in the vast, security-sensitive Caribbean Sea...and **its exceptional potential is clearly acknowledged by the Department of Defense** (DoD), which – after evaluating dozens of prospective sites – has included Fort Buchanan on its "short list" of finalists for the relocation from Panamá of the headquarters of the U.S. Southern Command.

It is hardly surprising that Fort Buchanan is viewed so favorably by the DoD:

- the base is situated in metropolitan San Juan – the aviation/maritime hub of the Caribbean and capital city of a U.S. territory populated by 3.7-million patriotic American citizens;
- bilingual/bicultural Puerto Rico, with its firmly entrenched democratic institutions and the region's most sophisticated commercial/technological infrastructure, is an ideal setting from which to coordinate Caribbean/Latin American outreach and contingency programs alike.

The people of Puerto Rico, for our part, have long embraced Fort Buchanan as an integral component of the community. Having served with valor in the Armed Forces throughout both World Wars, Korea, Vietnam and the Persian Gulf conflict -- as well as in countless other overseas military operations -- Puerto Ricans view Fort Buchanan with pride and affection.

For precisely this reason, news of the base's possible realignment has been received on the island with surprise and consternation. Exacerbating those sentiments, moreover, are the severe military and socio-economic hardships that realignment would impose between now and 1997:

- the termination of 500 civilian employees;
- the loss of Active Army support for 15,000 local members of Reserve Components;
- the impact upon 36,000 retired veterans who depend upon the wide range of facilities available at the Fort.

To summarize, then, I am convinced that the national interest would be ill-served by the realignment of Fort Buchanan. **I strongly recommend that Fort Buchanan be allowed to continue building upon its venerable record of productive service to the Army, our island, and our nation.**

Should realignment prove inevitable, however, I am informed that there will arise questions concerning the disposition of acreage located outside four yet-to-be-designated enclaves. Under such a realignment scenario, please be advised that the Government of Puerto Rico would be interested in the transfer of this land for the primary purpose of enhancing the effectiveness of the National Guard and other state agencies entrusted with the preservation of law and order; the Puerto Rico National Guard would be the lead state agency in the administration of this excess acreage.

In the devout hope that Fort Buchanan will remain a vital asset in the Active Army's inventory of resources, I extend cordial best wishes and invite you to contact me whenever I can be of assistance to the Commission.

Sincerely,

Pedro Rosselló

Pedro Rosselló
Governor of Puerto Rico

Document Separator

DRAFT

DATE

General Gordon R. Sullivan
Chief of Staff, Army
200 Army Pentagon
Washington, DC 20310-0200

Dear General Sullivan:

The Governor of Puerto Rico has requested that the Commission consider alternatives to the Defense Department's proposal to realign Fort Buchanan, Puerto Rico. His principal suggestion is that the property be transferred to the Commonwealth – to be administered by the National Guard – if the Commission endorses the Defense recommendation.

The Commission recognizes the Department of the Army's position is the Defense Department's recommendation. However, integral to the Commission's independence is consideration of alternatives to Defense recommendations. To assist Commission deliberations, we solicit your views on the Governor's suggestion.

I would appreciate your response by April 24, 1995 so your views may be considered during the Commission base visit April, 28, 1995.

Sincerely,

Alan J. Dixon
Chairman

– Don't this a question for cause?
– I think we should send Randall the standard "thank-you-for-your-views" response; cause comes after our decision.
– ~~This ok~~ Has the incoming been logged in?

BR

DRAFT

Jeff,

See enclosed letter from the Governor of Puerto Rico - this was in fact testimony given at Birmingham - it came back w/ us - it is also a letter to Dixon - thus, David makes a good pt - we should [illegible] & respond - Congressional should respond - thanking his delegate for testimony and using reuse language guidance provided by Sylvia.

Also, the letter from DIXON should be coordinated w/ Ed Brown w/ language stating that I have taken the liberty of forwarding your letter to General Gordon Sullivan to solicit his views on your proposed recommendations for FT Buchanan, should the Commission adopt the Dept of Defense recommendations. I will forward his response. A copy of Ed's letter should go to Gov PR w/ Dixon response - Action - Sylvia/CCCC/Ed Brown

Chris

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, Virginia 22209

FAX COVER SHEET

DATE: 4/12/95

TO: TABS; ATTN: LTC Harry Bryan

FAX #:

FROM: Rick Brown, Army Team

NUMBER OF PAGES (including cover): 3

COMMENTS: Harry; Govenor Rossello's letter provided for your information. Please see next to last paragraph. We are trying to get a memo thru our system asking CSA to provide his views on Gov Rosello's proposition to administer FT Buchanan by the National Guard. Don't know if our letter will go out in time to respond prior to Commission visit 28 Apr. Would appreciate a TABS informal response on issue.

PLEASE PASS TO LTC BRYAN

Faxed Gov Rosello's ltr. CRB

IF YOU HAVE TROUBLE RECEIVING THIS FAX
PLEASE CALL 703-696-0504.

Document Separator

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950421-16

FROM: TIO, ANGELES A.	TO: DIXON
TITLE: SECRETARY OF HOUSE OF REP.	TITLE: CHAIRMAN
ORGANIZATION: PUERTO RICO	ORGANIZATION: DBCRC
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: FORT BUCHANAN	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA			
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX			
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR				COMMISSIONER DAVIS			
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓			COMMISSIONER KLING			
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA			
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES			
DIR./CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON		✓		COMMISSIONER STEELE			
DIR./COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER		X	b22
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR./INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

✓	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
X	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks:

FORWARDING H.R. 3770 WHICH REQUESTS DBCRC TO EXCLUDE FORT FROM 95 LIST.

Due Date: 950425	Routing Date: 950421	Date Originated: 950407	Mail Date:

Gobierno de Puerto Rico
Cámara de Representantes
Capitolio
San Juan, Puerto Rico 00901

Angeles Mendoza Tió
Secretaria

April 7, 1995

950421-16

Hon. Allan J. Dixon
Chairman
Defense Base Realignment
and Closure
Suite 1425 1700 North Moore St.
Arlington, Virginia B. A. 20209

Dear Mister Dixon:

For your information and any action which you might deem necessary, I am enclosing the Final Report on House Resolution 3770, rendered by the Committee on Internal Affairs, which reads as follows:

"For the House of Representatives of Puerto Rico to exhort the Committee on Base Realignment and Closure to exclude Fort Buchanan in Puerto Rico from the list to be submitted, in due time, for the approval of the President of the United States, the Hon. William J. Clinton".

This is in compliance with the mandate expressed in Conclusions and Recommendations of said in Final Report on House Resolution as it was approved, for your information, and whatever action you may deem proper.

Respectfully,

Angeles A. Mendoza Tió
Secretary
House of Representatives

Encl.: 1

TEXT APPROVED IN FINAL VOTE BY THE HOUSE
(APRIL 3, 1995)

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

12th Legislature 5th Regular Session

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

H. R. 3770

March 31, 1995

Introduced by Representative Lebrón-Lamboy and undersigned by Representative López-Torres

Referred to the Committee on Internal Affairs

RESOLUTION

For the House of Representatives of Puerto Rico to exhort the Committee on Base Realignment and Closure to exclude Fort Buchanan in Puerto Rico from the list to be submitted, in due time, for the approval of the President of the United States, the Hon. William J. Clinton.

STATEMENT OF MOTIVES

The Hon. William Perry, Secretary of Defense of the United States of America, has recommended to the Committee on Base Realignment and Closure that Fort Buchanan in Puerto Rico, be included in the 1995 list, so that the activities conducted by the Active Army in said facilities would be eliminated.

If said recommendation is finally approved, it would bring about the loss of hundreds of direct and indirect jobs in Puerto Rico. Furthermore, services which are of utmost importance to the community of veterans, retired persons and members of the reserve in San Juan and the northern area of the Island, would no longer be provided.

Document Separator

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950510-21

FROM: BROWN, ED	TO: JONES, MICHAEL
TITLE: ARMY TEAMLEADER	TITLE: DIRECTOR
ORGANIZATION: DBCRC	ORGANIZATION: ARMY BASING STUDY
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: FORT BUCHANAN	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA			
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX			
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS			
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓			COMMISSIONER KLING			
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA			
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES			
DIR./CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON				COMMISSIONER STEELE			
DIR./COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER	✓		BDI
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR./INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks:

FORWARDING QUESTIONS REGARDING FORT BUCHANAN; COMMUNITY QUESTIONS INCLUDED - NEW COBRA RUNS REQUESTED.

Due Date:	Routing Date: 950510	Date Originated: 950510	Mail Date: 950510

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VA 22209
703-696-0504

May 10, 1995

ALAN J. DIXON, CHAIRMAN

COMMISSIONERS:
AL CORNELLA
REBECCA COX
GEN J. B. DAVIS, USAF (RET)
S. LEE KLING
RADM BENJAMIN F. MONTOYA, USN (RET)
MG JOSUE ROBLES, JR., USA (RET)
WENDI LOUISE STEELE

Colonel Michael G. Jones
Director, The Army Basing Study
200 Army Pentagon
Washington, DC 20310-0200

Please refer to this number
950510-21

Dear Colonel Jones:

During the Commission base visit to Fort Buchanan, data sampling revealed disparities between Army Stationing and Installation Plan (ASIP) / COBRA screen four data versus installation ASIP strength feeder data. The divergence appears sufficient to justify a reconciliation, recertification of start-year strength figures, and an updated COBRA. Please provide the Commission with new certified data and updated COBRA for Fort Buchanan, Puerto Rico.

Also, the FORSCOM implementation concept for the DoD recommendation concerning Fort Buchanan envisions disestablishment of the Army garrison and closure of the installation. The DoD recommendation (and supporting cost estimates) is to realign Fort Buchanan. Request you clarify the recommendation as it pertains to realignment or closure.

Finally, the community surfaced a number of issues with the Commissioner. Enclosure 1 addresses community concerns. Request Army review and comment on the community's issues.

Please provide your response to the Commission by May 24, 1995.

I appreciate your assistance and cooperation.

Sincerely,

Edward A. Brown III
Army Team Leader

Encl as

Fort Buchanan Community Issues

1. Fort Buchanan's military value was incorrectly assessed during the selection/assessment process. Intangible factors were either not considered or incorrectly applied.

- Fort Buchanan has strategic and historic value. It is the last active Army presence in the Caribbean and soon to be the last in Latin America. The active Army has been present in PR since 1898.

- Fort Buchanan is a highly visible symbol of the Army's commitment to the Hispanic community and the Caribbean Region. Puerto Rico is the largest contributor of Hispanic members to the US Army. Closure of Fort Buchanan sends the wrong signal to the community.

- Fort Buchanan has proven value as a power projection platform in the Caribbean area, and is a lead mobilization station. Its garrison activities routinely include support to operations other than war (OOTW), joint staff exercises, support to counter drug operations, and regional support to mobilization operations. The bilingual capability of its reserve units is a vital skill in dealing with any Latin American contingency.

2. The manpower impact in the DoD recommendation is underestimated.

- Implementation of the recommendation results in the disestablishment of the garrison and the closure of Fort Buchanan. Actual job losses for military, Department of the Army civilians and non-appropriated civilians will total over 500 personnel.

3. Army cost estimates understate closure costs as well as continued operating costs, thus savings from adoption of the DoD recommendation are inaccurate.

- Costs are based on reduction of garrison rather than closure/disestablishment. Recurring costs do not include one time and recurring base operations to establish and maintain infrastructure for the proposed enclaves for all DoD elements. Costs do not include requirement to continue the Troop Issue Support Activity (TISA) facility for Army reserve units, nor termination penalties for existing infrastructure contracts. Estimates do not consider operational costs incurred from CONUS deploying action teams supporting future mobilizations on Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Base operations costs used in the COBRA are greater than actual cost data, therefore, potential savings are overstated.

4. Roosevelt Roads is an unacceptable family housing alternative for Fort Buchanan personnel.

- Road travel between the two installations routinely takes up to two hours. Roosevelt Roads Naval Station already has a 400 unit family housing deficit - no guarantee that Army families will receive quarters after Army money builds family housing units. Alternatively, the San Juan housing rental market is very tight, will be expensive and require the acquisition of bilingual day care for family members.

- The Naval Security Group installation at Sabana Seca (seven miles from Fort Buchanan) is not a viable alternative for family housing construction. Sabana Seca is on the EPA priority clean up list under the federal Superfund law.

- Rather than spending $26.9 million constructing family quarters on a Navy facility, why not use the money to upgrade existing Fort Buchanan family housing?

5. Fort Buchanan's closure will be a severe blow to the 15,000 plus retired community and will be devastating to the already depressed local economy.

- Fort Buchanan contributes over $125 million to the local economy. (Based on FY 94 figures: total civilian/military/Non Appropriated Fund pay = $65.3m; AAFES/commissary/garrison local purchases = $44m; contracts and utilities = $19.3m). Again, withdrawal from the Hispanic community sends the wrong signal on Army commitment.

Document Separator

P.O. Box 34385
Fort Buchanan, P.R. 00934
25 May 1995

HON Alan J. Dixon
Chairman
Defense Base Closure and Ralignment Commision
1700 North Moore Street
Suite 1425
Arlington, Virginia 22209

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Questions were raised by the Commission as a result of GEN Davis visit to Fort Buchanan on 28 April 1995. Certified reply was sent by the Army to the Commission on 24 May 1995. (Enclosure 1, 2, & 3).

The Army's reply does not pass the "Logic Test". They use authorized FY 95 manpower figures. They do not mention to the Commission that effective 1 OCT 95 (FY 96) Fort Buchanan enters full swing into a Civilianization Program. Fort Buchanan's DRM has already received the new TDA which effectively reduces Garrison military strength to three. Therefore the Army's reply to the Commission is false.

The Army admits that the initial data provided was in error. This tells us that Fort Buchanan did not and does not meet the criteria for closure/realignment, yet no one wants to retract from the "marching orders" to close us down.

It's been almost a month since the hearings at Fort Buchanan and after many attempts to cause MACOM and the Department of the Army to correct their errors we still continue to be on the list. While no decision has been made, the staffers are still spending taxpayer monies on efforts that are misguided, erroneous and in essence a WASTE.

With the deactivation of the Garrison, MWR, Health Clinic and Dental Clinic, who is going to provide essential services like security, fire protection, emergency medical treatment, building maintenance, roads & grounds maintenance as well as emergency power outage maintenance to the more than 1,200 people they claim will be left in the enclaves. There are also no provisions for Contracting or Military Pay.

The Army's new plan is to relocate 5 units to Rosey. These units, according to their figures, are composed of 68 military and 13 civilians. The Army is willing to spend $14.9 million in construction at Rosey for these 68 people. This turns out to be an expenditure of $219,117.64 per person, while 1,200 people at Fort Buchanan are left without essential service.

If the Army claims that there is usable land at Sabana Seca Naval Station, why insist on moving to Roosevelt Roads? Sabana Seca is only 5 miles away. What the Army is not telling this Honorable Commission is that the Navy has told them that they are not interested!

The Army no longer talks in terms of cost savings. Their reply is vague, ambigious and sir, may I be so bold as to say, completely false. Basically what is being said to the Commission is, go ahead and close Fort Buchanan, we will calculate the cost savings at a later date.

Sir, we have reached a point where personal Egos will not allow those involved in the closure of Fort Buchanan to back out. They realize their mistake but do not have the guts to tell this Commission to take us off the list.

Therefore, in order to save the Army, and ultimately the U.S. Government, any more embarassment, I am respectfully requesting from the Honorable Commission that Fort Buchanan be immediately removed from the closure list. Once you do, I am sure you will hear the sigh of relief all the way from Atlanta, Georgia.

Respectfully,

Angel L. Santos
Spokesman, Fort Buchanan Employees
(809) 792-7397
FAX: (809) 792-7077

AFPI-BC (DACS-TABS/undated) (5-10c) 1st End
SUBJECT: Request For Clarification of the Fort Buchanan Scenario

Commander, U.S. Army Forces Command, Fort McPherson, GA 30330-6000 24 MAY 1995

FOR Director of Management, ATTN: DACS-TABS, 200 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310-0200

1. As requested, response to issues raised during the BRAC Commission hearing on 28 Apr 95 is provided at enclosure 1.

2. With regard to classification of the action as a closure or realignment, it is unclear to us. The COBRA analysis essentially eliminates the garrison workforce, thereby causing its inactivation. The number of activities and functions (i.e., AAFES, Commissary and schools) retained in enclaves is unusual for a closing installation. Although we are planning inactivation of the garrison, we refer to the action as a realignment as stated in the DoD recommendation.

3. Corrections to the COBRA input data is required in the following areas:

a. Manpower. Enclosure 2 reflects baseline manpower data. These reflect the authorized strengths for FY 96. The ASIP used by TABS contained numerous errors. Report reflected units which are located off-post and others that were previously or never located on Fort Buchanan.

c. Construction. Construction costs are considerably reduced due to fewer units relocating to Roosevelt Roads Navy Base (RRNS). Preliminary cost estimates for RRNS construction are shown below:

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Family Housing	5.9M
BEQs	.3M
Admin for Area Support	1.0M
School Bldg, Child Care, Physical Fitness	4.0M
IMA	2.0M
	$14.9M*

*These costs do not reflect required infrastructure costs.

AFPI-BC
SUBJECT: Request For Clarification of the Fort Buchanan Scenario

4. I certify that information provided by this memorandum is correct to the best of my knowledge. Ms. Libette Delaney, DSN 367-6374, can provide additional information.

FOR THE DCS FOR PERSONNEL AND INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT:

2 Encls

JOSEPH H. PLUNKETT
Chief, Base Realignment and
Closure Division, DCSPIM

RESPONSE TO FORT BUCHANAN COMMUNITY ISSUES

1. Since FORSCOM was not directly involved in installation assessments, Fort Buchanan's military value can be best addressed by the Department of the Army.

- Although many of the comments are reasonable or accurate, Fort Buchanan is not considered a power projection platform.

2. As shown by data at enclosure 2, the job loss to the community would exceed 500.

3. The COBRA cost data requires rework. Substantive errors were found in manpower data which drove construction requirements. We are still developing the one time and recurring costs. Since we were not involved in developing the TABS analysis, we cannot comment on these, except to say the construction requirements were overstated.

4. The Readiness Group is the major unit relocating to Roosevelt Roads Navy Base (RRNS). Housing will be constructed at RRNS to house these soldiers and their families. The unit's Major Command indicates that their mission can be effectively accomplished from RRNS.

- Sabana Seca has buildable lands for family housing. These are outside the superfund contaminated sites.

- The Army desires to reduce the infrastructure requirements at Fort Buchanan. To do so we are relocating the active component units to RRNS thereby reducing the need for housing at Fort Buchanan. Due to erroneous manpower data used in the TABS analysis, construction costs will be considerably reduced.

5. The President's Five Part Plan provides economic assistance to communities where a base closure action severely affects the local economy.

- More than 1200 military and civilian personnel will remain in the enclaves that will be established. Therefore, contributions to the local economy will continue, although to a lesser degree. Plans are to continue with the operation of the Army and Air Force Exchange Services (AAFES) and Commissary.

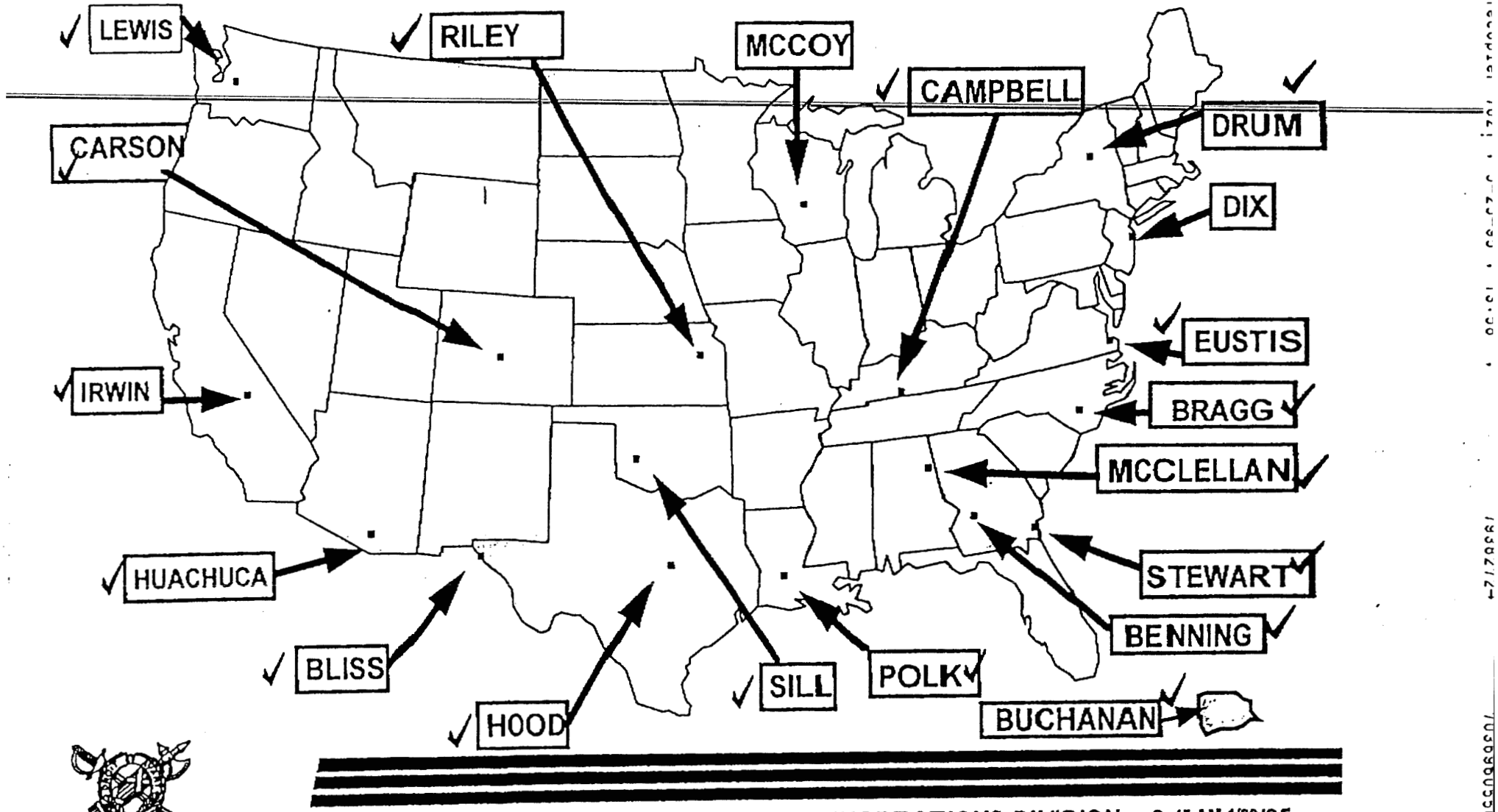
UNITMOV.XLS

			DISPOSITION OF ON-POST UNITS			
UNIT	OFF	WO	ENL	CIV	OTH	DISPOSITION
GAR HQ USA	11	1	98	283		REALIGN/INACTIVATE
HEALTH CLINIC	2	0	12	9		INACTIVATE
DENTAL CLINIC	0	0	2	1		INACTIVATE
NAF MWR FUND					235	CLOSE
FULL TIME CONTR ACT					5	CLOSE/RRNS
US POSTAL SERVICE					3	CLOSE
VET BRANCH	1	0	8	1		ENCLAVE
ANTILLES CONS SCHOOL					485	ENCLAVE
AAFES MAIN STORE					413	ENCLAVE
DEF COMMISSARY	0	0	1	86		ENCLAVE
NG USP&FO	2	1	0	7	0	ENCLAVE
RGN3RD USACIDC	0	1	1	1		MIAMI, FLORIDA
902 MI HHCGRP	1	0	1	0		ROOSEVELT ROADS
2D ARMY TM RTT(RG)	2	0	7	0		ROOSEVELT ROADS
PERS SPT ELE(RG)	8	0	10	2		ROOSEVELT ROADS
RES SPT GRP, RG	13	0	21	5		ROOSEVELT ROADS
DFAS INDIANAPOLIS	1	0	4	8		ROOSEVELT ROADS
AIR FORCE USAFLO	0	0	1	0		SITE UNKNOWN
DEPT OF JUSTICE					3	SITE UNKNOWN
US CUSTOMS	0	0	0	12		SITE UNKNOWN
CU/SATO					19	SITE UNKNOWN
INTERNAL REVENUE					1	SITE UNKNOWN
INS IMMIGR/NATUR	0	0	0	2		SITE UNKNOWN
BANCO POPULAR					10	SITE UNKNOWN
SUB TOTAL	41	3	166	425	1174	
RESERVE UNITS:						
HQ, 65TH ARCOM	20	1	29	31		ENCLAVE
6 AUG HHD BDE (FLD EX)	0	1	5	1		ENCLAVE
348 AUG BN (CS FE) 6BDE	0	0	4	1		ENCLAVE
338 FI BN FINANCE	1	0	2	1		ENCLAVE
ARPERCEN LIAISON OFC	1	0	3	2		ENCLAVE
407TH MED CO (AMB)	0	0	4	1		ENCLAVE
A CO, 448TH EN BN	0	0	5	1		ENCLAVE
HSC, 448TH EN BN	1	2	5	5		ENCLAVE
B CO, 448TH EN BN CMBT	0	0	4	1		ENCLAVE
301 MP CO CBT SPT	0	0	4	1		ENCLAVE
278 MAINT CO (DS) DET 1	0	1	4	0		ENCLAVE
268 TC CO LT TRUCK ST	0	0	8	1		ENCLAVE
973 QM CO FLD SVC GS	0	0	4	1		ENCLAVE
AMSA 151 DS/GS	0	0	0	46		ENCLAVE
SUB TOTAL	23	5	78	93	0	
GRAND TOTAL	64	8	244	518	1174	

FORCE READINESS

CFP

MOBILIZATION STATIONS



Department of the Army Inspector General - INSPECTIONS DIVISION 9:45 AM 1/20/95

Document Separator

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950531-18

FROM: VEIGA, EUGENIO	TO: BROWN, ED
TITLE:	TITLE: ARMY TEAM LEADER
ORGANIZATION:	ORGANIZATION: DBCRC
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: FORT BUCHANAN	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA			
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX			
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS			
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓			COMMISSIONER KLING			
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA			
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES			
DIR./CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON				COMMISSIONER STEELE			
DIR./COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER	✓		
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR./INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks:

FORWARDING ISSUE PAPER DISCUSSING FORSCOM'S RESPONSE TO ARMY REGARDING DBCRC'S REQUEST TO CLARIFY FORT BUCHANAN SCENARIO

Due Date:	Routing Date: 950531	Date Originated: 950525	Mail Date:

Please refer to this number when responding 950531-18

Mr. Eugenio Veiga
Angueises # 1770
Venus Gardens
Rio Piedras, PR 00926

25 May 1995

Mr. Edward A. Brown III
(Army Team Leader)
Defense Base Realignment &
Closure Commission
1700 North Moore St.
Arlignton, VA 22209

Dear Mr. Brown:

I am concerned that the reply from FORSCOM to the Department of the Army (see enclosure) reference your commission's request to clarify the Fort Buchanan scenario will be interpreted as an unbiased truth because the MACOM has certified it as accurate. The data is a little better than before but pays "lip service" to the real issues, which are still not clarified. I feel compelled to write to you in an open forum since, at no time, their reply was coordinated with the installation. Although lengthy, I will have to address each section separately for you to derive your own conclusions.

a. Certification Letter:

1) At paragraph 2, FORSCOM is still not able to clarify to the BRAC Commission what is the proposed action: closure or realignment. However, it points the finger at DoD for such determination. It defies common sense that our major command (MACOM) could not clarify such a simple issue; specially, after they did admit it was a de facto closure when Mr. Plunkett and his team visited Fort Buchanan on 29 Mar 95.

2) At paragraph 3, they state the need to correct the COBRA report in terms of personnel and construction. Our garrison will be undergoing a "civilianization" process during FY 96, which means that 97% of our military positions will be converted to civilian as per FORSCOM directive. In essence, the garrison will have a total of **339** civilian authorizations (this figure does not include the 235 positions on the Non-Appropriated Fund (NAF) side of the garrison). The Fort Buchanan BRAC Task Force has, on numerous occasions, informed Ms. Libette Delaney (FORSCOM's BRAC Division's point of contact) of our civilianization and its impact on their manpower reports; however, they have conciously chosen to ignore this information and decided to

inaccurately certify information pertaining to FY 95 as if it were the same for FY 96.

3) The baseline manpower matrix shown on their second enclosure states that the site for 7 of our tenant activities is unknown. Sir, the tenant activities have indicated in writing their desire to stay or relocate, and such information has been faxed to FORSCOM; however, they have chosen to ignore this too.

4) The construction costs continue to be a "swag" with no definitive basis, they do not include the sustainment and infrastructure costs which are an integral part of any base operation (BASOP) cost analysis. I have queried an engineer from the private sector and he was puzzled as to how the figures were developed. As a matter of fact, DA has been told to continue to budget $68 million until the 1391 forms are completed. This valid actual data will not reach you in time to incorporate as part of the Commission's decision since, from 23-26 May, the engineers are at Fort Buchanan and Roosevelt Roads gathering the necessary information to complete the first page of these reports.

5) The certification of this information is a sin against what I know as truth and complete staff coordination. Our BRAC Task Force has constantly tried through phone conversations, electronic mail and faxes to make our MACOM realize that there are other options less expensive to the Federal taxpayer; however, they refuse to consider them since they have to follow DoD's directives of not questioning the installations included on the BRAC list. The staffer continues to drive on with blinds in front and spending money (e.g. travel expenses of high paid personnel) and disregarding any suggested alternatives.

b. Community Issues: (It is interesting to note that FORSCOM chose not to include the community issues under their certified letter).

1) A member of our BRAC Task Force queried Ms. Delaney during her current visit for a definition of "power projection platform" but she could not provide one; in essence, she does not know. In recent years, MACOM and their staff have continuously addressed Fort Buchanan as a lead mobilization station and a power projection platform in the Caribbean. As recent as 27 Mar 95, Fort Buchanan received a team of the DA Inspector General's office as they visited the Army's mobilization stations. FORSCOM has chosen to ignore our military value and again, pointed towards DA for an answer. Our MACOM is unable to assess our military and strategic value.

2) FORSCOM confirms that the data originally provided to the Commission was erroneous. Such statement makes me uneasy as to the validity of this whole process; their certified data is just not reliable.

3) As stated before, COBRA report remains incorrect and no effort has been made to correct it. If the figures are not reliable or ready for the BRAC Commission, why accelerate you in making a decision in an information vacuum?

4) The upcoming 2nd Army Commander, MG Laboa, has indicated that he wishes to keep the Readiness Group (RG) within the Metro Area. Again, FORSCOM has chosen not to disclose this information to the Commission. The MACOM insists that RG can accomplish their mission from Roosevelt Roads (RR) Naval Base, 46 miles from Fort Buchanan, but they fail to spell out all the costs involved. At present, the bulk of the supported units are within the Metro Area. Upon relocation to RR, more GSA leased vehicles will be required with an additional cost (due to GSA billings based on miles driven) and an unusual increase in temporary duty (TDY) travel costs. All of the preceding will have to be bore by the taxpayers. I will remind the Commission that RG is an OMAR funded activity that is a "free rider" within the installation; upon departure to RR, all services will have to be reimbursed including a surcharge billed by the Navy for BASOPS. I believe that RG is not aware of these facts and that the current commander is not concerned about the additional costs incurred. Last but not least, RG is **not** the major component to relocate (only 71 personnel on board), what about the AGRs that will continue to be assigned to USAR and NG units; what about personnel assigned to MEPS, Recruiting Company, ROTC?

Sabana Seca is indeed an option; however, when our local BRAC team visited the base, they made it clear that they are a Security Group and not interested in providing and sustaining any additional housing, this information has not transpired to you.

5) In the last subject regarding the impact of the base closure, FORSCOM fails to address the main issue of sending the wrong signal to the community and the surrounding countries in the Caribbean Basin; again, our MACOM is unable to assess the value of the only Army post in the Caribbean and the negative implications if it closes. Finally, I would like to add that the unethical proposition to retain the money making activities and at the same time obliterate the installation has not been questioned by the MACOM or DOD. Their press releases have failed to mention that once the active component leaves the post as a result of the BRAC, the PX and Commissary could be closed at the stroke of a pen, without any hearings. Already the construction of a new PX has been put on hold; our community deserves to know the truth.

Sir, the certification you required is not there. What you got is a waterdown accountant disclaimer opinion where fingers point at DA and DoD. In view of the facts I have just presented, this second certification, just like the original one, can provide no assurance that the information is complete and accurate. In my 20 years of civil service experience, I can attest that the further the information gets from our level, the higher the probability that it will be inaccurate.

Respectfully yours,

Eugenio Veiga

Enclosure

CF:
Mr. Alan J. Dixon
GEN J.B. Davis

AFPI-BC (DACS-TABS/undated) (5-10c) 1st End
SUBJECT: Request For Clarification of the Fort Buchanan Scenario

Commander, U.S. Army Forces Command, Fort McPherson, GA 30330-6000 24 MAY 1995

FOR Director of Management, ATTN: DACS-TABS, 200 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310-0200

1. As requested, response to issues raised during the BRAC Commission hearing on 28 Apr 95 is provided at enclosure 1.

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*These costs do not reflect required infrastructure costs.

OPTIONAL FORM 99 (7-90)

FAX TRANSMITTAL # of pages ▶ 7

To Mr Vega	From FORSCOM BRACD
Dept/Agency Buchanan	Phone # (404) 669-6524
Fax # (787) 782-5526	Fax # 669 7040

AFPI-BC
SUBJECT: Request For Clarification of the Fort Buchanan Scenario

4. I certify that information provided by this memorandum is correct to the best of my knowledge. Ms. Libette Delaney, DSN 367-6374, can provide additional information.

FOR THE DCS FOR PERSONNEL AND INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT:

2 Encls

JOSEPH H. PLUNKETT
Chief, Base Realignment and
Closure Division, DCSPIM

RESPONSE TO FORT BUCHANAN COMMUNITY ISSUES

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AAFES MAIN STORE					413	ENCLAVE
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902 MI HHCGRP	1	0	1	0		ROOSEVELT ROADS
2D ARMY TM RTT(RG)	2	0	7	0		ROOSEVELT ROADS
PERS SPT ELE(RG)	8	0	10	2		ROOSEVELT ROADS
RES SPT GRP, RG	13	0	21	5		ROOSEVELT ROADS
DFAS INDIANAPOLIS	1	0	4	6		ROOSEVELT ROADS
AIR FORCE USAFLO	0	0	1	0		SITE UNKNOWN
DEPT OF JUSTICE					3	SITE UNKNOWN
US CUSTOMS	0	0	0	12		SITE UNKNOWN
CU/SATO					19	SITE UNKNOWN
INTERNAL REVENUE					1	SITE UNKNOWN
INS IMMIGR/NATUR	0	0	0	2		SITE UNKNOWN
BANCO POPULAR					10	SITE UNKNOWN
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348 AUG BN (CS FE) 6BDE	0	0	4	1		ENCLAVE
338 FI BN FINANCE	1	0	2	1		ENCLAVE
ARPERCEN LIAISON OFC	1	0	3	2		ENCLAVE
407TH MED CO (AMB)	0	0	4	1		ENCLAVE
A CO, 448TH EN BN	0	0	5	1		ENCLAVE
HSC 448TH EN BN	1	2	5	5		ENCLAVE
B CO, 448TH EN BN CMBT	0	0	4	1		ENCLAVE
301 MP CO CBT SPT	0	0	4	1		ENCLAVE
276 MAINT CO (DS) DET 1	0	1	4	0		ENCLAVE
268 TC CO LT TRUCK 5T	0	0	5	1		ENCLAVE
973 QM CO FLD SVC GS	0	0	4	1		ENCLAVE
AMSA 161 DS/GS	0	0	0	46		ENCLAVE
SUB TOTAL	23	5	78	93	0	
GRAND TOTAL	64	8	244	518	1174	

Document Separator

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950612-15

FROM: SANTOS, ANGEL L.	TO: DIXON
TITLE: SPOKESMAN	TITLE: CHAIRMAN
ORGANIZATION: FORT BUCHANAN EMPLOYEE	ORGANIZATION: DBCRC
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: FORT BUCHANAN	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA			
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX			
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS			
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓			COMMISSIONER KLING			
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA			
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES			
DIR./CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON		✓		COMMISSIONER STEELE			
DIR./COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER		X	
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR./INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

✓	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
X	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks:

FORWARDING INFORMATION THEY WISH DBCRC TO CONSIDER AND REQUESTING FORT BE TAKEN OFF CLOSURE LIST

Due Date: 950619	Routing Date: 950612	Date Originated: 950608	Mail Date:

P.O. Box 34385
Fort Buchanan, P.R. 00934
8 June 1995

MIKE

HON Alan J. Dixon
Chairman
Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street
Suite 1425
Arlington, Virginia 22209

Please refer to this number when responding 95061D-15

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Once again I write to this Honorable Commission, concerned with the turn of events that have taken place since my letter dated 25 May 1995. As the spokesman for the Fort Buchanan employees I come across a lot of documents of anonymous origin. I recently received documents (Enclosures 1 thru 6) which I feel are important enough to send to you. In doing so I want to invoke the Whistle Blower Protection Act of 1989 and Public Law 101-12 dated April 1989, 103 Stat.16.

In essence, the people at FORSCOM have committed the three cardinal sins; Waste, Fraud and Abuse. Waste by continuing to use Government resources on a plan that has absolutely no cost savings to the U.S. taxpayer; Fraud by certifying information known to be false; and now Abuse of their position by continuing their "marching orders" to close Fort Buchanan.

The Army is now realizing that everything we pointed out during the Commission Hearings held at Fort Buchanan on 28 April 1995 is true. (Encl 1). The Commissary and AAFES have said they will leave if the Garrison leaves. (Encl 2 & 3). Now the same holds true for the Antilles Consolidated School System. FORSCOM now wants to change Public Law just so they can close for Fort Buchanan. FORSCOM knew this as far back as 4 May 1995, yet on 20 May 1995 they certified that the AAFES and Commissary would remain open. They still can't figure out if this action is a closure or a realignment.

On 2 June 1995 the Fort Buchanan BRAC team is told to drop action to transfer area support functions to Roosevelt Roads Naval Station. (Encl. 4 & 5). The Navy doesn't want them, yet they keep marching on! The FORSCOM BRAC team still does not understand the concept of mobilization and who is really responsible for the Mob mission!

The Puerto Rico National Guard continues to negotiate with FORSCOM. (Encl 6). Now the TAGPR wants to operate the entire installation. Either GEN Emilio Diaz-Colon is an insubordinate General or our Governor also lied to this Honorable Commission by saying he wanted Fort Buchanan to remain as is when in fact he wants to take it over.

The Army is back to square 1 - NO PLAN - and they are expecting this Honorable Commission to make a historical decision based on false data. Can this really be happening?

Sir, it seems to me that someone out there really wants to close us down, and wants the Commission to pay for it! If you stop and think about it for a moment (with Watergate in mind), if FORSCOM wanted to close Fort Buchanan THEY would have to pay for the closure from their budget. If, however, Fort Buchanan was placed on the BRAC list it would be your money; our money (the taxpayer), paying for the closure. How long will it take for the Army Audit Agency to figure this one out. By the way they will be at Fort Buchanan the week of 12 June to audit the proposed Engineering efforts on BRAC.

Our original hypothesis is proving to be accurate. Close Fort Buchanan and give the $4 million in AAFES Dividend to the floundering Fort McPherson MWR, while showing a reduction in OMA funds by eliminating the active component at Fort Buchanan. Cost savings to the taxpayer were never an issue since the mobilization mission was not going away.

Again I appeal to you. In order to save the Army, and ultimately the U.S. Government, any more embarassment, I am again respectfully requesting from this Honorable Commission that Fort Buchanan be immediately removed from the closure list.

Respectfully,

Angel L. Santos
Spokesman, Fort Buchanan Employees
(809) 792-7397
FAX: (809) 792-7077

FAX TRANSMITTAL | # of pages ▶ 9

To | From

Dept./Agency | Phone #

Fax # | Fax #

NSN 7540-01-317-7368 5099-101 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

NT OF THE ARMY
STATES ARMY FORCES COMMAND
N, GEORGIA 30330-6000

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

AFPI-BC (5-10c)

1 JUN 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management, ATTN: DAIM-BO, 600 Army Pentagon Washington, DC 20310-0600

SUBJECT: AAFES/Commissary Enclave at Fort Buchanan

1. References:

a. DA BRAC visit to FORSCOM BRAC on 4 May 95.

b. FORSCOM memorandum, AFPI-BC, 12 Apr 95, subject: Enclave Identification at Fort Buchanan, Puerto Rico, and respective answers from Army and Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES) and Defense Commissary Agency (enclosed).

2. This memorandum reiterates the BASOPS support issue regarding the AAFES/Commissary enclave at Fort Buchanan discussed during reference a.

3. The BRAC 95 language for the realignment of Fort Buchanan reads "Realign Fort Buchanan by reducing garrison management functions and disposing of family housing. Retain an enclave for the Reserve Components, Army and Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES) and the Antilles Consolidated School."

4. The concept of operation impacting on AAFES/Commissary enclave issue is: The garrison will be inactivated, enclave will be established for AAFES/Commissary, the AAFES/Commissary enclave will be collocated, enclave holders will be responsible for own BASOPS functions and enclave will be owned by DECA.

5. By reference b, Headquarters, AAFES requires BASOPS support at no cost IAW AR 60-10/AFR 147-7. Since they are located overseas, utilities must also be provided. If Army is required to provide BASOPS support to this activity, BRAC action will be realignment versus closure. Garrison would be reduced rather

ENCLOSURE 1

than inactivated. Needless to say, savings for this BRAC action would be severely reduced. Recommend Army be relieved from complying with referenced regulations.

6. Realize that if Army does not provide BASOPS support to enclave, DECA decision is to close the Commissary at Fort Buchanan. This action will be met with great resistance from the community.

7. The other issue is that of property ownership. The concept of operation is for enclave holders to own the property. Since AAFES and the Commissary are to be collocated, the Commissary would be logical owner. DECA's response to this (reference b), is that Title 10, USC 2682 does not allow Defense Agencies to own property. The same holds true for the Antilles Consolidated School. If Army continues property ownership of these two enclaves, Army continues to be accountable. Again, BRAC action would be more in line with a realignment versus closure.

8. Request expeditious resolution to these issues as it greatly impacts on implementation planning.

9. For additional information contact Ms. Libette Delaney, DSN 367-6374.

FOR THE DCS FOR PERSONNEL AND INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT:

Encl

JOSEPH H. PLUNKETT
Chief, Base Realignment and
Closure Division, DCSPIM

Encl 1 (Con't)

DEFENSE COMMISSARY AGENCY
HEADQUARTERS
FORT LEE, VIRGINIA 23801-6300

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

RMM

MAY 04 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES COMMAND, ATTN: AFPI-BC, FORT McPHERSON, GEORGIA 30330-6000

SUBJECT: Enclave Identification at Ft. Buchanan, Puerto Rico

References: a. Memorandum, AFPI-BC, April 12, 1995, subject as above

b. Memorandum, AFPI-BC, March 31, 1995, subject: Base Realignment and Closure 1995 (BRAC 95) Implementation Plan Instructions

Reference a. requests the Defense Commissary Agency (DeCA) submit enclave requirements for the Ft. Buchanan Commissary.

The 1995 Department of Defense Base Realignment and Closure Report identifies Ft. Buchanan as a realignment. On post unit disposition data provided by Forces Command (FORSCOM) illustrates 106 reservists will remain at Ft. Buchanan after realignment. However, according to FORSCOM's implementation plan (reference b.) "enclave [illegible] will be responsible for their own base operations functions." The implementation plan further states that "the Army and the commissary will be collocated in an enclave, the Defense Commissary Agency being the property owner." This concept is not possible because Title 10, USC 2682 does not provide for real property ownership by Defense Agencies. If the commissary were to remain as property owner, Military Service component will have to

DeCA must make sound business decisions regarding best utilization of our resources. Under the FORSCOM scenario, continued operation of the Ft. Buchanan Commissary will result in increased costs since DeCA will have to contract for infrastructure support services normally provided by the installation. Since the Ft. Buchanan BRAC action is identified as a realignment rather than closure, we question why the Army is planning to cease base operation support services. Therefore, DeCA cannot concur with future operation of the Ft. Buchanan Commissary, within the FORSCOM Implementation Plan guidelines.

ENC/ 2

AAFES

ARMY & AIR FORCE EXCHANGE SERVICE
PUERTO RICO EXCHANGE
FORT BUCHANAN, PUERTO RICO 00934-5000

To: Mr. Sergio Hernandez
Deputy DPW
Ft. Buchanan

Subject: AAFES Disposition on BRAC Proposal

Reference: Attached DIC letter requesting enclave construction requirements from Ft. Buchanan units.

Mr. Hernandez:

We have reviewed the Ft. Buchanan BRAC construction request and suggest that the proposed Ft. Buchanan BRAC realignment enclave include exchange activities as they currently exist (Encl 2) with two exceptions, the PX service station and Changuitos's food activities.

The PX service station, Bldg. 380 and Changuito's food activity, Bldg. 181 must be relocated, as noted (Encl 2), to be included within the enclave. Moving the PX service station (less unforeseen environmental issues) is $925,000. The Changuito's food activity project is estimated at $475,000. These projects should be funded by APF.

AAFES, operates as part of the installation, and is not truly a tenant. Consequently, it should be provided Common Service Support (Buildings, grounds, and road services, maintenance, security, fire protection, communications, trash removal and sanitation services), at no cost to AAFES in accordance with AR 60-10/AFR 147-7. As an overseas exchange, this includes utility costs. Common service support agreements are vital to continued operations at Ft. Buchanan. It is impossible at this time to project further infrastructure requirements until final support and troop decisions are made.

Thank you for this opportunity to bring our concerns to the table. We look forward to working these issues to successful conclusion and continuing the AAFES support mission to the Services in Puerto Rico.

Gary C. Greene
General Manager
Ft. Buchanan Exchange

Encl 3

Microsoft Mail v3.0 IPM.Microsoft Mail.Note
From: Delaney, Libette - DCSPIM
To: Gantan, Rolando MAJ DOL-BUCH
Cc: Nicholson, Tom - DCSPIM
Rodriguez, Felix DRM-BUCH
Graves, Milton - DRM
Subject: FW: Buchanan Area Support functions to Roosevelt Roads (RRNS)
Date: 1995-06-02 16:48
Priority: 4
Message ID: 5ACD07BC
Parent message ID: B2F51A2A
Conversation ID: B2F51A2A

Drop action to transfer area support missions to RRNS. On Friday, 26 May 95, USARC briefed FORSCOM DCG on Off Post Area Support (what we call area support missions). For Puerto Rico, 65th ARCOM is to assume these missions. Be aware that not all missions are identified to transfer. I will fax you list showing those functions that will or will not transfer. Request you work with 65th ARCOM to identify specifics (functions they will not assume). I will also get in touch with USARC and work from this end. Possible solution for functions that will not transfer to ARCOM is to transfer to Fort McPherson, and either have work performed by contract, or on-site on USAR enclave.

Realize that this information affects the Financial Action Plan that Felix is putting together. Manpower Annex is also affected. Felix will have to relook the Basops spaces we'd identified to tranfer to RRNS since the 20 spaces identified for this was based on transfer of units and area support.

Also need to identify construction requirements for the enclave based on this change. We will need that faxed to us 6 Jun. Know it is short notice, but as you know 1391s are being forwarded to DA next week. Expect enclave boundaries to expand without requiring new construction. See what makes most sense.

Give me a call if you have any questions.

Good Luck!

From: Bohannon, Donald - DCSPIM
To: Delaney, Libette - DCSPIM; Plunkett, Joseph - DCSPIM
Subject: Buchanan Area Support functions to Roosevelt Roads (RRNS)
Date: Friday, June 02, 1995 3:26PM

Talked to Teresa Price at RRNS on 1 Jun. She said planned meeting between Buchanan area support functional POC's and RRNS counterparts was cancelled. Price and Huston talked to Cdr RRNS, Capt Wood, on 26 May about area support functions. It was Commander's initial impression that we were sending an Army contingent to RRNS who would be treated as other tenants (gave Army Reserve Center as example). Commander is reluctant to undertake a new mission especially one he doesn't thoroughly understand.and has stated that he does not intend to assume this mission unless directed by CINCLANTFLEET to do so.
Talked to Lt Cdr Huston on 2 Jun. He had talked to CINCLANTFLEET yesterday and they were also lukewarm to having RRNS assume Army area support

ıission.. Huston thinks nothing will happen in this area unless we contact CINCLANTFLEET and request that RRNS undertake the mission for us, at which time CINCLANTFLEET will probably ask Capt Wood's opinion. Huston also told ıe that Gantan is coming over today to discuss area support, to determine which functions are compatible with Navy operations.

==========

ENCL 4 (CON'T)

FROM: Gantan, Rolando MAJ DOL-BUCH

TO: Delaney, Libette - DCSPIM

DATE: 06-02-95
TIME: 16:04

CC: Oetjen, Thomas L. LTC DCDR-BUC
Riedel, Donald R. COL CDR-BUCH
Rodriguez, Felix DRM-BUCH
Bohannon, Donald - DCSPIM

SUBJECT: BRAC UPDATE
PRIORITY: R
ATTACHMENTS:

---

1. Reference Telcon between T Bohnann/L Delaney reference update on Annex D, information required was solicited to the Tenant proponencies to complete the record in buidlging up Implementation Plan.

2. Mr Rodriguez will be in Ft Mc this coming week and update you as appropriate.

3. Data gathering is in process. Possible transmission to you is 8 June 95.

4. For further inquiry, POC is Mr Rodriguez, 3202.

---

1. Ref telcon with RRNS, LCDR Houston and Executive Officer's office, they are not ready to discuss area support missions at this juncture. We will attempt to conduct a peacemill scrub to alleviate impediments of their POCs nonavailability to allow us to keep moving.

2. Readiness Group do not have weapons. HHC MP's are the only one's authorized weapons to allocate security and shipment for.

==========

Encl 5

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES COMMAND
FORT MCPHERSON, GEORGIA 30330-6000

June 5, 1995

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

Base Realignment and Closure Division

Major General Emilio Diaz-Colon
The Adjutant General
Puerto Rico National Guard
Post Office Box 3786
San Juan, Puerto Rico 00902-3786

Dear General Diaz-Colon:

Thank you for your letter dated April 25, 1995 where you provide a copy of the Governor of Puerto Rico's letter to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission Chairman and your remarks at the Regional Hearing regarding the proposed realignment of Fort Buchanan, Puerto Rico.

In reading the correspondence, the desire to keep Fort Buchanan open is evident. However, if decision is to continue with the realignment action, I understand the desires are to transfer excess property to the Government of Puerto Rico for operation by the National Guard.

I have reviewed the Puerto Rico National Guard's submission to the Department of Army identifying proposed enclave. Proposal requests property currently occupied by the National Guard, plus additional property immediately to the North and South. In recent conversations my staff has had with yours, indications are that the National Guard would like to operate the entire installation.

Due to the various proposals received from the National Guard, request clarification of the property you would like transferred and a plan of action.

Encl 6

Information you require from Fort Buchanan to put your plan together will be provided by the installation or my staff upon request.

Sincerely,

Arthur T. Dean
Brigadier General, U.S. Army
Deputy Chief of Staff for
Personnel and Installation
Management

ENCL 6 (CON'T)

Document Separator

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950518-13

FROM: DETWEILER, WILLIAM	TO: DIXON
TITLE: NATIONAL COMMANDER	TITLE: CHAIRMAN
ORGANIZATION: THE AMERICAN LEGION	ORGANIZATION: DBCRC
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: FITZSIMONS ARMY MEDICAL CENTER	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA			
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX			
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS			
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓			COMMISSIONER KLING			
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA			
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES			
DIR./CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON		✓		COMMISSIONER STEELE			
DIR./COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER		X	518
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR./INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

✓	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
X	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks:

LETTER OF SUPPORT.

Due Date: 950525	Routing Date: 950518	Date Originated: 950515	Mail Date:

The American Legion ★ WASHINGTON OFFICE ★ 1608 "K" STREET, N. W. ★ WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006 ★
(202) 861-2711 ★

OFFICE OF THE
NATIONAL COMMANDER

May 15, 1995

Honorable Alan J. Dixon, Chairman
Base Realignment and Closure Commission
1700 North Moore Street
Arlington, VA 22209

Please refer to this number when responding 950518-13

Dear Chairman Dixon:

For many years this nation's active duty military personnel, retired service personnel and their dependents have relied on the high quality medical care provided by Department of Defense medical facilities. Care in these hospitals has become not only key to the treatment and prevention of acutely and seriously ill active and retired military personnel, but to the prevention of their ailments as well. No facility is more essential than the Fitzsimons Army Medical Center to the Rocky Mountain area and the central United States. The American Legion is, therefore, very concerned that it has been identified for closure in the 1995 round of Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) actions.

As a leading teaching hospital and training facility for more than half of all military medical subspecialties, Fitzsimons is also one of fifteen military medical centers conducting research in Persian Gulf War related illnesses. As a major industry to the economy of the region, Fitzsimons employs more than 12,000 individuals, contributes more than $328 million to the area, pays over $9 million in state income taxes and last year awarded more than $50 million in local contracts.

As a leading advocate of veterans health care reform, The American Legion has long sought improvements in providing health care, has encouraged ways to guarantee funding for health services, and has strongly supported DoD and VA health care subvention. In this period of turbulence in the health care delivery system for veterans and military retirees, terminating Fitzsimons' services will only exacerbate an already unstable problem.

The American Legion supports the requirement to provide continuity in health care rendered by facilities like Fitzsimons. The U.S. Army and the Department of Defense have unselfishly responded to that need. The American Legion urges you not to break faith with those thousands of active duty and retired military personnel who depend on Fitzsimons.

Sincerely,

William M. Detweiler

WILLIAM M. DETWEILER, J.D.
National Commander

Document Separator

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950426-18

FROM: CONRAD, KENT	TO: DIXON
TITLE: SENATOR (ND)	TITLE: CHAIRMAN
ORGANIZATION: U.S. CONGRESS	ORGANIZATION: DBCRC
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: FITZSIMONS	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA	✓		
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX	✓		
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS	✓		
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓			COMMISSIONER KLING	✓		
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA	✓		
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES	✓		
DIR./CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON		✓		COMMISSIONER STEELE	✓		
DIR./COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER	✓		5/26
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR./INFORMATION SERVICES				DAVE LEWIS		X	

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

✓	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
X	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks:

LETTER OF SUPPORT.

Due Date: 950428	Routing Date: 950426	Date Originated: 950410	Mail Date:

KENT CONRAD
NORTH DAKOTA
202-224-2043

COMMITTEES
AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION AND FORESTRY
FINANCE
BUDGET
INDIAN AFFAIRS

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-3403

April 10, 1995

950426-18

The Honorable Alan Dixon
Chairman
Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 N. Moore St, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22201

Dear Chairman Dixon:

I write to let you know of my concern with the Department of Defense's recommendation to close the Fitzsimons Army Medical Center (FAMC). I believe this recommendation is not in the best interest of our country, and I hope that you and the Commission will closely review it.

FAMC is the major health care provider for DoD Medical Region 8 and serves a larger area than any other DoD regional health facility. Closing FAMC will leave a major gap in DoD medical coverage in the middle of the country. In addition, Region 8 already has the fewest number of referral beds of any region in the U.S.

As you know, medical centers provide essential care for active duty and retired personnel. Closing FAMC will have a serious impact on these populations in North Dakota and the other 11 states served by the facility. There is no other military medical center in our region.

We must maintain proper medical care to ensure the readiness of our armed forces and to keep our obligation to our nation's veterans. FAMC helps achieve both of these goals in a cost-effective manner.

I look forward to the Commission's review and analysis of this matter.

Sincerely,

KENT CONRAD
United States Senator

PRINTED ON RECYCLED PAPER

Document Separator

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950517-12

FROM: PAGE, POLLY	TO: DIXON
TITLE: ARAPAHOE CO. COMM.	TITLE: CHAIRMAN
ORGANIZATION: ARAPAHOE CO., CO	ORGANIZATION: DBCRC
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: FITZSIMONS MEDICAL CENTER	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA	✓		
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX	✓		
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS	✓		
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓			COMMISSIONER KLING	✓		
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA	✓		
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES	✓		
DIR./CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON		✓		COMMISSIONER STEELE	✓		
DIR./COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER		X	JB
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR./INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

✓	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
X	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks:

FORWARDING RES: # 1062-92 IN SUPPORT OF HOSPITAL.

Due Date: 950519	Routing Date: 950517	Date Originated: 950505	Mail Date:

ARAPAHOE COUNTY COLORADO
5334 South Prince Street • Littleton, Colorado 80166-0001
CLERK & RECORDER
Donetta Davidson, Clerk & Recorder

Recording (303) 795-4520
Elections (303) 795-4511
Motor Vehicle (303) 795-4500
FAX# (303) 794-4625

May 5, 1995

File 5/15

Mr. Alan Dixon, Chairman
Base Realignment and Closure Commission
1700 N. Moore St.
Arlington, VA 22209

950517-12

Dear Mr. Dixon:

The newly elected Arapahoe County officials support our Congressional delegation in their efforts to keep Fitzsimons Army Medical Center open.

We unanimously support Arapahoe County Board of Commissioners' Resolution No. 1062-92, which states, in part, that Fitzsimons Medical Center is one of the world's largest military medical installations and has made significant contributions to the citizens of Arapahoe County as well as to the United States of America. The Center has treated many thousands of military personnel, was a temporary "White House" for President Dwight D. Eisenhower during his recovery from a heart attack, and has maintained the highest standards of excellence during the facility's tenure.

We, the undersigned, support the continuing operation of Fitzsimons Army Medical Center.

Sincerely,

Polly Page
Arapahoe County Commissioner
District 3

Donetta Davidson
Arapahoe County Clerk & Recorder

Edward Bosier
Arapahoe County Assessor

Bernie Ciazza
Arapahoe County Treasurer

cc: Senator Hank Brown
Senator Ben Nighthorse Campbell
Congressman Wayne Allard
Congressman Joel Hefley
Congressman Dan Schaefer
Representative Paul Schauer

Fit3 5/15

STATE OF COLORADO)
) ss.
COUNTY OF ARAPAHOE)

At a regular meeting of the Board of County Commissioners for Arapahoe County, Colorado held in the Administration Building, Littleton, Colorado on Tuesday, the 8th day of August, 1995, there were present:

Thomas R. Eggert, Chairman	Present
Jeannie Jolly, Chairman Pro-Tem	Present
John J. Nicholl, Commissioner	Present
Peter L. Vana, County Attorney	Present
Marjorie Page, Clerk to the Board	Present

when the following proceedings, among others, were had and done to-wit:

RESOLUTION NO. 1062-92 It was moved by Commissioner Jolly and duly seconded by Commissioner Nicholl to adopt the following Resolution:

WHEREAS, the Fitzsimons Army Medical Center has a long and distinguished history serving the United States Armed Forces since it was established in 1918 as General Hospital #21 and renamed Fitzsimons General Hospital in 1920 and redesignated in 1973 as Fitzsimons Army Medical Center; and

WHEREAS, Fitzsimons is one of the world's largest military medical installations and has treated hundreds of thousands of military personnel during its long tenure; and

WHEREAS, Fitzsimons served as the temporary "White House" for President Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1955 when he was recovering from a heart attack; and

WHEREAS, it is the policy of the Board of County Commissioners of Arapahoe County to encourage the continuation of institutions such as Fitzsimons Medical Center because of the significant contributions that it makes to the citizens of Arapahoe County, Colorado as well as the United States of America; and

WHEREAS, the importance of this center to Arapahoe County as well as the State of Colorado cannot be measured simply in jobs and/or economic concerns; and

WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners of Arapahoe County is desirous of recognizing the achievements of this facility and the contribution it has made to the Armed Services of the United States.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of County Commissioners of Arapahoe County that the Board hereby proclaims Fitzsimons Army Medical Center as a needed institution representing the highest standards of excellence for the County and the State of Colorado. The Board fully supports the continuation of this facility at the current location and requests the Federal Government to build a new facility to replace the existing hospital.

Upon roll call the vote was:

Commissioner Nicholl, Yes; Commissioner Jolly, Yes; Commissioner Eggert, Yes.

The Chairman declared the motion carried and so ordered.

I, Donetta Davidson, County Clerk and ex-officio Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners in and for the County and State aforesaid, do hereby certify that the annexed and foregoing Order is truly copied from the Records of the proceedings of the Board of County Commissioners for said Arapahoe County, now in my office.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said County, at Littleton, Colorado this 3rd day of May, 1995.

ARAPAHOE COUNTY COLORADO SEAL 1861

Donetta Davidson, Clerk to the Board

by: Christopher W. Preble

Christopher W. Preble, Deputy Clerk

Document Separator

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950525-14

FROM: MIKULSKI, BARBARA	TO: DIXON
TITLE: SENATOR · (MD)	TITLE: CHAIRMAN
ORGANIZATION: U.S. CONGRESS	ORGANIZATION: DBCRC
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: FORT HOLABIRD	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA	✓		
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX	✓		
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS	✓		
GENERAL COUNSEL		X		COMMISSIONER KLING	✓		
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA	✓		
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES	✓		
DIR./CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON		✓		COMMISSIONER STEELE	✓		
DIR./COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER		X	
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR./INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

✓	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
X	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks:

REQUESTING DBCR INCLUDE WITHIN RECOMMENDATION FOR CLOSURE, LANGUAGE THAT CONSOLIDATES 1988 RULES OF DISPOSAL WITH 1995.

Due Date: 950529	Routing Date: 950525	Date Originated: 950524	Mail Date:

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

May 24, 1995

The Hon. Alan Dixon
Chairman, Defense Base Closure
and Realignment Commission
1700 N. Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

950525-14

Dear Senator Dixon:

On May 10, 1995, the BRAC Commission indicated that it would be considering the addition of Ft. Holabird in Baltimore, Maryland to the 1995 closure list. We support this decision in conjunction with moving the last remaining DOD tenant of Fort Holabird -- the Defense Investigative Service -- to new facilities at Ft. Meade, Maryland that can adequately support its mission.

Because Fort Holabird has been disposed of piecemeal over the years, we would also additionally request that you include in your recommendation clear direction to the Army Corps of Engineers to incorporate into the 1995 process <u>any</u> remaining parcels of Fort Holabird that are still owned by the Department of Defense and have not yet been disposed of or assigned to another federal agency. This would specifically redirect a BRAC 1988 disposal into the 1995 process.

The City of Baltimore, with the support of the local communities, has already redeveloped major portions of Ft. Holabird into an industrial park that has received national recognition as a model for reutilization. With the ongoing 1988 and potential 1995 disposals, the community and City would face multiple concurrent disposal procedures that might depart significantly from the models established at Ft. Holabird. Consolidating these disposals under the 1995 rules would provide maximum community input and guarantee that the City could establish a comprehensive plan incorporating the remaining parcels of this facility.

We strongly urge you to include language in your final recommendation that provides for this procedural consolidation.

Sincerely,

Barbara A. Mikulski
United States Senator

Paul S. Sarbanes
United States Senator

Benjamin L. Cardin
Member of Congress

Document Separator

ARMY TEAM ROUTING SLIP

ORIGINATED BY: ED BROWN | DATE: 22 MAR

	ACTION	INFO	COORD	APPROVE	FILE	INITIAL
RICK BROWN						
J. J. GERTLER						
STEVE BAILEY						
BOB MILLER						
MIKE KENNEDY		✓				MK
DAVE LEWIS						
CLIFF WOOTEN					✓	

COMMENTS:

Cliff: Establish a file for Fort Holabird and put this on it.

DEFENSE INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE
1340 BRADDOCK PLACE
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314-1651

MAR 21 1995

Mr. Alan J. Dixon
Chairman, Defense Base Closure and
Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Please refer to this number when responding 950309-9

Dear Mr. Dixon:

In response to your letter dated March 9, 1995, provided for your information are the responses to the questions addressed in your letter.

I appreciate the opportunity to provide additional information for the commissioner's consideration.

Sincerely,

John F. Donnelly

JOHN F. DONNELLY
Director

Attachment

1. Your detailed analysis only addresses three options: renovating your existing building; leasing space in the Baltimore area; and constructing a building on Fort Meade.

a. Were all possible options considered in the decision to move the Investigations Control and Automation Directorate (IC&AD)?

ANSWER: The Defense Investigative Service (DIS) conducted an on-site inspection of six military installations: NSA Airport Square, Linthecum, MD; Aberdeen Proving Grounds, MD; Ft. Meade, MD., Site R (Ft. Detrick, MD); Navy Surface Warefare Center, Dahlgreen, VA; Patuxent River Naval Air Station, MD, none of which had existing space suitable to house the IC&AD operations. Additionally, the OSD Office of Economic Security queried the Defense Agencies and Military Departments on DIS' behalf concerning the possible availability of space on their various installations. All responses were negative. Had we received positive responses, we would have conducted COBRA model analyses on them.

2. According to the 1995 Department of Defense Base Closure and Realignment Report (BRAC), the Army plans to downsize some operations at Fort Meade.

a. If this action is approved, will there be existing facilities at Fort Meade that could be renovated to meet your needs instead of building a new facility?

ANSWER: DIS understands that the Kimbrough Army Hospital is recommended for reduction to a clinic by the Army as part of the 1995 BRAC. Whether any hospital buildings or other buildings that become available on Ft. Meade could accommodate IC&AD would depend on the results of engineering and feasibility studies.

3. If the recommended realignment is completed, will this directly result in any decrease in DIS personnel?

ANSWER: The IC&AD Force Structure drawdown based on BRAC 1995, negates the requirement for 11 full-time federal security guards, based upon plans to install an electronic security system in the new facility.

4. What, if any, is the cumulative economic impact of moving the facility from its present location?

ANSWER: Should the IC&AD relocate to Ft. Meade there will be negligible cumulative economic impact on the Baltimore, Md metropolitan area. Based on the economic impact data developed by the Logistics Management Institute, the potential cumulative total job changeover rate will be a gain of 0.1%.

5. Cost Analysis

a. What are the one-time costs associated with moving the facility to Fort Meade?

ANSWER: The one-time cost associated with moving the facility to Ft. Meade is estimated at 1.6 million dollars.

b. What are your current operating costs at Fort Holabird?

ANSWER: As tenants of the Army at Ft. Holabird, our current operating cost is $400,000 annually. Additionally, we pay three full-time maintenance personnel and all costs associated with repairs and minor construction. Major repairs alone cost over $319,000 in the last three years.

c. What are your operating cost estimates at Fort Meade?

ANSWER: Based on our projections that reflect a smaller facility to house the IC&AD at Ft. Meade, the estimated operating cost should be $300,000 per year. However, specific maintenance cost are not identified in the COBRA model. It would be included in the new Interservice Support Agreement for operations at Ft. Meade.

6. According to the analysis of your decision to move from Fort Holabird, the Investigations Control and Automation Directorate (IC&AD) is in the process of upgrading the agency's automation system thus decreasing the number of employees by 38% by the year 2001. Did you account for this decrease in your construction cost estimates?

ANSWER: Yes, the current facility occupied by the IC&AD consists of 86,335 square feet of floor area (much of which is not useable) for 425 employees. Our proposed plan provides for the construction of a facility of 77,436 square feet of architecturally designed space to house 263 employees by the year 2001.

7. Resale Issues

a. Once the Fort Holabird facility is closed, will the Department of Defense be able to sell the land?

ANSWER: Yes

b. If so, what is a reasonable amount you feel the Department of Defense will be able to achieve from the sale of the land?

ANSWER: $330,000 to $340,000. Note: This figure subtracted from the cost to build a new facility at Ft. Meade, reduces the construction cost to a figure less than the restoration cost of the current facility.

c. Has this estimate been obtained from an independent appraiser?

ANSWER: Yes, the Army Corps of Engineers.

8. The DIS military value analysis states that while the current facility is not essential, the geographical area is essential. Why is the current geographical area essential?

ANSWER: As the only Defense component chartered to process personnel security investigations, we provide this **unique service** to the entire defense community and 22 other departments and agencies who participate in the Defense Industrial Security Program. As such, a move outside of the geographical area would significantly disrupt our operations for at least two years. We estimate we would loose a significant number of case analysts, and two years is the minimum time it takes to train new case analysts. This translates into an unrecognized cost to the entire defense community because of the delay created in the granting of security clearances. The figure of $43 cost per day arrived at by the General Accounting Office in 1981 for delaying an "industrial" security clearance, was adjusted to $250 per day by the Joint Security Commission in 1994. When applied to the approximately 36,000 industrial security investigations pending on an average day, this translates to a potential daily cost of nine million dollars. This would be avoided by remaining **in** the geographical area.

We also believe it is essential to locate the IC&AD close to its customers--the DoD central adjudication facilities and federal intelligence and investigative agencies, all of which are located in the Baltimore-Washington area. Also, inasmuch as the IC&AD directs investigations worldwide, the need for a close and continuing relationship with these agencies to include the headquarters of the Military Department investigative elements who do our overseas work is very important, as a significant volume of investigative material flows between them every day .

Remaining in the Baltimore-Washington area is practical and cost effective. It will enable the IC&AD to maintain personal interaction with its customers and the other agencies and organizations it obtains information from and shares information with. It will also enable the IC&AD to maintain its level of service and expeditious processing of personnel security investigations.

The following listing reflects the adjudicative, intelligence and investigative agencies who are customers of the IC&AD:

Army Central Personnel Security Clearance Facility
497 IG/INS (Air Force Central Clearance Facility)
Department of the Navy Central Clearance Facility
Washington Headquarters Services

National Security Agency
Defense Office of Hearings and Appeals
Defense Intelligence Agency
Army Intelligence and Security Command
Naval Criminal Investigative Service
Air Force Office of Special Investigations
Federal Bureau of Investigations
Central Intelligence Agency
State Department

DEFENSE INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE
1340 BRADDOCK PLACE
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314-1651

MAR 21 1995

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Chairman, Defense Base Closure and
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1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Please refer to this number
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Department of the Navy Central Clearance Facility
Washington Headquarters Services

National Security Agency
Defense Office of Hearings and Appeals
Defense Intelligence Agency
Army Intelligence and Security Command
Naval Criminal Investigative Service
Air Force Office of Special Investigations
Federal Bureau of Investigations
Central Intelligence Agency
State Department

Document Separator

ARMY TEAM ROUTING SLIP						
ORIGINATED BY: ED BROWN				DATE: 10 MAR		
	ACTION	INFO	COORD	APPROVE	FILE	INITIAL
RICK BROWN		✓				CRB 3/10
J. J. GERTLER						
STEVE BAILEY						
BOB MILLER						
MIKE KENNEDY						
DAVE LEWIS						
CLIFF WOOTEN					✓	

COMMENTS:

CF: Deirdre Nunn. CRB

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950310-1

FROM: ARCHER, RICHARD F.	TO: DIXON
TITLE: MAYOR	TITLE: CHAIRMAN
ORGANIZATION: CITY OF SIERRA VISTA	ORGANIZATION: DBCRC
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: FORT HUACHUCA	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA			
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX			
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS			
GENERAL COUNSEL				COMMISSIONER KLING			
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA			
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES			
DIR./CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON		✓		COMMISSIONER STEELE			
DIR./COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER		X	Bro
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR./INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

✓	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
X	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks:

EXPLAINING WATER SITUATION IN SIERRA VISTA AREA.

Due Date: 950314	Routing Date: 950310	Date Originated: 950309	Mail Date:

City of Sierra Vista

Office of the Mayor
2400 E. TACOMA STREET
SIERRA VISTA, AZ 85635
(602) 458-3315

Please refer to this number when responding 950310-1

March 9, 1995

The Honorable Alan Dixon, Chairman
BRAC Commission
1700 North Moore Street
Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Senator Dixon:

Subject: Fort Huachuca, Arizona Water Situation

It is my understanding that during a meeting with a group of members of Congress, a member alleged that there was no water at Fort Huachuca to support growth associated with the few hundred additional people under consideration. This is simply not true and I would like to dispel any rumors to the contrary. I will attempt to put our water situation in proper context and then update you on what is being done to address the issue.

In short, we have plenty of good quality water to meet the needs of those who are expected to need it well into the future. We have a water management challenge to resolve some potential conflicts in water-use but we have plenty of time to properly plan and implement better water management practices. Several reasonable solutions have been identified and we are working diligently with others to evaluate and select those solutions that best address our need. There is no reason to believe we cannot satisfy the future water needs of Fort Huachuca and the City of Sierra Vista without adversely impacting the other water users within the basin.

The City of Sierra Vista, which includes Fort Huachuca, is located on the west edge of a broad basin between two mountain ranges. The San Pedro River flows south to north through the center of the basin about 8 to 10 miles east of the city. The Sierra Vista/Fort Huachuca area uses an estimated 7,000 acre feet (AF) of water for municipal/industrial use. Agricultural irrigation and other rural land use consumes another 7,000 AF. That use is generally centered 10-15 miles upstream in the Hereford/Palominas area which is adjacent to the River. The third major water user is the San Pedro River itself, which was designated in 1988 as a Riparian National Conservation Area (SPRNCA). About 39,000 AF of water flows through the SPRNCA as surface water, but the riparian habitat depends on groundwater

discharge to sustain it during dry portions of the year. In comparison, the SPRNCA consumes about 15,000 AF of water per year.

The above water-use figures are more specifically defined in the most commonly accepted water budget prepared by the Arizona Department of Water Resources (AWDR). That budget goes on to show a water supply of about 40,000 AF of surface water entering the hydrologic system and about 17,000 AF of groundwater inflow and recharge that occurs. Subtracting from this 57,000 AF of supply, the 14,000 AF of human consumption, the 15,000 AF of natural consumption and the 39,000 AF of surface water outflow from the sub-basin, leaves an apparent shortage of about 11,000 AF. At first glance, this shortage, compared to the annual supply is quite alarming. However, there are two other important facts to keep in mind. First, ADWR estimates there is over 30 million AF of water in storage within the basin. Over-drafting 11,000 AF/year against a 30 million AF storage account is not quite as alarming. The second figure left out of the water budget calculations is total rainfall. The budget only includes the net amount that currently enters the hydrologic system. The gross precipitation is 1.2 million AF per year, but over 95% of that amount is lost to evaporation and native plant consumption. In comparison, man is only using a little over 1% of the available water supply from rainfall. I think the above figures clearly illustrate that we do not have a water supply problem within our sub-basin.

We do have a water management challenge though, in assuring each user does not impact another users ability to access the groundwater supply. Of specific concern to us all is that our groundwater pumping does not lower the groundwater table to the point that the SPRNCA would be adversely effected. Studies, to date, show that the low flow of the River has apparently been declining, over time, since the 1940's. The reason for the declining trend is under study. However, hydrologic modeling has shown that pumping in the Sierra Vista/Fort Huachuca area has not significantly effected flows in the River and is not expected to show a significant impact for several years. The details of the hydrologic system are still in question. Close to a half-million dollars is being spent, annually, by various federal, state, and local agencies to collect data and monitor the system to better understand those details. However, there is enough information currently available to conclude that continued pumping in the Sierra Vista/Fort Huachuca area to support continued growth will, at some point in the future, impact the River if we do not take steps to change our water management policies. Our challenge is to use our water wisely and increase our supply from precipitation.

What are we doing to meet this challenge? We have an active program to educate our citizens and encourage water conservation. We are investigating the feasibility of reusing

and/or recharging our sewage effluent. We are exploring the feasibility of storm water recharge and/or scalping flood flows for reuse or recharge. Fort Huachuca is conducting similar studies and we meet periodically to coordinate our efforts. Preliminary information indicates these actions are feasible and can result in not only eliminating the current overdraft but meeting any future needs for water supply. Remember, the current water use of the City and Post combined is only one-half of one percent of the amount of rainfall that evaporates before it can enter our hydrologic system. The issue is not how to meet our future water needs, nor if we can meet them. The issue is how we pay for the implementation and how soon do they need to be implemented. We believe our dialogues with the other users and help from federal and state agencies will resolve those problems very quickly.

I hope this information clarifies your understanding of our water situation and brings you up-to-date on what we are doing to address it. Again, we have plenty of water, we just have to do a better job of managing our use of the available resource.

Best regards,

Richard F. Archer

RICHARD F. ARCHER
Mayor

RFA/vlg

copy: Brigadier General James E. Shane, Jr.

Document Separator

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950406-10

FROM: SUCKLING, KIERAN	TO: DIXON
TITLE: RESEARCH DIRECTOR	TITLE: CHAIRMAN
ORGANIZATION: SOUTHWEST CENTER FOR BIOLOGICAL DIVER	ORGANIZATION: DBCRC
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: FORT HUACHUCA	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA			
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX			
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS			
GENERAL COUNSEL				COMMISSIONER KLING			
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA			
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES			
DIR./CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON		✓		COMMISSIONER STEELE			
DIR. COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER		X	b7
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR./INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions		FYI

Subject/Remarks:

REQUESTING WE CLOSE FORT HUACHUCA BECAUSE OF IMPACT IT HAS ON SAN PEDRO RIVER.

VIDEO TAPE IN LIBRARY

Due Date: 950413	Routing Date: 950406	Date Originated: 950323	Mail Date:

THE SOUTHWEST CENTER FOR BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

New Mexico Office

March 23, 1995

The Honorable Alan Dixon, Chairman
Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, Virginia 22209

Please refer to this number when responding 950406-10

Dear Mr. Dixon,

I am sending you a video tape on the San Pedro River eco-system. Please find 30 minutes of your time to view it, I think you will find it entertaining and interesting. In the video are scenes, looking from the bank of the river to snow capped mountains. Fort Huachuca and Sierra Vista, Arizona are situated directly between the mountains and the river. Fort Huachuca and Sierra Vista draw ground water that would normally feed the river. The existence of Fort Huachuca is the main reason that there is a human caused 3.25 billion gallon annual deficit in the aquifer. All objective studies conclude, the San Pedro River will dry up if the deficit continues. The San Pedro Basin harbors the highest diversity of vertebrate fauna in the interior United States. New studies document that over 556 species are dependent on this area for their survival. Of these species, 66 are candidate and / or federal or state endangered and threatened species. It is now believed that the San Pedro River is one of the largest and most valuable avian migratory corridors remaining in the western United States. I ask you to protect this national treasure for future generations and reduce military spending by closing Fort Huachuca.

Sincerely

Kieran Suckling

Kieran Suckling, Research Director

Post Office Box 742
Silver City, New Mexico 88062
Phone (505) 538-0961 Fax (505) 538-3540

printed on recycled paper

Document Separator

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950110-1

FROM: HORTON, JIM	TO: LYLES
TITLE: PRESIDENT	TITLE: STAFF DIRECTOR
ORGANIZATION: HUACHUCA AUDUBON SOCIETY	ORGANIZATION: DBCRC
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: FT. HUACHUCA	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	INFO COPY	ACTION COPY	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	INFO COPY	ACTION COPY	INIT
SENATOR DIXON				COMMISSIONER			
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER			
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER			
GENERAL COUNSEL				COMMISSIONER			
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER			
				COMMISSIONER			
DIR./CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON		✓		COMMISSIONER			
DIR./COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER	✓		
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIR./INFO SERVICES DIVISION							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
✓	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response (coordinate w/ Exec.Sec.)
	Offer Comments and/or Suggestions		FYI

Subject/Remarks:

ATTACHED ARE LETTERS FROM THE U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE TO MR. ANDERSON, WHICH WERE DISCUSSED DURING MEETING.

Due Date: 950117	Routing Date: 950110	Date Originated: 950110	Mail Date:

HUACHUCA AUDUBON SOCIETY

POST OFFICE BOX 63 SIERRA VISTA, ARIZONA 85636

January 10, 1995

Mr. David Lyles
Staff Director
Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission

Dear Mr. Lyles,

Following are copies of letters from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to Mr. Anderson of Mantech Field Engineering. Mr. Anderson is doing a contract study related to Ft. Huachuca and BRAC.

These are the letters I stated in our meeting, that I would send you. Several members of your staff appeared to be interested in receiving copies.

I invite your attention to the next to the last paragraph on page 3, letter dated August 22, 1994.

Thank you again for giving us the opportunity to point out our concerns to you.

Sincerely,

Jim Horton

Jim Horton
President
Huachuca Audubon Society
Ph. 602-378-2460

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
ARIZONA ECOLOGICAL SERVICES STATE OFFICE
3616 West Thomas Road, Suite 6
Phoenix, Arizona 85019

Telephone: (602) 379-4720 FAX: (602) 379-6629

August 22, 1994

In Reply Refer To:
AESO/TE
2-21-94-I-473

Mr. Allan H. Anderson
ManTech Field Engineering Company
6593 Commerce Court
Gainesville, Virginia 22065

Dear Mr. Anderson:

This letter is in response to your July 19, 1994, request for information on listed or proposed threatened or endangered species and candidate species that may occur in the area of Fort Huachuca Military Reservation, Cochise County, Arizona, for possible base realignment actions. We are providing comments on the biological diversity in the Fort Huachuca area as well as a list of federally listed, proposed, and candidate species that may occur on the military lands and also the surrounding area.

<u>Endangered</u>
Lesser long-nosed bat (*Leptonycteris curasoae yerbabuenae*)
American peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus anatum*)
Bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*)

<u>Threatened</u>
Mexican spotted owl (*Strix occidentalis lucida*)

<u>Proposed Endangered</u>
Southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*) with proposed critical habitat

<u>Candidate Category 1</u>
Cactus ferruginous pygmy-owl (*Glaucidium brasilianum cactorum*)
Huachuca springsnail (*Pyrgulopsis thompsoni*)
Lemmon's fleabane (*Erigeron lemmonii*)
Blumer's dock (*Rumex orthoneurus*)
Huachuca groundsel (*Senecio huachucanus*)
Huachuca water umbel (*Lilaeopsis schaffnerlana* ssp. *recurva*)
Madrean ladies's tresses (*Spiranthes delitescens*)

Candidate Category 2

Mexican long-tongued bat (*Choeronycteris mexicana*)
Southwestern cave myotis (*Myotis velifer brevis*)
Greater western mastiff-bat (*Eumops perotis californicus*)
California leaf-nosed bat (*Macrotus californicus*)
Arizona shrew (*Sorex arizonae*)
Chiricahua western harvest mouse (*Reithrodontomys megalotis arizonensis*)
Yellow-nosed cotton rat (*Sigmodon ochrognathus*)
Arizona black-tailed prairie dog (*Cynomys ludovicianus arizonensis*)
Loggerhead shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*)
Ferruginous hawk (*Buteo regalis*)
Northern goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis*)
Apache northern goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis apache*)
White-faced ibis (*Plegadis chihi*)
Northern gray hawk (*Buteo nitidus maximus*)
Mountain plover (*Charadrius montanus*)
(Northern) Buff-breasted flycatcher (*Empidonax fulvifrons pygmaeus*)
Mexican garter snake (*Thamnophis eques*)
Sonoran tiger salamander (*Ambystoma tigrinum stebbinsi*)
Chiricahua leopard frog (*Rana chiricahuensis*)
Desert tortoise (Sonoran population) (*Gopherus agassizii*)
Lowland leopard frog (*Rana yavapaiensis*)
Canyon spotted whiptail (*Cnemidophorus burti*)
Longfin dace (*Agosia chrysogaster*)
Desert sucker (*Catostomus [Pantosteus] clarki*)
Santa Rita Mountains chlorochroan bug (*Chlorochroa rita*)
Blue silverspot butterfly (*Speyeria nokomis coerulescens*)
Arizona cave amphipod (*Stygobromus arizonensis*)
Huachuca milk vetch (*Astragalus hypoxylus*)
Coursetia glabbella
Woodland spurge (*Euphorbia plummerae*)
Golden aster (*Heterotheca rutenf*)
Pringle hawkweed (*Hieracium pringlei*)
Lemmon lily (*Lilium parryi*)
Topic flame flower (*Talinum marginatum*)
Pectis imberbis
Browallia alutens

Endangered and threatened species are protected by Federal law and must be considered prior to project development. Candidate species are those which the Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) is considering adding to the threatened or endangered species list. Category 1 candidates are those for which the Service has enough information to support a proposal to list. Category 2 species are those for which the Service presently has insufficient information to support a proposal to list. Although candidate species have no legal protection under the Endangered Species Act, they should be considered in the planning process in the event they become listed or proposed for listing prior to project completion.

The Huachuca Mountains rank among the most biologically diverse mountain ranges in southern Arizona. The rugged topography, varied substrates, bi-seasonal rainfall periods, perennial surface water, and elements of the flora and fauna from the subtropical Sierra Madre Occidental combine to support a diversity of species and communities deserving of national recognition. The biological resources and scenic beauty of the Huachuca Mountains attract recreationists from across the nation.

As indicated by the list above, the Huachuca Mountains support a large number of rare and endemic plants and animals, including several endangered and threatened species. The endangered lesser long-nosed bat forages on the dense agave stands. The threatened Mexican spotted owl nests within canyons. Studies of the habitat and prey base of the endangered aplomado falcon (considered extinct in Arizona), have been done to determine if the species could be reintroduced on the Reservation. The Huachuca Mountains support wintering and nesting populations of peregrine falcons. The candidate category 1 Huachuca umbel thrives in Garden Canyon, which is perhaps the most biologically significant area on the Reservation.

Resource management of the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area (San Pedro RNCA), another biologically significant area of national importance, is threatened by the Reservation. Diversion of surface water in the Garden Canyon area and groundwater pumping by the Reservation and Sierra Vista is intercepting water that normally would contribute to surface base flows in the San Pedro River. Current information indicates that current water use rates will result in the de-watering of the San Pedro River in about twenty years. De-watering is likely to occur before that time if water use increases. Water use in the area is expected to increase as the Reservation increases its responsibilities and staff. Proper management of groundwater resources is essential for the preservation of the San Pedro River as well as the protection of senior water rights held downstream by the Gila River Indian Tribe. These resource conflicts are expected to be a focal point for discussion in the near future.

The State of Arizona protects some species not protected by Federal law. We suggest you contact the Arizona Game and Fish Department and the Arizona Department of Agriculture for state-listed or sensitive species in the project area.

We appreciate your efforts to identify and avoid impacts to listed and sensitive species in your project area. In future communications on this project, please refer to consultation number 2-21-94-I-473. If we may be of further assistance, please contact Brenda Andrews or Tom Gatz.

Sincerely,

Sam F. Spiller
State Supervisor

cc: Commander USAG, Fort Huachuca, ATZS-EHB, Fort Huachuca, Arizona
Commander USAG, Fort Huachuca, Fort Huachuca, Arizona
Project Supervisor, Bureau of Land Management, Sierra Vista, Arizona
Director, Arizona Game and Fish Department, Phoenix, Arizona
Plant Program Manager, Arizona Department of Agriculture, Phoenix, Arizona

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
ARIZONA ECOLOGICAL SERVICES STATE OFFICE
3616 West Thomas Road, Suite 6
Phoenix, Arizona 85019

Telephone: (602) 379-4720 FAX: (602) 379-6629

September 14, 1994

In Reply Refer To:
AESO/TE
2-21-94-I-473

Mr. Allan H. Anderson
ManTech Field Engineering Company
6593 Commerce Court
Gainesville, Virginia 22065

Dear Mr. Anderson:

This correspondence is in regard to our August 22, 1994, letter to you in which we provided information on listed or proposed threatened or endangered species and candidate species that may occur in the area of Fort Huachuca Military Reservation, Cochise County, Arizona, for possible base realignment actions. We provided comments on the biological diversity in the Fort Huachuca area as well as a list of federally listed, proposed, and candidate species that may occur on the military lands and also the surrounding area. We failed to include species that are not known to currently occur in the area, but could benefit from future recovery efforts. The San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area may contain potential habitat for recovery of several species. We are providing the same list of species from our August 22, 1994, letter with updates and additional species that may potentially benefit from recovery efforts in the San Pedro River. These species are designated by an asterisk (*). We apologize for the oversight on our part and hope that this has not inconvenienced you in any way. Also, please note that the Federal status of the Chiricahua leopard frog (*Rana chiricahuensis*) has been changed from a candidate category 2 to a candidate category 1.

<u>Endangered</u>
Lesser long-nosed bat (*Leptonycteris curasoae yerbabuenae*)
American peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus anatum*)
Bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*)
*Northern aplomado falcon (*Falco femoralis septentrionalis*)
*Razorback sucker (*Xyrauchen texanus*)
*Desert pupfish (*Cyprinodon macularius*)

Threatened
Mexican spotted owl (*Strix occidentalis lucida*)
*Spikedace (*Meda fulgida*)
*Loach minnow (*Tiaroga cobitis*)

Proposed Endangered
Southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*) with proposed critical habitat

Candidate Category 1
Cactus ferruginous pygmy-owl (*Glaucidium brasilianum cactorum*)
Chiricahua leopard frog (*Rana chiricahuensis*)
Ramsey Canyon leopard frog (*Rana subaquavocalis*)
Huachuca springsnail (*Pyrgulopsis thompsoni*)
Lemmon's fleabane (*Erigeron lemmonii*)
Blumer's dock (*Rumex orthoneurus*)
Huachuca groundsel (*Senecio huachucanus*)
Huachuca water umbel (*Lilaeopsis schaffneriana* ssp. *recurva*)
Madrean ladies's tresses (*Spiranthes delitescens*)

Candidate Category 2
Mexican long-tongued bat (*Choeronycteris mexicana*)
Southwestern cave myotis (*Myotis velifer brevis*)
Greater western mastiff-bat (*Eumops perotis californicus*)
California leaf-nosed bat (*Macrotus californicus*)
Arizona shrew (*Sorex arizonae*)
Chiricahua western harvest mouse (*Reithrodontomys megalotis arizonensis*)
Yellow-nosed cotton rat (*Sigmodon ochrognathus*)
Arizona black-tailed prairie dog (*Cynomys ludovicianus arizonensis*)
Loggerhead shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*)
Ferruginous hawk (*Buteo regalis*)
Northern goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis*)
Apache northern goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis apache*)
White-faced ibis (*Plegadis chihi*)
Northern gray hawk (*Buteo nitidus maximus*)
Mountain plover (*Charadrius montanus*)
(Northern) Buff-breasted flycatcher (*Empidonax fulvifrons pygmaeus*)
Mexican garter snake (*Thamnophis eques*)
Sonoran tiger salamander (*Ambystoma tigrinum stebbinsi*)
Desert tortoise (Sonoran population) (*Gopherus agassizii*)
Lowland leopard frog (*Rana yavapaiensis*)
Canyon spotted whiptail (*Cnemidophorus burti*)
Longfin dace (*Agosia chrysogaster*)
Desert sucker (*Catostomus [Pantosteus] clarki*)
*Gila chub (*Gila intermedia*)

*Roundtail chub (*Gila robusta*)
*Speckled dace (*Rhinichthys osculus*)
*Flannelmouth sucker (*Catostomus latipinnis*)
*Sonora sucker (*Catostomus insignis*)
Santa Rita Mountains chlorochroan bug (*Chlorochroa rita*)
Blue silverspot butterfly (*Speyeria nokomis coerulescens*)
Arizona cave amphipod (*Stygobromus arizonensis*)
Huachuca milk vetch (*Astragalus hypoxylus*)
Cosmetia glabbella
Woodland spurge (*Euphorbia plummerae*)
Golden aster (*Heterotheca rutteri*)
Pringle hawkweed (*Hieracium pringlei*)
Lemmon lily (*Lilium parryi*)
Tepic flame flower (*Talinum marginatum*)
Pectis imberbis
Browallia alsidens

We apologize for the original oversight. In future communications on this project, please refer to consultation number 2-21-94-I-473. If we may be of further assistance, please contact Brenda Andrews or Tom Gatz.

Sincerely,

Sam F. Spiller
State Supervisor

cc: Commander USAG, Fort Huachuca, ATZS-EHB, Fort Huachuca, Arizona
Commander USAG, Fort Huachuca, Fort Huachuca, Arizona
Project Supervisor, Bureau of Land Management, Sierra Vista, Arizona
Director, Arizona Game and Fish Department, Phoenix, Arizona
Plant Program Manager, Arizona Department of Agriculture, Phoenix, Arizona

Document Separator

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950209-3

FROM: ANDERSON, AL	TO: GENERAL
TITLE:	TITLE:
ORGANIZATION: HUACHUCA AUDUBON SOCIETY	ORGANIZATION: DBCRC
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: FORT HUACHUCA	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER			
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER			
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER			
GENERAL COUNSEL				COMMISSIONER			
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER			
				COMMISSIONER			
DIR./CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON	✓			COMMISSIONER			
DIR./COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER	✓		bg
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIR./INFORMATION SERVICES				WALTON SMITH		✓	

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
✓	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks:

COPY OF "FORT HUACHUCA 50" NEWSLETTER DATED JAN 21, 1995.

* WILL SEND "GENERAL" RESPONSE *

Due Date: 950209	Routing Date: 950209	Date Originated: 950209	Mail Date:

Please refer to this number
when responding 950209-3

HUACHUCA AUDUBON SOCIETY

POST OFFICE BOX 63 SIERRA VISTA, ARIZONA 85636

February 9, 1995

Re: The San Pedro River, and Ft. Huachuca, Arizona.

Dear Interested Party,

Enclosed is a copy of the Fort Huachuca 50 newsletter. The Fort Huachuca 50 is a group of Sierra Vista business people that advocate the expansion of Ft. Huachuca. The Fort Huachuca 50 states that the community should address the water adequacy problem in the Sierra Vista sub-watershed. This is where Ft. Huachuca draws it's water. This letter reveals that even the proponents of growth acknowledge that this community is recalcitrant to preserve water resources. It seems that "radical environmentalists" and "responsible citizens", can agree on something.

Sincerely Yours,

Al Anderson

Al Anderson
Huachuca Audubon

Fort Huachuca 50
P.O. Box 2898
Sierra Vista, Arizona 85636

Ted Fichtl
President

Ron Slyter
Vice President

Norma Manin
Secretary

Fran Richey
Treasurer

January 21, 1995

Dear Member:

The first part of 1995 has been extremely busy. We are neck deep in several very important things. This is to bring you up to speed.

WATER

You can't have missed the press on the water meeting at Buena High School. You may have heard that there was standing room only with almost everyone in attendance opposed to the initiative. Now, as Paul Harvey says, "here is the rest of the story."

The legislation will not be introduced and that shouldn't surprise anyone. I made comments at the meeting and in them I stated categorically that failure to establish a local water management entity will damage the future of Fort Huachuca. In the days since the meeting I am even more convinced my judgment is correct. Here is why:

1. The outcry, generally rude behavior and specific position taken to squash the legislation by the people that attended the meeting, handed the radical environmentalists a full up, four square and unchallenged victory as they plead their case in court and before the BRAC. They have public and well reported evidence that our community, allegedly, will take no active, reliable measures to preserve water resources. It is my opinion that Fort Huachuca's long term potential has been badly damaged as a result.

2. Individuals that preyed on fears unjustifiably, cited wrong information and organized one very specialized interest group in opposition to the legislation are now in control of the water management future of our community. On one hand they accused the Water Issues Group of greed and power manipulation, on the other they were themselves motivated by a specific undeveloped land-based greed and the desire to consolidate their own power base to the exception of Sierra Vista and Fort Huachuca.

3. Two elected officials, Huachuca City Mayor Carol Vaughn and District 8 Representative Ruben Ortega assisted in inflaming the people that attended. In my opinion, their individual comments can easily be construed as being less than enthusiastically supportive of Fort Huachuca. It is bad enough for negative impressions to be created by radical environmentalists. When elected officials from within the Fort

Huachuca community do it they can have an even more negative impact.

So, what happens next? I am of the opinion that those of us that support the need to keep Fort Huachuca viable and in our community should continue to work for reliable, progressive, and locally run water management.

BRAC

Fort Huachuca is under assault. Specifically, the New Jersey delegation has presented a proposal to the now Under Secretary of Defense Emmett Paige (LTG U.S. Army Ret.) to relocate Information Systems Command (ISC) to Fort Monmouth. They sent a long and detailed white paper to Mr. Paige stating their case. This is not just another little flexing of muscles by New Jersey. Fort Monmouth competes well with Fort Huachuca if you have an East Coast view of the world. Many of you recall the Honorable Mr. Paige is no proponent of anything in Southern Arizona. During his tour here as CG of ISC, he was openly uncomplimentary toward the community and openly in favor of moving ISC to Fort Devens. As a senior DOD official, he is now in a position to do us real harm. We can't count on the election results to swing our way on this one. The recent election in this case creates null for us because New Jersey is one of the centerpiece states of Republican Conservatism. Their Governor is a favorite right now and is fighting to grow Fort Monmouth.

This one is really getting our attention. I have forwarded all available information on New Jersey's play to the consultant Arizona First for Defense retained in Washington. I spoke with them this week and the analysis of the countering position has already begun. I have made the information available to Tony Saracino, Chairman of the County Board of Supervisors, and State officials. I ask all Fort Huachuca 50 members to write to their favorite member of the Arizona Delegation in Washington urging them to fight Mr. Paige on this matter. We are doing all we can and your voices will be a big help. By the way, if any of you get more information on this, call me at 459-2081 any evening so we can stay on the offensive.

I hope this information is interesting and useful to you. We are in the crunch period from now until the end of July. Do whatever you can and all we've asked.

Water plan decried by opponents

BILL HESS
Herald/Review

Sierra Vista Herald 1/15/95

No!

That word was expressed many times, and when asked, 90 percent of the nearly 1,100 people who attended a public hearing in Sierra Vista Saturday stood to show they were against a draft water management areas bill.

The overwhelming opposition to the bill led state Sen. Gus Arzberger, D-Willcox, to say it will not be introduced in the upcoming legislative session.

Most speakers voiced opposition to the proposal. While many people said there is a need to conserve water, they objected to the way it was being proposed.

The phrases "jamming it down our throats" and "This is not the American way" were used often by many of the 99 people who signed up to vent their views in the three minutes given each.

One man, holding up the draft bill, said, "Call it dead and bring us back something we can live with."

Arzberger said he has already told members of the Senate staff and Arizona Department of Water Resources officials to "go back, regroup and rethink." Some of the Senate and ADWR staffers were on the stage listening to irate citizens' comments.

More than one speaker promised political backlash against Arzberger and members of the Arizona House of Representatives who represent Cochise County.

"I will vote against you," said real estate agent Tim Savage as he held up the draft bill. He was one of many who threatened to oust any legislator who voted for the bill as it is written.

Emily Smith said if a public referendum was held to pass the bill, "I would vote no. We don't

See WATER, Page 6A

Water ...Continued from Page 1A

need a new government board to make common sense decisions." She said a common sense approach includes more conservation.

Smith also said she is upset with the Nature Conservancy, an organization that supports the bill, and said she plans to resign from it.

Most of the speakers' venom was aimed at the Water Issues Group (WIG), especially co-chair Judy Gignac, general manager of Bella Vista Water Co. A majority of WIG members approved a concept plan that was the impetus for the proposed legislation.

Gignac said that if a water management area was not established for the Sierra Vista watershed region, "There could be a loss to the unique riparian area." That comment brought out a loud disagreement from the audience, many of whom shouted "wrong."

Every time anyone said there was an overdraft of the aquifer, audience members discounted that comment too, often loudly and rudely.

Many said they also did not believe the future of Fort Huachuca will be affected, because there is sufficient water available for growth.

Sharon Murphy, the post's public affairs officer, said the fort has seen its water usage drop by 14 percent.

There were some supporters of the bill, but many of them were met with derision.

Dot Rhodes of Friends of the San Pedro River was booed.

Bob Wick, co-publisher of the Sierra Vista Herald and Bisbee Daily Review, was not only the subject of boos, but many in the audience yelled that his time was up.

Gignac told the audience how WIG conducted its business and how it approached Arzberger and others to begin the legislative process.

But most in the crowd were angry that other water management areas could be established by people starting a petition and that, according to the proposed legislation, the one for Sierra Vista would instead be established by state law.

Opponents also said that instead of having a board of local people appointed by the governor to oversee the management area, the nine-member board should be elected.

Rep. Ruben Ortega, D-Sierra Vista, told the audience he had some problems with the bill as it was written. He also said he was not pleased that local people could not vote for board members.

Ortega also said he is surprised the Cochise County Board of Supervisors has indicated it supports the proposal, since it takes some of the county's planning and zoning authority away.

There also were concerns expressed about private wells and the need for permits.

An ADWR official said that of the 2,257 known wells in the Sierra Vista watershed, more than 1,800 are exempt from any provisions of the draft bill.

But to Nora Murphy, "There is too much power in this policy (bill)."

Mary Ann Black, a federal Natural Resource Conservation District official who participated in WIG meetings, said she thought that once a concept paper was developed it would be presented at public hearings.

"Instead, the co-chairs (Gignac and Karlene Burrus of the area Nature Conservancy) went straight to the legislators," Black said.

Arzberger confirmed that, and agreed. In an interview, he said the various communities need to review the proposal and reach a consensus.

Arzberger told the Herald/Review that he has concerns that WIG did too much of its work behind the scenes.

Gignac said she can go along with people voting to establish a water management area and to vote for members of the governing board if they would support the basic philosophy that something has to be done.

But as Gignac was saying that, Al Conaway and others were getting people to sign a petition calling for no bill.

Many of those — and Conaway said he had almost 2,000 signatures — wore small cards on their clothes that read: "No new legislation for water management."

Document Separator

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 941228-1

FROM: SILVER, DR. ROBIN	TO: LYLES
TITLE: CHAIRMAN	TITLE: STAFF DIRECTOR
ORGANIZATION: SOUTH WEST CNTR FOR BIO DIVERSITY	ORGANIZATION: DBCRC
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: FT HUACHUCA	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	INFO COPY	ACTION COPY	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	INFO COPY	ACTION COPY	INIT
SENATOR DIXON				COMMISSIONER			
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER			
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER			
GENERAL COUNSEL				COMMISSIONER			
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER			
				COMMISSIONER			
DIR./CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON		✓		COMMISSIONER			
DIR./COMMUNICATIONS	✓			REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER	✓		DZB
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIR./INFO SERVICES DIVISION							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
✓	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response (coordinate w/ Exec.Sec.)
	Offer Comments and/or Suggestions		FYI

Subject/Remarks:

"FT. HUACHUCA'S HARM TO SAN PEDRO RIVER CONFIRMED BY SIERRA VISTA CITY CONSULTANT."

Due Date: 950106	Routing Date: 941228	Date Originated: 941228	Mail Date:

Please refer to this number when responding 941228-1

THE SOUTHWEST CENTER
FOR BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

DAVID LYLES

For Immediate Release: December 28, 1994

Ft. Huachuca's Harm to San Pedro River Confirmed by Sierra Vista City Consultant!

Surprise Results Offered by Consultants Hired to Do Opposite

The military assigned to Ft. Huachuca and their dependents account for 43% of the area's population. The San Pedro is the last living river in the Southwest. In February 1994, University experts testified that Ft. Huachuca and the surrounding communities are already negatively impacting the San Pedro River.

A short time later, the City of Sierra Vista, Bella Vista Water Company, Inc. [the area's largest developer], and Pueblo Del Sol Water Company hired consultants to support expansion of Ft. Huachuca and the resulting growth. Instead, the developers' own consultants have given them a dose of reality: **continue growth without painful and expensive restraints and the San Pedro River dies.**

The consultants, ASL Hydrologic & Environmental Services and R. Allan Freeze Engineering, Inc., concluded:

> "There are inherent conflicts between groundwater pumping that accompanies economic development within this connected hydrologic system and the water resources required to sustain the riparian ecosystem..."

The consultants also warn:

> "...The implementation of a water resource management system that preserves the ecosystem of the SPRNCA [San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area] could potentially result in significant economic and social consequences for the current and future residents of the Sierra Vista Subwatershed."

For Info: Dr. Robin Silver, 602 246 4170

POB 39629, PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85069

Document Separator

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 941207-4

FROM: SILVER, ROBIN (M.D.)	TO: LYLES
TITLE: CONSERVATION CHAIR	TITLE: STAFF DIR
ORGANIZATION: SO. WEST CNTR/BIO DIVERSITY	ORGANIZATION: DBCRC
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED:	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	INFO COPY	ACTION COPY	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	INFO COPY	ACTION COPY	INIT
SENATOR DIXON	✓			COMMISSIONER			
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER			
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER			
GENERAL COUNSEL				COMMISSIONER			
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER			
				COMMISSIONER			
DIR./CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON		✓		COMMISSIONER			
DIR./COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY				ARMY TEAM LEADER	✓		b7
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				ISSUES TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL							
				COBRA MODEL ANALYST			
DIR./INFO SERVICES DIVISION				DATABASE ANALYST (GIS)			

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
✓	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response (coordinate w/ Exec.Sec.)
	Offer Comments and/or Suggestions		FYI

Subject/Remarks:

SEPT 14 AND AUG 22 LETTERS FROM SAM SPILLER TO ALAN ANDERSON; FORT HUACHUCA ARTICLES ATTACHED.

Due Date: 941221	Routing Date: 941207	Date Received: 941207	Mail Date:

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
ARIZONA ECOLOGICAL SERVICES STATE OFFICE
3616 West Thomas Road, Suite 6
Phoenix, Arizona 85019

Telephone: (602) 379-4720 FAX: (602) 379-6629

August 22, 1994

In Reply Refer To:
AESO/TE
2-21-94-I-473

Mr. Allan H. Anderson
ManTech Field Engineering Company
6593 Commerce Court
Gainesville, Virginia 22065

Dear Mr. Anderson:

This letter is in response to your July 19, 1994, request for information on listed or proposed threatened or endangered species and candidate species that may occur in the area of Fort Huachuca Military Reservation, Cochise County, Arizona, for possible base realignment actions. We are providing comments on the biological diversity in the Fort Huachuca area as well as a list of federally listed, proposed, and candidate species that may occur on the military lands and also the surrounding area.

Endangered
Lesser long-nosed bat (*Leptonycteris curasoae yerbabuenae*)
American peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus anatum*)
Bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*)

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Mexican spotted owl (*Strix occidentalis lucida*)

Proposed Endangered
Southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*) with proposed critical habitat

Candidate Category 1
Cactus ferruginous pygmy-owl (*Glaucidium brasilianum cactorum*)
Huachuca springsnail (*Pyrgulopsis thompsoni*)
Lemmon's fleabane (*Erigeron lemmonii*)
Blumer's dock (*Rumex orthoneurus*)
Huachuca groundsel (*Senecio huachucanus*)
Huachuca water umbel (*Lilaeopsis schaffneriana* ssp. *recurva*)
Madrean ladies's tresses (*Spiranthes delitescens*)

Candidate Category 2
Mexican long-tongued bat (*Choeronycteris mexicana*)
Southwestern cave myotis (*Myotis velifer brevis*)
Greater western mastiff-bat (*Eumops perotis californicus*)
California leaf-nosed bat (*Macrotus californicus*)
Arizona shrew (*Sorex arizonae*)
Chiricahua western harvest mouse (*Reithrodontomys megalotis arizonensis*)
Yellow-nosed cotton rat (*Sigmodon ochrognathus*)
Arizona black-tailed prairie dog (*Cynomys ludovicianus arizonensis*)
Loggerhead shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*)
Ferruginous hawk (*Buteo regalis*)
Northern goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis*)
Apache northern goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis apache*)
White-faced ibis (*Plegadis chihi*)
Northern gray hawk (*Buteo nitidus maximus*)
Mountain plover (*Charadrius montanus*)
(Northern) Buff-breasted flycatcher (*Empidonax fulvifrons pygmaeus*)
Mexican garter snake (*Thamnophis eques*)
Sonoran tiger salamander (*Ambystoma tigrinum stebbinsi*)
Chiricahua leopard frog (*Rana chiricahuensis*)
Desert tortoise (Sonoran population) (*Gopherus agassizii*)
Lowland leopard frog (*Rana yavapaiensis*)
Canyon spotted whiptail (*Cnemidophorus burti*)
Longfin dace (*Agosia chrysogaster*)
Desert sucker (*Catostomus [Pantosteus] clarki*)
Santa Rita Mountains chlorochroan bug (*Chlorochroa rita*)
Blue silverspot butterfly (*Speyeria nokomis coerulescens*)
Arizona cave amphipod (*Stygobromus arizonensis*)
Huachuca milk vetch (*Astragalus hypoxylus*)
Coursetia glabbella
Woodland spurge (*Euphorbia plummerae*)
Golden aster (*Heterotheca ruteri*)
Pringle hawkweed (*Hieracium pringlei*)
Lemmon lily (*Lilium parryi*)
Tepic flame flower (*Talinum marginatum*)
Pectis imberbis
Browallia eludens

Endangered and threatened species are protected by Federal law and must be considered prior to project development. Candidate species are those which the Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) is considering adding to the threatened or endangered species list. Category 1 candidates are those for which the Service has enough information to support a proposal to list. Category 2 species are those for which the Service presently has insufficient information to support a proposal to list. Although candidate species have no legal protection under the Endangered Species Act, they should be considered in the planning process in the event they become listed or proposed for listing prior to project completion.

The Huachuca Mountains rank among the most biologically diverse mountain ranges in southern Arizona. The rugged topography, varied substrates, bi-seasonal rainfall periods, perennial surface water, and elements of the flora and fauna from the subtropical Sierra Madre Occidental combine to support a diversity of species and communities deserving of national recognition. The biological resources and scenic beauty of the Huachuca Mountains attract recreationists from across the nation.

As indicated by the list above, the Huachuca Mountains support a large number of rare and endemic plants and animals, including several endangered and threatened species. The endangered lesser long-nosed bat forages on the dense agave stands. The threatened Mexican spotted owl nests within canyons. Studies of the habitat and prey base of the endangered aplomado falcon (considered extinct in Arizona), have been done to determine if the species could be reintroduced on the Reservation. The Huachuca Mountains support wintering and nesting populations of peregrine falcons. The candidate category 1 Huachuca umbel thrives in Garden Canyon, which is perhaps the most biologically significant area on the Reservation.

Resource management of the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area (San Pedro RNCA), another biologically significant area of national importance, is threatened by the Reservation. Diversion of surface water in the Garden Canyon area and groundwater pumping by the Reservation and Sierra Vista is intercepting water that normally would contribute to surface base flows in the San Pedro River. Current information indicates that current water use rates will result in the de-watering of the San Pedro River in about twenty years. De-watering is likely to occur before that time if water use increases. Water use in the area is expected to increase as the Reservation increases its responsibilities and staff. Proper management of groundwater resources is essential for the preservation of the San Pedro River as well as the protection of senior water rights held downstream by the Gila River Indian Tribe. These resource conflicts are expected to be a focal point for discussion in the near future.

The State of Arizona protects some species not protected by Federal law. We suggest you contact the Arizona Game and Fish Department and the Arizona Department of Agriculture for state-listed or sensitive species in the project area.

We appreciate your efforts to identify and avoid impacts to listed and sensitive species in your project area. In future communications on this project, please refer to consultation number 2-21-94-I-473. If we may be of further assistance, please contact Brenda Andrews or Tom Gatz.

Sincerely,

Sam F. Spiller
State Supervisor

cc: Commander USAG, Fort Huachuca, ATZS-EHB, Fort Huachuca, Arizona
Commander USAG, Fort Huachuca, Fort Huachuca, Arizona
Project Supervisor, Bureau of Land Management, Sierra Vista, Arizona
Director, Arizona Game and Fish Department, Phoenix, Arizona
Plant Program Manager, Arizona Department of Agriculture, Phoenix, Arizona

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
ARIZONA ECOLOGICAL SERVICES STATE OFFICE
3616 West Thomas Road, Suite 6
Phoenix, Arizona 85019

Telephone: (602) 379-4720 FAX: (602) 379-6629

September 14, 1994

In Reply Refer To:
AESO/TE
2-21-94-I-473

Mr. Allan H. Anderson
ManTech Field Engineering Company
6593 Commerce Court
Gainesville, Virginia 22065

Dear Mr. Anderson:

This correspondence is in regard to our August 22, 1994, letter to you in which we provided information on listed or proposed threatened or endangered species and candidate species that may occur in the area of Fort Huachuca Military Reservation, Cochise County, Arizona, for possible base realignment actions. We provided comments on the biological diversity in the Fort Huachuca area as well as a list of federally listed, proposed, and candidate species that may occur on the military lands and also the surrounding area. We failed to include species that are not known to currently occur in the area, but could benefit from future recovery efforts. The San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area may contain potential habitat for recovery of several species. We are providing the same list of species from our August 22, 1994, letter with updates and additional species that may potentially benefit from recovery efforts in the San Pedro River. These species are designated by an asterisk (*). We apologize for the oversight on our part and hope that this has not inconvenienced you in any way. Also, please note that the Federal status of the Chiricahua leopard frog (*Rana chiricahuensis*) has been changed from a candidate category 2 to a candidate category 1.

<u>Endangered</u>
Lesser long-nosed bat (*Leptonycteris curasoae yerbabuenae*)
American peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus anatum*)
Bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*)
*Northern aplomado falcon (*Falco femoralis septentrionalis*)
*Razorback sucker (*Xyrauchen texanus*)
*Desert pupfish (*Cyprinodon macularius*)

Threatened
Mexican spotted owl (*Strix occidentalis lucida*)
*Spikedace (*Meda fulgida*)
*Loach minnow (*Tiaroga cobitis*)

Proposed Endangered
Southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*) with proposed critical habitat

Candidate Category 1
Cactus ferruginous pygmy-owl (*Glaucidium brasilianum cactorum*)
Chiricahua leopard frog (*Rana chiricahuensis*)
Ramsey Canyon leopard frog (*Rana subaquavocalis*)
Huachuca springsnail (*Pyrgulopsis thompsoni*)
Lemmon's fleabane (*Erigeron lemmonii*)
Blumer's dock (*Rumex orthoneurus*)
Huachuca groundsel (*Senecio huachucanus*)
Huachuca water umbel (*Lilaeopsis schaffneriana* ssp. *recurva*)
Madrean ladies's tresses (*Spiranthes delitescens*)

Candidate Category 2
Mexican long-tongued bat (*Choeronycteris mexicana*)
Southwestern cave myotis (*Myotis velifer brevis*)
Greater western mastiff-bat (*Eumops perotis californicus*)
California leaf-nosed bat (*Macrotus californicus*)
Arizona shrew (*Sorex arizonae*)
Chiricahua western harvest mouse (*Reithrodontomys megalotis arizonensis*)
Yellow-nosed cotton rat (*Sigmodon ochrognathus*)
Arizona black-tailed prairie dog (*Cynomys ludovicianus arizonensis*)
Loggerhead shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*)
Ferruginous hawk (*Buteo regalis*)
Northern goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis*)
Apache northern goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis apache*)
White-faced ibis (*Plegadis chihi*)
Northern gray hawk (*Buteo nitidus maximus*)
Mountain plover (*Charadrius montanus*)
(Northern) Buff-breasted flycatcher (*Empidonax fulvifrons pygmaeus*)
Mexican garter snake (*Thamnophis eques*)
Sonoran tiger salamander (*Ambystoma tigrinum stebbinsi*)
Desert tortoise (Sonoran population) (*Gopherus agassizii*)
Lowland leopard frog (*Rana yavapaiensis*)
Canyon spotted whiptail (*Cnemidophorus burti*)
Longfin dace (*Agosia chrysogaster*)
Desert sucker (*Catostomus [Pantosteus] clarki*)
*Gila chub (*Gila intermedia*)

*Roundtail chub (*Gila robusta*)
*Speckled dace (*Rhinichthys osculus*)
*Flannelmouth sucker (*Catostomus latipinnis*)
*Sonora sucker (*Catostomus insignis*)
Santa Rita Mountains chlorochroan bug (*Chlorochroa rita*)
Blue silverspot butterfly (*Speyeria nokomis coerulescens*)
Arizona cave amphipod (*Stygobromus arizonensis*)
Huachuca milk vetch (*Astragalus hypoxylus*)
Coursetia glabbella
Woodland spurge (*Euphorbia plummerae*)
Golden aster (*Heterotheca ruteri*)
Pringle hawkweed (*Hieracium pringlei*)
Lemmon lily (*Lilium parryi*)
Tepic flame flower (*Talinum marginatum*)
Pectis imberbis
Browallia eludens

We apologize for the original oversight. In future communications on this project, please refer to consultation number 2-21-94-I-473. If we may be of further assistance, please contact Brenda Andrews or Tom Gatz.

Sincerely,

Sam F. Spiller
State Supervisor

cc: Commander USAG, Fort Huachuca, ATZS-EHB, Fort Huachuca, Arizona
Commander USAG, Fort Huachuca, Fort Huachuca, Arizona
Project Supervisor, Bureau of Land Management, Sierra Vista, Arizona
Director, Arizona Game and Fish Department, Phoenix, Arizona
Plant Program Manager, Arizona Department of Agriculture, Phoenix, Arizona

S.V. Herald 11/21/94

Environmentalists sue Fort Huachuca

Lawsuit: Post violating endangered species law

DIANE DOLAK
Herald/Review

A Phoenix-based environmental group is alleging in a lawsuit against Fort Huachuca that the post has violated the federal Endangered Species Act.

The lawsuit, which was received this morning in Tucson federal court, lists as defendants Brig. Gen. Charles W. Thomas, commander of the Army's Intelligence Center and Fort Huachuca, Secretary of Defense William Perry and Secretary of the Army Togo West.

The lawsuit was filed by the Southwest Center for Biological Diversity and 13 other environmental groups. It claims that five fish species and a bird specie are endangered because their habitats in or near the San Pedro River are being destroyed by activities on Fort Huachuca.

The fish include the Gila topminnow, desert pupfish, spikedace, loach minnow and razorback sucker.

The southwestern willow flycatcher is the bird listed in the suit.

The lawsuit is the second filed by the Southwest Center for Biological Diversity. In July, Phoenix physician Robin Silver, the Southwest Center's conservation chairman, and the center filed a federal lawsuit that seeks to force the post to more fully evaluate and disclose its environmental impact on the San Pedro River basin. Environmentalists with the center and some others believe increased growth in the Sierra Vista area that is driven by Fort Huachuca, and the resulting increased groundwater pumping, threatens to dry up the San Pedro.

In response to the most recent lawsuit, post spokesman Frank Shirar said Friday, "Our legal staff has not had the chance to review the allegations, and until such time as they do it would be inappropriate to comment."

Listed as plaintiffs in the lawsuit are at least two local environmental organizations, Sierra Vista resident Jim Horton said Thursday.

"The Southwest Center for Biological Diversity

See LAWSUIT...Page 3

Lawsuit

...Continued from Page 1

and Huachuca Audubon are in the lead (as plaintiffs)," said Horton, a member and former president of the Huachuca Audubon Society. "The San Pedro 100 is also a party, but not one of the lead parties."

The San Pedro 100, organized and headed by Horton, promotes protection of the San Pedro River and its bordering riparian area.

Silver wrote letters in August notifying fort and federal officials of the impending suit.

"The state and city can't seem to control their suicidal addiction to growth, so we'll at least force the federal government to not contribute to the death of the national treasure," Silver said, referring to the San Pedro River and adjacent riparian area, during an interview in August.

Mark Hughes, the biodiversity group's attorney, said the suit asks the Army to consider impacts to endangered species and their environment caused by activities and growth on Fort Huachuca.

"Fort Huachuca has a major (environmental) impact on the Sierra Vista region. . . . The San Pedro (area) is the only relatively intact ecosystem in the Southwest. It's an extraordinary gem for Arizona," Hughes said in a phone interview.

In a Friday news release by Silver's group, it was noted that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service expressed concerns about what was happening.

The release said Sam Spiller, the service's supervisor for Arizona, wrote an Aug. 22 letter stating that the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area is threatened by Fort Huachuca.

"Diversion of surface water in the Garden Canyon area (on the post) and groundwater pumping by the reservation and Sierra Vista is intercepting water that normally would contribute to surface base flows in the San Pedro River," Spiller wrote.

Because of that, Spiller said current water-use rates will result in "the de-watering of the San Pedro River in about 20 years."

Hughes also said recent expansion of the post and plans for future expansion were undertaken without adequate studies to determine environmental impacts and the consequences of those impacts.

"It's never good to jump off a cliff before you know how high you are," Hughes said.

Sierra Vista City Council member Harold Vangilder said this morning that legal action by the same environmental groups was threatened in August against numerous state and federal agencies.

Vangilder said he believes the groups will take whatever action they feel is necessary to stop growth in Sierra Vista and Fort Huachuca.

He said among the agencies listed in the Aug. 16 letter of intent to seek legal action are the Department of Defense, the Housing and Urban Development, the Federal Highway Administration, the federal Department of Transportation, the Farmer's Home Administration and the Department of Veterans Affairs.

"The residents of Sierra Vista have reason to believe they want to harm us," Vangilder said.

Vangilder said the groups are trying to cut off economic, cultural and educational opportunities for everyone residing in the area. If successful, they will put a stop to mortgage loans and highway development in the area, he said.

"That's hostile. That's not friendly," he said.

Herald/Review reporters Colleen Chandler and Bill Hess contributed to this report.

Arizona Republic 11/22/94

Suit would block Fort Huachuca expansion

Fourteen environmental groups have filed a federal lawsuit seeking to block expansion of the Fort Huachuca army base in southeastern Arizona.

The environmentalists contend in the lawsuit filed late Friday in U.S. District Court in Tucson that growth of the base next to Sierra Vista will sap water from the San Pedro River.

Nearly 500 kinds of plants and animals live in and around the adjacent San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area, including 24 types threatened with extinction.

The pumping of underground water for agriculture, mining and upward of 50,000 people in southwestern Cochise County is causing the water table to drop, and that is threatening to dry up the San Pedro, the lawsuit contends.

Expansion of the base, the lawsuit says, would further drain the river.

Tucson Citizen 11/22/94

Environmentalists sue to stop fort expansion

The Associated Press

SIERRA VISTA – Environmental groups that contend wildlife will be harmed by planned expansion at Fort Huachuca have gone to federal court to force the Army to consult with federal wildlife officials.

The lawsuit filed yesterday in U.S. District Court in Tucson contends that expansion of the post will reduce flows in the San Pedro River. That threatens five endangered fish species that live in the river, as well as the southwestern willow flycatcher, a bird species proposed for the endangered list, the suit says.

"The San Pedro is the only healthy river left in Arizona," said Kieran Suckling, director of the Greater Gila Biodiversity Project, one of the plaintiffs.

"No dams are on it and no cattle are on it," Suckling said from Silver City, N.M. "If this project is to go through and the base has dewatered that river, there's going to be a tremendous effect on endangered species."

Officials in the post's public affairs office didn't respond to a request for comment yesterday.

Plaintiffs in the lawsuit are 13 environmental groups, led by the Phoenix-based Southwest Center for Biological Diversity and including the National Audubon Society. Named as defendants are Defense Secretary William J. Perry, Secretary of the Army Togo D. West Jr. and the post commander, Brig. Gen. Charles W. Thomas.

The lawsuit doesn't seek to stop expansion at the post. It seeks an order requiring the Army to consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on what effect expansion at the base – and related development off-post – would have on the river ecosystem.

A related suit filed during the summer seeks to force the Army to file an environmental impact statement on the base master plan.

Post expansion and the civilian development that follows will result in increased groundwater pumping in the area, the groups say. That, they say, will reduce flows in the river.

Among the species allegedly harmed: Gila topminnow, desert pupfish, spikedace, loach minnow and razorback sucker, all endangered, and the southwestern willow flycatcher, a bird proposed for the endangered species list.

Document Separator

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 941205-6

FROM: DR. SILVER, ROBIN	TO: LYLES
TITLE: ~~SWCBD~~ CONSERVATION CHAIR	TITLE: STAFF DIR.
ORGANIZATION: SWCBD	ORGANIZATION: DBCRC
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: FT. HUACHUCA	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	INFO COPY	ACTION COPY	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	INFO COPY	ACTION COPY	INIT
SENATOR DIXON	✓			COMMISSIONER			
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER			
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER			
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓			COMMISSIONER			
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER			
				COMMISSIONER			
DIR./CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON	✓			COMMISSIONER			
DIR./COMMUNICATIONS	✓			REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY				ARMY TEAM LEADER	✓		BS
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				ISSUES TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL							
				COBRA MODEL ANALYST			
DIR./INFO SERVICES DIVISION				DATABASE ANALYST (GIS)			

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response (coordinate w/ Exec.Sec.)
	Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks:

SWCBD News Release, 941118 issue; "Efforts to Save San Pedro River Intensify"

Due Date: NONE REQ.	Routing Date: 941205	Date Received: 941205	Mail Date: N/A

David Lyle

THE SOUTHWEST CENTER
FOR BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

NEWS RELEASE: November 18, 1994

Efforts to Save San Pedro River Intensify

Coalition Submits Lawsuit Against Ft. Huachuca for Failing to Obtain Clearance for Proposed Base Expansion's Impacts on River's Wildlife

A coalition of environmental groups including the Southwest Center for Biological Diversity (SWCBD), Huachuca Audubon, San Pedro 100, People Concerned with Area Resource in Danger (ARID), National Audubon, Tucson Audubon, Maricopa Audubon, Prescott Audubon, Northern Arizona Audubon, Yuma Audubon, Student Environmental Action Coalition Southwest, Sonoran Bioregional Diversity Project, Forest Conservation Council, and Save America's Forests submitted a lawsuit today to U.S. District Court in Tucson (602 670 6559). Ft. Huachuca Commander Brig. General Charles W. Thomas (602 533 1140), Secretary of the Army Togo D. West, Jr. (703 695 3211), and Secretary of Defense William J. Perry (703 695 5261) are defendants in the lawsuit.

The proposed expansion of Ft. Huachuca would not have been possible if the Ft. Huachuca Command had not covered-up the effects on the San Pedro River of their proposed expansion's increased water pumping. Both the Secretary of Defense and the Base Realignment and Closure Committee deny having knowledge of the area's water problems during the time the first expansion decisions were made.

Just as the Ft. Huachuca Command violated the National Environmental Policy Act by failing to evaluate the environmental effects of the proposed Ft. Huachuca expansion, the Command continues to violate the Endangered Species Act (ESA) also. The Federal agency responsible for protection of threatened and endangered wildlife is the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS). On August 22, 1994, FWS wrote:

> "...Endangered and threatened species are protected by Federal law and must be considered prior to project development...Resource management of the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area (San Pedro RNCA)...is threatened by the Reservation [Ft. Huachuca]. Diversion of surface water in the Garden Canyon area and groundwater pumping by the Reservation and Sierra Vista is intercepting water that normally would contribute to surface base flows in the San Pedro River. Current information indicates that current water use rates will result in the de-watering of the San Pedro River in about twenty years. De-watering is likely to occur before that time if water use increases. Water use in

POB 39629, PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85069

the area is expected to increase as the Reservation increases its responsibilities and staff..."[1]

In a FWS internal document, dated May 30, 1991[2], and in a FWS official document, dated April 15, 1994[3], FWS has already stated:

> "...The long-term survival of an endangered or threatened species may require implementation of recovery actions as well as basic protection. Preclusion of recovery opportunities may jeopardize survival. The purposes of Congress in setting forth the Endangered Species Act are very clear. Section 2(b) of the Act states:
>
> > "The purposes of this Act are to provide a means whereby the ecosystems upon which endangered species and threatened species depend may be conserved..."
>
> Conserve is defined in section 3(3) to mean:
>
> > "...to use and the use of all methods and procedures which are necessary to bring any endangered species or threatened species to the point at which the measures provided pursuant to this Act are no longer necessary..."
>
> Thus, the conservation of any threatened or endangered species under the Act clearly requires recovery of that species and protection of ecosystems which would support that recovery. Loss of significant portions of recovery habitat would then be contrary to the purposes of the Act...A major recovery strategy for endangered and threatened southwestern fishes is their reestablishment within historic range...We believe the upper San Pedro River basin (above Saint David) is among the most promising recovery habitat for native Gila River Fishes, including the Gila Topminnow, desert pupfish, spikedace, loach minnow, and razorback sucker..."

The Southwestern Willow Flycatcher, which has been proposed for federal protection, is another species dependent on the San Pedro River for its survival. The status of the Southwestern Willow Flycatcher is so precarious, that for more than two years, scientists within the Fish and Wildlife Service have recommended emergency protection.

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[1] Correspondence, dated August 22, 1994 to Mr. Allan H. Anderson, ManTech Field Engineering Company, Gainesville, Virginia, from Sam F. Spiller, State Supervisor, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Phoenix, Arizona.
[2] U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Draft Endangered Species Act Section 7 Biological Opinion on the Transportation and Delivery of Central Arizona Project Water to the Gila River Basin (Hassayampa, Agua Fria, Salt, Verde, San Pedro, Middle and Upper Gila Rivers and Associated Tributaries) in Arizona and New Mexico, document #2-21-90-F-119, May 30, 1991.
[3] U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Final Endangered Species Act Section 7 Biological Opinion on the Transportation and Delivery of Central Arizona Project Water to the Gila River Basin (Hassayampa, Agua Fria, Salt, Verde, San Pedro, Middle and Upper Gila Rivers and Associated Tributaries) in Arizona and New Mexico, document #2-21-90-F-119, April 15, 1994.

The Law violated by the Ft. Huachuca Command is clear:

> "(2) Each Federal agency shall, in consultation with and with the assistance of the Secretary [of Interior], insure that any action authorized, funded, or carried out by such agency...is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any endangered species or threatened species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of habitat of such species...
>
> (3)...a Federal agency shall consult with the Secretary on any prospective agency action at the request of, and in cooperation with, the prospective permit or license applicant if the applicant has reason to believe that an endangered species or a threatened species may be present in the area affected by his project and that implementation of such action will likely affect such species...
>
> (4) Each Federal agency shall confer with the Secretary on any agency action which is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any species proposed to be listed under section 4 or result in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat proposed to be designated for such species..."[4]

The upper San Pedro River is home to the most extensive surviving expanse of the rarest forest type in North America, the cottonwood/willow gallery or broadleaf riparian association forest. It is acknowledged to be one of the last great relatively intact, surviving ecosystems on Earth. The San Pedro River is truly a national, as well as an international, treasure. Expansion of Ft. Huachuca and the resulting local growth will destroy the San Pedro River. Ft. Huachuca's expansion and the resulting growth will destroy the San Pedro River owing (1) to the increasing dewatering of the San Pedro Basin aquifer that is the primary water source for the San Pedro River, and (2) to the worsening of the decreasing flows in the San Pedro River already resulting from excessive groundwater pumping.

For four years, the Ft. Huachuca Command's consistent disregard for environmental laws has spoken clearly of their uncaring attitude toward their destructive effects on the San Pedro River. This legal action seeks to force the Command to obey another of the laws that they continue to violate in order to accommodate their plans for expansion.

For information: Dr. Robin Silver, SWCBD , (602) 246 4170
Mark Hughes, Earthlaw staff attorney , (303) 322 4435
Jim Horton, Huachuca Audubon, (602) 378 2460

[4] Endangered Species Act, Section 7 (a)(2), (3), & (4)

Document Separator

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 941104-2

FROM: Janet Huebner	TO: James Courter
TITLE: R.N.	TITLE: Chairman
ORGANIZATION: —	ORGANIZATION: DBCRC
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: FT. Huachuca, AZ	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	INFO COPY	ACTION COPY	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	INFO COPY	ACTION COPY	INIT
SENATOR DIXON				COMMISSIONER			
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER			
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER			
GENERAL COUNSEL				COMMISSIONER			
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER			
				COMMISSIONER			
DIR./CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON				COMMISSIONER			
DIR./COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY				ARMY TEAM LEADER		✓	b7
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				ISSUES TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL							
				COBRA MODEL ANALYST			
DIR./INFO SERVICES DIVISION				DATABASE ANALYST (GIS)			

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

✓	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response (coordinate w/ Exec.Sec.)
	Offer Comments and/or Suggestions		FYI

Subject/Remarks:

Expressing concern over expansion of Ft. Huachuca, AZ.

Due Date:	Routing Date:	Date Received:	Mail Date:
11-18-94	11-4-94	11-4-94	

4975 So. Mino Road
Sierra Vista, AZ 85635-9143
1 November 1994

Please refer to this number when responding 941104.2

Mr. Jim Courter, Chairman
Base Closure and Realignment Committee
1700 N. Moore Street Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Re: BRAC 95 consideration of Ft. Huachuca, AZ expansion by incorporating the Defense Language Institute(DLI) from CA to Ft. Huachuca

Dear Chairman Courter:

May I please bring a few matters related to the referenced issue to your attention? I feel:

1) There is a local effort to suppress opposition to Ft. Huachuca's expansion - see attachment 1. Was it reasonable and prudent for a federal official to refer to any who do not favor expansion as "subversives"?

2) I, and others, would like to be able to submit comments without having to be concerned about retribution or reprisals.

3) It was a waste of public monies to fund a lobbyist to push the BRAC Committee to transfer the DLI here - attachments 2 & 3. The serious overdrafting of this aquifer must be curtailed, which must involve downsizing, not expansion, of Ft. Huachuca.

4) I, and many others, are adamantly opposed to the Ft. Huachuca-Bella Vista Water Company collusion, which involves their assumption of ownership of the area's water resources for the purpose of control. This matter is not available for public scrutiny in local media venues and is "cloaked" by the Army, by denying Freedom of Information Act(FOIA) requests - attachment 4. Would the Committee have received full disclosure from the Army on this?

Would you please suggest how these issues may most properly be dealt with?

Thank you for your time and consideration of my concerns.

Sincerely,

Janet R. Huebner, RN

Janet R. Huebner, R.N.

October 19, 1994

Same old water war being fought in SV

By Mark Maiorana
Mountain View News

A former director of the Arizona Department of Water Resources said the water issue currently being played out in Sierra Vista is nothing but "the same old water fights, for which Arizona is so noted, that the 'have-nots' want to take control of the resource, which is currently being used by the 'haves.' "

Alan Kleinman, was the ADWR director during 1987 to 1988, and said his knowledge of the situation here is based on following newspaper stories on the issue, as well as the historic studies done by ADWR and the University of Arizona.

Kleinman, who was born and raised in Arizona said, "water has been at the forefront of everything in this state, water is power."

"Water is more important than money in Arizona and that's why Arizonans have always fought over water given the nature of the appropriation doctrine. The Johnny-come-latelies, who don't have the water, try to secure the resource without paying for it through some legal or water-rights manipulative process. It's been going on for many years and it's the same thing going on in Sierra Vista," he said.

Kleinman was actively involved with Sierra Vista during his tenure when a local group wanted the state to establish an Active Management Area. He said he and his staff spent time here, studied the data and determined there was no basis to establish an AMA.

However, he said, "In the case of the San Pedro River, it appears there are valid concerns relative to the flow of the river, which has been diminished, and there's a need to renew those flows."

Kleinman said the avenues taken to do that are sometimes straightforward and sometimes subversive."

As an example, he said a straightforward method was the purchase of thousands of acres by the Bureau of Land Management to retire it from agricultural use and create the San Pedro Riparian Conservation Area.

A subversive avenue, Kleinman said, is groups arguing that there is a historic flow to the river from a certain source and particular entities are interferring with it and they file suit to prevent those entities from using the water.

"The more common one is the subversive method where a group will claim they have a superior water right (and they) want someone else to shut down to protect what they want to do," said Kleinman.

Kleinman said from the data that is

See **Aquifer**, page 7

AQUIFER, continued from page 1

available now, pumping groundwater in Sierra Vista is not affecting the flow of the San Pedro, but activities taking place in Mexico are certainly impacting the flow. He said an agreement should be made with Mexico to address the issue.

In addition, Kleinman said, based on the amount of effluent being produced by Sierra Vista and Fort Huachuca, "all of that effluent were recharged into the groundwater, it would increase the base flows of the river by five to seven times. He said of all the studies that have been done, too often the natural recharge of the area has been understated, if not ignored altogether.

"The recharge from the streams and springs coming from the mountains is significant," he said.

Even if it was necessary to increase the flow of the river, Kleinman said that could simply be accomplished by pumping water from the aquifer, which is estimated to contain between 35 million to 85 million acre-feet, directly into the river. He said the aquifer contains enough water to draw on the resource for the next 3,500 to 8,000 years while supplementing the river if required.

"There is no basis for stopping growth in Sierra Vista," Kleinman said. "There is plenty of water for the next 5,000 years and there is no reason to even think of curtailing growth."

"If the environmentalists, the community, the federal government, the Indians or whomever desire to protect or increase the flows of the San Pedro, they simply need to put up the dollars and make the appropriate arrangements so it will happen and quit trying to stand in the way of the progress of others who may have a different agenda," he said. "There is little value from hiding behind water rights and refusing to face the problem straight on. Such an approach only causes dissention and polarization of the community."

Kleinman is the regional economist for the Bureau of Reclamation, whose region includes the Sierra Vista area.

Cochise joins coalition involved in owl lawsuit

COLLEEN CHANDLER
Herald/Review

Cochise County on Monday officially became a member of the Coalition of Arizona/New Mexico Counties for Stable Economic Growth.

Although the county has been a long-time member of the organization and had paid its $2,000 annnual membership dues, officials delayed signing a joir.t powers agreement until they had more information on the legal implications.

The Cochise County Board of Supervisors approved the agreement in its Monday meeting. Members said they now have legal assurances that the county can choose which, if any, litigation initiated by the coalition the county will participate in.

The action was prompted by questions raised after the coalition filed suit Sept. 19 against the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for failing to comply with the Endangered Species Act by refusing to remove the Mexican spotted owl from its endangered or threatened list.

The Coalition of Arizona/New Mexico Counties for Stable Economic Growth wants the owl taken off the list. The coalition says keeping the owl on the list eliminates owl-habitat areas from timber production.

Some county residents have said it is improper for the county to participate in the lawsuit, and that the coalition is actually a front group for the timber industry, which is financing the lawsuit.

According to the joint powers agreement, however, each county has the authority to decide how its funds will be spent and what legislation or legal challenges they do not want to participate in.

In an Oct. 7 memo to the board, Deputy County Attorney John MacKinnon told the board that the coalition has corporate status in New Mexico and can sue as a separate entity. The

See COALITION...Page 3A

Fort 50 seeks funds to defend state bases

COLLEEN CHANDLER
Herald/Review

The president of the Fort Huachuca 50 says federal Base Realignment and Closure Commission decisions could result in serious consequences for Cochise County unless public officials start putting their money where their mouth is.

Ted Fichtl is president of the Fort Huachuca 50 and a board member of Arizona FIRST, a private foundation that raises funds statewide and hopes to hire a consultant to advise Arizona communities on how best to protect their interests [illegible] bases.

"The question is [illegible] would affect [illegible] uca closed. The [illegible] what do we do [illegible] them Fort Huachuca [illegible] place to train soldiers," Fichtl said.

"If we are not willing to do that, I assure you there are communities that will come after Fort Huachuca, take its soldiers and take its mission. And that will be that," Fichtl told the Cochise County Board of Supervisors on Monday.

See FORT...Page 3A

Coalition

...Continued from Page 1A

coalition does not need participation from all member counties, and individual counties are not named as additional parties to legal action filed by the coalition.

The memo also said Cochise County would not be included among those counties who suffer specific harm if the owl is not delisted.

Although the county has received assurances that it will not be automatically included as a party the coalition's litigation, there is apparently some doubt about the role of the joint powers agreement.

"However, if lawsuits can be brought through the Coalition, the need for this separate arrangement is not clear, assuming contributions for specific issues could be made through the coalition, if the board chose to do so," MacKinnon's memo said.

County Administrator Jody Klein said the joint powers agreement clarifies the county's right to decide how its money will be spent on issues the coalition addresses.

In other business, the Cochise County Board of Supervisors approved a special request by the Palominas School District to exceed its budget limitation by $299,500. The money will be used to purchase two buses and three vehicles, upgrade playground equipment and roofing at the Palominas Elementary School.

The expenditure will not cause higher taxes for district taxpayers, said district Superintendent Gene Brust.

The board also granted a nonexclusive water and sewer-system franchise for Thunder Mountain Utilities, Inc., which will operate the water and sewer systems in Ranchos Palominas.

Ranchos Palominas resident Stacy Hawker said homes in that area have been plagued with problems for many years. She cited instances of homes flooded with sewage. She said residents have spent their own money and time to keep the water and sewer systems minimally operating.

"Anything at this point is an improvement," Hawker said.

County funds lobbying for military bases

DIANE DOLAK
Herald/Review 25 Oct 1994

Cochise County will contribute $35,000 to a statewide effort to retain Arizona's military installations, including Fort Huachuca.

The Cochise County Board of Supervisors voted 2-1 Monday to give the money to Arizona First, a private corporation formed to raise money for the Military Facilities Study Commission appointed by Gov. Fife Symington.

District 2 Supervisor Mike Palmer cast the dissenting vote. Palmer said that although he supports efforts to keep Fort Huachuca open, he believes a $35,000 contribution is too much because of county budget constraints and because the state has already appropriated money for the commission.

The commission's task is to help convince the federal Base Realignment and Closure Commission that the state's four military bases should remain open. The BRAC commission is reviewing numerous installations nationwide to look for cost-cutting closures and consolidations.

Arizona's installations include Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, Tucson; Luke Air Force Base, Glendale; Yuma Proving Ground and Marine Corps Air Station, Yuma; and Fort Huachuca.

"That base affects this community, with dollars, and should be protected," board Chair Tony Saracino, who represents the Sierra Vista area, said of Fort Huachuca.

Deputy County Attorney John MacKinnon advised the board that a contribution to Arizona First is legal as long as it is made for economic development.

"We do have people who live in Cochise County and who work at Davis-Monthan," said District 3 Supervisor Les Thompson, whose district includes Benson and all of northern Cochise County. "Anything that happens in the state affects us."

Arizona appropriated $1 million from the state general fund in 1995-96 to pay for the commission's activities through a bill passed by the Arizona Legislature and signed into law by the governor last July. This means no money will be available until July 1.

Because the money is needed before the 1995 round of BRAC hearings start in the spring, Arizona First is raising money to support, among other things, retaining a Washington, D.C., law firm to represent the state's interests.

The contributions made by Arizona's counties and municipalities could be reimbursed to those entities by the state, according to the legislation.

New border commission should open

The new Border Environmental Cooperation Commission will have its first meeting on Nov. 17, and it must find out then how much input people living on the border will have about the environmental consequences of development projects in their neighborhoods.

At the first meeting of the commission's board of directors, Oct. 12, procedural rules were approved that limit participation. Commissioners can decide who can and cannot comment without giving a reason.

We agree with Dick Kamp of the Bisbee-based Border Ecology Project that the rules represent an inauspicious beginning. They should be changed.

The commission was established subsequent to passage of the North American Free Trade Agreement to certify projects and help make loans to handle environmental problems resulting from increased trade between the United States and Mexico.

A U.S. Department of the Treasury fact sheet on the creation of the commission says the binational agreement reflects an

[illegible]

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
UNITED STATES ARMY INTELLIGENCE CENTER AND FORT HUACHUCA
FORT HUACHUCA, ARIZONA 85613-6000

REPLY TO ATTENTION OF

ATZS-JAL

MEMORANDUM FOR Office of The Judge Advocate General, ATTN: MAJ(P) Graham, 901 North Stuart Street, Arlington Virginia 22203-1837

SUBJECT: In Re Gila River Adjudication

1. Attached to this Memorandum is a copy of the "SECOND REVISED PRELIMINARY CONCEPTS FOR SETTLEMENT RELATING TO GROUNDWATER WITHDRAWALS AND USE OF SIERRA VISTA SUBWATERSHED." The CONCEPTS were prepared by Mr. William Sullivan, the attorney representing Belle Vista Water Company and other local users. The CONCEPTS were discussed on 23 September 1993, during settlement discussions between Belle Vista and Fort Huachuca. Mr. Sullivan and Ms. Judy Gignac, Belle Vista's CEO, represented Belle Vista. Mr. George Reyes and Mr. Mike Shaughnessey represented Fort Huachuca.

2. OUTLINE OF THE CONCEPTS. In substance, the proposed CONCEPTS provide that any parties to a Settlement Agreement would agree only to withdraw their objections to the other parties' claims in the adjudication. The CONCEPTS provide for a local "coordinating council" to manage water use in the San Pedro watershed. If the council is unable to resolve a particular problem, then the matter would be referred to an arbitrator whose decision is final. The CONCEPT'S more important paragraphs are discussed below.

3. Paragraph 1 states that "[a]ny party withdrawing or using water pumped from underground through a well ... shall be deemed to be pumping non-appropriable groundwater, unless ... the definition of appropriable water is altered" judicially or legislatively. Under this paragraph, the parties would agree to accept the other's characterization of water as either ground water or surface water. When I inquired about this paragraph, Mr. Sullivan said the water--whether characterized as ground or surface water--would be subject to the coordinating council's jurisdiction.

4. Paragraph 2 allows intra-subwatershed groundwater transfer, provided the transferred groundwater is put to reasonable and beneficial use consistent with A.R.S. section 45-453. Mr. Sullivan stated that this type of transfer would be subject to the coordinating council's jurisdiction.

5. Paragraph 3 provides that "[n]o party shall challenge or assist another to challenge ... any other party's classification of water as groundwater ...." When I pointed out that DOJ could not accept this paragraph because it also represents the Indians who might

ATZS-JAL
SUBJECT: In Re Gila River Adjudication

12. Paragraph 8 addressed the issue of surface water management. Mr. Sullivan stated that in order for surface water management to work, paragraph 8 was needed. The parties recognized that BLM would find paragraph 8 unacceptable because BLM wants to protect instream use by protecting the San Pedro's natural surface flow.

13. Although the CONCEPTS are still in the initial stages and therefore rough, both Mr. Mike Shaughnessey and I believe the CONCEPTS are a good starting point in reaching a settlement. The concept of a coordinating council to manage water resources is a good one because it creates a mechanism to manage water use. The concept of binding arbitration to resolve disputes is also a good idea because it provides for an alternative dispute mechanism that presumably is quicker than dispute resolution through courts. The most basic problem, however, is that the proposed Agreement is based on the nebulous "reasonable and beneficial use" standard. Almost any use of water would meet the "reasonable and beneficial use" standard; thus, Belle Vista and any other signatories would remain free to use ground water almost without limitation. Such use would, of course, increase the "cone of depression" that is probably impacting Fort Huachuca's well fields. In order to further his client's desire to support expanded growth in the Sierra Vista area, Mr. Sullivan would not agree to any other standard or a standard limiting water use to a certain number of acre feet per year.

14. During the discussions, Mr. Sullivan mentioned that there is a settlement discussion team comprised of federal representatives for the Indian Tribes. Some thought should be given to forming such a team for the San Pedro watershed, or at the very least, for the Sierra Vista subwatershed. This matter--as well as the CONCEPTS--should be discussed with Mr. Randall during the 26 October 1993 meeting in Phoenix.

15. POC for this memorandum is the undersigned at (602) 533-5313/2021.

FOR THE STAFF JUDGE ADVOCATE:

GEORGE W. REYES
General Attorney

LAW OFFICES
MARTINEZ & CURTIS
2712 NORTH 7TH STREET
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85006-1003
(602) 248-0372

Office Instruction:
File Name/No.: 1102-3
Copy ☐ Yes ☐ No
File ☒ Correspondence
☐ Litigation
☐
Mail/Deliver: ☐ Original
☐ Copy
Copy to:

TO: George Reyes

DATE: 9/23/93

~~☐ Hand Deliver~~ ☐ Mail ✗ FAX
☐ Return Receipt Requested
☐ Certified Mail

SUBJECT: Settlement Discussions

ENCLOSING: Revised Settlement Concepts for Discussion on 9/23/93.

Post-it™ brand fax transmittal memo 7671 | # of pages ▸ 5

To George Reyes	From Bill Sullivan
Co.	Co. Martinez & Curtis
Dept.	Phone # (602) 248-0372
Fax # 602-553-1112	Fax # (602) 266-8290

AC[illegible]OCUMENTS

☐ Call Me ☐ Return to Me ☐ Call my secretary for appointment
☒ Review ☐ Send me your written comments ☐ Forward to
☐ Sign ☐ Acknowledge in writing your receipt of enclosures ☐

NO ACTION REQUIRED BY YOU

☐ For your information ☐ Per your request ☐ For your file

COMMENTS

George,
See you ~~tomorrow~~ Today!

By: [signature]

SECOND REVISED PRELIMINARY CONCEPTS FOR SETTLEMENT RELATING TO GROUNDWATER WITHDRAWALS AND USE OF SIERRA VISTA SUBWATERSHED

The parties to this Agreement are [Insert Names].

RECITALS.

WHEREAS, the Sierra Vista Subwatershed is part of the San Pedro River Watershed, which in turn is part of the Gila River System and Source;

WHEREAS, the Gila River System and Source is subject to an ongoing General Adjudication of a judicial determination or establishment of the extent and priority of the rights of all persons to use water either appropriable under A.R.S. § 45-141 or subject to claims based upon federal law;

WHEREAS, the existence of this General Adjudication places a cloud upon the ability of the inhabitants of the Sierra Vista Subwatershed to continue and/or expand the use of water from all sources found within the Sierra Vista Subwatershed;

WHEREAS, the parties to this Agreement have filed claims and/or objections in the Gila River General Adjudication;

WHEREAS, the General Adjudication process will, at a minimum, take several years, and possibly multiple decades, consuming significant sums and energies in the legal process; may result in an unworkable or detrimental resolution of the pending issues; may deprive the parties hereto of significant decision making capability over their water resources; and may permit the area's water resources to be consumed without effective management during the pendency of the litigation;

WHEREAS, the parties to this Agreement believe that the resources available to them within the Sierra Vista Subwatershed should be made available to, and effectively managed by the parties hereto for the maximum benefit of the parties while respecting the rights of other water users within the Sierra Vista Subwatershed, as well as the Gila River System generally;

WHEREAS, the purpose of this document is to set forth a framework by which the parties will finally resolve their competing claims in the General Adjudication of the Gila River System and Source and provide a framework of water management so as to maximize the beneficial use of the water resources available to them within the Sierra Vista Subwatershed without adversely impacting the water rights of non-parties to these Principles.

maximize coordination and conjunctive use of water facilities of the parties. The plan shall include estimates of demands, by type of use, for next twenty-five (25) years and shall be designed to accommodate those demands.

ii) reasonable water conservation measures, including such items as minimizing transportation losses, plumbing codes for all new construction, limiting discretionary water uses, encouraging planting of low water consuming plants, etc.

iii) standards to prevent unreasonable impacts from all new and replacement wells and well fields owned or operated by a party and located in the Sierra Vista Subwatershed, including avoiding, to the extent possible, interference with continued use of perfected appropriative water rights and existing groundwater uses. Mitigation of unavoidable adverse impacts shall be addressed.

iv) standards and regulations to prioritize, curtail and/or supplement water supplies and deliveries in times of shortage.

c. The master water plan shall be updated periodically and at least every seven (7) years.

d. In the event:

i) a dispute arises which cannot be resolved by the coordinating council,

ii) the coordinating council fails to perform any function it is obligated to perform under these Principles. and/or

iii) the coordinating council is unable to formulate a master water plan acceptable to the management of all the parties, a party may require the matter be referred to

arbitration. [The method of arbitration must be set forth in the Principles, but discussion is intentionally deferred.]

5. The parties agree that all their respective water resources available and intended for use in the Sierra Vista Subwatershed now and in the future including, but not limited to, water resources adjudicated as part of the Gila River Adjudication, shall be subject to the management of the coordinating council.

6. No aspect of the master water plan adopted by the coordinating council, shall be binding and effective on any party until individually approved by their respective management, except as set forth in Paragraph 4.d.

7. The parties agree to support each other's claim to groundwater in the Gila River General Adjudication as against third party objectors.

8. The parties agree to support reasonable regulation of surface water use including, but not limited to, holding surface water users responsible for maintaining the flows of the San Pedro River and its tributaries, minimizing waste and the transportation of surface water, conserving surface water by utilization of economically feasible water conservation methods for cultivating crops and by actively managing the consumption of surface water through natural uses, such as phreatophytes.0

Document Separator

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VA 22209
703-696-0504

November 16, 1994

Ms. Janet R. Huebner, R.N.
4975 So. Kino Road
Sierra Vista, AZ 85635-9143

Dear Ms. Huebner:

Thank you for your letter of November 1 addressing environmental concerns associated with any proposed expansion of Fort Huachuca.

Public Law 101-510, the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990, requires that recommendations for the closure and realignment of military installations in the United States be based on the force-structure plan submitted to Congress by the Department of Defense and selection criteria formulated by the Department of Defense, published for public comment in the Federal Register, and accepted by Congress. The criteria used by both the 1991 and 1993 Commissions are enclosed for your information. These are identical to those proposed by the Department of Defense for the 1995 Commission.

During consideration of the recommendation to relocate the Defense Language Institute from the Presidio of Monterey to Fort Huachuca, the 1993 Commission was apprised of the potential problem associated with availability of adequate water resources. The Commission concluded that further study would be required before they could recommend the relocation of the Defense Language Institute from the Presidio of Monterey.

I assure you that the 1995 Commission will address all potential problems during review of the recommendations of the Secretary of Defense for closure and realignment of military installations. I encourage anyone interested in any closure or realignment issue that may come before the Commission to submit their views directly to the Commission. All communications on such matters are carefully reviewed by the Commission and made available upon request to any other interested party.

Sincerely,

David S. Lyles
Staff Director

Enclosure

SELECTION CRITERIA

In selecting military installations for closure or realignment, the Department of Defense, giving priority consideration to military value (the first four criteria below), will consider:

Military Value

1. The current and future mission requirements and the impact on 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 the closure or realignment, for the savings to exceed the costs.

Impacts

6. The economic impact on communities.

7. The ability of both the existing and potential receiving communities' infrastructure to support forces, missions and personnel.

8. The environmental impact.

November 15, 1994

David:

Attached is a draft including the changes you suggested. I have also included a second draft (left side) that has an additional sentence at the end of the second paragraph stating that DoD proposes to use the 1991 and 1993 criteria in 1995.

Concerning your questions:

- Did the 93 round address this? In its recommendations to the Secretary of Defense, the Army recommended "Close of the Presidio of Monterey and the support annex at Fort Ord. Realign the Defense Language Institute (DLI) to Fort Huachuca, AZ, and collocate it with the U.S. Army Intelligence Center and School. Contract DLI's language training with a university, which must be able to provide training at or near Fort Huachuca, AZ." During his testimony before the Commission, Mr. Aspin stated he did not send the recommendation to the Commission because "relocation and contracting out of DLI's mission could hurt our intelligence capabilities, so it deserves further examination before it is undertaken." The Commission added the Presidio of Monterey for further consideration on March 29. During the deliberation hearing, the Commission decided not to close the Presidio of Monterey and realign DLI to Fort Huachuca; however, it voted to restrict the size of the support annex at Fort Ord.

- What did we do in 93 on this? During review of the Army's recommendation, the community around the Presidio of Monterey notified the Army Team that the scarce water resources in the Fort Huachuca area would not support the increased mission. Some private citizens in the community around Fort Huachuca agreed; the municipal officials disagreed. On May 25, the Chairman asked for the Interior Department's position but the Commission never received a response. The charts used during the deliberation hearing mentioned that (1) the DoD position was that the community could handle the requirement (this was validated by an OSD Task Force); (2) the community position was that there were scarce water resources; and (3) the R&A staff found that the water issue was typical of the Southwest and required more study. Since the Commission was convinced that DLI's mission should not be relocated without any consideration of the ability of the receiving community's ability to support forces, missions, and personnel (criteria 7), the water issue was never discussed by the Commissioners.

Subsequent to your approval, I will finalize the letter. Even though the incoming letter is addressed to Mr. Courter, I recommend you sign the response.

Ed

Document Separator

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 941108-5

FROM: Anthony Davis	TO: Wade Nelson
TITLE: Reporter	TITLE: Dir of Comm
ORGANIZATION: Albuquerque Tribune	ORGANIZATION: DBCRC
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED:	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	INFO COPY	ACTION COPY	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	INFO COPY	ACTION COPY	INIT
SENATOR DIXON				COMMISSIONER			
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER			
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER			
GENERAL COUNSEL				COMMISSIONER			
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER			
				COMMISSIONER			
DIR./CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON				COMMISSIONER			
DIR./COMMUNICATIONS		✓		REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY		✓		ARMY TEAM LEADER	✓		BB
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				ISSUES TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL							
				COBRA MODEL ANALYST			
DIR./INFO SERVICES DIVISION				DATABASE ANALYST (GIS)			

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature	✓	Prepare Direct Response (coordinate w/ Exec.Sec.)
✓	Offer Comments and/or Suggestions		FYI

Subject/Remarks:

Request for information on Ft. Huachuca, AZ.

Due Date: 11-18-94	Routing Date: 11-8-94	Date Received: 11-8-94	Mail Date:

Please refer to this number
when responding 941108 5

10-31-94

Wade Nelson, communications director
Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street
Suite 1425
Arlington, Va. 22209

Dear Mr. Nelson:

As per our conversation today, I'm writing to you to seek copies or the right to review the following documents. I believe these are public records under the Federal Freedom of Information Act.

I'm seeking all memos, notes, files, and all other forms of correspondence since Jan. 1, 1993 to and from your office and the following other agencies and offices on the proposed transfer of the Defense Languages Institute in Monterey, Calif. to Fort Huachuca, Az. or any other discussion of expanding or adding facilities or personnel to Fort Huachuca:

~ The University of Arizona, and any spokesmen, staff, administrative or faculty members from the university, including Hyrology Pro. Thomas Maddock, Agricultural Economics Prof. William Lord, Associate Vice President William Noyes, UA President Manual Pacheco, and Engineering School dean Ernest D. Smerdon.

~ The U.S. Interior Secretary's office, the U.S. Interior Department's Solicitor's office, the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the United States Geological Survey and the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

~ The Department of the Army, the U.S. Defense Secretary's office and Fort Huachuca.

~ Members of the Arizona, California and Utah congressional delegations and the governor's and economic development offices for each state.

~ Officials and spokesmen for the Sierra Vista city government, including but not limited to the Mayor, the City Manager, the City Council and the City Public Works and Planning Departments.

~ The Arizona Department of Water Resources.

~ Members or spokesmen for the Fort Huachuca 50 and the San Pedro 100.

I am not seeking a fee waiver at this time on my request, but I reserve the right to seek one later. I believe I am entitled to a fee waiver because I am researching this issue for a newspaper article that would serve the public interest by informing people about how the federal government has dealt with this issue.

The FOIA requires a written response to my request within 10 working days. Should you require an extension of the Act's statutory time limits, please advise us in writing within 10 days of your receipt of this letter, of: 1)the reasons for such extension and the date on which a determination is expected: 2)an estimate of the quantity of material responsive to this request; 3)an estimate of duplication fees, if any.

Should you deny access to any part of these records, please release all segregable portions of data. Please describe the deleted material in detail, specify the statutory basis claimed for such withholding and inform us of the appeal procedures available under the law. Please separately state your reasons for not invoking your discretionary powers to release the requested documents in the public interest.

Sincerely,

Tony Davis, reporter
Representing the High Country News and the Tucson Weekly
C/O The Albuquerque Tribune
P.O. Drawer T
Albuquerque, N.M. 87103
505-823-3625 phone
505-823-3689 fax

Document Separator

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 941012-1

FROM: Robin Silver	TO:
TITLE: Conservation Chairman	TITLE:
ORGANIZATION: Southwest Center for Biological Diversity	ORGANIZATION: DBCRC
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: Ft. Huachuca, AZ	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	INFO COPY	ACTION COPY	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	INFO COPY	ACTION COPY	INIT
CHAIRMAN COURTER				COMMISSIONER BOWMAN			
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER BYRON			
SPECIAL ASSISTANT				COMMISSIONER COX			
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓			COMMISSIONER JOHNSON			
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER LEVITT			
				COMMISSIONER MCPHERSON			
DIR./CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON				COMMISSIONER STUART			
PRESS SECRETARY				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A			
DIR./EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF R & A			
				ARMY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				ISSUES TEAM LEADER			
SYSTEMS ADMINISTRATOR				COBRA MODEL ANALYST			
DIR./INFO SERVICES DIVISION				DATABASE ANALYST (GIS)			

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response (coordinate w/ Exec.Sec.)
	Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks:

⇒ Copy of legal notice to pursue legal action for violations of the Endangered Species Act.

↳ Ft. Huachuca is "dewatering" the San Pedro River through its water pumping procedures.

Due Date:	Routing Date: 10/12/94	Date Received: 10/11/94	Mail Date:

THE SOUTHWEST CENTER FOR BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

August 16, 1994

Please refer to this number when responding 941012-.1

Dr. William J. Perry
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Washington, D.C. 20301-1000
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Major General John F. Stewart, Jr.
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U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
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POB 39629, PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85069

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Dear Dr. Perry, Major General Stewart, Mesrs. Babbitt, Brendsel, Brown, Cisneros, Fulford, Johnson, Pena, Peterson, Sinclair, Slater, Spiller, Ms. Beattie and Ms. Kennedy,

RE: Notice to Pursue Legal Action for violations of the Endangered Species Act.

<u>Summary</u>

This correspondence serves to advise you of our intention to pursue legal action against your agency for violation of Sections 2, 7, and/or 9 of the Endangered Species Act with respect to federally protected or proposed federally protected species in southeastern Arizona's Cochise County. Your illegal actions concern your agency's contribution to the dewatering of the San Pedro River and the resultant deleterious effects on protected federal species.

The species harmed by your agency's actions include the federally protected spikedace (*Meda fulgida*), loach minnow (*Tiaroga cobitis*), Gila topminnow (*Poeciliopsis occidentalis occidentalis*), desert pupfish (*Cyprinodon macularius*), and razorback sucker (*Xyrauchen texanus*). The southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*), which has been proposed for federally protection (and is illegally overdue for finalized federal protection), is also affected negatively and illegally by your agency's actions.

All federal agencies are required by law to conserve species and to assure that their actions do not jeopardize the continued existence of federally protected species or do not destroy Critical Habitat or proposed Critical Habitat. When agencies contribute to the demise of federally protected species or to the destruction of the species' necessary habitat, they are in violation of law. Your agencies are in violation of law whether your actions directly or indirectly contribute to the dewatering of the San Pedro River.

In the case of Ft. Huachuca and the Department of Defense, the agency, its dependent personnel, contractors, and ancillary support personnel are directly dewatering the San Pedro River by pumping ground water from the aquifer that is the primary source of water for the river. In the case of the Department of the Interior and the Fish and Wildlife Service, the agencies have failed to issue appropriate biological advice and have failed to advise others of the deleterious effects of their actions.

Cochise County's uncontrolled population growth and development are the major threats to the San Pedro River and the affected species listed above. Directly applicable to the situation in the San Pedro Basin is the basic tenet of law that the party who hires the killer, or who supplies the killer with the weapon, is just as guilty as the murderer. In the case of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Federal National Mortgage Association, and Veterans Administration, the agencies continue to promote, facilitate, fund and/or underwrite the uncontrolled growth and development that are destroying the San Pedro River.

In 1981, concerning the San Pedro River Basin, the Council on Environmental Quality wrote:

> "The current available evidence indicates...Human overdraft of groundwater is now the major desertification force at work in this area..."[1]
>
> "...The area faces 'potentially severe water supply problems.' The overdraft situation 'could effectively exhaust the nearby aquifer by the year 2020'"[2]
>
> "...The upper San Pedro River could run dry - just as the Santa Cruz did - in the years ahead if massive ground-water overdrafting continues."[3]

In an internal document, dated May 30, 1991[4], and in an official document dated April 15, 1994[5], the Fish and Wildlife Service stated:

> "...The long-term survival of an endangered or threatened species may require implementation of recovery actions as well as basic protection. Preclusion of recovery opportunities may jeopardize survival. The purposes of Congress in setting forth the Endangered Species Act are very clear. Section 2(b) of the Act states:
>
> > "The purposes of this Act are to provide a means whereby the ecosystems upon which endangered species and threatened species depend may be conserved..."
>
> Conserve is defined in section 3(3) to mean:
>
> > "...to use and the use of all methods and procedures which are necessary to bring any endangered species or threatened species to the point at which the measures provided pursuant to this Act are no longer necessary..."
>
> Thus, the conservation of any threatened or endangered species under the Act clearly requires recovery of that species and protection of ecosystems which would support that recovery. Loss of significant portions of recovery habitat would then be contrary

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[1] Sheridan, David, Council on Environmental Quality, Desertification of the United States, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, 1981, p.62-3.

[2] University of Arizona, Water Resources Research Center, "Groundwater Projections for 11 Basins," Arizona Water Resources News Bulletin 78(3):2(1978), p.3, as cited in Sheridan, ibid., p. 70.

[3] Letter from William N Hedeman, Jr., U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, to the Council on Environmental Quality, Washington, D.C., August 18, 1980, as cited in Sheridan, ibid., p. 70.

[4] U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Draft Endangered Species Act Section 7 Biological Opinion on the Transportation and Delivery of Central Arizona Project Water to the Gila River Basin (Hassayampa, Agua Fria, Salt, Verde, San Pedro, Middle and Upper Gila Rivers and Associated Tributaries) in Arizona and New Mexico, document #2-21-90-F-119, May 30, 1991.

[5] U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Final Endangered Species Act Section 7 Biological Opinion on the Transportation and Delivery of Central Arizona Project Water to the Gila River Basin (Hassayampa, Agua Fria, Salt, Verde, San Pedro, Middle and Upper Gila Rivers and Associated Tributaries) in Arizona and New Mexico, document #2-21-90-F-119, April 15, 1994.

to the purposes of the Act...A major recovery strategy for endangered and threatened southwestern fishes is their reestablishment within historic range...We believe the upper San Pedro River basin (above Saint David) is among the most promising recovery habitat for native Gila River Fishes, including the Gila Topminnow, desert pupfish, spikedace, loach minnow, and razorback sucker..."[6]

The fact that the southwestern willow flycatcher has needed protection has been known since 1987. For more than two years, scientists within the Fish and Wildlife Service have recommended, in writing, of the necessity for emergency protection.

On July 23, 1993, in the proposed rule to list the Southwestern willow flycatcher as endangered with Critical Habitat, the Fish and Wildlife Service finally stated:

"...As much as 90 percent of lowland riparian habitat has been lost in Arizona (State of Arizona 1990)..."

"...Loss and modification of southwestern riparian habitats have occurred owing to urban and agricultural development, water diversion and impoundment, channelization, livestock grazing, and hydrological changes resulting from these and other land uses. Rosenberg et al. (1991) noted that "it is the cottonwood-willow plant community that has declined most with modern river management."[7]

Violations of Law

Section 2, Endangered Species Act (ESA):

(b) PURPOSES. - The purposes of this Act are to provide a means whereby the ecosystems upon which endangered species and threatened species depend may be conserved, to provide a program for the conservation of such endangered species and threatened species, and to take such steps as may be appropriate...

(c) POLICY. - (1) It is further declared to be the policy of Congress that all Federal departments and agencies shall seek to conserve endangered species and threatened species and shall utilize their authorities in furtherance of the purposes of this Act.

Agencies violating Section 2:

Department of Defense, U.S. Army Intelligence Center and Ft. Huachuca, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Federal National Mortgage Association, and Veterans Administration

Section 7, ESA:

Sec. 7 (a) Federal Agency Actions and Consultations. - (2) Each Federal agency shall, in consultation with and with the assistance of the Secretary, insure that any action authorized, funded, or carried out by such agency...is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any endangered species or threatened species or result in

[6] Document 2-21-90-F-119, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

[7] Proposed Rule to List the Southwestern Willow Flycatcher as Endangered with Critical Habitat, Federal Register, Vol. 58, No. 140, July 23, 1993, p. 39499.

the destruction or adverse modification of habitat of such species which is determined by the Secretary, after consultation as appropriate with affected States, to be critical, unless such agency has been granted an exemption for such action by the Committee pursuant to subsection (h) of this section...

(3) Subject to such guidelines as the Secretary may establish, a Federal agency shall consult with the Secretary on any prospective agency action at the request of, and in cooperation with, the prospective permit or license applicant if the applicant has reason to believe that an endangered species or a threatened species may be present in the area affected by his project and that implementation of such action will likely affect such species.

(4) Each Federal agency shall confer with the Secretary on any agency action which is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any species proposed to be listed under section 4 or result in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat proposed to be designated for such species...

Agencies violating Section 7:

Department of Defense, U.S. Army Intelligence Center and Ft. Huachuca, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Federal National Mortgage Association, and Veterans Administration

Section 9, ESA:

SEC 9. (a) GENERAL - (1) Except as provided in sections 6(g)(2) and 10 of this Act, with respect to any endangered species of fish or wildlife listed pursuant to section 4 of this Act it is unlawful for any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to -

(B) take any such species within the United States...

(G) violate any regulation pertaining to such species or to any threatened species of fish or wildlife listed pursuant to section 4 of the Act and promulgated by the Secretary pursuant to authority provided by this Act.

(2) Except as provided in sections 6(g)(2) and 10 of this Act, with respect to any endangered species of plants listed pursuant to section 4 of this Act, it is unlawful for any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to -

(B) remove and reduce to possession any such species from areas under Federal jurisdiction; maliciously damage or destroy any such species on any such area...

(E) violate any regulation pertaining to such species or to any threatened species of plants listed pursuant to section 4 of the Act and promulgated by the Secretary pursuant to authority provided by this Act.

(g) VIOLATIONS. - It is unlawful for any person subject to the jurisdiction of the 'United States to attempt to commit, solicit another to commit, or cause to be committed, any offense defined in this section.

Agencies violating Section 9:

Department of Defense, U.S. Army Intelligence Center and Ft. Huachuca, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife

Service, Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Federal National Mortgage Association, and Veterans Administration

In addition to these violations of the Endangered Species Act, the Department of Defense, U.S. Army Intelligence Center and Ft. Huachuca, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Federal National Mortgage Association, and Veterans Administration are in violation of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). NEPA states:

> "The Congress authorizes and directs that, to the fullest extent possible:...(2) all agencies of the Federal Government shall...(C) include in every recommendation or report on proposals for legislation and other major Federal Actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment, a detailed statement by the responsible official on - (i) the environmental impact of the proposed action, (ii) any adverse environmental effects which cannot be avoided should the proposal be implemented, (iii) alternatives to the proposed action...(iv) any irretrievable commitments of resources which would be involved in the proposed action should it be implemented."[8]

The Southwest Center for Biological Diversity (SWCBD) is currently litigating against the Department of Defense, U.S. Army Intelligence Center and Ft. Huachuca for violations of NEPA that include failure to evaluate the effects of expansion activities on the San Pedro River. SWCBD plans to file a similar lawsuit shortly for violations of NEPA against the Department of Housing and Urban Development, Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Federal National Mortgage Association, and Veterans Administration.

Conclusion

Dr. Perry, Major General Stewart, Mesrs. Babbitt, Brendsel, Brown, Cisneros, Fulford, Johnson, Pena, Peterson, Sinclair, Slater, Spiller, Ms. Beattie and Ms. Kennedy, if you do not take satisfactory steps to remedy these violations of law in 60 days, we intend to sue in the United States District Court to force your agencies to comply with the law.

If you believe any of the above information is in error, if you rectify your violations of the law, or if you have any questions concerning this notice letter or the violations of law, please contact us immediately. Please contact Dr. Silver at the Southwest Center of Biological Diversity, P.O. Box 39629, Phoenix, AZ 85069-9629, Ph: (602) 246 4170.

Sincerely,

Robin D. Silver, M.D.
Conservation Chairman

CC: Mr. Mark Hughes, Esq., Staff Attorney, Earthlaw, Ph: (303) 322 4435

[8] National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4321-4370a), Section 4332

THE SOUTHWEST CENTER FOR BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

September 3, 1994

Commander
U.S. Army Garrison
ATTN: ATZS-EHB(Cochran)
Ft. Huachuca, AZ 85613

Commander,

Re: Comments on the Programmatic Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Master Plan Update at U.S. Army Intelligence Center and Ft. Huachuca

The San Pedro River is the last living river in the Southwest. It is home to the most extensive surviving expanse of the rarest forest type in North America, the cottonwood/willow gallery or broadleaf riparian association forest.

The San Pedro River is acknowledged to be one of the last great relatively intact, surviving ecosystems on Earth. Four hundred eighty nine species of birds, mammals, fish, amphibians, and reptiles reside there. Twenty four of the species are so rare that they now need federal and/or state protection. The San Pedro River is truly a national, as well as an international, treasure.

Expansion of Ft. Huachuca and the resulting local growth will destroy the San Pedro River. Ft. Huachuca's expansion and the resulting growth will destroy the San Pedro River owing (1) to the increasing dewatering of the San Pedro Basin aquifer that is the primary water source for the San Pedro River, and (2) to the worsening of the decreasing flows in the San Pedro River already resulting from excessive groundwater pumping. Freedom of Information Act responses from the Secretary of Defense confirm that, since 1988, the U.S. Army has endeavored to cover-up these facts in an effort to avoid the downsizing that would inevitably follow once knowledge of Ft. Huachuca's increasingly negative environmental impacts were known.

On May 19, 1994, in the Federal Register, the Office of the Secretary of the Army published a request for comments concerning the preparation of a Programmatic Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Master Plan Update at U.S. Army Intelligence Center and Ft. Huachuca. The alternatives offered for comment in the May 19, 1994, Federal Register continue to reflect the pattern of deceit, cover-up and law-breaking activity on the part of Army officials promoting Ft. Huachuca's expansion. Had

POB 39629, PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85069

the environmental effects of Ft. Huachuca's expansion been fully examined for BRAC 89, 91, or 93, or for the August 1992, Supplemental EIS process, there would not be any expansion at Ft. Huachuca.

The current alternatives offered for comment include (1) "No Action...ongoing operations...continue at current levels," (2) Master plan implementation and maintenance, and (3) additional expansion. These alternatives continue to ignore the fact that the San Pedro River Basin can not support Ft. Huachuca, even at current levels, without sacrificing the San Pedro River. These alternatives continue to perpetuate the Army's endeavor to delay and obfuscate a timely examination of the cumulatively devastating environmental effects of Ft. Huachuca's expansion.

Obviously, the logical conclusion to the consideration of any alternative to Ft. Huachuca's expansion would predictably result in the transfer of the Fort's mission to any of several, readily available, less environmentally sensitive areas elsewhere. The mission of Ft. Huachuca, after all, can be accomplished in other locations less environmentally unique, vulnerable and valuable.

Ultimately, in concert with the inevitable downsizing and eventual closure of Ft. Huachuca, the Nation's interest would be best served by expansion of the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area to include the present cantonment area. This alternative would create a National Conservation Area with the potential to preserve an entire ecosystem. Such an alternative would secure a corridor between the highlands of the Huachuca Mountains and the lowlands of the San Pedro River. Such an alternative would, at least for the near future, also insure the survival of the San Pedro River by reducing the deadly overdrafting threatening the Basin.

Please examine the following chronology of excerpts from pertinent studies, documents, and/or public presentations concerning the San Pedro River and the expansion of Ft. Huachuca. The following chronology includes much of the information that the Army has endeavored to prevent from becoming part of the EIS and BRAC processes.

Please include the following chronology of excerpts, as well as the studies, documents, and/or publications cited, in the official Programmatic Draft Environmental Impact Statement:

3/11/67 Gila topminnow (*Poeciliopsis occidentalis occidentalis*) listed as endangered (32 FR 4001)

3/11/67 Gila trout (*Oncorhynchus gilae*) listed as endangered (32 FR 4001)

3/31/67 Desert pupfish (*Cyprinodon macularius*) listed as endangered (51 FR 10842)

3/29/74 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers warns of cone of depression

> "...Groundwater emerges as base flow in the San Pedro River and to a minor extent in the Babocomari River, where it is again subject to evapotranspiration loss...Ground-water discharge to the river channel thus maintains a short reach of perennial flow at this location [near Charleston]..." (page 5)

ranges, which is discharged through evapotranspiration and by seepage to a small stream during steady-state conditions. The basin fill and the flood-plain alluvium are stratigraphically complex, and water levels in wells drilled into these materials sometimes exhibit an indication of confinement, but regionally the aquifer is considered unconfined..." (p. 49)

"...The calibrated steady-state model indicated a total recharge to and discharge from the basin of about 16,500 acre-ft/yr or 22.8 ft^3/s. Seventy-five percent of the recharge is attributed to runoff from the mountains, 19 percent to underflow from Mexico, and the remainder to streamflow losses. Discharge is evenly distributed between evapotranspiration losses and streamflow gains and about 2 percent is discharging as underflow near Fairbank. The model simulating 1977 conditions included 10,500 acre-ft/yr of pumpage, and the model results indicated that about 5,600 acre-ft/yr was derived from depletion of water in storage. In addition, long-term decreases in evapotranspiration losses and in discharge of ground water to streamflow have resulted..." (p. 50)

Freethey, Geoffrey W., "HYDROLOGIC ANALYSIS OF THE UPPER SAN PEDRO BASIN FROM THE MEXICO-UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY TO FAIRBANK, ARIZONA, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, Open-File Report 82-752, Tucson, Arizona, July 1982

7/19/84 Arizona Department of Water Resources (ADWR) refuses to certify 100 year water "adequacy" for areas' largest developer

"Tenneco Realty, a subsidiary of the Houston-based, multinational oil-gas-shipbuilding-chemical company Tenneco Inc., is the fountainhead of this area's future. This and countless other signs promote its Sierra Vista Project, which in 30 years could almost double the metropolitan area's current population of 42,000.

But the future of the project, and perhaps of Sierra Vista itself, could be hung up by this city's intricate - and hotly disputed - link to the San Pedro River, about 10 miles to the east.

The State Department of Water Resources says ground water pumping for the project would dry up parts of the river in the next 100 years...As a result, the state water agency has refused to certify that Tenneco has an adequate water supply..."

This, by itself, will not stop the project. Cochise County, unlike Pima County, is not in a state water Active Management Area where developers must prove an assured 100-year water supply to build. Here, the state only requires that developments with inadequate water supplies let customers know in sales contracts.

But it will keep the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and Veteran Administration from insuring Federal Housing Administration and VA mortgage loans for housing customers, for Tenneco or for any other project.

"We certainly don't want anyone buying homes without adequate water," said Adele Kauth, manager of HUD's Tucson office. "If they could be subjected to cutting off of water someday, it (the development) could be a wasteland."

Veterans Administration official Loring Myer said that his Phoenix-based office also will turn down loans if made aware of an inadequate water situation...

"...it would be difficult to overestimate the importance of the San Pedro River Valley in the history of Cochise County," said a recent article, written by Richard Francaviglia, director of the Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, in the historical journal Cochise Quarterly. "For a century, it has been the major water supply for the western half of the county...In his article, Francaviglia wrote that the relative stability of the San Pedro's deeper water tables compared to Tucson's or Phoenix's leads development oriented citizens to say the valley has a nearly unlimited ability to support growth.

"...such an attitude may constitute wishful thinking more than reflect actual conditions, he wrote. "The Anglo-American populations, in particular, have ascribed nearly magical regenerative powers to non-renewable resources."

Davis, Tony, "Sierra Vista tied to water, San Pedro may get drier as city grows," Tucson Citizen, July 13 1984

7/19/84 Wildlife diversity of San Pedro acclaimed

"About 150 species of breeding or migrant birds nest or rest here in an average year, said Terry Johnson, head of the non-game branch of the State Game and Fish Department. One of the most prominent is the gray hawk, of which only about 40 pairs exist in the United States.

All are in Arizona, except for one or two that nest irregularly in New Mexico and two to four more that may be nesting in Texas. And 11 of those 40 nest in cottonwoods along the San Pedro...He said that based only on what he knows now, he would recommend threatened status because man is swallowing its stream-side living space..."

"The entire Upper San Pedro River valley...also has the widest diversity of mammals in the country and the second widest in the world, said Michael Rosenzweig, a professor of ecology and evolutionary biology at the University of Arizona.

Should the river ever go dry, Rosenzweig guesses that would wipe out up to three mammal species from the area - the mule deer, the common deer mouse and a rodent-like creature called the buff-bellied sigmodon.

Environmentalists and state water officials fear at least stretches of the river could dry up from pumping by several major housing developments planned for the Sierra Vista area..."

Davis, Tony, "River's future at the crossroads," Tucson Citizen, July 19, 1984

"Two significant cones of depression have developed in the area due to pumping in the Fort Huachuca-Sierra Vista area and the Huachuca City area, which includes the former community of Huachuca Vista. The depression cone in the Fort Huachuca-Sierra Vista area is centered about the military post well field and appears to extend for approximately 4 miles, elongating in a northwest-southeast direction along the mountain front. The cone of depression is approximately 1.5 miles wide..." (page 6)

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Report on Water Supply, Ft. H & Vicinity, Main Report, 3/29/74

8/77 U.S. Department of Agriculture warns of the cone of depression

"Many federal, state, and local organizations have contributed to the study by providing counsel and information and by participating in public meetings. Their cooperation and assistance is acknowledged. Significant contributions were made by the following:...Federal...U.S. Department of the Army...Corps of Engineers...Fort Huachuca Military Reservation...U.S. Department of the Interior...Bureau of Land Management...Fish and Wildlife Service..." (p. 1.4 - 1.5)

"...In the Sierra Vista-Fort Huachuca area...the amount of withdrawal has been in excess of the amount of recharge. In this area, two significant cones of depression have developed. The first cone of depression centers about the Fort Huachuca military post and Sierra Vista well fields and appears to extend for approximately four miles, elongating in a northwest-southeast direction along the mountain front. The cone of depression is about 1.5 miles wide.

The second cone of depression is in the Huachuca City area and extends approximately three miles along the Babocomari River, elongating in a southwest - northwest direction along the river channel. Heavy pumping in Huachuca City has apparently reversed the direction of ground water flow, and ground water that formerly followed the Babocomari river to the northeast is now diverted in the depression cone around the city.

Near the center of the cone of depression in the Fort Huachuca area, water levels have declined an estimated 50 feet, and in the Huachuca City area, water level declines of ten feet have been measured..." (p. 4.25)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with the Arizona Water Commission, Santa Cruz - San Pedro River Basin, Arizona, Resource Inventory, August 1977

8/77 U.S. Department of Agriculture warns of the overdrafting of ground water

"BASIN PROBLEMS...The expanding economy has been supported by the overdraft of ground water..."

U.S. Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with the Arizona Water Commission, Santa Cruz - San Pedro River Basin, Arizona, Main Report, August 1977, p.1.5

1981 Council on Environmental Quality warns of the desertification secondary to overdraft of groundwater

"The current available evidence indicates...Human overdraft of groundwater is now the major desertification force at work in this area..."

Sheridan, David, Council on Environmental Quality, Desertification of the United States, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, 1981, p.62-3.

"...The area faces 'potentially severe water supply problems.' The overdraft situation 'could effectively exhaust the nearby aquifer by the year 2020'"

University of Arizona, Water Resources Research Center, "Groundwater Projections for 11 Basins," Arizona Water Resources News Bulletin 78(3):2(1978), p.3, as cited in Sheridan, ibid., p. 70.

"...The upper San Pedro River could run dry - just as the Santa Cruz did - in the years ahead if massive ground-water overdrafting continues."

Letter from William N Hedeman, Jr., U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, to the Council on Environmental Quality, Washington, D.C., August 18, 1980, as cited in Sheridan, ibid., p. 70.

7/82 Study concludes reduction in discharge to San Pedro from groundwater pumping

"...Hydrologically, the lower and upper basin fill can be considered as one unit. Vertical and horizontal heterogeneity within each unit overshadow any hydrologic differences between the two units. As in most basins in southeastern Arizona, the units generally grade from fan gravel near the mountain fronts to silt and clay near the valley axis..." (p. 7)

"...Confined ground-water conditions occur in several isolated areas in the basin. The confining beds are silt and clay lenses of moderate areal extent. In a few wells in the Palominas-Hereford area the water levels are above the land surface; however, this condition is local and regionally the aquifer is considered unconfined..." (p. 7)

"Changes Due to Development...Ground-water withdrawal for irrigation and public supply has altered the original direction of ground-water movement in the system and has created depressions in the original water table. Consumptive use of ground water has reduced the total amount of discharge to the San Pedro and Babocomari Rivers and thus has altered the original stream-aquifer relations." (p. 13)

"SUMMARY...The hydrologic system of the upper San Pedro basin typifies that of several basins in southeastern Arizona. The basin receives a moderate amount of recharge from surrounding mountain

7/1/86 Spikedace (*Meda fulgida*) listed as threatened (51 FR 23769)

10/28/86 Loach minnow (*Tiaroga cobitis*) listed as threatened (51 FR 39468)

1987 U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) warns of groundwater declines affecting the San Pedro

"GROUND-WATER DECLINES Several wells in the upper San Pedro basin have experienced water level declines over the past 10 -20 years. The most severe declines are observed in wells drilled in the Fort Huachuca area, and in the area near the town of Sierra Vista." p. 106

"...The connection between riparian habitat, streamflow, and ground water in both the floodplain aquifer and the basin fill aquifer are well established from results of this investigation. Other investigations, most notably the recent USGS ground-water modeling study (Freethy 1982) [Freethy, G.W., Hydrologic analysis of the upper San Pedro basin from the Mexico-United States International Boundary to Fairbank, Arizona. U.S. Geol. Survey Open-File Report 82-752. 63pp. 1982.] have also confirmed the hydrologic connection between the basin fill aquifer and the floodplain aquifer. The USGS study concluded that ..."Consumptive use of ground-water has reduced the total amount of discharge to the San Pedro and Babocomari Rivers and thus has altered the original stream-aquifer relations." (Freethey 1982) p. 106-7

"The Arizona Dept. of Water Resources (ADWR) conducted a detailed study of the flow regime of the Upper San Pedro Basin which included extensive modeling (Putman, et al. 1987)[Putman, F., D. Mitchell, and G. Bushner. Water Resources of the Upper San Pedro Basin, Arizona (Draft Report). Arizona Department of Water Resources, Hydrology Division, Phoenix, Arizona, 149pp. 1987.]. We agree with their conclusion that "the ground water flow model indicates some change in the projected ground water levels near the San Pedro River that may affect the flow regime of the San Pedro River, especially the lower flows". This is in agreement with our investigation that concludes that low flows in the San Pedro are extremely vulnerable to depletion by pumping. Ground water contribution the San Pedro River flow is a critical component of the flow regime during times of low flow, and disruption of this source has a major effect on the river hydrology." (p. 107)

"The ADWR model runs predicted the reduction in ground water discharge to the river due to pumping nearby wells would equate to about 2% of total annual river flow. While not significant in terms of total river flow, these decreases could involve the entire flow during low-flow periods and would be highly detrimental to river resources values dependent upon them, as discussed elsewhere in this report." (p. 107)

"The USGS three-dimensional finite-difference groundwater model (McDonald and Harbaugh 1984) was used in the ADWR. This is a widely

used model which can provide useful insights into the San Pedro Basin groundwater flow situation. However, we believe that in interpreting the modeling results, the vulnerability of river flows to groundwater pumping may have been understated." (p. 107)

"...Careful evaluation of the ADWR model graphical results suggests that the river will be depleted, based on lowered ground water levels. If the groundwater contours as plotted by the computer model (Putman, et al. 1987) are evaluated, the results show that the river will be depleted substantially, and perhaps even dry up... (p. 108)

"...Our streamflow analysis, for example, shows that streamflow has declined over the years, and that baseflow is of extremely low volume (as low as .5 cfs in some months; see section on Streamflow) and pumpage could reduce the flow of the river for substantial periods during the year. Additionally, in regard to ground water, the saturated sediments of the floodplain aquifer become thinner northward from Hereford, thus reducing the amount of ground water in storage in these deposits. This reduces the amount of water available for recharge back into the basin-fill aquifer. Heavy pumping of wells in the basin fill a few miles to the west could lower the water table in the basin fill, and induce flow from the floodplain aquifer, draining it either substantially, or completely and possibly drying up the San Pedro River. Some reaches of the river are more vulnerable than others for this occurrence. (p. 108)

Jackson, William, Tony Martinez, Paul Cuplin, W.L. Minkley [sic], Bo Shelby, Paul Summers, Dan McGlothlin, Bruce Van Haveren, ASSESSMENT OF WATER CONDITIONS AND MANAGEMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN SUPPORT OF RIPARIAN VALUES: BLM San Pedro River Properties, Arizona, Project Completion Report, BLM/YA/PT-88/004+7200, May 1987, U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Service Center, P.O. Box 25047, Denver, CO 800225-0047

1987 Southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*) described as endangered

"...extimus has dwindled nearly to extinction as the habitat on which it depends has been degraded and decimated..." p. 144

"... the primary reason that so few Willow Flycatchers have been found is that there are so few left to find. The number of localities where the species is known to occur at present is only a fraction of the number of historic localities..." p.153

"The available evidence indicates that the population of extimus has declined precipitously and that the subspecies is now rarer than many other birds formally designated as endangered. The subspecies is now absent from many areas were it was once common, and most of the remaining population is restricted to a few colonies...Riparian habitat destruction is probably most responsible for the decline of

extimus...Protection and restoration of riparian woodland is clearly the flycatchers' primary need..." p. 159

Unitt, Philip, *EMPIDONAX TRAILLII EXTIMUS*: AN ENDANGERED SPECIES, Western Birds, 18.137-162,1987.

3/87 BLM report warns of the demise of native fish in the San Pedro

"Acquisition of much of the upper San Pedro River in the United States by the Bureau of Land Management (USBLM; Rosenkrance 1986) and its proposed designation as a "San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area" (hereafter Conservation Area; USBLM 1986) presents a possibility for protection and management of a Southwestern stream and its plant and animal resources. Part of those resources are fishes, which due to their absolute dependence of surface water are sorely endangered. If existing population can be maintained and former inhabitants reintroduced it will be a major contribution to native fish conservation in the region.

Of 18 kinds of native fishes originally known from the Gila River System (Miller 1959; Minckley 1973; 1985), one is extinct and 10 are rare enough to be Federally or State listed as Threatened, Endangered, or of Special Concern (Deacon et al. 1979; Minckley 1985). The San Pedro River supported at least 13 of these fishes in historic time (Table 1), of which eight persist as remnant populations..." (page 1)

Minckley, W.L., Ph.D., Fishes and Aquatic Habitats of the Upper San Pedro River System, Arizona and Sonora, Final Report for Purchase Order YA-558-CT7-001, U.S. Bureau of Land Management, March 1987

3/24/87 Congress examines the value of the San Pedro

Mr. UDALL. ...Mr. Speaker, it is a real pleasure today to bring before the House, H.R. 568, to designate the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area...It enjoys unanimous support of the entire Arizona congressional delegation.

To those of us from the Southwest, rivers and streamsides are very special. Not only do they provide an oasis of coolness and relief for man, they are important ecosystems for many forms of life. We have not, sad to say, been especially kind to most of our riparian lands. Throughout the Southwest, they are being lost to development, urbanization, much that seems inevitable and much that most definitely is not inevitable. One of the aspects of this legislation today that so pleases me is that it demonstrates a gentler and more careful sense of stewardship that is matched only by the tenacity with which we intend to safeguard the San Pedro's special qualities.

And those special qualities are many. The San Pedro has retained about 75 percent of its native flora, a very high percentage in the Southwest. It is habitat for at least 20 species of raptors, a third of the entire U.S. population of grey [sic] hawks and more than 200 other bird species. The diversity of mammals is considered by many to be the greatest of any comparably sized area in the country. The water that

attracts wildlife also has served as a magnet for man and so the areas is rich in archaeological sites stretching back thousands of years and including places important to the Spanish conquistadores [sic] who unsuccessfully labored to dominate this area. The San Pedro is just a few miles from rapidly growing Sierra vista and the importance of this area for future public recreation and enjoyment are hard to overestimate..." (pp. H1522-3)

Mr. KOLBE. ...No legacy we leave to our children is more important than the legacy of our natural heritage. A vote in favor of this bill today is a vote to enhance the inheritance of our future generations. Mr. Speaker, I urge the Members of this body to pass this bill today - and to send a message to the other body that the people of Arizona want this bill made law... (p. H1524)

Mr. KYL. ...The State of Arizona is home to a wide range of environmental treasures, from the Grand Canyon and the rich forests in the north and east, to the red rocks of Sedona, and the beautiful central and southern deserts. The San Pedro in the south is yet another of Arizona's many treasures.

The 30-mile-long corridor along the San Pedro which is affected by this particular measure is a unique riparian habitat with over 260 species of birds, 120 archaeological and historical sites, and 9 vertebrate fossil sites. We are fortunate to be able to take the steps today to preserve it. And, in fact, we ought to seize the opportunity to act, especially when we can minimize adverse impacts on other uses...This bill protects valuable natural resource for Arizonans and all Americans...As a cosponsor of the bill, I hope the House will approve it. (p. H1525)

Mr. VENTO. ...It would provide for the designation and protection of a most valuable riparian area, in a part of the United States where water is priceless... (p. H1525)

Congressional Record - House, March 24, 1987

4/19/88 Arizona State Department of Real Estate warns of reduced flows in the San Pedro River

This report reflects information provided by the developer and obtained by the department in its review process in accordance with the provisions of Title 32, Chapter 20, Article 4, of the Arizona Revised Statutes, as amended. SPECIAL NOTES:...3. PROSPECTIVE PURCHASERS ARE ADVISED TO READ THE WATER NOTE...WATER: The Arizona Department of Water Resources in its report of July 9, 1987 states:

"Eagle Ridge, lots 58-212, is a residential subdivision to be sold water supply furnished by Pueblo Del Sol Water Company. Depth to water in the water company wells presently ranges from about 350 to 450 feet below land surface and water levels have declined at a rate of about one

and one-half feet per year...Existing wells in the area are capable of producing acceptable quality water for domestic use. Thus, it appears that an adequate water supply is physically available to the subdivision. However, studies conducted to date suggest that there is a hydraulic connection between wells in the Ft. Huachuca-Sierra Vista area and the San Pedro River, and that past pumpage of groundwater in the area has resulted in reduced flow in the San Pedro River..."

State of Arizona Department of Real Estate, STATE PROPERTY REPORT DISCLAIMER, Final Subdivision Public Report on Eagle Ridge [just southeast of Ft. Huachuca], Reference No. 24,364, Effective Date April 19, 1988 (CORRECTED MAY 13, 1988)

7/88 ADWR Study Warns of Increasing Cone of Depression and Decreasing Flow in the San Pedro River

"...Two principle factors affecting regional groundwater flow exist in the Sierra Vista area of the USP [Upper San Pedro] basin. The first is the development of a cone of depression in the Sierra Vista-Fort Huachuca area. This cone of depression was reported by Harshbarger and Associates to be approximately 4 miles long and 1.5 miles wide, paralleling the Huachuca Mountains in a northwest-southeast direction in 1974, and was centered around Township 21 South, Range 20 East, Section 33. Recent groundwater data (1986) collected by ADWR's Hydrology Division shows that the cone of depression is approximately 4 miles long and 2.5 miles wide and is now centered around Township 21 South, Range 20 East, Section 35...Overall, net decline rates within an area of about 25 square miles centered around Sierra Vista range from 0.4 to 3.9 feet per year with an average decline rate of 1.4 feet per year for the periods of record within the time period 1968-1986..." (p. 15)

"...Bronco Hill and the surrounding volcanic rock formations found along both sides of the river, are the second factor affecting groundwater flow to the San Pedro River. These formations outcrop in the basin fill and floodplain alluvium in the area around the ghost town of Charleston, acting as a barrier to groundwater flow (see Plate 2). Groundwater migration from the basin fill to the floodplain alluvium is affected, as is the movement of water in the floodplain alluvium. Groundwater flowing from the basin margins to the San Pedro River is shunted to either side of the hills. The hills also force water flowing parallel to the river in the floodplain alluvium to the surface of the river channel and are partly responsible for the perennial nature of the river in this reach..." (p. 16)

"...Impacts of Groundwater Withdrawals on the Groundwater System...The effect of groundwater withdrawals on the groundwater system varies from small to moderate in various parts of the USP basin. Effects have been greatest in the Sierra Vista area, where a small elliptical cone of depression had been created by 1968 as shown on Plate 3 (Roeske and Werrell, 1973). Within the enclosed 4,150-foot water elevation contour, the cone of depression encompassed an area of approximately 5 square miles. The depression was centered around

the military well field in Section 33 of Township 21 South, Range 20 East, and extended approximately 3.5 miles in a northwest-southeast direction..." (p. 97)

"...Groundwater-flow directions have not changed in the basin except in the Sierra Vista-Fort Huachuca area where the direction of groundwater movement is toward the cone of depression. While the average rate of decline of the water table within the cone of depression is approximately 1.4 feet per year, no significant long term decline exists in other parts of the sub-basin..." (p. 103)

"...The results of a USGS transient groundwater model simulation indicate that by 1977 consumptive use of groundwater had reduced the amount of discharge to the San Pedro River due to the effects of pumping in the USP basin (Freethey, 1982). Freethey (1982) indicated in his model simulation that water levels had declined about five feet in the regional aquifer several miles west of Hereford. This is in agreement with the hydrograph shown as Figure I of Plate 2..." (p. 107)

"...Groundwater withdrawals from storage have been projected to increase with increased groundwater pumpage. This is especially true of the Sierra Vista/Fort Huachuca area. Model simulations by Freethey (1982) indicated that approximately 5,600 acre-feet out of 10,500 acre-feet of groundwater pumped in 1977 was derived from storage. This is approximately 53% of the groundwater pumpage within the model boundaries. The model update for 1985 indicates that out of approximately 18,000 acre-feet of water pumped, 10,700 acre-feet was derived from the depletion of water in storage. This is approximately 59% of the estimated pumpage within the model boundaries in 1985. Therefore, as would be suspected, the rate at which groundwater is withdrawn from storage has increased with increased groundwater pumpage..." (p. 135)

"...The impact that continued groundwater withdrawal to the year 2000 will have on the flow regimes of the San Pedro and Babocomari Rivers was characterized by using the groundwater flow model, and historic trends shown in streamflows and hydrographs. The groundwater flow model indicates some chances in the projected groundwater levels near the San Pedro River that may affect the flow regime of the San Pedro River, especially the lower flows..." (p. 136)

"...The model cannot simulate changes in streamflow due to increased infiltration to the groundwater system or the decreased discharge of groundwater to the river. The likely effect of such increased Infiltration or decreased discharge is to reduce low flows in the river to slightly lower levels..." (p. 139)

"... The San Pedro River and its associated floodplain aquifer is an important hydrologic feature of the USP basin. The San Pedro River enters the USP basin at the International Border with Mexico, about 3

miles southwest of Palominas, and leaves the basin at "The Narrows", about 11 miles north of Benson (see Figure 1). It is generally perennial between Hereford and Fairbank, is always perennial near Charleston, and is intermittent in all other reaches. Very low flows predominate, even in perennial reaches of the river..." (p. 144)

"Conclusions...Groundwater withdrawals taking place in the regional aquifer around Sierra Vista result in an average groundwater decline rate of 1.4 feet per year between approximately 1968 and 1986. Decline rates rise to a maximum of 3.7 to 3.9 feet per year for several wells however. A cone of depression of about 7.5 square miles, within the enclosed 4,150-foot water elevation contour, probably occurs in the vicinity of Sierra Vista (see Figure IIA). This cone has grown from an area of about 5 square miles in 1968. The time at which the cone originally developed is not known..." (p. 145)

"...Continued groundwater pumpage between 1986 and the year 2000 will mine an additional 208,000 acre-feet of groundwater from the regional aquifer around the Sierra Vista area, resulting in a maximum groundwater decline of about 80 feet at a maximum rate of about 6 feet per year...The groundwater model used to project water levels in the year 2000 showed that water levels in the regional aquifer several miles west of the San Pedro River would rise up to 20 feet at Hereford, would decline by about 10 feet west of Lewis Springs, and would decline by about 10 feet west of Charleston. This decline rate is about 0.7 feet per year. This model projection was based on estimated future pumpage..." (p. 146)

"Recommendations...The Bureau of Land Management should institute a program to monitor groundwater levels in the floodplain aquifer of the San Pedro River and the underlying regional aquifer..." (p. 148)

Putman, Frank, Kim Mitchell, Greg Bushner, "Water Resources of the Upper San Pedro Basin, Arizona," Hydrology Division, Arizona Department of Water Resources, Phoenix, Arizona, July 1988

10/13/88 U.S. Senate supports protection of the San Pedro

MR. DeCONCINI. ...Title I of the bill will establish the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area. it contains the text of S. 252. 'This legislation will place approximately 56,431 acres of unique BLM lands which run along a 31-mile stretch of the San Pedro River, in southeastern Cochise County, AZ, under the special management of a national conservation area. The San Pedro lands were acquired by the BLM from Tenneco, Inc. on March 6, 1986. The bulk of the lands include two Spanish land grants rich in cultural archeological, paleontological. and wildlife habitat resources of unequaled significance in the Southwest...The value of the lands comprising the San Pedro Riparian Area have been known for many years. and the acquisition, of the lands by, the BLM, utilizing the management scheme outlined in the pending

legislation will ensure the proper preservation ;f the San Pedro resources for years to come.
H.R. 568, the House companion measure. and S. 252, have the unanimous support of the entire Arizona congressional delegation' A great deal of effort has gone into crafting a bill which will guarantee the property is managed in a manner different from other public domain lands. Specific provisions have been included in the legislation restricting use so that the delicate riparian resources will not be harmed in any way...The San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area will be managed for the primary purposes of protecting the riparian, aquatic, wildlife, paleontological, cultural, educational and recreational resources...

The San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area, I believe, will go
down in history as one of the wisest Federal acquisitions. Its protective management under the provisions of the legislation now before this body will ensure its preservation for use and enjoyment by future generations..."

Mr. McCAIN. ...Upon enactment, S 2840 would establish the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area. This 56,431-acre region would be a welcome and important addition to the lands already set aside in Arizona, and our country. Moreover, the preservation of this terrain is vital if we are going to protect the unique riparian area of the San Pedro River in Cochise County, AZ.
The San Pedro River, which runs through the proposed conservation area, is a long stretch of desert riparian habitat that cannot be found anywhere else in this country. While by no means pristine, this area is in good condition and deserves to be under the stewardship of those who can ensure its preservation.
In addition. the San Pedro area is home to an outstanding array of wildlife. Many rare raptors. such as the gray hawk, Harris hawk, and the black hawk-have been spotted in the San Pedro. Even the rarely seen aplomado falcon has been sighted hunting for food in the area...

Mr. President, the establishment of the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area will assure that future generations of Americans will be able to utilize the recreational. wildlife. educational, and scientific benefits this region has to offer. This area deserves special designation and it is my hope that we can act on this legislation as quickly as possible.

Congressional Record - Senate, October 13, 1988, p. S15733

11/18/88 Law passed to establish the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area

ARIZONA-IDAHO CONSERVATION ACT OF 1988
PUBLIC LAW 100-696 [S. 2840]; November 18, 1988

TITLE I...ESTABLISHMENT OF SAN PEDRO RIPARIAN NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA SEC. 101. (a) ESTABLISHMENT. - In order to protect the riparian area and the aquatic, wildlife, archeological, paleontological, scientific, cultural, educational, and recreational resources of the public lands surrounding the San Pedro River in Cochise County, Arizona, there is hereby established the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area...

LAWS OF 100th CONG. - 2nd SESS.

1989 U.S. Department of the Army briefs the Secretary of Defense for BRAC 89

SECTION 5. RECOMMENDATIONS AND IMPACTS

RECOMMENDATIONS...Close Ft. Devens...Continue the relocation of the Intelligence School, Devens to Ft Huachuca...Retain HQ, Information Systems Command, HQ, Information Systems Engineering Command, and supporting elements at Ft Huachuca, AZ...

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS...Environmental Impact Summary, Fort Huachuca, AZ.

Wetlands: Information on wetlands was not available however due to the arid desert climate, the presence of wetlands should be minimal.

Department of the Army Base Closure and Realignment Recommendations - 1989

1991 U.S. Department of the Army briefs the Secretary of Defense for BRAC 91

SECTION 5. RECOMMENDATIONS AND IMPACTS

RECOMMENDATIONS...Realign the Department of Defense Polygraph School from Fort McClellan to Ft Huachuca, AZ...

SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES RESULTING ROM REALIGNMENT ACTION AT: FORT HUACHUCA, AZ SIERRA VISTA, AZ...If selected for realignment action, the following are considered the "environmental consequences" at Fort Huachuca, AZ. ...Wetlands: Information on wetlands was not available however, due to the arid desert climate, the presence of wetlands should be minimal.

Department of the Army Base Closure and Realignment Recommendations - 1991

5/30/1991 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) recognizes the value of the San Pedro for native fish species' survival

" ...The long-term survival of an endangered or threatened species may require implementation of recovery actions as well as basic protection. Preclusion of recovery opportunities may jeopardize survival. The

purposes of Congress in setting forth the Endangered Species Act are very clear. Section 2(b) of the Act states:

"The purposes of this Act are to provide a means whereby the ecosystems upon which endangered species and threatened species depend may be conserved..."

Conserve is defined in section 3(3) to mean:

"...to use and the use of all methods and procedures which are necessary to bring any endangered species or threatened species to the point at which the measures provided pursuant to this Act are no longer necessary..."

Thus, the conservation of any threatened or endangered species under the Act clearly requires recovery of that species and protection of ecosystems which would support that recovery. Loss of significant portions of recovery habitat would then be contrary to the purposes of the Act...A major recovery strategy for endangered and threatened southwestern fishes is their reestablishment within historic range...We believe the upper San Pedro River basin (above Saint David) is among the most promising recovery habitat for native Gila River Fishes, including the Gila Topminnow, desert pupfish, spikedace, loach minnow, and razorback sucker..."

FWS Document 2-21-90-F-119. Internal document: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Draft Endangered Species Act Section 7 Biological Opinion on the Transportation and Delivery of Central Arizona Project Water to the Gila River Basin (Hassayampa, Agua Fria, Salt, Verde, San Pedro, Middle and Upper Gila Rivers and Associated Tributaries) in Arizona and New Mexico, document #2-21-90-F-119, May 30, 1991. Official document: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Final Endangered Species Act Section 7 Biological Opinion on the Transportation and Delivery of Central Arizona Project Water to the Gila River Basin (Hassayampa, Agua Fria, Salt, Verde, San Pedro, Middle and Upper Gila Rivers and Associated Tributaries) in Arizona and New Mexico, document #2-21-90-F-119, April 15, 1994.

10/23/91 Razorback sucker (*Xyrauchen texanus*) listed as endangered (56 FR 54957)

1/92 University of Arizona hydrology report on the San Pedro warns of the interdependency of streamflow and groundwater

"The San Pedro River is predominantly a gaining stream over most of the reach within the model area, except in an area around Palominas and in an area downstream of the Charleston Bridge ..Using streamgaging readings taken between January of 1987 and July of 1989, it was determined that streamflows increase, on the average, 26% between Hereford and Lewis Springs and, 71% between Lewis Springs and the Charleston Bridge. A few scattered extreme values may be producing the high percentages. If these extreme values are

disregarded, the streamflows between Lewis spring and the Charleston Bridge increase around 55%. From the Charleston Bridge to a location just downstream of the Charleston Hills, streamflows decrease around 14%, and to [sic] increase again at the Fairbank Bridge. These streamflow increases and decrease indicate the close interdependency between surface flows and the ground-water system. Model results show baseflow gains of about 80% between Hereford and the Charleston Bridge." (page 4-17)

Vionnet, Leticia Beatriz, and Thomas Maddock III, Modeling of Ground-Water Flow and Surface/Ground-Water Interaction for the San Pedro River Basin - Part 1 - Mexican Border to Fairbank, Arizona, Department of Hydrology and Water Resources, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721, HWR No. 92 - 010, January 1992.

6/24/92 Army official claims "all potential impacts" examined at Public Hearing on the Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for Base Realignment at Ft. Huachuca

Lieutenant Colonel George Remsen

"...I'm the garrison commander up at Fort Huachuca right now...I would like to introduce Colonel Katin here. He's from the L.A. Corps of Engineers and he's the one leading up this operation..." (D-2)

Lieutenant Colonel John Katin:

"I'm the Deputy District Commander for the L.A. Engineer district...Mr. Ron Ganzfried is the Chief Environmental Planning [sic] with me in the Los Angeles district and is the expert..." (D-2,6)

Mr. Ganzfried:

"...I just want to assure you that whatever comments we get together and between now and the 20th, we do intend to respond to fully in the final environmental document...we've looked at the environmental effects...We've looked at the effects not only at Fort Huachuca but also the effects in the nearby communities and the region...The EIS addresses all of the potential impacts as I mentioned and with the focus on the environmental, biological and social and economic environment. We've determined basically that there are no significant environmental effects and there, if any effects, economically they appear positive...your documentation supports these conclusions..." (D-7, 8, 9)

PUBLIC MEETING, June 24, 1992, Sierra Vista, Arizona, Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) on the Base Realignment at Ft. Huachuca, APPENDIX D...PUBLIC HEARING TRANSCRIPT AND WRITTEN COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT SEIS...

7/92 University of Arizona hydrology report on the San Pedro warns of aquifer overdraft

"net loss of 15,669 acre feet per year from regional aquifer" (page 2-8, Table 2-1)

Braun, David P., Thomas Maddock III, William B. Lord, WATERBUD A Spreadsheet-Based Model of the Water Budget and Water Management Systems of the Upper San Pedro River Basin, Arizona, Department of Water Resources, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721, HWR No. 92-020, July 1992

7/27/92 Letter from Department of Interior expresses concern about increased dewatering of the San Pedro by the expansion of Ft. Huachuca

"...The Department of the Interior has reviewed the Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (DSEIS) for the Base Realignment at Fort Huachuca. The following comments are provided for your consideration... we do have some long-term concerns about the status of the groundwater aquifer in the San Pedro basin. Increasing drawdowns of the aquifer may affect the riparian and aquatic resources of the San Pedro River...SUMMARY The status of the ground water aquifer in the San Pedro basin and the increasing drawdowns of the aquifer that may affect the riparian and aquatic resources of the San Pedro River should be addressed in greater detail in the Fort Huachuca environmental Impact statement currently in preparation."

Patricia Sanderson Port, Regional Environmental Officer, US Department of the Interior to Colonel Charles Thomas, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District (Attn: CESPL-PD-RN), dated July 27, 1992

8/92 Final Supplemental EIS for Base Realignment at Ft. Huachuca concludes no "significant environmental impacts," fails to examine cumulative effects, claims to be "currently" preparing a separate Master Plan EIS on "current and future impacts," and projects its availability "for public review in 1993" (see May 19, 1994)

ABSTRACT: "This document analyzes the incremental environmental impacts associated with implementation of Public Law 101-510 at Fort Huachuca, Arizona...This action will increase installation military and civilian populations and will increase facility, services, and utility requirements. No significant adverse impacts are expected. Proposed construction projects will not significantly impact environmental resources..."

Executive Summary... ES 2 AREAS OF CONTROVERSY AND UNRESOLVED ISSUES

No areas of controversy or unresolved issues have been identified at this time. (page ii)

ES.5 ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

Implementation of the preferred alternative is not expected to result in any significant environmental impacts...Because the areas proposed for construction of new facilities are located within disturbed or landscaped areas in the cantonment area, impacts to biological or cultural resources will not be significant..." (page iv)

SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITMENTS, FORT HUACHUCA, Table ES-2

5.5.1.2 Water Supply and Quality...Design specifications will require: As standard conservation measures, water conserving faucets and shower heads will be installed." (page v)

SECTION 4 - AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT...This section describes the existing conditions of the proposed project area...4.3 WATER RESOURCES

Fort Huachuca is located within the Sierra Vista subwatershed of the Upper San Pedro River Basin...Ground water reserves in the Upper San Pedro Basin are estimated at 36 million acre-feet. Ground water recharge is estimated at 35,000 acre-feet per year. The only notable long-term decline in the water table has occurred in the southern portion of the basin in the vicinity of Fort Huachuca and Sierra Vista, the only major population center in the basin. Ground water levels in this region are continuing to drop despite an apparently large water supply of the aquifer(s) (Arizona Department of Water Resources, 1991 [Hydrographic Survey Report for the San Pedro River Watershed in Re the General Adjudication for the Gila River System and Source, Volumes 1, 2, and 3. November 20, 1991.])." (page 4-4)

4.5 INFRASTRUCTURE

4.5.1 Potable Water Supply

Water is supplied to the installation primarily from a series of eight wells located within its boundary. These wells are high-capacity wells, in excess of 500 gallons per minute, and are not being pumped to capacity. Currently the installation pumps 2.90 million gallons per day (mgd) or about 3,250 acre-feet per year. This daily usage includes domestic and non-domestic water demands. It is estimated that the current domestic usage is 172 gallons per day per person based on an estimated population on the installation of 9,938. the remaining 1.2 mgd is used for non-domestic uses (Post Water and Sewer Systems Study, Fort Huachuca, Arizona, 1991[Prepared by F&D/GLHN Incorporated. Tucson, Arizona. July 20, 1991.])." (page 4-8)

4.10 SOCIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT

4.10.1 Demographics

Fort Huachuca is located in Cochise County, Arizona. The major communities in the county are Sierra Vista (32,983)...(Population Statistics from the 1990 Census, Cochise County Planning Department)...In 1971, the city annexed the cantonment area of the installation...The military assigned to Fort Huachuca and their dependents account for almost half of the area's population. (page 4-21)

SECTION 5 - ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIOECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES

5.3 WATER RESOURCES

5.3.1 Impact

Implementation of the proposed realignment of Fort Huachuca will increase water consumption by 20 percent. This additional increase in water use from 2.9 mgd to 3.5 mgd is not expected to create a significant impact on ground water resources since recent studies have indicated that current wells and facilities are more than adequate to meet this demand without significant well drawdown (Post Water and Sewer Systems Study, Fort Huachuca, Arizona July 10, 1991 [Prepared by F&D/GLHN Incorporated. Tucson, Arizona. July 20, 1991.])." (page 5-5)

5.11 ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

...The BRAC 91 action is projected to increase overall regional populations by 3,432 which includes 1,108 persons living off-post...Regional employment is projected to increase by 2,858 persons..." (page 5-18)

5.15 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

This section provides an analysis of the potential cumulative impacts associated with other activities in and around Fort Huachuca. Fort Huachuca appears to be in a relatively favorable position for increased military use even with the overall downsizing of the Army. This is due both to closing of other military facilities and transferring of functions to installations in less populated areas as well as the increased demand for training of National guard and Reserve Units...An Advanced Airlift Tactics Training Center (AATTC) is also proposed at Libby Army Airfield [Ft. Huachuca]. The AATTC is projected to increase personnel on-post by over 600 positions.

Fort Huachuca is currently preparing a separate Master Plan EIS whose major emphasis is the analysis of current and future impacts on a cumulative basis. The Draft Master Plan EIS is projected to be available for public review in 1993... (page 5-24)

5.15.2 Water Resources

Due to the growing population at Fort Huachuca, Sierra Vista, and Huachuca City, increased ground water withdrawal rates will continue to result in water being extracted from the aquifer. Ground water levels in the Sierra Vista subwatershed are declining despite the apparent abundance of water in the aquifer. Further population growth, and subsequent pumpage from the aquifer in this area will accelerate the decline of the water table and threaten the operability of existing wells in the vicinity (Hydrographic Survey Report for the San Pedro River Watershed, Arizona Department of Water Resources, November 20, 1991).

The Arizona Department of Water Resources Report (1991) contains information on well drawdown on Fort Huachuca due from pumping form wells in the surrounding communities. Under assumptions made, the drawdown in year 2038 (compared to base year 1940) ranges from 72 feet (Well No. 8) to 223 feet (Wells 1 and 2). (page 5-25)

5.16 SUMMARY OF MITIGATION ACTIONS PLANNED

The following is a summary of the mitigation action that are planned to reduce the environmental impact of the proposed BRAC 91 action.

5.16.2 Water Resources

To insure adequate supply and quality of water, monitoring of the water table and chemical testing of the water will be conducted. Drought tolerant and/or desert landscaping will be used at all new facilities, and increased use of treated wastewater for irrigation will be encouraged to reduce water consumption on the installation. Water conserving faucets and showerheads [sic] will be used for new construction and renovation projects to reduce the amount of potable water consumed by the installation. (page 5-26)

Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for Base Realignment at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, August 1992; Lead Agency: Department of the Army; prepared by LA District, U.S. Corps of Engineers

1993 U.S. Department of the Army briefs the Secretary of Defense for BRAC 93

DESCRIPTION OF ANALYSIS...PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS

RECOMMENDATIONS AND JUSTIFICATIONS

Recommendation...Close the Presidio of Monterrey (POM) and the Presidio of Monterey Annex (part of Fort Ord). Relocate the Defense Language Institute (DLI) and contract the foreign language training with a public university which must be able to provide training at or near Fort Huachuca, Arizona...

Summary of potential environmental impact are provided below...Fort Huachuca, Arizona...

Threatened or Endangered Species: One listed species occurs and many candidate species may occur on post which could result in some mission restrictions...

Wetlands: 450 acres of wetlands occur on the installation, but there is no problems with the realignment due to these wetlands.

Pollution Control/Infrastructure: Water supply and solid waste disposal systems have ample capacities to accommodate the realignment.

Department of the Army Base Closure and Realignment Recommendations - 1993

5/14/93 University of Arizona Professors warn BRAC 93 Committee of the environmental risks of further expansion at Ft. Huachuca

"...The authors have concluded that increased development of the ground-water in the Sierra Vista Sub-Watershed, as could occur with the transfer of additional Army personnel to fort Huachuca, would further intensity the risk to the San Pedro National Conservation Area...Unfortunately, continued groundwater pumping to support dwindling irrigation and the growing Sierra Vista and Fort Huachuca area threatens to reduce the flow of the San Pedro, to the detriment of the riparian area...In conclusion, the riparian zones of rivers such as the San Pedro River represent sanctuaries of ecological diversity in semi-arid environments, which are sustained by the delicate balance between surface and subsurface water flows and evapotranspiration, and which are by their very nature at risk through natural and anthroprogenic intervention in that near surface water balance. Increase development of the groundwater in the Sierra Vista Sub-Watershed further intensifies the risk to an unique region."

Maddock III, Thomas, Professor of Hydrology and Water Resources, and William B. Lord, Professor of Agricultural and Resource Economics, to Jim Courter, Chairman, Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission, May 14, 1993

7/23/93 Southwestern Willow Flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*) proposed for federal protection as endangered. Critical Habitat to include the San Pedro River.

"The Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) announces a 12-month finding for a petition to list the southwestern willow flycatcher (Empidonax traillii extimus) as an endangered species under the authority of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Act). The Service finds that the petitioned action is warranted and proposes to list the

southwestern willow flycatcher as endangered and to designate its critical habitat (p. 39495)...The following areas are proposed as critical habitat: ...Arizona, Cochise County: Approximately 87 km (54 miles) of the San Pedro River from the Hereford Bridge downstream to eastbound Interstate 10 at Benson (p. 39502)..."

"...As much as 90 percent of lowland riparian habitat has been lost in Arizona (State of Arizona 1990) [1990 State of Arizona. 1990. Final report and recommendations of the Governor's riparian habitat task force. Executive Order 89-16. Streams and riparian resources. Phoenix, Arizona. October 1990. 28 pp.]..." p. 39499

"...Loss and modification of southwestern riparian habitats have occurred owing to urban and agricultural development, water diversion and impoundment, channelization, livestock grazing, and hydrological changes resulting from these and other land uses. Rosenberg et al. (1991) [Rosenberg, D.V., R.D. Ohmart, W.C. Hunter, and B.W. Anderson. 1991. Birds of the lower Colorado River valley. University of Arizona Press. Tucson, Arizona.] noted that "it is the cottonwood-willow plant community that has declined most with modern river management." p. 39499

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Proposed Rule to List the Southwestern Willow Flycatcher as Endangered with Critical Habitat, Federal Register, Vol. 58, No. 140, July 23, 1993, pp. 39495-39522

9/29/93 ADWR changes water policy, concluding "adequacy" of water for future subdivisions in the San Pedro Basin

Governor Fife Symington risks further damage to the San Pedro River to increases the appraised value of land in Cochise County for large developers and land speculators. Public Records Law requests for "supporting documents that ADWR has used to rationalize issuance of ...certification of 'adequacy'" reveal no scientific or hydrological basis for the abrupt pre-election policy change.

ADWR correspondence to Bella Vista Land and Water Company's attorney, William P. Sullivan, September 29, 1993

11/4/93 Hydrologist warns San Pedro ecosystem "going to be in real trouble."

"...Our model is showing that the cone of depression from Fort Huachuca and Sierra Vista is reaching the river....This gives me a rather bleak outlook for the San Pedro River and Riparian Conservation Area Even if Sierra Vista stopped pumping tomorrow, which of course will not happen, depletions would continue to increase for a while In view of the fact that their pumping will only increase, depletions will also increase, and the ecosystem is going to be in real trouble..."

Kraeger-Rovey, PhD., Catherine, correspondence dated November 4, 1993

11/17/93 Department of Interior Solicitor warns ADWR's water policy causing foreseeable "catastrophic effect" on San Pedro River

"There is no doubt that pumping in the Sierra Vista already has a significant indirect impact on the follow of the San Pedro, and as we understand it your own hydrologists agree with this conclusion. Even though the cumulative cone of depression has not intercepted the stream, the cumulative cone of depression in that area is intercepting underground recharge which historically augmented and supported the stream. The new uses to be allowed under your revised policy will only exacerbate this problem and accelerate the time when there is a direct and catastrophic effect on the San Pedro River..."

Goreham, Fritz L., Field Solicitor, Office of the Solicitor, US Department of the Interior, Phoenix Field Office, Correspondence to Larry Linser, Deputy Director, Arizona Department of Water Resources, dated November 17, 1993

12/20/93 Hydrologist reports no sustainable pumping without aquifer depletion

"It can, therefore, be concluded from this scenario [Scenario 4B: sustainable pumping rate at which no further depletion in storage will occur] that there is no sustainable pumping rate at which Sierra Vista and Fort Huachuca wells can be pumped, along with the current regional water use, that will not remove additional water from storage." p. 31 -32)

Kraeger-Rovey 1993: Kraeger-Rovey, PhD, PE, CCE, Catherine, San Pedro Hydrologic System Model, December 1993 Status Report and Preliminary Results, Submitted from Water & Environmental Systems Technology, Inc., to Mr. Oliver Page, Stetson Engineers, San Rafael, California, December 20, 1993.

2/1/94 Hydrologist testifies (1) cone of depression has reached the San Pedro River and (2) water from the San Pedro River is being pulled out of the river by the excess pumping of groundwater

Q. Is the concept of capture and the examples of capture that you have set forth in Exhibits 160 [demonstrating a growing cone of depression reaching "some body of water which it can take some quantity from"] and 161 [demonstrating "capture" where (a) "the water essentially is being pulled directly from the stream and going into the well" (b) the water is intercepted that would have arrived at the stream, and (c) dropping the water table and killing the trees that no longer can take water directly from the water table"], is that, Dr. Maddock, in your opinion occurring in the San Pedro basin?

A. We have actually seen both cases occurring here; actually all these cases occurring in the San Pedro. Both from studies that we have done, and these are basically-- right now we have three studies going on in the San Pedro. The first one has been completed, and this was in the Sierra Vista subbasin. That's a published report that is available...

Q. Let me ask this, Dr. Maddock. Does it make any difference with respect to the flow in the stream whether the capture is occurring by virtue of direct withdrawal as opposed to interception?

A. No, there is no distinction. Like I said, the critters downstream can't tell the difference. In both cases you're taking water from the stream in some manner..."

Deposition of Dr. Thomas Maddock, Acting Head of Department of Hydrology and co-director of the Research Lab for Riparian Studies, University of Arizona, by Mr. Steve Weatherspoon, for The Nature Conservancy. In The Superior Court of the State of Arizona In and For the County of Maricopa, "In re the general adjudication of all rights to use water in the Gila River System and Source, W-1, W-2, W-3, W-4, Reporter's Transcript of Proceedings, Evidentiary Hearing, Volume II, Phoenix, Arizona, February 1, 1994, 9:00 am, before Stanley Z. Goodfarb, Judge of the Superior Court.

2/6/94 BLM official admits Sierra Vista water pumping "already is impacting" San Pedro

"Federal Bureau of Land Management officials plan to protect the San Pedro River and the bordering San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area from negative impacts caused by development on adjacent land.

"We want to try to maintain water in the river," said Greg Yuncevich, manager of the BLM's San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area office.... 'We need to grow in the most environmental safe way we can...It (development) already is impacting the river.'"

Dolak, Diane, Sierra Vista Herald/Bisbee Review, "BLM wants water to stay in river," February 6, 1994

3/29/94 Ft. Huachuca Garrison Commander calls water problem "bogus"

"...Garrison Commander Col. James Kelsey said...the main things impacting on the fort's growth - and whether it will remain open - is a lack of off-post housing, the local infrastructure and 'the bogus issue on water.'"

Hess, Bill, Sierra Vista Herald/ Bisbee Review, "Sharpen economic focus, Sierra Vista leaders urged," March 29, 1994

4/25/94 Cochise County Board of Supervisors warned not to wait for further studies to make decisions

"At the present time ADWR is pursuing the development of a new model that will be constructed from a more refined data set than previous models, but that will not have any better capability of representing evapotranspiration [ET] and mountain front recharge components than do present models. The work proposed to obtain the data needed to improve the ET and recharge components, and to improve our representation of stream-aquifer interaction will take several years to come to fruition, starting from the onset of adequate funding to

accomplish that work...Unfortunately, the development of the new model has created the erroneous impression that decisions cannot be made "until the new model can show us what to do". Nothing could be further from the truth. The existing model(s) all are useful in the evaluation of strategic alternatives whose implementation will take as many or more years than the development of new information on ET, recharge, and stream aquifer interaction..."

Scenario...1. Present conditions (1988 stress projected to continue through 2008). The "no growth" or "Business as Usual" (BAU) scenario... -Results: The main cone of depression in the Sierra Vista area deepens by over thirty feet, and satellite cones to the south deepen by more than ten feet. Stream aquifer flux changes show the effects of the late 80's retirement of irrigated agriculture in the Hereford and Palominas areas with both reaches recovering toward pre-development conditions. Lewis Spring and Charleston reaches are showing reductions in aquifer discharge to the stream from pre-development conditions, as the expanding cone of depression is capturing discharge to the stream.

Maddock, PhD., Tom, Briefing - Cochise County Board of Supervisors, Bisbee, April 25, 1994

5/19/94 Secretary of the Army announces intent to study the environmental effects of the Ft. Huachuca's expansion.

This action confirms Ft. Huachuca's earlier August 1992 lie that that the base was "currently preparing" a draft of the study "projected to be available for public review in 1993." (see 8/92 and 7/8/94 chronology entries) The scheduling of this action represents the fact that Ft. Huachuca can no longer cover-up the effects of its expansion, but will still attempt to avoid the subjects' examination for BRAC 95.

The Army now proposes to begin study of the following "Alternatives":

a. No action. Installation ongoing operations, development and training would continue at current levels.

b. Master plan and component plans would be implemented and current development and testing and training levels would be maintained. Construction listed in the master plan would be implemented.

c. Master plan and component plans would be expanded. Development and testing programs would be expanded. Training would be expanded. Construction above the level outlined in the master plan would be implemented to meet total requirements. The installation master plan for intelligence development and testing programs, and training, will be evaluated as occurrences under each of the above alternatives.

Office of the Secretary of the Army, Intent To Prepare a Programmatic Draft Environmental Impact Statement (PDEIS) for the Master Plan Update at United States Army Intelligence Center and Fort Huachuca, Arizona, Federal Register, Vol. 59, No. 96, Thursday, May 19, 1994, p.26214

6/30/94 Court issues ruling favorable for protection of San Pedro

THE NATURE OF THESE PROCEEDINGS...On July 27, 1993 the Arizona Supreme Court decided In re the General Adjudication of All Rights to Use Water in the Gila River System and Source, 175 Ariz. 382, 857 P.2d 1236 ("In re Gila") and remanded it back to this Court to make certain evidentiary decisions. That opinion was the second of six issues of law the Court accepted for interlocutory review on December 11, 1991. Those issues were accepted because this action, which adjudicates water rights under the McCarran Act, 43 USCS 666, will be before the Courts for many years and is exceedingly complex.

Two issues were remanded. First, a test for use by the Arizona Department of Water Resources (ADWR) to determine what is known as "subflow" under Maricopa County Municipal Water Conservation District No. One v. Southwest Cotton, 39 Ariz. 65, 4 P.2d 369 (1931) ("Southwest Cotton"). "Subflow" contains appropriable water under A.R.S. 45 -141 and, therefore, is subject to the jurisdiction of this Court under state law. In this Court's opinion, "In re Gila" requires that the "subflow" zone be defined by physical factors utilizing stable geologic formations, available hydrological information, and/or organic characteristics of the area. Second, a test for use as to wells outside the "subflow" zone which create such a "cone of depression," that they cause water to be lost to or removed from the "subflow" zone, the stream bed, or the stream itself. [p. 1]

The parties divide into two groups. The United States, Salt River Project, the Indian Tribes and the Nature Conservancy argue for a "subflow" zone as wide as possible and a "cone of depression" test which provides the greatest protection to stream flow. These parties have an interest in protecting their surface rights in stream flow because they already have appropriation rights or federal reserve rights under Winters v. U.S., 207 U.S. 564, 28 S.Ct. 207, 52 L.Ed 340 (1908). Those who refer to themselves as the "groundwater users" include the mines, several cities who depend more heavily on groundwater sources, plus certain agricultural interests. They argue for a much narrower "subflow" zone, because it provides much more protection for their use of sub-surface water sources they depend on. [p. 2]

HYDROLOGIC PRINCIPLES...Hydrology is the study of the properties of water. It is a multi-disciplined science encompassing the study of physics, chemistry, geology, geography and climatology. Like many sciences, it depends upon the acceptance of certain principles agreed upon by most hydrologists. To understand the evidence received one

should understand the hydrologic principles to which all the witnesses agreed.

ADWR's Report of December 15, 1993 (pages 4 to 19, exhibit 10) states them as follows:

Hydrologic Overview..."The alluvial basins of the arid West are integrated hydrologic systems composed of surface water and groundwater components. Water in these systems flows from areas of high elevation to areas of lower elevation along a path of greatest slope under the influence of gravity. Major perennial or intermittent streams occur in the central portion of the alluvial basin, occupying the lowest areas of the basin floor, flowing along the slope of the basin. The perennial or intermittent stream is typically surrounded by younger alluvium. Surface flow in the stream is derived from runoff from precipitation and groundwater discharge. Groundwater flows in unconsolidated and consolidated aquifers from the mountain fronts at the margins of the basin toward the center, occupied by the younger alluvium and the stream. Upon nearing the center of the basin in the vicinity of the younger alluvium, groundwater flows under the influence of the basin slope, in the same direction as the stream. [p. 22]

The physical character of groundwater and surface water in the vicinity of the younger alluvium is often identical. Surface water and groundwater in the area occupy the same geologic space and flow in the same direction along the slope of the basin. There is free interaction between groundwater and surface water; groundwater in the younger alluvium contributes to the surface flow and the surface flow recharges the younger alluvium. Distinguishing between groundwater and surface water in the vicinity of the younger alluvium in hydrologic terms to derive a legal standard is problematic and a byproduct of Arizona's bifurcated legal system. (pages 4-5)" [p. 23]

...After consideration of flow direction, water level elevation, the gradation of water levels over a stream reach, the chemical composition if available, and lack of hydraulic pressure from tributary aquifer and basin fill recharge which is perpendicular to stream and "subflow" direction, the Court finds the most accurate of all the markers is the edge of the saturated floodplain Holocene alluvium. [p. 56]

E. The Saturated Floodplain Holocene Alluvium...Throughout the hearings, field trip and later briefing, the parties have used the terms Holocene, younger alluvium, and floodplain alluvium interchangeably. This Court believes the proper terminology for the geologic unit which defines "subflow" is the "saturated floodplain Holocene alluvium." That term is used deliberately. Both the Holocene or younger alluvium and the basin fill are descended from the same source, the rock of uplifting mountains. While the depositional processes were somewhat different, where these units meet it is sometimes difficult to discern the differences between one type of eroded, depositional debris from another, particularly when they may both be saturated and water bearing. Moreover, water, when it fills the porosity of a geologic unit, doesn't

know the difference between what is "subflow," younger alluvium or basin fill. However, only the younger Holocene alluvium can pass the test of "subflow" as it is the only stable geologic unit which is beneath and adjacent to most rivers and streams, except those in the mountains where bedrock surrounds the flow. [p. 56]...The evidence here shows that the only true geologic unit which is beneath and adjacent to the stream is the floodplain Holocene alluvium. When it is saturated, that part of the unit qualifies as the "subflow" zone, where the water which makes up the saturation flows substantially in the same direction as the stream, and the effect of any side discharge from tributary aquifers and basin fill is overcome or is negligible... [p. 57]

...The weight of the evidence points to the saturated floodplain Holocene alluvium as the most credible "subflow" zone. Its lateral and vertical limits have existed for some 10,000 or more years. It has far more stability of location than any other proposal including the principal channel which changes approximately every three years, or the post-1880 depositional layer which is really "post-1937" at best, or "post-1955" as indicated in the Hereford Report (exhibit 190 page 8). [p. 58]

"CONES OF DEPRESSION"..."In re Gila," page 391 of 175 Ariz., describes a "cone of depression" as the "funnel-shaped area around a well, where the water table has been lowered by the withdrawal of groundwater through the well." That clinical description of a "cone of depression" tells us little of the destructive ability of wells upon basin and range streams in a desert or semi-desert environment such as the Santa Cruz River and the San Pedro River.

On February 1, 1994 Dr. Maddock discussed the "cone of depression" in the Sierra Vista area. He referred to it as "notorious." His computer modeling predicted that 37% of the water which comes from the well systems which serve the area comes out of the San Pedro which is either in the stream or on the way to the stream. He estimated the latter portion to be 1%. Exhibit 163 in evidence is his illustration of how the "cone of depression" in that area has grown since 1968. It clearly shows and the testimony was that the "cone" is in excess of five miles. A copy of Dr. Maddock's exhibit is attached as Appendix S. In his opinion, the "cone of depression" has clearly intersected the stream. Mr. Erb [Steve Erb, Chief of the Adjudication Section of ADWR] testified on February 15 that the Tenneco agricultural wells, shown on exhibit 271 in evidence, which location runs from the border twenty miles north, were shut down in the mid-1980s when Tenneco sold its holdings to the BLM for the creation of the San Pedro River National Conservation Area. The drawdown of these wells had turned some parts of the river in this area from perennial to intermittent, and some sections were even ephemeral. After more than eight years of shut down, only one mile [p. 59] of the river is now more perennial than before...What these facts show is that "cones of depression" have long-term effects even after the wells are shut down. Two recent Colorado cases make that clear. Danielson v. Castle Meadows, 791 P. 2d 1106 (Colo. 1990) and State Engineer v. Castle 6 Meadows, 856, P.2d 406 (Colo. 1993) discuss the long-term

effect of post-pumping depletion. In the "Danielson" case the trial court had found that post-pumping depletions could continue up to and after 200 years. In the remanded trial which took place in 1991, the trial court found the post-pumping depletions could continue up to and after 400 years. In both cases the Colorado Supreme Court found that these post-pumping depletions had to be remedied by the pumps to protect surface water users under COLO. REV. STAT. 37-90137 (9)(c)...

All of the principal witnesses agreed that even wells located outside of a stream's "subflow" could, over time, build up extensive "cones of depression" which could severely affect the volume of stream flow and the "subflow" which supported it... [p. 60]

The Court finds, subject to any *de minimis* standard later to be adopted by the Court, that any well located outside the [p. 62] "subflow" zone that now pumps any percentage of water either from the stream itself or its "subflow" zone, should be included in the adjudication and the total amount of water withdrawn subjected to this proceeding. If we wait until actual water molecules from the San Pedro River are discharged from the many wells which surround it but are not in the "subflow" zone, there may not be sufficient stream flow left to justify this entire adjudication. [p. 63]

CONCLUSION...The issues here are geologically, hydrologically and factually complex. While courts often deal with complex issues, reviewing appellate courts sometimes are unable to glean from the briefs little more than a summary of the complex evidentiary background and the scientific principles which led to the trial court's decision. To overcome this limitation in this proceeding, this Court believes it has a duty to provide as much detail as it can to explain the factual decisions made, the scientific principles relied on, as well as to provide copies of many of the exhibits considered. It has done that here.

Finally, the length and complexity of this decision requires a summarization of the Court's findings as to "subflow" and dealing with "cones of depression."

1. A "subflow" zone is adjacent and beneath a perennial or intermittent stream and not an ephemeral stream. [p. 64]...
6. Riparian vegetation may be useful in marking the lateral limits of the "subflow" zone particularly where there is observable seasonal and/or diurnal variations in stream flow caused by transpiration. However, riparian vegetation on alluvium of a tributary aquifer or basin fill cannot extend the limits of the "subflow" zone outside of the lateral limits of the saturated floodplain Holocene alluvium.
7. All wells located in the lateral limits of the "subflow" zone are subject to the jurisdiction of this adjudication no matter how deep or where these perforations are located. However, if the well owners prove that perforations are below an impervious formation which preclude "drawdown" from the floodplain alluvium, then that well will be treated as outside the "subflow" zone. [p. 65]

Goodfarb, Judge Stanley Z., ORDER, In re the General Adjudication of All Rights to Use Water in the Gila River System and Source, Superior Court of Arizona, Maricopa County, June 30, 1994

7/5/94 Technical Review Committee acknowledges "overdraft is already diminishing the flow of the San Pedro River" and criticizes BLM for canceling crucial monitoring program

"The San Pedro Technical Review Committee (TRC) has been charged by the Cochise County Board of Supervisors to provide advice and recommendations in matters relating to the water resources of the Upper San Pedro river basin. As you are well aware, there is currently an overdraft of the ground water system, and evidence exists that this overdraft is already diminishing the flow of the San Pedro River through the San Pedro National Conservation Area...In order to manage the system to satisfy the thirsts of both the population and the riparian system, studies must be completed and monitoring systems installed to provide data for the studies as well as long term monitoring of the system performance.

The TRC met to discuss and prioritize investigation elements and monitoring network development...During our discussions, we found that operation of the Charleston stream gage has still not been assured. We understand the plan is for the cost of operation to be shared by Cochise County and the Bureau of Land Management, certainly two agencies with large stakes in the flow of the San Pedro River. Cochise County has made the commitment, but, as of this date, the Bureau of Land Management has not. As this stream cage is an absolute imperative in any long term water resource monitoring program for the basin, the TRC places an extremely high priority on the secure future of this data site. Further, we learned that you have discontinued the systematic collection of streamflow, precipitation, and ground water levels in the riparian corridor. The TRC was counting on the availability of this data in the hydrologic investigation, and in some degree, as a part of a long term monitoring program. These data are essential to all ground-water modeling efforts which, we are certain you recognize, are key elements in understanding threats to the river and in formulating potential water management solutions."

Zamar, John, Chairman, San Pedro Technical Review Committee, correspondence to Mr. Jesse Juen, Tucson Resource Area Manager, Bureau of Land Management, Tucson, AZ, July 5, 1994

7/8/94 Lawsuit filed against Ft. Huachuca and the Department of Defense.

The lawsuit by the Southwest Center for Biological Diversity (SWCBD) seeks to force the preparation of a programmatic Environmental Impact Statement to examine the cumulative environmental effects of Ft. Huachuca's expansion. Preparation of a programmatic Environmental Impact Statement was supposed to be "currently" in preparation in August 1992 and was to be available "for public review in 1993."

The Army has endeavored to avoid public examination of the cumulative environmental effects of Ft. Huachuca's proposed expansion because the logical conclusion would be that other areas are more suitable for similar military activities. To this point, the Army has successfully concealed this information from the Secretary of Defense and the BRAC Committee.

SWCBD v. U.S. Department of Defense, et al., U.S. District Court of Arizona, August 8, 1994

7/11/94 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service admits worsening of status of spikedace and loach minnow

"After reviewing all available scientific and commercial information on the spikedace and loach minnow and their status and after consideration of other listing actions and their priorities, the Service finds that the reclassification of spikedace and loach minnow to endangered is warranted..."

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, "Notice of 90-Day and 12-Month Finding on a Petition to Reclassify Spikedace (Meda Fulgida) and Loach Minnow (Tiaroga Cobitis) From Threatened to Endangered, Federal Register, Vol. 59, No. 131, July 11, 1994, p. 35303.

7/30/94 Notice Filed to Pursue Litigation against the Department of Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, and Bureau of Reclamation Action for operation of the Central Arizona Project in violation of the Endangered Species Act

In order to perpetuate the deadly growth of Ft. Huachuca and the surrounding area, the Central Arizona Project (CAP) has been mentioned as an alternative to the ongoing excessive groundwater pumping. The current and proposed operation of CAP, however, already threatens the survival of at least 12 federally protected species in the lower Colorado River and the Gila River basins.

SWCBD files the notice of litigation against Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, and Bureau of Reclamation for violations of Sections 2, 7 and 9 of the Endangered Species Act. The agencies are in violation of the law because (1) the proposed mitigation measures for ongoing operation of CAP are biologically and legally inadequate, and (2) the agencies have failed to examine the adverse effects on federally protected species caused by the increasing dewatering of the Colorado River.

SWCBD, correspondence, dated July 30, 1994.

8/16/94 Notice to Pursue Legal Action for violations of the Endangered Species Act filed against the Department of Defense, the U.S. Army Intelligence Center, and Ft. Huachuca, and others.

SWCBD files the notice of litigation against Department of Defense, U.S. Army Intelligence Center and Ft. Huachuca, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Department of the Interior, Fish and

Wildlife Service, Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Federal National Mortgage Association, and Veterans Administration. The litigation will address each agency's contribution to the dewatering of the San Pedro River and the resultant deleterious effects on protected federal species.

The notice is for violations of Sections 2, 7, and/or 9 of the Endangered Species Act with respect to federally protected or proposed federally protected species. The species harmed by each agency's actions include the federally protected spikedace, loach minnow, Gila topminnow, desert pupfish, and razorback sucker. The southwestern willow flycatcher, which has been proposed for federally protection (and is illegally overdue for finalized federal protection), is also affected negatively and illegally by the agencies' actions.

SWCBD, correspondence, dated August 16, 1994.

For further information, please contact Robin Silver, M.D., Conservation Chair, SWCBD, P.O. Box 39629, Phoenix, AZ 85069-9629.

Sincerely,

Robin D. Silver, M.D.
Conservation Chair

CC: Mark Hughes, Esq., Earthlaw
Secretary William P. Perry, Department of Defense
Chairman Jim Courter, BRAC Committee

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THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

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ORGANIZATION: THE SOUTHWEST CENTER FOR BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	ORGANIZATION: FORT HUACHUCA, AZ.
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: FORT HUACHUCA, ARIZONA	

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PRESS SECRETARY				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
DIR./EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF R & A			
				ARMY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				ISSUES TEAM LEADER	✓		
SYSTEMS ADMINISTRATOR				COBRA MODEL ANALYST			
DIR./INFO SERVICES DIVISION				DATABASE ANALYST (GIS)			

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response (coordinate w/ Exec.Sec.)
	Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks:

COMMENTS ON THE PROGRAMMATIC DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT FOR THE MASTER PLAN UPDATE AT U.S. ARMY INTELLIGENCE CENTER AND FORT HUACHUCA.

Due Date:	Routing Date: 9-13-94	Date Received: 9-13-94	Mail Date:

THE SOUTHWEST CENTER FOR BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

Please refer to this number when responding 940913-A3

September 3, 1994

Commander
U.S. Army Garrison
ATTN: ATZS-EHB(Cochran)
Ft. Huachuca, AZ 85613

Commander,

Re: Comments on the Programmatic Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Master Plan Update at U.S. Army Intelligence Center and Ft. Huachuca

The San Pedro River is the last living river in the Southwest. It is home to the most extensive surviving expanse of the rarest forest type in North America, the cottonwood/willow gallery or broadleaf riparian association forest.

The San Pedro River is acknowledged to be one of the last great relatively intact, surviving ecosystems on Earth. Four hundred eighty nine species of birds, mammals, fish, amphibians, and reptiles reside there. Twenty four of the species are so rare that they now need federal and/or state protection. The San Pedro River is truly a national, as well as an international, treasure.

Expansion of Ft. Huachuca and the resulting local growth will destroy the San Pedro River. Ft. Huachuca's expansion and the resulting growth will destroy the San Pedro River owing (1) to the increasing dewatering of the San Pedro Basin aquifer that is the primary water source for the San Pedro River, and (2) to the worsening of the decreasing flows in the San Pedro River already resulting from excessive groundwater pumping. Freedom of Information Act responses from the Secretary of Defense confirm that, since 1988, the U.S. Army has endeavored to cover-up these facts in an effort to avoid the downsizing that would inevitably follow once knowledge of Ft. Huachuca's increasingly negative environmental impacts were known.

On May 19, 1994, in the Federal Register, the Office of the Secretary of the Army published a request for comments concerning the preparation of a Programmatic Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Master Plan Update at U.S. Army Intelligence Center and Ft. Huachuca. The alternatives offered for comment in the May 19, 1994, Federal Register continue to reflect the pattern of deceit, cover-up and law-breaking activity on the part of Army officials promoting Ft. Huachuca's expansion. Had

POB 39629, PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85069

the environmental effects of Ft. Huachuca's expansion been fully examined for BRAC 89, 91, or 93, or for the August 1992, Supplemental EIS process, there would not be any expansion at Ft. Huachuca.

The current alternatives offered for comment include (1) "No Action...ongoing operations...continue at current levels," (2) Master plan implementation and maintenance, and (3) additional expansion. These alternatives continue to ignore the fact that the San Pedro River Basin can not support Ft. Huachuca, even at current levels, without sacrificing the San Pedro River. These alternatives continue to perpetuate the Army's endeavor to delay and obfuscate a timely examination of the cumulatively devastating environmental effects of Ft. Huachuca's expansion.

Obviously, the logical conclusion to the consideration of any alternative to Ft. Huachuca's expansion would predictably result in the transfer of the Fort's mission to any of several, readily available, less environmentally sensitive areas elsewhere. The mission of Ft. Huachuca, after all, can be accomplished in other locations less environmentally unique, vulnerable and valuable.

Ultimately, in concert with the inevitable downsizing and eventual closure of Ft. Huachuca, the Nation's interest would be best served by expansion of the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area to include the present cantonment area. This alternative would create a National Conservation Area with the potential to preserve an entire ecosystem. Such an alternative would secure a corridor between the highlands of the Huachuca Mountains and the lowlands of the San Pedro River. Such an alternative would, at least for the near future, also insure the survival of the San Pedro River by reducing the deadly overdrafting threatening the Basin.

Please examine the following chronology of excerpts from pertinent studies, documents, and/or public presentations concerning the San Pedro River and the expansion of Ft. Huachuca. The following chronology includes much of the information that the Army has endeavored to prevent from becoming part of the EIS and BRAC processes.

Please include the following chronology of excerpts, as well as the studies, documents, and/or publications cited, in the official Programmatic Draft Environmental Impact Statement:

3/11/67 Gila topminnow (*Poeciliopsis occidentalis occidentalis*) listed as endangered (32 FR 4001)

3/11/67 Gila trout (*Oncorhynchus gilae*) listed as endangered (32 FR 4001)

3/31/67 Desert pupfish (*Cyprinodon macularius*) listed as endangered (51 FR 10842)

3/29/74 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers warns of cone of depression

> "...Groundwater emerges as base flow in the San Pedro River and to a minor extent in the Babocomari River, where it is again subject to evapotranspiration loss...Ground-water discharge to the river channel thus maintains a short reach of perennial flow at this location [near Charleston]..." (page 5)

"Two significant cones of depression have developed in the area due to pumping in the Fort Huachuca-Sierra Vista area and the Huachuca City area, which includes the former community of Huachuca Vista. The depression cone in the Fort Huachuca-Sierra Vista area is centered about the military post well field and appears to extend for approximately 4 miles, elongating in a northwest-southeast direction along the mountain front. The cone of depression is approximately 1.5 miles wide..." (page 6)

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Report on Water Supply, Ft. H & Vicinity, Main Report, 3/29/74

8/77 U.S. Department of Agriculture warns of the cone of depression

"Many federal, state, and local organizations have contributed to the study by providing counsel and information and by participating in public meetings. Their cooperation and assistance is acknowledged. Significant contributions were made by the following:...Federal...U.S. Department of the Army...Corps of Engineers...Fort Huachuca Military Reservation...U.S. Department of the Interior...Bureau of Land Management...Fish and Wildlife Service..." (p. 1.4 - 1.5)

"...In the Sierra Vista-Fort Huachuca area...the amount of withdrawal has been in excess of the amount of recharge. In this area, two significant cones of depression have developed. The first cone of depression centers about the Fort Huachuca military post and Sierra Vista well fields and appears to extend for approximately four miles, elongating in a northwest-southeast direction along the mountain front. The cone of depression is about 1.5 miles wide.

The second cone of depression is in the Huachuca City area and extends approximately three miles along the Babocomari River, elongating in a southwest - northwest direction along the river channel. Heavy pumping in Huachuca City has apparently reversed the direction of ground water flow, and ground water that formerly followed the Babocomari river to the northeast is now diverted in the depression cone around the city.

Near the center of the cone of depression in the Fort Huachuca area, water levels have declined an estimated 50 feet, and in the Huachuca City area, water level declines of ten feet have been measured..." (p. 4.25)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with the Arizona Water Commission, Santa Cruz - San Pedro River Basin, Arizona, Resource Inventory, August 1977

8/77 U.S. Department of Agriculture warns of the overdrafting of ground water

"BASIN PROBLEMS...The expanding economy has been supported by the overdraft of ground water..."

U.S. Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with the Arizona Water Commission, Santa Cruz - San Pedro River Basin, Arizona, Main Report, August 1977, p.1.5

1981 Council on Environmental Quality warns of the desertification secondary to overdraft of groundwater

"The current available evidence indicates...Human overdraft of groundwater is now the major desertification force at work in this area..."

Sheridan, David, Council on Environmental Quality, Desertification of the United States, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, 1981, p.62-3.

"...The area faces 'potentially severe water supply problems.' The overdraft situation 'could effectively exhaust the nearby aquifer by the year 2020'"

University of Arizona, Water Resources Research Center, "Groundwater Projections for 11 Basins," Arizona Water Resources News Bulletin 78(3):2(1978), p.3, as cited in Sheridan, ibid., p. 70.

"...The upper San Pedro River could run dry - just as the Santa Cruz did - in the years ahead if massive ground-water overdrafting continues."

Letter from William N Hedeman, Jr., U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, to the Council on Environmental Quality, Washington, D.C., August 18, 1980, as cited in Sheridan, ibid., p. 70.

7/82 Study concludes reduction in discharge to San Pedro from groundwater pumping

"...Hydrologically, the lower and upper basin fill can be considered as one unit. Vertical and horizontal heterogeneity within each unit overshadow any hydrologic differences between the two units. As in most basins in southeastern Arizona, the units generally grade from fan gravel near the mountain fronts to silt and clay near the valley axis..." (p. 7)

"...Confined ground-water conditions occur in several isolated areas in the basin. The confining beds are silt and clay lenses of moderate areal extent. In a few wells in the Palominas-Hereford area the water levels are above the land surface; however, this condition is local and regionally the aquifer is considered unconfined..." (p. 7)

"Changes Due to Development...Ground-water withdrawal for irrigation and public supply has altered the original direction of ground-water movement in the system and has created depressions in the original water table. Consumptive use of ground water has reduced the total amount of discharge to the San Pedro and Babocomari Rivers and thus has altered the original stream-aquifer relations." (p. 13)

"SUMMARY...The hydrologic system. of the upper San Pedro basin typifies that of several basins in southeastern Arizona. The basin receives a moderate amount of recharge from surrounding mountain

ranges, which is discharged through evapotranspiration and by seepage to a small stream during steady-state conditions. The basin fill and the flood-plain alluvium are stratigraphically complex, and water levels in wells drilled into these materials sometimes exhibit an indication of confinement, but regionally the aquifer is considered unconfined..." (p. 49)

"...The calibrated steady-state model indicated a total recharge to and discharge from the basin of about 16,500 acre-ft/yr or 22.8 ft^3 /s. Seventy-five percent of the recharge is attributed to runoff from the mountains, 19 percent to underflow from Mexico, and the remainder to streamflow losses. Discharge is evenly distributed between evapotranspiration losses and streamflow gains and about 2 percent is discharging as underflow near Fairbank. The model simulating 1977 conditions included 10,500 acre-ft/yr of pumpage, and the model results indicated that about 5,600 acre-ft/yr was derived from depletion of water in storage. In addition, long-term decreases in evapotranspiration losses and in discharge of ground water to streamflow have resulted..." (p. 50)

Freethey, Geoffrey W., "HYDROLOGIC ANALYSIS OF THE UPPER SAN PEDRO BASIN FROM THE MEXICO-UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY TO FAIRBANK, ARIZONA, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, Open-File Report 82-752, Tucson, Arizona, July 1982

7/19/84 Arizona Department of Water Resources (ADWR) refuses to certify 100 year water "adequacy" for areas' largest developer

"Tenneco Realty, a subsidiary of the Houston-based, multinational oil-gas-shipbuilding-chemical company Tenneco Inc., is the fountainhead of this area's future. This and countless other signs promote its Sierra Vista Project, which in 30 years could almost double the metropolitan area's current population of 42,000.

But the future of the project, and perhaps of Sierra Vista itself, could be hung up by this city's intricate - and hotly disputed - link to the San Pedro River, about 10 miles to the east.

The State Department of Water Resources says ground water pumping for the project would dry up parts of the river in the next 100 years...As a result, the state water agency has refused to certify that Tenneco has an adequate water supply..."

This, by itself, will not stop the project. Cochise County, unlike Pima County, is not in a state water Active Management Area where developers must prove an assured 100-year water supply to build. Here, the state only requires that developments with inadequate water supplies let customers know in sales contracts.

But it will keep the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and Veteran Administration from insuring Federal Housing Administration and VA mortgage loans for housing customers, for Tenneco or for any other project.

"We certainly don't want anyone buying homes without adequate water," said Adele Kauth, manager of HUD's Tucson office. "If they could be subjected to cutting off of water someday, it (the development) could be a wasteland."

Veterans Administration official Loring Myer said that his Phoenix-based office also will turn down loans if made aware of an inadequate water situation...

"...it would be difficult to overestimate the importance of the San Pedro River Valley in the history of Cochise County," said a recent article, written by Richard Francaviglia, director of the Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, in the historical journal Cochise Quarterly. "For a century, it has been the major water supply for the western half of the county...In his article, Francaviglia wrote that the relative stability of the San Pedro's deeper water tables compared to Tucson's or Phoenix's leads development oriented citizens to say the valley has a nearly unlimited ability to support growth.

"...such an attitude may constitute wishful thinking more than reflect actual conditions, he wrote. "The Anglo-American populations, in particular, have ascribed nearly magical regenerative powers to non-renewable resources."

Davis, Tony, "Sierra Vista tied to water, San Pedro may get drier as city grows," Tucson Citizen, July 13 1984

7/19/84 Wildlife diversity of San Pedro acclaimed

"About 150 species of breeding or migrant birds nest or rest here in an average year, said Terry Johnson, head of the non-game branch of the State Game and Fish Department. One of the most prominent is the gray hawk, of which only about 40 pairs exist in the United States.

All are in Arizona, except for one or two that nest irregularly in New Mexico and two to four more that may be nesting in Texas. And 11 of those 40 nest in cottonwoods along the San Pedro...He said that based only on what he knows now, he would recommend threatened status because man is swallowing its stream-side living space..."

"The entire Upper San Pedro River valley...also has the widest diversity of mammals in the country and the second widest in the world, said Michael Rosenzweig, a professor of ecology and evolutionary biology at the University of Arizona.

Should the river ever go dry, Rosenzweig guesses that would wipe out up to three mammal species from the area - the mule deer, the common deer mouse and a rodent-like creature called the buff-bellied sigmodon.

Environmentalists and state water officials fear at least stretches of the river could dry up from pumping by several major housing developments planned for the Sierra Vista area..."

Davis, Tony, "River's future at the crossroads," Tucson Citizen, July 19, 1984

7/1/86 Spikedace (*Meda fulgida*) listed as threatened (51 FR 23769)

10/28/86 Loach minnow (*Tiaroga cobitis*) listed as threatened (51 FR 39468)

1987 U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) warns of groundwater declines affecting the San Pedro

> "GROUND-WATER DECLINES Several wells in the upper San Pedro basin have experienced water level declines over the past 10 -20 years. The most severe declines are observed in wells drilled in the Fort Huachuca area, and in the area near the town of Sierra Vista." p. 106
>
> "...The connection between riparian habitat, streamflow, and ground water in both the floodplain aquifer and the basin fill aquifer are well established from results of this investigation. Other investigations, most notably the recent USGS ground-water modeling study (Freethy 1982) [Freethy, G.W., Hydrologic analysis of the upper San Pedro basin from the Mexico-United States International Boundary to Fairbank, Arizona. U.S. Geol. Survey Open-File Report 82-752. 63pp. 1982.] have also confirmed the hydrologic connection between the basin fill aquifer and the floodplain aquifer. The USGS study concluded that ..."Consumptive use of ground-water has reduced the total amount of discharge to the San Pedro and Babocomari Rivers and thus has altered the original stream-aquifer relations." (Freethey 1982) p. 106-7
>
> "The Arizona Dept. of Water Resources (ADWR) conducted a detailed study of the flow regime of the Upper San Pedro Basin which included extensive modeling (Putman, et al. 1987)[Putman, F., D. Mitchell, and G. Bushner. Water Resources of the Upper San Pedro Basin, Arizona (Draft Report). Arizona Department of Water Resources, Hydrology Division, Phoenix, Arizona, 149pp. 1987.]. We agree with their conclusion that "the ground water flow model indicates some change in the projected ground water levels near the San Pedro River that may affect the flow regime of the San Pedro River, especially the lower flows". This is in agreement with our investigation that concludes that low flows in the San Pedro are extremely vulnerable to depletion by pumping. Ground water contribution the San Pedro River flow is a critical component of the flow regime during times of low flow, and disruption of this source has a major effect on the river hydrology." (p. 107)
>
> "The ADWR model runs predicted the reduction in ground water discharge to the river due to pumping nearby wells would equate to about 2% of total annual river flow. While not significant in terms of total river flow, these decreases could involve the entire flow during low-flow periods and would be highly detrimental to river resources values dependent upon them, as discussed elsewhere in this report." (p. 107)
>
> "The USGS three-dimensional finite-difference groundwater model (McDonald and Harbaugh 1984) was used in the ADWR. This is a widely

used model which can provide useful insights into the San Pedro Basin groundwater flow situation. However, we believe that in interpreting the modeling results, the vulnerability of river flows to groundwater pumping may have been understated." (p. 107)

"...Careful evaluation of the ADWR model graphical results suggests that the river will be depleted, based on lowered ground water levels. If the groundwater contours as plotted by the computer model (Putman, et al. 1987) are evaluated, the results show that the river will be depleted substantially, and perhaps even dry up... (p. 108)

"...Our streamflow analysis, for example, shows that streamflow has declined over the years, and that baseflow is of extremely low volume (as low as .5 cfs in some months; see section on Streamflow) and pumpage could reduce the flow of the river for substantial periods during the year. Additionally, in regard to ground water, the saturated sediments of the floodplain aquifer become thinner northward from Hereford, thus reducing the amount of ground water in storage in these deposits. This reduces the amount of water available for recharge back into the basin-fill aquifer. Heavy pumping of wells in the basin fill a few miles to the west could lower the water table in the basin fill, and induce flow from the floodplain aquifer, draining it either substantially, or completely and possibly drying up the San Pedro River. Some reaches of the river are more vulnerable than others for this occurrence. (p. 108)

Jackson, William, Tony Martinez, Paul Cuplin, W.L. Minkley [sic], Bo Shelby, Paul Summers, Dan McGlothlin, Bruce Van Haveren, ASSESSMENT OF WATER CONDITIONS AND MANAGEMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN SUPPORT OF RIPARIAN VALUES: BLM San Pedro River Properties, Arizona, Project Completion Report, BLM/YA/PT-88/004+7200, May 1987, U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Service Center, P.O. Box 25047, Denver, CO 800225-0047

1987 Southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*) described as endangered

"...extimus has dwindled nearly to extinction as the habitat on which it depends has been degraded and decimated..." p. 144

"...the primary reason that so few Willow Flycatchers have been found is that there are so few left to find. The number of localities where the species is known to occur at present is only a fraction of the number of historic localities..." p.153

"The available evidence indicates that the population of extimus has declined precipitously and that the subspecies is now rarer than many other birds formally designated as endangered. The subspecies is now absent from many areas were it was once common, and most of the remaining population is restricted to a few colonies...Riparian habitat destruction is probably most responsible for the decline of

extimus...Protection and restoration of riparian woodland is clearly the flycatchers' primary need..." p. 159

Unitt, Philip, *EMPIDONAX TRAILLII EXTIMUS*: AN ENDANGERED SPECIES, Western Birds, 18:137-162,1987.

3/87 BLM report warns of the demise of native fish in the San Pedro

"Acquisition of much of the upper San Pedro River in the United States by the Bureau of Land Management (USBLM; Rosenkrance 1986) and its proposed designation as a "San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area" (hereafter Conservation Area; USBLM 1986) presents a possibility for protection and management of a Southwestern stream and its plant and animal resources. Part of those resources are fishes, which due to their absolute dependence of surface water are sorely endangered. If existing population can be maintained and former inhabitants reintroduced it will be a major contribution to native fish conservation in the region.

Of 18 kinds of native fishes originally known from the Gila River System (Miller 1959; Minckley 1973; 1985), one is extinct and 10 are rare enough to be Federally or State listed as Threatened, Endangered, or of Special Concern (Deacon et al. 1979; Minckley 1985). The San Pedro River supported at least 13 of these fishes in historic time (Table 1), of which eight persist as remnant populations..." (page 1)

Minckley, W.L., Ph.D., Fishes and Aquatic Habitats of the Upper San Pedro River System, Arizona and Sonora, Final Report for Purchase Order YA-558-CT7-001, U.S. Bureau of Land Management, March 1987

3/24/87 Congress examines the value of the San Pedro

Mr. UDALL. ...Mr. Speaker, it is a real pleasure today to bring before the House, H.R. 568, to designate the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area...It enjoys unanimous support of the entire Arizona congressional delegation.

To those of us from the Southwest, rivers and streamsides are very special. Not only do they provide an oasis of coolness and relief for man, they are important ecosystems for many forms of life. We have not, sad to say, been especially kind to most of our riparian lands. Throughout the Southwest, they are being lost to development, urbanization, much that seems inevitable and much that most definitely is not inevitable. One of the aspects of this legislation today that so pleases me is that it demonstrates a gentler and more careful sense of stewardship that is matched only by the tenacity with which we intend to safeguard the San Pedro's special qualities.

And those special qualities are many. The San Pedro has retained about 75 percent of its native flora, a very high percentage in the Southwest. It is habitat for at least 20 species of raptors, a third of the entire U.S. population of grey [sic] hawks and more than 200 other bird species. The diversity of mammals is considered by many to be the greatest of any comparably sized area in the country. The water that

attracts wildlife also has served as a magnet for man and so the areas is rich in archaeological sites stretching back thousands of years and including places important to the Spanish conquistadores [sic] who unsuccessfully labored to dominate this area. The San Pedro is just a few miles from rapidly growing Sierra vista and the importance of this area for future public recreation and enjoyment are hard to overestimate..." (pp. H1522-3)

Mr. KOLBE. ...No legacy we leave to our children is more important than the legacy of our natural heritage. A vote in favor of this bill today is a vote to enhance the inheritance of our future generations. Mr. Speaker, I urge the Members of this body to pass this bill today - and to send a message to the other body that the people of Arizona want this bill made law... (p. H1524)

Mr. KYL.....The State of Arizona is home to a wide range of environmental treasures, from the Grand Canyon and the rich forests in the north and east, to the red rocks of Sedona, and the beautiful central and southern deserts. The San Pedro in the south is yet another of Arizona's many treasures.

The 30-mile-long corridor along the San Pedro which is affected by this particular measure is a unique riparian habitat with over 260 species of birds, 120 archaeological and historical sites, and 9 vertebrate fossil sites. We are fortunate to be able to take the steps today to preserve it. And, in fact, we ought to seize the opportunity to act, especially when we can minimize adverse impacts on other uses...This bill protects valuable natural resource for Arizonans and all Americans...As a cosponsor of the bill, I hope the House will approve it. (p. H1525)

Mr. VENTO. ...It would provide for the designation and protection of a most valuable riparian area, in a part of the United States where water is priceless... (p. H1525)

Congressional Record - House, March 24, 1987

4/19/88 Arizona State Department of Real Estate warns of reduced flows in the San Pedro River

This report reflects information provided by the developer and obtained by the department in its review process in accordance with the provisions of Title 32, Chapter 20, Article 4, of the Arizona Revised Statutes, as amended. SPECIAL NOTES:...3. PROSPECTIVE PURCHASERS ARE ADVISED TO READ THE WATER NOTE...WATER: The Arizona Department of Water Resources in its report of July 9, 1987 states:

"Eagle Ridge, lots 58-212, is a residential subdivision to be sold water supply furnished by Pueblo Del Sol Water Company. Depth to water in the water company wells presently ranges from about 350 to 450 feet below land surface and water levels have declined at a rate of about one

and one-half feet per year...Existing wells in the area are capable of producing acceptable quality water for domestic use. Thus, it appears that an adequate water supply is physically available to the subdivision. However, studies conducted to date suggest that there is a hydraulic connection between wells in the Ft. Huachuca-Sierra Vista area and the San Pedro River, and that past pumpage of groundwater in the area has resulted in reduced flow in the San Pedro River..."

State of Arizona Department of Real Estate, STATE PROPERTY REPORT DISCLAIMER, Final Subdivision Public Report on Eagle Ridge [just southeast of Ft. Huachuca], Reference No. 24,364, Effective Date April 19, 1988 (CORRECTED MAY 13, 1988)

7/88 ADWR Study Warns of Increasing Cone of Depression and Decreasing Flow in the San Pedro River

"...Two principle factors affecting regional groundwater flow exist in the Sierra Vista area of the USP [Upper San Pedro] basin. The first is the development of a cone of depression in the Sierra Vista-Fort Huachuca area. This cone of depression was reported by Harshbarger and Associates to be approximately 4 miles long and 1.5 miles wide, paralleling the Huachuca Mountains in a northwest-southeast direction in 1974, and was centered around Township 21 South, Range 20 East, Section 33. Recent groundwater data (1986) collected by ADWR's Hydrology Division shows that the cone of depression is approximately 4 miles long and 2.5 miles wide and is now centered around Township 21 South, Range 20 East, Section 35...Overall, net decline rates within an area of about 25 square miles centered around Sierra Vista range from 0.4 to 3.9 feet per year with an average decline rate of 1.4 feet per year for the periods of record within the time period 1968-1986..." (p. 15)

"...Bronco Hill and the surrounding volcanic rock formations found along both sides of the river, are the second factor affecting groundwater flow to the San Pedro River. These formations outcrop in the basin fill and floodplain alluvium in the area around the ghost town of Charleston, acting as a barrier to groundwater flow (see Plate 2). Groundwater migration from the basin fill to the floodplain alluvium is affected, as is the movement of water in the floodplain alluvium. Groundwater flowing from the basin margins to the San Pedro River is shunted to either side of the hills. The hills also force water flowing parallel to the river in the floodplain alluvium to the surface of the river channel and are partly responsible for the perennial nature of the river in this reach..." (p. 16)

"...Impacts of Groundwater Withdrawals on the Groundwater System...The effect of groundwater withdrawals on the groundwater system varies from small to moderate in various parts of the USP basin. Effects have been greatest in the Sierra Vista area, where a small elliptical cone of depression had been created by 1968 as shown on Plate 3 (Roeske and Werrell, 1973). Within the enclosed 4,150-foot water elevation contour, the cone of depression encompassed an area of approximately 5 square miles. The depression was centered around

the military well field in Section 33 of Township 21 South, Range 20 East, and extended approximately 3.5 miles in a northwest-southeast direction..." (p. 97)

"...Groundwater-flow directions have not changed in the basin except in the Sierra Vista-Fort Huachuca area where the direction of groundwater movement is toward the cone of depression. While the average rate of decline of the water table within the cone of depression is approximately 1.4 feet per year, no significant long term decline exists in other parts of the sub-basin..." (p. 103)

"...The results of a USGS transient groundwater model simulation indicate that by 1977 consumptive use of groundwater had reduced the amount of discharge to the San Pedro River due to the effects of pumping in the USP basin (Freethey, 1982). Freethey (1982) indicated in his model simulation that water levels had declined about five feet in the regional aquifer several miles west of Hereford. This is in agreement with the hydrograph shown as Figure I of Plate 2..." (p. 107)

"...Groundwater withdrawals from storage have been projected to increase with increased groundwater pumpage. This is especially true of the Sierra Vista/Fort Huachuca area. Model simulations by Freethey (1982) indicated that approximately 5,600 acre-feet out of 10,500 acre-feet of groundwater pumped in 1977 was derived from storage. This is approximately 53% of the groundwater pumpage within the model boundaries. The model update for 1985 indicates that out of approximately 18,000 acre-feet of water pumped, 10,700 acre-feet was derived from the depletion of water in storage. This is approximately 59% of the estimated pumpage within the model boundaries in 1985. Therefore, as would be suspected, the rate at which groundwater is withdrawn from storage has increased with increased groundwater pumpage..." (p. 135)

"...The impact that continued groundwater withdrawal to the year 2000 will have on the flow regimes of the San Pedro and Babocomari Rivers was characterized by using the groundwater flow model, and historic trends shown in streamflows and hydrographs. The groundwater flow model indicates some chances in the projected groundwater levels near the San Pedro River that may affect the flow regime of the San Pedro River, especially the lower flows..." (p. 136)

"...The model cannot simulate changes in streamflow due to increased infiltration to the groundwater system or the decreased discharge of groundwater to the river. The likely effect of such increased Infiltration or decreased discharge is to reduce low flows in the river to slightly lower levels..." (p. 139)

"...The San Pedro River and its associated floodplain aquifer is an important hydrologic feature of the USP basin. The San Pedro River enters the USP basin at the International Border with Mexico, about 3

miles southwest of Palominas, and leaves the basin at "The Narrows", about 11 miles north of Benson (see Figure 1). It is generally perennial between Hereford and Fairbank, is always perennial near Charleston, and is intermittent in all other reaches. Very low flows predominate, even in perennial reaches of the river..." (p. 144)

"Conclusions...Groundwater withdrawals taking place in the regional aquifer around Sierra Vista result in an average groundwater decline rate of 1.4 feet per year between approximately 1968 and 1986. Decline rates rise to a maximum of 3.7 to 3.9 feet per year for several wells however. A cone of depression of about 7.5 square miles, within the enclosed 4,150-foot water elevation contour, probably occurs in the vicinity of Sierra Vista (see Figure IIA). This cone has grown from an area of about 5 square miles in 1968. The time at which the cone originally developed is not known..." (p. 145)

"...Continued groundwater pumpage between 1986 and the year 2000 will mine an additional 208,000 acre-feet of groundwater from the regional aquifer around the Sierra Vista area, resulting in a maximum groundwater decline of about 80 feet at a maximum rate of about 6 feet per year...The groundwater model used to project water levels in the year 2000 showed that water levels in the regional aquifer several miles west of the San Pedro River would rise up to 20 feet at Hereford, would decline by about 10 feet west of Lewis Springs, and would decline by about 10 feet west of Charleston. This decline rate is about 0.7 feet per year. This model projection was based on estimated future pumpage..." (p. 146)

"Recommendations...The Bureau of Land Management should institute a program to monitor groundwater levels in the floodplain aquifer of the San Pedro River and the underlying regional aquifer..." (p. 148)

Putman, Frank, Kim Mitchell, Greg Bushner, "Water Resources of the Upper San Pedro Basin, Arizona," Hydrology Division, Arizona Department of Water Resources, Phoenix, Arizona, July 1988

10/13/88 U.S. Senate supports protection of the San Pedro

MR. DeCONCINI. ...Title I of the bill will establish the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area. it contains the text of S. 252. 'This legislation will place approximately 56,431 acres of unique BLM lands which run along a 31-mile stretch of the San Pedro River, in southeastern Cochise County, AZ, under the special management of a national conservation area. The San Pedro lands were acquired by the BLM from Tenneco, Inc. on March 6, 1986. The bulk of the lands include two Spanish land grants rich in cultural archeological, paleontological. and wildlife habitat resources of unequaled significance in the Southwest...The value of the lands comprising the San Pedro Riparian Area have been known for many years. and the acquisition, of the lands by, the BLM, utilizing the management scheme outlined in the pending

legislation will ensure the proper preservation ;f the San Pedro resources for years to come.
H.R. 568, the House companion measure. and S. 252, have the unanimous support of the entire Arizona congressional delegation' A great deal of effort has gone into crafting a bill which will guarantee the property is .managed in a manner different from other public domain lands. Specific provisions have been included in the legislation restricting use so that the delicate riparian resources will not be harmed in any way...The San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area will be managed for the primary purposes of protecting the riparian, aquatic, wildlife, paleontological, cultural, educational and recreational resources...

The San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area, I believe, will go
down in history as one of the wisest Federal acquisitions. Its protective management under the provisions of the legislation now before this body will ensure its preservation for use and enjoyment by future generations..."

Mr. McCAIN. ...Upon enactment, S 2840 would establish the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area. This 56,431-acre region would be a welcome and important addition to the lands already set aside in Arizona, and our country. Moreover, the preservation of this terrain is vital if we are going to protect the unique riparian area of the San Pedro River in Cochise County, AZ.
The San Pedro River, which runs through the proposed conservation area, is a long stretch of desert riparian habitat that cannot be found anywhere else in this country. While by no means pristine, this area is in good condition and deserves to be under the stewardship of those who can ensure its preservation.
In addition. the San Pedro area is home to an outstanding array of wildlife. Many rare raptors. such as the gray hawk, Harris hawk, and the black hawk-have been spotted in the San Pedro. Even the rarely seen aplomado falcon has been sighted hunting for food in the area...

Mr. President, the establishment of the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area will assure that future generations of Americans will be able to utilize the recreational. wildlife. educational, and scientific benefits this region has to offer. This area deserves special designation and it is my hope that we can act on this legislation as quickly as possible.

Congressional Record - Senate, October 13, 1988, p. S15733

11/18/88 Law passed to establish the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area

ARIZONA-IDAHO CONSERVATION ACT OF 1988
PUBLIC LAW 100-696 [S. 2840]; November 18, 1988

TITLE I...ESTABLISHMENT OF SAN PEDRO RIPARIAN NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA SEC. 101. (a) ESTABLISHMENT. - In order to protect the riparian area and the aquatic, wildlife, archeological, paleontological, scientific, cultural, educational, and recreational resources of the public lands surrounding the San Pedro River in Cochise County, Arizona, there is hereby established the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area...

LAWS OF 100th CONG. - 2nd SESS.

1989 U.S. Department of the Army briefs the Secretary of Defense for BRAC 89

SECTION 5. RECOMMENDATIONS AND IMPACTS

RECOMMENDATIONS...Close Ft. Devens...Continue the relocation of the Intelligence School, Devens to Ft Huachuca...Retain HQ, Information Systems Command, HQ, Information Systems Engineering Command, and supporting elements at Ft Huachuca, AZ...

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS...Environmental Impact Summary, Fort Huachuca, AZ.

Wetlands: Information on wetlands was not available however due to the arid desert climate, the presence of wetlands should be minimal.

Department of the Army Base Closure and Realignment Recommendations - 1989

1991 U.S. Department of the Army briefs the Secretary of Defense for BRAC 91

SECTION 5. RECOMMENDATIONS AND IMPACTS

RECOMMENDATIONS...Realign the Department of Defense Polygraph School from Fort McClellan to Ft Huachuca, AZ...

SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES RESULTING ROM REALIGNMENT ACTION AT: FORT HUACHUCA, AZ SIERRA VISTA, AZ...If selected for realignment action, the following are considered the "environmental consequences" at Fort Huachuca, AZ. ...Wetlands: Information on wetlands was not available however, due to the arid desert climate, the presence of wetlands should be minimal.

Department of the Army Base Closure and Realignment Recommendations - 1991

5/30/1991 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) recognizes the value of the San Pedro for native fish species' survival

"...The long-term survival of an endangered or threatened species may require implementation of recovery actions as well as basic protection. Preclusion of recovery opportunities may jeopardize survival. The

purposes of Congress in setting forth the Endangered Species Act are very clear. Section 2(b) of the Act states:

> "The purposes of this Act are to provide a means whereby the ecosystems upon which endangered species and threatened species depend may be conserved..."

Conserve is defined in section 3(3) to mean:

> "...to use and the use of all methods and procedures which are necessary to bring any endangered species or threatened species to the point at which the measures provided pursuant to this Act are no longer necessary..."

Thus, the conservation of any threatened or endangered species under the Act clearly requires recovery of that species and protection of ecosystems which would support that recovery. Loss of significant portions of recovery habitat would then be contrary to the purposes of the Act...A major recovery strategy for endangered and threatened southwestern fishes is their reestablishment within historic range...We believe the upper San Pedro River basin (above Saint David) is among the most promising recovery habitat for native Gila River Fishes, including the Gila Topminnow, desert pupfish, spikedace, loach minnow, and razorback sucker..."

> FWS Document 2-21-90-F-119. Internal document: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Draft Endangered Species Act Section 7 Biological Opinion on the Transportation and Delivery of Central Arizona Project Water to the Gila River Basin (Hassayampa, Agua Fria, Salt, Verde, San Pedro, Middle and Upper Gila Rivers and Associated Tributaries) in Arizona and New Mexico, document #2-21-90-F-119, May 30, 1991. Official document: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Final Endangered Species Act Section 7 Biological Opinion on the Transportation and Delivery of Central Arizona Project Water to the Gila River Basin (Hassayampa, Agua Fria, Salt, Verde, San Pedro, Middle and Upper Gila Rivers and Associated Tributaries) in Arizona and New Mexico, document #2-21-90-F-119, April 15, 1994.

10/23/91 Razorback sucker (*Xyrauchen texanus*) listed as endangered (56 FR 54957)

1/92 University of Arizona hydrology report on the San Pedro warns of the interdependency of streamflow and groundwater

> "The San Pedro River is predominantly a gaining stream over most of the reach within the model area, except in an area around Palominas and in an area downstream of the Charleston Bridge...Using streamgaging readings taken between January of 1987 and July of 1989, it was determined that streamflows increase, on the average, 26% between Hereford and Lewis Springs and, 71% between Lewis Springs and the Charleston Bridge. A few scattered extreme values may be producing the high percentages. If these extreme values are

disregarded, the streamflows between Lewis spring and the Charleston Bridge increase around 55%. From the Charleston Bridge to a location just downstream of the Charleston Hills, streamflows decrease around 14%, and to [sic] increase again at the Fairbank Bridge. These streamflow increases and decrease indicate the close interdependency between surface flows and the ground-water system. Model results show baseflow gains of about 80% between Hereford and the Charleston Bridge." (page 4-17)

Vionnet, Leticia Beatriz, and Thomas Maddock III, Modeling of Ground-Water Flow and Surface/Ground-Water Interaction for the San Pedro River Basin - Part 1 - Mexican Border to Fairbank, Arizona, Department of Hydrology and Water Resources, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721, HWR No. 92 - 010, January 1992.

6/24/92 Army official claims "all potential impacts" examined at Public Hearing on the Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for Base Realignment at Ft. Huachuca

Lieutenant Colonel George Remsen

"...I'm the garrison commander up at Fort Huachuca right now...I would like to introduce Colonel Katin here. He's from the L.A. Corps of Engineers and he's the one leading up this operation..." (D-2)

Lieutenant Colonel John Katin:

"I'm the Deputy District Commander for the L.A. Engineer district...Mr. Ron Ganzfried is the Chief Environmental Planning [sic] with me in the Los Angeles district and is the expert..." (D-2,6)

Mr. Ganzfried:

"...I just want to assure you that whatever comments we get together and between now and the 20th, we do intend to respond to fully in the final environmental document...we've looked at the environmental effects...We've looked at the effects not only at Fort Huachuca but also the effects in the nearby communities and the region...The EIS addresses all of the potential impacts as I mentioned and with the focus on the environmental, biological and social and economic environment. We've determined basically that there are no significant environmental effects and there, if any effects, economically they appear positive...your documentation supports these conclusions..." (D-7, 8, 9)

PUBLIC MEETING, June 24, 1992, Sierra Vista, Arizona, Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) on the Base Realignment at Ft. Huachuca, APPENDIX D...PUBLIC HEARING TRANSCRIPT AND WRITTEN COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT SEIS...

7/92 University of Arizona hydrology report on the San Pedro warns of aquifer overdraft

"net loss of 15,669 acre feet per year from regional aquifer" (page 2-8, Table 2-1)

Braun, David P., Thomas Maddock III, William B. Lord, WATERBUD A Spreadsheet-Based Model of the Water Budget and Water Management Systems of the Upper San Pedro River Basin, Arizona, Department of Water Resources, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721, HWR No. 92-020, July 1992

7/27/92 Letter from Department of Interior expresses concern about increased dewatering of the San Pedro by the expansion of Ft. Huachuca

"...The Department of the Interior has reviewed the Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (DSEIS) for the Base Realignment at Fort Huachuca. The following comments are provided for your consideration... we do have some long-term concerns about the status of the groundwater aquifer in the San Pedro basin. Increasing drawdowns of the aquifer may affect the riparian and aquatic resources of the San Pedro River...SUMMARY The status of the ground water aquifer in the San Pedro basin and the increasing drawdowns of the aquifer that may affect the riparian and aquatic resources of the San Pedro River should be addressed in greater detail in the Fort Huachuca environmental Impact statement currently in preparation."

Patricia Sanderson Port, Regional Environmental Officer, US Department of the Interior to Colonel Charles Thomas, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District (Attn: CESPL-PD-RN), dated July 27, 1992

8/92 Final Supplemental EIS for Base Realignment at Ft. Huachuca concludes no "significant environmental impacts," fails to examine cumulative effects, claims to be "currently" preparing a separate Master Plan EIS on "current and future impacts," and projects its availability "for public review in 1993" (see May 19, 1994)

ABSTRACT: "This document analyzes the incremental environmental impacts associated with implementation of Public Law 101-510 at Fort Huachuca, Arizona...This action will increase installation military and civilian populations and will increase facility, services, and utility requirements. No significant adverse impacts are expected. Proposed construction projects will not significantly impact environmental resources..."

Executive Summary... ES.2 AREAS OF CONTROVERSY AND UNRESOLVED ISSUES

No areas of controversy or unresolved issues have been identified at this time. (page ii)

ES.5 ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

Implementation of the preferred alternative is not expected to result in any significant environmental impacts...Because the areas proposed for construction of new facilities are located within disturbed or landscaped areas in the cantonment area, impacts to biological or cultural resources will not be significant..." (page iv)

SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITMENTS, FORT HUACHUCA, Table ES-2

5.5.1.2 Water Supply and Quality...Design specifications will require: As standard conservation measures, water conserving faucets and shower heads will be installed." (page v)

SECTION 4 - AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT...This section describes the existing conditions of the proposed project area...4.3 WATER RESOURCES

Fort Huachuca is located within the Sierra Vista subwatershed of the Upper San Pedro River Basin...Ground water reserves in the Upper San Pedro Basin are estimated at 36 million acre-feet. Ground water recharge is estimated at 35,000 acre-feet per year. The only notable long-term decline in the water table has occurred in the southern portion of the basin in the vicinity of Fort Huachuca and Sierra Vista, the only major population center in the basin. Ground water levels in this region are continuing to drop despite an apparently large water supply of the aquifer(s) (Arizona Department of Water Resources, 1991 [Hydrographic Survey Report for the San Pedro River Watershed in Re the General Adjudication for the Gila River System and Source, Volumes 1, 2, and 3. November 20, 1991.])." (page 4-4)

4.5 INFRASTRUCTURE

4.5.1 Potable Water Supply

Water is supplied to the installation primarily from a series of eight wells located within its boundary. These wells are high-capacity wells, in excess of 500 gallons per minute, and are not being pumped to capacity. Currently the installation pumps 2.90 million gallons per day (mgd) or about 3,250 acre-feet per year. This daily usage includes domestic and non-domestic water demands. It is estimated that the current domestic usage is 172 gallons per day per person based on an estimated population on the installation of 9,938. the remaining 1.2 mgd is used for non-domestic uses (Post Water and Sewer Systems Study, Fort Huachuca, Arizona, 1991[Prepared by F&D/GLHN Incorporated. Tucson, Arizona. July 20, 1991.])." (page 4-8)

4.10 SOCIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT

4.10.1 Demographics

Fort Huachuca is located in Cochise County, Arizona. The major communities in the county are Sierra Vista (32,983)...(Population Statistics from the 1990 Census, Cochise County Planning Department)...In 1971, the city annexed the cantonment area of the installation...The military assigned to Fort Huachuca and their dependents account for almost half of the area's population. (page 4-21)

SECTION 5 - ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIOECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES

5.3 WATER RESOURCES

5.3.1 Impact

Implementation of the proposed realignment of Fort Huachuca will increase water consumption by 20 percent. This additional increase in water use from 2.9 mgd to 3.5 mgd is not expected to create a significant impact on ground water resources since recent studies have indicated that current wells and facilities are more than adequate to meet this demand without significant well drawdown (Post Water and Sewer Systems Study, Fort Huachuca, Arizona July 10, 1991 [Prepared by F&D/GLHN Incorporated. Tucson, Arizona. July 20, 1991.])." (page 5-5)

5.11 ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

...The BRAC 91 action is projected to increase overall regional populations by 3,432 which includes 1,108 persons living off-post...Regional employment is projected to increase by 2,858 persons..." (page 5-18)

5.15 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

This section provides an analysis of the potential cumulative impacts associated with other activities in and around Fort Huachuca. Fort Huachuca appears to be in a relatively favorable position for increased military use even with the overall downsizing of the Army. This is due both to closing of other military facilities and transferring of functions to installations in less populated areas as well as the increased demand for training of National guard and Reserve Units...An Advanced Airlift Tactics Training Center (AATTC) is also proposed at Libby Army Airfield [Ft. Huachuca]. The AATTC is projected to increase personnel on-post by over 600 positions.

Fort Huachuca is currently preparing a separate Master Plan EIS whose major emphasis is the analysis of current and future impacts on a cumulative basis. The Draft Master Plan EIS is projected to be available for public review in **1993**... (page 5-24)

5.15.2 Water Resources

Due to the growing population at Fort Huachuca, Sierra Vista, and Huachuca City, increased ground water withdrawal rates will continue to result in water being extracted from the aquifer. Ground water levels in the Sierra Vista subwatershed are declining despite the apparent abundance of water in the aquifer. Further population growth, and subsequent pumpage from the aquifer in this area will accelerate the decline of the water table and threaten the operability of existing wells in the vicinity (Hydrographic Survey Report for the San Pedro River Watershed, Arizona Department of Water Resources, November 20, 1991).

The Arizona Department of Water Resources Report (1991) contains information on well drawdown on Fort Huachuca due from pumping form wells in the surrounding communities. Under assumptions made, the drawdown in year 2038 (compared to base year 1940) ranges from 72 feet (Well No. 8) to 223 feet (Wells 1 and 2). (page 5-25)

5.16 SUMMARY OF MITIGATION ACTIONS PLANNED

The following is a summary of the mitigation action that are planned to reduce the environmental impact of the proposed BRAC 91 action.

5.16.2 Water Resources

To insure adequate supply and quality of water, monitoring of the water table and chemical testing of the water will be conducted. Drought tolerant and/or desert landscaping will be used at all new facilities, and increased use of treated wastewater for irrigation will be encouraged to reduce water consumption on the installation. Water conserving faucets and showerheads [sic] will be used for new construction and renovation projects to reduce the amount of potable water consumed by the installation. (page 5-26)

Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for Base Realignment at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, August 1992; Lead Agency: Department of the Army; prepared by LA District, U.S. Corps of Engineers

1993 U.S. Department of the Army briefs the Secretary of Defense for BRAC 93

DESCRIPTION OF ANALYSIS...PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS

RECOMMENDATIONS AND JUSTIFICATIONS

Recommendation...Close the Presidio of Monterrey (POM) and the Presidio of Monterey Annex (part of Fort Ord). Relocate the Defense Language Institute (DLI) and contract the foreign language training with a public university which must be able to provide training at or near Fort Huachuca, Arizona...

Summary of potential environmental impact are provided below...Fort Huachuca, Arizona...

Threatened or Endangered Species: One listed species occurs and many candidate species may occur on post which could result in some mission restrictions...

Wetlands: 450 acres of wetlands occur on the installation, but there is no problems with the realignment due to these wetlands.

Pollution Control/Infrastructure: Water supply and solid waste disposal systems have ample capacities to accommodate the realignment.

Department of the Army Base Closure and Realignment Recommendations - 1993

5/14/93 University of Arizona Professors warn BRAC 93 Committee of the environmental risks of further expansion at Ft. Huachuca

"...The authors have concluded that increased development of the ground-water in the Sierra Vista Sub-Watershed, as could occur with the transfer of additional Army personnel to fort Huachuca, would further intensity the risk to the San Pedro National Conservation Area...Unfortunately, continued groundwater pumping to support dwindling irrigation and the growing Sierra Vista and Fort Huachuca area threatens to reduce the flow of the San Pedro, to the detriment of the riparian area...In conclusion, the riparian zones of rivers such as the San Pedro River represent sanctuaries of ecological diversity in semi-arid environments, which are sustained by the delicate balance between surface and subsurface water flows and evapotranspiration, and which are by their very nature at risk through natural and anthroprogenic intervention in that near surface water balance. Increase development of the groundwater in the Sierra Vista Sub-Watershed further intensifies the risk to an unique region."

Maddock III, Thomas, Professor of Hydrology and Water Resources, and William B. Lord, Professor of Agricultural and Resource Economics, to Jim Courter, Chairman, Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission, May 14, 1993

7/23/93 Southwestern Willow Flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*) proposed for federal protection as endangered. Critical Habitat to include the San Pedro River.

"The Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) announces a 12-month finding for a petition to list the southwestern willow flycatcher (Empidonax traillii extimus) as an endangered species under the authority of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Act). The Service finds that the petitioned action is warranted and proposes to list the

southwestern willow flycatcher as endangered and to designate its critical habitat (p. 39495)...The following areas are proposed as critical habitat: ...Arizona, Cochise County: Approximately 87 km (54 miles) of the San Pedro River from the Hereford Bridge downstream to eastbound Interstate 10 at Benson (p. 39502)..."

"...As much as 90 percent of lowland riparian habitat has been lost in Arizona (State of Arizona 1990) [1990 State of Arizona. 1990. Final report and recommendations of the Governor's riparian habitat task force. Executive Order 89-16. Streams and riparian resources. Phoenix, Arizona. October 1990. 28 pp.]..." p. 39499

"...Loss and modification of southwestern riparian habitats have occurred owing to urban and agricultural development, water diversion and impoundment, channelization, livestock grazing, and hydrological changes resulting from these and other land uses. Rosenberg et al. (1991) [Rosenberg, D.V., R.D. Ohmart, W.C. Hunter, and B.W. Anderson. 1991. Birds of the lower Colorado River valley. University of Arizona Press. Tucson, Arizona.] noted that "it is the cottonwood-willow plant community that has declined most with modern river management." p. 39499

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Proposed Rule to List the Southwestern Willow Flycatcher as Endangered with Critical Habitat, Federal Register, Vol. 58, No. 140, July 23, 1993, pp. 39495-39522

9/29/93 ADWR changes water policy, concluding "adequacy" of water for future subdivisions in the San Pedro Basin

Governor Fife Symington risks further damage to the San Pedro River to increases the appraised value of land in Cochise County for large developers and land speculators. Public Records Law requests for "supporting documents that ADWR has used to rationalize issuance of ...certification of 'adequacy'" reveal no scientific or hydrological basis for the abrupt pre-election policy change.

ADWR correspondence to Bella Vista Land and Water Company's attorney, William P. Sullivan, September 29, 1993

11/4/93 Hydrologist warns San Pedro ecosystem "going to be in real trouble."

"...Our model is showing that the cone of depression from Fort Huachuca and Sierra Vista is reaching the river....This gives me a rather bleak outlook for the San Pedro River and Riparian Conservation Area. Even if Sierra Vista stopped pumping tomorrow, which of course will not happen, depletions would continue to increase for a while. In view of the fact that their pumping will only increase, depletions will also increase, and the ecosystem is going to be in real trouble..."

Kraeger-Rovey, PhD., Catherine, correspondence dated November 4, 1993

11/17/93 Department of Interior Solicitor warns ADWR's water policy causing foreseeable "catastrophic effect" on San Pedro River

> "There is no doubt that pumping in the Sierra Vista already has a significant indirect impact on the follow of the San Pedro, and as we understand it your own hydrologists agree with this conclusion. Even though the cumulative cone of depression has not intercepted the stream, the cumulative cone of depression in that area is intercepting underground recharge which historically augmented and supported the stream. The new uses to be allowed under your revised policy will only exacerbate this problem and accelerate the time when there is a direct and catastrophic effect on the San Pedro River..."
>
> Goreham, Fritz L., Field Solicitor, Office of the Solicitor, US Department of the Interior, Phoenix Field Office, Correspondence to Larry Linser, Deputy Director, Arizona Department of Water Resources, dated November 17, 1993

12/20/93 Hydrologist reports no sustainable pumping without aquifer depletion

> "It can, therefore, be concluded from this scenario [Scenario 4B: sustainable pumping rate at which no further depletion in storage will occur] that there is no sustainable pumping rate at which Sierra Vista and Fort Huachuca wells can be pumped, along with the current regional water use, that will not remove additional water from storage." p. 31 -32)
>
> Kraeger-Rovey 1993: Kraeger-Rovey, PhD, PE, CCE, Catherine, San Pedro Hydrologic System Model, December 1993 Status Report and Preliminary Results, Submitted from Water & Environmental Systems Technology, Inc., to Mr. Oliver Page, Stetson Engineers, San Rafael, California, December 20, 1993.

2/1/94 Hydrologist testifies (1) cone of depression has reached the San Pedro River and (2) water from the San Pedro River is being pulled out of the river by the excess pumping of groundwater

> Q. Is the concept of capture and the examples of capture that you have set forth in Exhibits 160 [demonstrating a growing cone of depression reaching "some body of water which it can take some quantity from"] and 161 [demonstrating "capture" where (a) "the water essentially is being pulled directly from the stream and going into the well" (b) the water is intercepted that would have arrived at the stream, and (c) dropping the water table and killing the trees that no longer can take water directly from the water table"], is that, Dr. Maddock, in your opinion occurring in the San Pedro basin?
>
> A. We have actually seen both cases occurring here; actually all these cases occurring in the San Pedro. Both from studies that we have done, and these are basically-- right now we have three studies going on in the San Pedro. The first one has been completed, and this was in the Sierra Vista subbasin. That's a published report that is available...

Q. Let me ask this, Dr. Maddock. Does it make any difference with respect to the flow in the stream whether the capture is occurring by virtue of direct withdrawal as opposed to interception?

A. No, there is no distinction. Like I said, the critters downstream can't tell the difference. In both cases you're taking water from the stream in some manner..."

Deposition of Dr. Thomas Maddock, Acting Head of Department of Hydrology and co-director of the Research Lab for Riparian Studies, University of Arizona, by Mr. Steve Weatherspoon, for The Nature Conservancy. In The Superior Court of the State of Arizona In and For the County of Maricopa, "In re the general adjudication of all rights to use water in the Gila River System and Source, W-1, W-2, W-3, W-4, Reporter's Transcript of Proceedings, Evidentiary Hearing, Volume II, Phoenix, Arizona, February 1, 1994, 9:00 am, before Stanley Z. Goodfarb, Judge of the Superior Court.

2/6/94 BLM official admits Sierra Vista water pumping "already is impacting" San Pedro

"Federal Bureau of Land Management officials plan to protect the San Pedro River and the bordering San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area from negative impacts caused by development on adjacent land.

"We want to try to maintain water in the river," said Greg Yuncevich, manager of the BLM's San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area office.... 'We need to grow in the most environmental safe way we can...It (development) already is impacting the river.'"

Dolak, Diane, Sierra Vista Herald/Bisbee Review, "BLM wants water to stay in river," February 6, 1994

3/29/94 Ft. Huachuca Garrison Commander calls water problem "bogus"

"...Garrison Commander Col. James Kelsey said...the main things impacting on the fort's growth - and whether it will remain open - is a lack of off-post housing, the local infrastructure and 'the bogus issue on water.'"

Hess, Bill, Sierra Vista Herald/ Bisbee Review, "Sharpen economic focus, Sierra Vista leaders urged," March 29, 1994

4/25/94 Cochise County Board of Supervisors warned not to wait for further studies to make decisions

"At the present time ADWR is pursuing the development of a new model that will be constructed from a more refined data set than previous models, but that will not have any better capability of representing evapotranspiration [ET] and mountain front recharge components than do present models. The work proposed to obtain the data needed to improve the ET and recharge components, and to improve our representation of stream-aquifer interaction will take several years to come to fruition, starting from the onset of adequate funding to

accomplish that work...Unfortunately, the development of the new model has created the erroneous impression that decisions cannot be made "until the new model can show us what to do". Nothing could be further from the truth. The existing model(s) all are useful in the evaluation of strategic alternatives whose implementation will take as many or more years than the development of new information on ET, recharge, and stream aquifer interaction..."

Scenario...1. Present conditions (1988 stress projected to continue through 2008). The "no growth" or "Business as Usual" (BAU) scenario... -Results: The main cone of depression in the Sierra Vista area deepens by over thirty feet, and satellite cones to the south deepen by more than ten feet. Stream aquifer flux changes show the effects of the late 80's retirement of irrigated agriculture in the Hereford and Palominas areas with both reaches recovering toward pre-development conditions. Lewis Spring and Charleston reaches are showing reductions in aquifer discharge to the stream from pre-development conditions, as the expanding cone of depression is capturing discharge to the stream.

Maddock, PhD., Tom, Briefing - Cochise County Board of Supervisors, Bisbee, April 25, 1994

5/19/94 Secretary of the Army announces intent to study the environmental effects of the Ft. Huachuca's expansion.

This action confirms Ft. Huachuca's earlier August 1992 lie that that the base was "currently preparing" a draft of the study "projected to be available for public review in 1993." (see 8/92 and 7/8/94 chronology entries) The scheduling of this action represents the fact that Ft. Huachuca can no longer cover-up the effects of its expansion, but will still attempt to avoid the subjects' examination for BRAC 95.

The Army now proposes to begin study of the following "Alternatives":

a. No action. Installation ongoing operations, development and training would continue at current levels.

b. Master plan and component plans would be implemented and current development and testing and training levels would be maintained. Construction listed in the master plan would be implemented.

c. Master plan and component plans would be expanded. Development and testing programs would be expanded. Training would be expanded. Construction above the level outlined in the master plan would be implemented to meet total requirements. The installation master plan for intelligence development and testing programs, and training, will be evaluated as occurrences under each of the above alternatives.

Office of the Secretary of the Army, Intent To Prepare a Programmatic Draft Environmental Impact Statement (PDEIS) for the Master Plan Update at United States Army Intelligence Center and Fort Huachuca, Arizona, Federal Register, Vol. 59, No. 96, Thursday, May 19, 1994, p.26214

6/30/94 Court issues ruling favorable for protection of San Pedro

THE NATURE OF THESE PROCEEDINGS...On July 27, 1993 the Arizona Supreme Court decided In re the General Adjudication of All Rights to Use Water in the Gila River System and Source, 175 Ariz. 382, 857 P.2d 1236 ("In re Gila") and remanded it back to this Court to make certain evidentiary decisions. That opinion was the second of six issues of law the Court accepted for interlocutory review on December 11, 1991. Those issues were accepted because this action, which adjudicates water rights under the McCarran Act, 43 USCS 666, will be before the Courts for many years and is exceedingly complex.

Two issues were remanded. First, a test for use by the Arizona Department of Water Resources (ADWR) to determine what is known as "subflow" under Maricopa County Municipal Water Conservation District No. One v. Southwest Cotton, 39 Ariz. 65, 4 P.2d 369 (1931) ("Southwest Cotton"). "Subflow" contains appropriable water under A.R.S. 45 -141 and, therefore, is subject to the jurisdiction of this Court under state law. In this Court's opinion, "In re Gila" requires that the "subflow" zone be defined by physical factors utilizing stable geologic formations, available hydrological information, and/or organic characteristics of the area. Second, a test for use as to wells outside the "subflow" zone which create such a "cone of depression," that they cause water to be lost to or removed from the "subflow" zone, the stream bed, or the stream itself. [p. 1]

The parties divide into two groups. The United States, Salt River Project, the Indian Tribes and the Nature Conservancy argue for a "subflow" zone as wide as possible and a "cone of depression" test which provides the greatest protection to stream flow. These parties have an interest in protecting their surface rights in stream flow because they already have appropriation rights or federal reserve rights under Winters v. U.S., 207 U.S. 564, 28 S.Ct. 207, 52 L.Ed 340 (1908). Those who refer to themselves as the "groundwater users" include the mines, several cities who depend more heavily on groundwater sources, plus certain agricultural interests. They argue for a much narrower "subflow" zone, because it provides much more protection for their use of sub-surface water sources they depend on. [p. 2]

HYDROLOGIC PRINCIPLES...Hydrology is the study of the properties of water. It is a multi-disciplined science encompassing the study of physics, chemistry, geology, geography and climatology. Like many sciences, it depends upon the acceptance of certain principles agreed upon by most hydrologists. To understand the evidence received one

should understand the hydrologic principles to which all the witnesses agreed.

ADWR's Report of December 15, 1993 (pages 4 to 19, exhibit 10) states them as follows:

Hydrologic Overview..."The alluvial basins of the arid West are integrated hydrologic systems composed of surface water and groundwater components. Water in these systems flows from areas of high elevation to areas of lower elevation along a path of greatest slope under the influence of gravity. Major perennial or intermittent streams occur in the central portion of the alluvial basin, occupying the lowest areas of the basin floor, flowing along the slope of the basin. The perennial or intermittent stream is typically surrounded by younger alluvium. Surface flow in the stream is derived from runoff from precipitation and groundwater discharge. Groundwater flows in unconsolidated and consolidated aquifers from the mountain fronts at the margins of the basin toward the center, occupied by the younger alluvium and the stream. Upon nearing the center of the basin in the vicinity of the younger alluvium, groundwater flows under the influence of the basin slope, in the same direction as the stream. [p. 22]

The physical character of groundwater and surface water in the vicinity of the younger alluvium is often identical. Surface water and groundwater in the area occupy the same geologic space and flow in the same direction along the slope of the basin. There is free interaction between groundwater and surface water; groundwater in the younger alluvium contributes to the surface flow and the surface flow recharges the younger alluvium. Distinguishing between groundwater and surface water in the vicinity of the younger alluvium in hydrologic terms to derive a legal standard is problematic and a byproduct of Arizona's bifurcated legal system. (pages 4-5)" [p. 23]

...After consideration of flow direction, water level elevation, the gradation of water levels over a stream reach, the chemical composition if available, and lack of hydraulic pressure from tributary aquifer and basin fill recharge which is perpendicular to stream and "subflow" direction, the Court finds the most accurate of all the markers is the edge of the saturated floodplain Holocene alluvium. [p. 56]

E. The Saturated Floodplain Holocene Alluvium...Throughout the hearings, field trip and later briefing, the parties have used the terms Holocene, younger alluvium, and floodplain alluvium interchangeably. This Court believes the proper terminology for the geologic unit which defines "subflow" is the "saturated floodplain Holocene alluvium." That term is used deliberately. Both the Holocene or younger alluvium and the basin fill are descended from the same source, the rock of uplifting mountains. While the depositional processes were somewhat different, where these units meet it is sometimes difficult to discern the differences between one type of eroded, depositional debris from another, particularly when they may both be saturated and water bearing. Moreover, water, when it fills the porosity of a geologic unit, doesn't

know the difference between what is "subflow," younger alluvium or basin fill. However, only the younger Holocene alluvium can pass the test of "subflow" as it is the only stable geologic unit which is beneath and adjacent to most rivers and streams, except those in the mountains where bedrock surrounds the flow. [p. 56]...The evidence here shows that the only true geologic unit which is beneath and adjacent to the stream is the floodplain Holocene alluvium. When it is saturated, that part of the unit qualifies as the "subflow" zone, where the water which makes up the saturation flows substantially in the same direction as the stream, and the effect of any side discharge from tributary aquifers and basin fill is overcome or is negligible... [p. 57]

...The weight of the evidence points to the saturated floodplain Holocene alluvium as the most credible "subflow" zone. Its lateral and vertical limits have existed for some 10,000 or more years. It has far more stability of location than any other proposal including the principal channel which changes approximately every three years, or the post-1880 depositional layer which is really "post-1937" at best, or "post-1955" as indicated in the Hereford Report (exhibit 190 page 8). [p. 58]

"CONES OF DEPRESSION"..."In re Gila," page 391 of 175 Ariz., describes a "cone of depression" as the "funnel-shaped area around a well, where the water table has been lowered by the withdrawal of groundwater through the well." That clinical description of a "cone of depression" tells us little of the destructive ability of wells upon basin and range streams in a desert or semi-desert environment such as the Santa Cruz River and the San Pedro River.

On February 1, 1994 Dr. Maddock discussed the "cone of depression" in the Sierra Vista area. He referred to it as "notorious." His computer modeling predicted that 37% of the water which comes from the well systems which serve the area comes out of the San Pedro which is either in the stream or on the way to the stream. He estimated the latter portion to be 1%. Exhibit 163 in evidence is his illustration of how the "cone of depression" in that area has grown since 1968. It clearly shows and the testimony was that the "cone" is in excess of five miles. A copy of Dr. Maddock's exhibit is attached as Appendix S. In his opinion, the "cone of depression" has clearly intersected the stream. Mr. Erb [Steve Erb, Chief of the Adjudication Section of ADWR] testified on February 15 that the Tenneco agricultural wells, shown on exhibit 271 in evidence, which location runs from the border twenty miles north, were shut down in the mid-1980s when Tenneco sold its holdings to the BLM for the creation of the San Pedro River National Conservation Area. The drawdown of these wells had turned some parts of the river in this area from perennial to intermittent, and some sections were even ephemeral. After more than eight years of shut down, only one mile [p. 59] of the river is now more perennial than before...What these facts show is that "cones of depression" have long-term effects even after the wells are shut down. Two recent Colorado cases make that clear. Danielson v. Castle Meadows, 791 P. 2d 1106 (Colo. 1990) and State Engineer v. Castle 6 Meadows, 856, P.2d 406 (Colo. 1993) discuss the long-term

effect of post-pumping depletion. In the "Danielson" case the trial court had found that post-pumping depletions could continue up to and after 200 years. In the remanded trial which took place in 1991, the trial court found the post-pumping depletions could continue up to and after 400 years. In both cases the Colorado Supreme Court found that these post-pumping depletions had to be remedied by the pumps to protect surface water users under COLO. REV. STAT. 37-90137 (9)(c)...

All of the principal witnesses agreed that even wells located outside of a stream's "subflow" could, over time, build up extensive "cones of depression" which could severely affect the volume of stream flow and the "subflow" which supported it... [p. 60]

The Court finds, subject to any *de minimis* standard later to be adopted by the Court, that any well located outside the [p. 62] "subflow" zone that now pumps any percentage of water either from the stream itself or its "subflow" zone, should be included in the adjudication and the total amount of water withdrawn subjected to this proceeding. If we wait until actual water molecules from the San Pedro River are discharged from the many wells which surround it but are not in the "subflow" zone, there may not be sufficient stream flow left to justify this entire adjudication. [p. 63]

CONCLUSION...The issues here are geologically, hydrologically and factually complex. While courts often deal with complex issues, reviewing appellate courts sometimes are unable to glean from the briefs little more than a summary of the complex evidentiary background and the scientific principles which led to the trial court's decision. To overcome this limitation in this proceeding, this Court believes it has a duty to provide as much detail as it can to explain the factual decisions made, the scientific principles relied on, as well as to provide copies of many of the exhibits considered. It has done that here.

Finally, the length and complexity of this decision requires a summarization of the Court's findings as to "subflow" and dealing with "cones of depression."

1. A "subflow" zone is adjacent and beneath a perennial or intermittent stream and not an ephemeral stream. [p. 64]...

6. Riparian vegetation may be useful in marking the lateral limits of the "subflow" zone particularly where there is observable seasonal and/or diurnal variations in stream flow caused by transpiration. However, riparian vegetation on alluvium of a tributary aquifer or basin fill cannot extend the limits of the "subflow" zone outside of the lateral limits of the saturated floodplain Holocene alluvium.

7. All wells located in the lateral limits of the "subflow" zone are subject to the jurisdiction of this adjudication no matter how deep or where these perforations are located. However, if the well owners prove that perforations are below an impervious formation which preclude "drawdown" from the floodplain alluvium, then that well will be treated as outside the "subflow" zone. [p. 65]

Goodfarb, Judge Stanley Z., ORDER, In re the General Adjudication of All Rights to Use Water in the Gila River System and Source, Superior Court of Arizona, Maricopa County, June 30, 1994

7/5/94 Technical Review Committee acknowledges "overdraft is already diminishing the flow of the San Pedro River" and criticizes BLM for canceling crucial monitoring program

"The San Pedro Technical Review Committee (TRC) has been charged by the Cochise County Board of Supervisors to provide advice and recommendations in matters relating to the water resources of the Upper San Pedro river basin. As you are well aware, there is currently an overdraft of the ground water system, and evidence exists that this overdraft is already diminishing the flow of the San Pedro River through the San Pedro National Conservation Area...In order to manage the system to satisfy the thirsts of both the population and the riparian system, studies must be completed and monitoring systems installed to provide data for the studies as well as long term monitoring of the system performance.

The TRC met to discuss and prioritize investigation elements and monitoring network development...During our discussions, we found that operation of the Charleston stream gage has still not been assured. We understand the plan is for the cost of operation to be shared by Cochise County and the Bureau of Land Management, certainly two agencies with large stakes in the flow of the San Pedro River. Cochise County has made the commitment, but, as of this date, the Bureau of Land Management has not. As this stream cage is an absolute imperative in any long term water resource monitoring program for the basin, the TRC places an extremely high priority on the secure future of this data site. Further, we learned that you have discontinued the systematic collection of streamflow, precipitation, and ground water levels in the riparian corridor. The TRC was counting on the availability of this data in the hydrologic investigation, and in some degree, as a part of a long term monitoring program. These data are essential to all ground-water modeling efforts which, we are certain you recognize, are key elements in understanding threats to the river and in formulating potential water management solutions."

Zamar, John, Chairman, San Pedro Technical Review Committee, correspondence to Mr. Jesse Juen, Tucson Resource Area Manager, Bureau of Land Management, Tucson, AZ, July 5, 1994

7/8/94 Lawsuit filed against Ft. Huachuca and the Department of Defense.

The lawsuit by the Southwest Center for Biological Diversity (SWCBD) seeks to force the preparation of a programmatic Environmental Impact Statement to examine the cumulative environmental effects of Ft. Huachuca's expansion. Preparation of a programmatic Environmental Impact Statement was supposed to be "currently" in preparation in August 1992 and was to be available "for public review in 1993."

The Army has endeavored to avoid public examination of the cumulative environmental effects of Ft. Huachuca's proposed expansion because the logical conclusion would be that other areas are more suitable for similar military activities. To this point, the Army has successfully concealed this information from the Secretary of Defense and the BRAC Committee.

SWCBD v. U.S. Department of Defense, et al., U.S. District Court of Arizona, August 8, 1994

7/11/94 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service admits worsening of status of spikedace and loach minnow

"After reviewing all available scientific and commercial information on the spikedace and loach minnow and their status and after consideration of other listing actions and their priorities, the Service finds that the reclassification of spikedace and loach minnow to endangered is warranted..."

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, "Notice of 90-Day and 12-Month Finding on a Petition to Reclassify Spikedace (Meda Fulgida) and Loach Minnow (Tiaroga Cobitis) From Threatened to Endangered, Federal Register, Vol. 59, No. 131, July 11, 1994, p. 35303.

7/30/94 Notice Filed to Pursue Litigation against the Department of Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, and Bureau of Reclamation Action for operation of the Central Arizona Project in violation of the Endangered Species Act

In order to perpetuate the deadly growth of Ft. Huachuca and the surrounding area, the Central Arizona Project (CAP) has been mentioned as an alternative to the ongoing excessive groundwater pumping. The current and proposed operation of CAP, however, already threatens the survival of at least 12 federally protected species in the lower Colorado River and the Gila River basins.

SWCBD files the notice of litigation against Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, and Bureau of Reclamation for violations of Sections 2, 7 and 9 of the Endangered Species Act. The agencies are in violation of the law because (1) the proposed mitigation measures for ongoing operation of CAP are biologically and legally inadequate, and (2) the agencies have failed to examine the adverse effects on federally protected species caused by the increasing dewatering of the Colorado River.

SWCBD, correspondence, dated July 30, 1994.

8/16/94 Notice to Pursue Legal Action for violations of the Endangered Species Act filed against the Department of Defense, the U.S. Army Intelligence Center, and Ft. Huachuca, and others.

SWCBD files the notice of litigation against Department of Defense, U.S. Army Intelligence Center and Ft. Huachuca, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Department of the Interior, Fish and

Wildlife Service, Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Federal National Mortgage Association, and Veterans Administration. The litigation will address each agency's contribution to the dewatering of the San Pedro River and the resultant deleterious effects on protected federal species.

The notice is for violations of Sections 2, 7, and/or 9 of the Endangered Species Act with respect to federally protected or proposed federally protected species. The species harmed by each agency's actions include the federally protected spikedace, loach minnow, Gila topminnow, desert pupfish, and razorback sucker. The southwestern willow flycatcher, which has been proposed for federally protection (and is illegally overdue for finalized federal protection), is also affected negatively and illegally by the agencies' actions.

SWCBD, correspondence, dated August 16, 1994.

For further information, please contact Robin Silver, M.D., Conservation Chair, SWCBD, P.O. Box 39629, Phoenix, AZ 85069-9629.

Sincerely,

Robin D. Silver, M.D.
Conservation Chair

CC: Mark Hughes, Esq., Earthlaw
Secretary William P. Perry, Department of Defense
Chairman Jim Courter, BRAC Committee

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE & REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET, SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22209
(703) 696-0504

MEMORANDUM OF MEETING

DATE: October 5, 1994

SUBJECT: Defense Language Institute

PARTICIPANTS:
Name/Title/Phone Number:

Dr. Randy Groth, Director, Sierra Vista Campus, University of Arizona, 1140 N. Colombo, Sierra Vista, AZ 85635, (602)458-8278 x 122
Harold W. Vangilder, Program Development, Sierra Vista Campus, University of Arizona, 1140 N. Colombo, Sierra Vista, AZ 85635, (602)458-8278 x 130

Commission Staff:

Tom Houston, Staff Director
Ben Borden, Director of Review & Analysis
Cece Carman, Congressional & Governmental Affairs
*Ed Brown, Army Team Leader

MEETING NOTES: Harold presented the University of Arizona proposal for relocating the Defense Language Institute from the Presidio of Monterey to the Sierra Vista Campus of the University of Arizona. Questions from the Commission staff dealt with costs, applicability of OMB Circular A-76, and the impact on the water situation of increasing the number of personnel assigned to Fort Huachuca. The staff commented that it is questionable whether the Commission would consider the University of Arizona proposal if DoD does not recommend the relocation of the Defense Language Institute in its report to the Commission.

Document Separator

9-27-94

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

I am sending you a copy of this letter which I submitted to the Herald as a "Letter to the Editor" - but I thought maybe you would be interested in having a copy. This gentleman is a personal friend of mine who has taken a great interest in our area and our "Water Issue".

Sincerely,

Sand Ames
(459-5922)
Volunteer for the
Chamber of Commerce

RECEIVED
OCT 3 1994
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

September, 1994

FABRICATED WATER CRISIS IN SIERRA VISTA!!!

It is with some amusement, moderate concern and total amazement that I have watched the frantic water dialog of the Sierra Vista area. In 1987, as Director of the Arizona Department of Water Resources, I was asked by representatives of your area to come to Sierra Vista, listen to concerns, review the information relative to the water situation and make a determination whether of or not there was a need to establish an "active management area" for management of local water resources. The final decision at that time was that there was little need for state intervention, or any other intervention, for that matter. Now, seven years later, little has changed, but the debate goes on. It is simply the same old water fights, for which Arizona is so noted, that the "have-nots" want to take control of the resource, which is currently being used by the "haves". All of this is done under the guise of "water rights", which may or may not be superior.

My Daddy, paraphrasing Mark Twain, said that "The Lord made whiskey to drink, and water to fight over!" The good people of Sierra Vista have fallen into the clutches of those who have learned the lesson well!

Nature of the Problem

Considerable hydrologic studies have been conducted, ad nauseam, with little impact upon the current frenzy, except to fan the fires of disagreement. The exchange of rhetoric and studies all seem to focus on whether or not there is a hydrological connection between the regional groundwater aquifer and the flows of the San Pedro River. That almost exclusive focus, is misguided and misses the mark altogether. The question is simply, is there enough water in the area to meet everyone's needs, including the habitat of the San Pedro? The simple answer is a resounding, YES! And it will remain that way through many generations of time!

There is little question that the groundwater pumping for Sierra Vista and Fort Huachuca is creating a "cone of depression" in the underlying aquifer which is localized immediately beneath the urban development. The various conclusions which are drawn as to appropriate solutions to this problem often ignore one or more elements of the equation. The question is one of long-term water balance. Is more water being used, in the foreseeable future, than is being produced in the area? To simply focus on whether there is a contribution to the base flows of the San Pedro from the regional aquifer, and whether that contribution is decreasing, overlooks the fact that there is more than one way to maintain the flows of the river at a desirable level, while at the same time maintaining the development which others want and need.

Possible Alternatives

As far as I understand the issue, there have been proposed at least 5 ways of dealing with the perceived problem.

First is conservation. Wise use of a resource is certainly the first responsibility of all citizens. Such activities need to be continued and fostered by all involved in producing and using water. This is minimal cost to all concerned.

Second is groundwater recharge. The direct application of treated effluent is the most cost-effective way to preserve water resources for future generations. The City has made a great start toward that end. The Fort needs to increase its participation with the City and make certain that all of the treated effluent gets back to the aquifer or to the river directly. To maximize such activities will cost on the order of $500,000.

Third is altered spacing of existing wells. It is hard to believe that this alternative is a responsible solution. Besides being extremely costly, the "spreading" of the groundwater wells would do little to change the balance between supply and demand, and the impact upon the river.

Fourth is diversion and recharge. While being considerably more expensive, diversion of flood flows and recharge to the aquifer, increasing the base flows of the river, holds great promise in balancing the water supply and demand for the area. It would appear that the cost would range from $8 to $16 million, depending upon capacity.

Fifth is water importation. It has been suggested that Central Arizona Project water be piped into the area from the terminus of the system in Tucson. Such a solution is prohibitively expensive and there is little evidence to justify such actions during the next millennia. The cost for importation appears to range from $40 to $50 million.

What are the Relevant Facts?

What are the relevant facts in this matter? Too often the natural recharge of the area has been understated, if not ignored altogether. That recharge from the streams and springs coming from the mountains is significant.

The addition of the treated effluent to the flows of the river would increase the base flows by a factor of about five to seven times. That activity alone will take care of the problem into the foreseeable future.

Finally, what is the underground resource? It has been variously estimated from 36 to 84 million acre feet, depending upon the depth considered. That is from twice to 5 times the annual flow of the Colorado River! Continuing to draw upon that resource would provide economical, high quality water for the City and the Fort, at the present population, for the next 3,500 to 8,000 years, while supplementing the river, if required! It makes no sense to insist that the regional aquifer water continue to feed the San Pedro River, if it ever did, by maintaining the stored groundwater, undisturbed.

The Sierra Vista "Gold Mine"

The Sierra Vista area has one of the most valuable resources of any community in Arizona. In other words, you are sitting on top of a "gold mine"! It is the regional aquifer which contains very large quantities of high quality water. What is that gold mine worth? By current estimates, it is valued at somewhere between $3.5 billion and $8 billion! Is it any surprise that there is so much fighting concerning its use?

At the same time, "wise resource management" does not equate with "total non-use". To have a resource such as this and try to preserve it forever, through

"non-use", is not responsible stewardship, nor is it an optimal social solution. Such action is not "wise resource management", it is "resource non-management". If it were $8 billion dollars worth of gold or oil, no one in their right mind would suggest that it not be extracted.

Possible Conclusions

There is a sufficient planning horizon associated with the present water resources to arrange for any eventuality which the future might bring while at the same time providing for the contemporary water needs of the area. It is time to face up to the facts and become good stewards working together, instead of wasting time and money fighting over the abundance!

If the environmentalists, the community, the Federal government, the Indians, or whomever, desire to protect or increase the flows of the San Pedro, they simply need to put up the dollars and make the appropriate arrangements so it will happen and quit trying to stand in the way of the progress of others who may have a different agenda. There is little value from hiding behind "water rights" and refusing to face the problem straight on. Such an approach only causes dissention and polarization of the community.

Many years ago I was given some "sage" advice which goes about like this: "Beware of those politicians, or others, who 'create' a crisis and then appear suddenly with the solution to the 'fabricated crisis', which they just created."

Alan P. Kleinman, Ph.D.
Former Director of the
Arizona Department of Water Resources
Boulder City, Nevada

Document Separator

Sierra Vista Herald
10 Feb 94

Lawsuit seeks halt to growth on post

DIANE DOLAK
Herald/Review

A Phoenix-based environmental advocacy group plans to file a lawsuit aimed at stopping growth on Fort Huachuca.

"Fort Huachuca is grossly destructive to the (San Pedro) river and the riparian area," said Robin Silver, spokesman for the Southwest Center for Biological Diversity, which is initiating the lawsuit.

According to attorney Mark Hughes of Earth Law, a Denver law firm, the suit will be filed in federal court, but he would not disclose where or when.

Hughes said the suit will allege the fort made no public disclosure of all environmental impacts resulting from the move of Fort Devens, Mass., to Fort Huachuca.

This is a violation of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), which requires full disclosures and analysis of environmental impact before expansion begins, Hughes said.

"The law says that they are supposed to adequately address any adverse impact to the environment," Silver said, alleging the current environmental impact statement is incomplete and inadequate.

"They (Fort Huachuca officials) knowingly and deceitfully violated the law," he charged. *

A post spokesman has denied that the fort failed to comply with NEPA regulations.

A spokesman for the Fort Huachuca 50, an advocacy group for the post, called the lawsuit an "alarmist action" that doesn't help to resolve water supply issues.

The Earth Law attorney called the post's actions "a pretty

See FORT...Page 3

Fort

...Continued from Page 1

straight-forward mistake."

"Most government agencies stopped doing this (withholding information) 10 years ago," he said Wednesday.

Hughes maintained that those conducting environmental studies on post either were incompetent or hid their findings from the public.

Silver, a physician, was even stronger in his criticism.

"We're talking about soldiers who are sworn to uphold the law of the land. But they're no different than any other criminal," he said Wednesday. "People should be figuring out ways to put them in jail." *

"The law says they cannot do irretrievable projects before this (analysis and impact study disclosure) is done," Hughes said, adding that construction on the fort's expansion should never have begun.

"Fort Huachuca officials have always, and will always, comply in letter and spirit with all NEPA requirements," fort spokesman Tim Ellis said this morning.

He said the post is "committed to being a good neighbor and partner with the people of this area," including environmentalists.

According to a written statement by Ellis, post officials state they complied with NEPA when the 1992 environmental impact statement was prepared.

According to a summary of the final impact statement written in August 1992, there are "no areas of controversy or unresolved issues ... at this time."

The summary also states that no significant adverse impacts are expected and that "all potential impacts" have been addressed.

However, in 1991, University of Arizona hydrologist Tom Maddock warned that the San Pedro River could dry up if groundwater pumping continued at the current rate.

The summary of the fort's impact statement also states that "water conserving faucets and shower heads will be installed." In addition, the statement also mentions that groundwater levels in the area continue to drop.

"Currently the installation pumps 2.90 million gallons per day or about 3,250 acre-feet per year," the summary states. An acre-foot of water is about 326,000 gallons.

In addition, the summary indicates average domestic usage on post is 172 gallons a day per person, based on a population of 9,938. The remainder, estimated at 1.2 million gallons a day, is consumed for non-domestic use, the summary indicates.

Jim Horton, president of the Huachuca Audubon Society, said his group plans to join the lawsuit along with other Audubon Society chapters from Arizona.

"There is no question that groundwater pumping in other basins has dried up riparian areas. We need only look at Tucson and the Santa Cruz River to see that excessive groundwater pumping can kill a river and its riparian habitat values," Horton said recently.

Silver said he expects all Audubon Society chapters in Arizona and New Mexico to join the suit, as will other environmental groups from throughout the Southwest.

According to Silver, the suit will "force (Fort Huachuca) to examine openly the effects of their expansion."

Horton said the Huachuca Audubon chapter wants no more growth at Fort Huachuca until water issues in the San Pedro basin are settled.

Horton also said representatives from the Huachuca Audubon chapter want to appear at the 1995 Base Realignment and Closure hearings. He also said hydrologists from the federal Bureau of Land Management and the University of Arizona should testify at the BRAC hearings.

It is at those hearings that members of the Fort Huachuca 50 hope a decision will be made to move the Defense Language Institute from the Presidio at Monterey to Fort Huachuca.

"Organizations whose interests are protecting the environment have the right to examine to the fullest degree the impacts of government and commercial activities," said Ted Fichtl, Fort Huachuca 50 president. "I feel sad that they tend to turn to alarmist actions, such as lawsuits, instead of participating in the development process and helping find solutions to reach a compromise."

The Fort Devens move, which began in September 1992 as part of the 1988 Base Realignment and Closure Act, is still in progress and is expected to be complete by late spring.

The move from Fort Devens will raise the post's total population from 11,370 to about 13,900.

Sierra Vista Herald
25 Feb 94

Growth war pits 'San Pedro 100' versus 'Fort 50'

DIANE DOLAK
Herald/Review

The president of a local environmental group announced plans Thursday to form the San Pedro 100, an advocacy group that opposes growth at Fort Huachuca.

"There's a number of people who want to get our message to BRAC (Base Realignment and Closure)," said Jim Horton, president of the Huachuca Audubon Society. "It's our intention to send a delegation to Washington to testify for BRAC '95."

The Fort Huachuca 50, an advocacy group supporting growth at Fort Huachuca, plans to push for relocating the Defense Language Institute (DLI) from the Presidio at Monterey to Fort Huachuca.

According to Horton, the San Pedro 100 delegation will include water experts from the University of Arizona and the federal Bureau of Land

See WATER...Page 3A

Water

...Continued from Page 1A

Management.

Horton said the San Pedro 100 is not connected to the Audubon Society.

The announcement came after Thursday's Sierra Vista City Council meeting, where Councilman Harold Vangilder warned of serious consequences if a threatened lawsuit aimed at halting growth on Fort Huachuca is filed.

"This distresses me. I believe that they do intend to (file the lawsuit)," Vangilder said during Thursday's council meeting.

Two weeks ago, Phoenix physician Robin Silver, a spokesman for the Southwest Center for Biological Diversity, said his group plans to file a lawsuit in federal court demanding that growth on Fort Huachuca be stopped.

At that time, Horton said Huachuca Audubon and other Audubon Society chapters planned to join in the suit.

The suit will contend, Silver said, that Army officials presented an inaccurate and incomplete environmental impact statement concerning the move of Fort Devens, Mass., to Fort Huachuca.

According to Horton, the suit may be filed by the end of March.

Silver, Horton and other environmentalists say excessive water pumping in the San Pedro basin, which includes Sierra Vista and Fort Huachuca, could drain the river and ruin the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area.

Vangilder, a founder of the Fort Huachuca 50, said businessmen, county officials and developers should meet with city officials to prepare for filing of the lawsuit.

"If these organizations should be successful ... growth (in the community) will be blunted," Vangilder said. "If we do not win in this issue, the potential harm for us is absolutely severe."

Vangilder contended Thursday that environmentalists are extreme in their protective stance.

"I'm a species, too — if a beaver dams up a river, it's beautiful — if I do it, it's obscene," Vangilder said.

Councilman Joe Kraps said he favors Vangilder's plan for a joint meeting with community leaders. He asked that City Attorney Stuart Fauver give a briefing on "logical next steps."

"I don't want a lot of time to lapse. I think time is of the essence," Kraps said.

The council agreed to discuss the issue during an executive session March 1.

A decision on a proposed resolution supporting the Fort Huachuca 50 was postponed until the March 10 meeting because council members disagreed with a call for "unqualified support" of the group.

"Unqualified is one hell of a statement," said Councilman Pat Arbenz.

The council asked that the words "unqualified support" be struck from the proposed resolution.

Vangilder said the Fort Huachuca 50 needs the resolution to help in its lobbying efforts for DLI.

"They need to show they have community support," Vangilder said. "It's like a Good Housekeeping seal."

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE & REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET, SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22209
(703) 696-0504

MEMORANDUM OF MEETING

DATE: January 9, 1995

TIME: 3:00

MEETING WITH: Sierra Vista Community Representatives

SUBJECT: Fort Huachuca

PARTICIPANTS:

Name/Title/Phone Number:

Randy H. Roth; Director of University of Arizona at Sierra Vista Complex
H. W. Vangilder; Sierra Vista City Councilman
Barry Rhoades; Consultant

***Commission Staff*:**

David Lyles, Staff Director
Cece Carman, Director of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs
Chip Walgren, Manager, State and Local Liaison
Ben Borden, Director, Review & Analysis
* Ed Brown, Army Team Leader
Mike Kennedy, Army Team Analyst
Alex Yellin, Navy Team Leader
Frank Cirillo, Air Force Team Leader
Bob Cook, Interagency Issues Team Leader
Bob Bivins, Interagency Issues Team Analyst

MEETING PURPOSE: The community representatives presented information to rebut that provided by the Huachuca Audobon Society representatives in their visit of January 5. Copies of the information provided by the representatives are in the library and the Army team files.

Document Separator

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE & REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET, SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22209
(703) 696-0504

MEMORANDUM OF MEETING

DATE: January 5, 1995

TIME: 10:00 AM

MEETING WITH: Huachuca Audobon Society

SUBJECT: Fort Huachuca

PARTICIPANTS:

Name/Title/Phone Number:
Jim Horton; President, Huachuca Audobon Society
Dr. William Branan; Director, Audobon Research Ranch

Commission Staff:
David Lyles, Staff Director
Madelyn Creedon, General Counsel
Ben Borden, Director of Review and Analysis
Chuck Pizer, Deputy Director of Communications
Chip Walgren, Manager, State and Local Liaison
* Ed Brown, Army Team Leader
Frank Cirillo, Air Force Team Leader
Bob Cook, Interagency Issues Team Leader

MEETING PURPOSE: The Huachuca Audobon Society representatives presented their arguments for limiting the growth of Fort Huachuca. They contend that any expansion of missions at Fort Huachuca beyond those already recommended by the 1988 and 1991 Commissions would "...increase dewatering of the San Pedro Basin aquifer that is an important water source for the San Pedro River and would worsen the decreasing flows in the San Pedro River already resulting from excessive groundwater pumping." The representatives provided a chronology of excerpts from pertinent studies, documents, and public presentations concerning the San Pedro River and the expansion of Fort Huachuca; a document entitled *Sierra Vista Subwatershed Hydrology Primer*; and a copy of a complaint for declaratory and injunctive relief filed by the Southwest Center for Biological Diversity et. al. in the US District Court of Arizona on November 21, 1994.

Document Separator

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 941214-1

FROM: HORTON, JIM	TO: DIXON / LYLES
TITLE: PRESIDENT	TITLE: CHAIRMAN / STAFF DIRECTOR
ORGANIZATION: HUACHUCA AUDUBON SOCIETY	ORGANIZATION: DBCRC
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED:	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	INFO COPY	ACTION COPY	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	INFO COPY	ACTION COPY	INIT
SENATOR DIXON	✓			COMMISSIONER			
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER			
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER			
GENERAL COUNSEL				COMMISSIONER			
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER			
				COMMISSIONER			
DIR./CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON		✓		COMMISSIONER			
DIR./COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER	✓		BA
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIR./INFO SERVICES DIVISION							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

✓	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
✓	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response (coordinate w/ Exec.Sec.)
	Offer Comments and/or Suggestions		FYI

Subject/Remarks:

VISIT TO WASHINGTON, D.C. — INTERESTED IN MEETING WITH DIXON/LYLES WHILE IN TOWN (JAN 3-6).

Due Date: 941228	Routing Date: 941214	Date Originated: 941213	Mail Date:

HUACHUCA AUDUBON SOCIETY

POST OFFICE BOX 63 SIERRA VISTA, ARIZONA 85636

December 13, 1994

Mr. Alan Dixon
Committee Chairman,
Base Realignment and Closure Committee
1700 N. Moore Street
Arlington, VA. 22209

Dear Mr. Dixon;

Huachuca Audubon Society of Sierra Vista, Arizona will send a delegation to Washington, D.C. on January 3rd through January 6th.

The purpose of the visit is to educate responsible officials about the serious environmental threat to the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area that will result from any expansion of Fort Huachuca, Arizona.

Huachuca Audubon and other environmental organizations in this area believe it would be a mistake for the Department of the Army to expand the mission of Fort Huachuca without having all the facts, particularly the environmental consequences of such action.

We would appreciate the opportunity for our representatives, Dr. William Branan, Director of National Audubon Research Ranch and Mr. Jim Horton, President of Huachuca Audubon Society, to meet with you and discuss our concerns.

We can meet at your convenience any time Tuesday, January 3, through Friday, January 6. Twenty minutes of your time should be sufficient.

Yours Truly;

signed

Jim Horton
President, Huachuca Audubon
Phone: 602-378-2460

HUACHUCA AUDUBON SOCIETY

POST OFFICE BOX 63 SIERRA VISTA, ARIZONA 85636

December 13, 1994

Mr. David Lyles
Executive Director,
Base Realignment and Closure Committee
1700 N. Moore Street
Arlington, VA. 22209

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Jim Horton
President, Huachuca Audubon
Phone: 602-378-2460

Document Separator

HUACHUCA AUDUBON SOCIETY

POST OFFICE BOX 63 SIERRA VISTA, ARIZONA 85636

Expansion of Ft. Huachuca and the resulting local growth will destroy the San Pedro River. Ft. Huachuca's expansion and the resulting growth will destroy the San Pedro River owing (1) to the increasing dewatering of the San Pedro Basin aquifer that is an important water source for the San Pedro River, and (2) to the worsening of the decreasing flows in the San Pedro River already resulting from excessive groundwater pumping. Freedom of Information Act responses from the Secretary of Defense confirm that, since 1988, the US Army has endeavored to cover-up these facts in an effort to avoid the downsizing that would inevitably follow once knowledge of Ft. Huachuca's increasingly negative environmental impacts were known.

On May 19, 1994, in the Federal Register, the Office of the Secretary of the Army published a request for comments concerning the preparation of a Programmatic Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Master Plan Update at US Army Intelligence Center and Ft. Huachuca. The alternatives offered for comment in the May 19, 1994, Federal Register continue to reflect the pattern of deceit, cover-up and law-breaking activity on the part of Army officials promoting Ft. Huachuca's expansion. Had the environmental effects of Ft. Huachuca's expansion been fully examined for BRAC 89, 91, or 93, or for the August 1992, Supplemental EIS process, there would not be any expansion at Ft. Huachuca.

Please examine the following chronology of excerpts from pertinent studies, documents, and /or public presentations concerning the San Pedro River and the expansion of Ft. Huachuca. The following chronology includes much of the information that we believe the Army has endeavored to prevent from becoming part of the EIS and BRAC processes.

Jim Horton
President
Huachuca Audubon

HUACHUCA AUDUBON SOCIETY

POST OFFICE BOX 63 SIERRA VISTA, ARIZONA 85636

San Pedro River/Ft. Huachuca expansion chronology. For more information contact; Jim Horton 602-378-2460 or Al Anderson 602-458-0542

3/11/67 Gila topminnow (*Poeciliopsis occidentalis occidentalis*) listed as endangered (32 FR 4001)

3/11/67 Gila trout (*Oncorhynchus gilae*) listed as endangered (32 FR 4001)

3/31/67 Desert pupfish (*Cyprinodon macularius*) listed as endangered (51 FR 10842)

3/29/74 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers warns of cone of depression

> "...Groundwater emerges as base flow in the San Pedro River and to a minor extent in the Babocomari River, where it is again subject to evapotranspiration loss...Ground-water discharge to the river channel thus maintains a short reach of perennial flow at this location [near Charleston]..." (page 5)
>
> "Two significant cones of depression have developed in the area due to pumping in the Fort Huachuca-Sierra Vista area and the Huachuca City area, which includes the former community of Huachuca Vista. The depression cone in the Fort Huachuca-Sierra Vista area is centered about the military post well field and appears to extend for approximately 4 miles, elongating in a northwest-southeast direction along the mountain front. The cone of depression is approximately 1.5 miles wide..." (page 6)

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Report on Water Supply, Ft. H & Vicinity, Main Report, 3/29/74

8/77 U.S. Department of Agriculture warns of the cone of depression

> "Many federal, state, and local organizations have contributed to the study by providing counsel and information and by participating in public meetings. Their cooperation and assistance is acknowledged. Significant contributions were made by the following:...Federal...U.S. Department of the Army...Corps of Engineers...Fort Huachuca Military Reservation...U.S. Department of the Interior...Bureau of Land Management...Fish and Wildlife Service..." (p. 1.4 - 1.5)
>
> "...In the Sierra Vista-Fort Huachuca area...the amount of withdrawal has been in excess of the amount of recharge. In this area, two significant cones of depression have developed. The first cone of depression centers about the Fort Huachuca military post and Sierra Vista well fields and appears to extend for approximately four miles, elongating in a northwest-southeast direction along the mountain front. The cone of depression is about 1.5 miles wide.

The second cone of depression is in the Huachuca City area and extends approximately three miles along the Babocomari River, elongating in a southwest - northwest direction along the river channel. Heavy pumping in Huachuca City has apparently reversed the direction of ground water flow, and ground water that formerly followed the Babocomari river to the northeast is now diverted in the depression cone around the city.

Near the center of the cone of depression in the Fort Huachuca area, water levels have declined an estimated 50 feet, and in the Huachuca City area, water level declines of ten feet have been measured..." (p. 4.25)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with the Arizona Water Commission, Santa Cruz - San Pedro River Basin, Arizona, Resource Inventory, August 1977

8/77 U.S. Department of Agriculture warns of the overdrafting of ground water

"BASIN PROBLEMS...The expanding economy has been supported by the overdraft of ground water..."

U.S. Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with the Arizona Water Commission, Santa Cruz - San Pedro River Basin, Arizona, Main Report, August 1977, p.1.5

1981 Council on Environmental Quality warns of the desertification secondary to overdraft of groundwater

"The current available evidence indicates...Human overdraft of groundwater is now the major desertification force at work in this area..."

Sheridan, David, Council on Environmental Quality, Desertification of the United States, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, 1981, p.62-3.

"...The area faces 'potentially severe water supply problems.' The overdraft situation 'could effectively exhaust the nearby aquifer by the year 2020'"

University of Arizona, Water Resources Research Center, "Groundwater Projections for 11 Basins," Arizona Water Resources News Bulletin 78(3):2(1978), p.3, as cited in Sheridan, ibid., p. 70.

"...The upper San Pedro River could run dry - just as the Santa Cruz did - in the years ahead if massive ground-water overdrafting continues."

Letter from William N Hedeman, Jr., U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, to the Council on Environmental Quality, Washington, D.C., August 18, 1980, as cited in Sheridan, ibid., p. 70.

7/82 Study concludes reduction in discharge to San Pedro from groundwater pumping

"...Hydrologically, the lower and upper basin fill can be considered as one unit. Vertical and horizontal heterogeneity within each unit overshadow any hydrologic differences between the two units. As in most basins in southeastern Arizona, the units generally grade from fan gravel near the mountain fronts to silt and clay near the valley axis..." (p. 7)

"...Confined ground-water conditions occur in several isolated areas in the basin. The confining beds are silt and clay lenses of moderate areal extent. In a few wells in the Palominas-Hereford area the water levels are above the land surface; however, this condition is local and regionally the aquifer is considered unconfined..." (p. 7)

"Changes Due to Development...Ground-water withdrawal for irrigation and public supply has altered the original direction of ground-water movement in the system and has created depressions in the original water table. Consumptive use of ground water has reduced the total amount of discharge to the San Pedro and Babocomari Rivers and thus has altered the original stream-aquifer relations." (p. 13)

"SUMMARY...The hydrologic system. of the upper San Pedro basin typifies that of several basins in southeastern Arizona. The basin receives a moderate amount of recharge from surrounding mountain ranges, which is discharged through evapotranspiration and by seepage to a small stream during steady-state conditions. The basin fill and the flood-plain alluvium are stratigraphically complex, and water levels in wells drilled into these materials sometimes exhibit an indication of confinement, but regionally the aquifer is considered unconfined..." (p. 49)

"...The calibrated steady-state model indicated a total recharge to and discharge from the basin of about 16,500 acre-ft/yr or 22.8 ft^3 /s. Seventy-five percent of the recharge is attributed to runoff from the mountains, 19 percent to underflow from Mexico, and the remainder to streamflow losses. Discharge is evenly distributed between evapotranspiration losses and streamflow gains and about 2 percent is discharging as underflow near Fairbank. The model simulating 1977 conditions included 10,500 acre-ft/yr of pumpage, and the model results indicated that about 5,600 acre-ft/yr was derived from depletion of water in storage. In addition, long-term decreases in evapotranspiration losses and in discharge of ground water to streamflow have resulted..." (p. 50)

Freethey, Geoffrey W.. "HYDROLOGIC ANALYSIS OF THE UPPER SAN PEDRO BASIN FROM THE MEXICO-UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY TO FAIRBANK, ARIZONA, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, Open-File Report 82-752, Tucson, Arizona, July 1982

7/1984 ADWR refuses to certify 100 year water "adequacy" for areas' largest developer

"Tenneco Realty, a subsidiary of the Houston-based, multinational oil-gas-shipbuilding-chemical company Tenneco Inc., is the fountainhead of this area's future. This and countless other signs promote its Sierra Vista Project, which in 30 years could almost double the metropolitan area's current population of 42,000.

But the future of the project, and perhaps of Sierra Vista itself, could be hung up by this city's intricate - and hotly disputed - link to the San Pedro River, about 10 miles to the east.

The State Department of Water Resources says ground water pumping for the project would dry up parts of the river in the next 100 years...As a result, the state water agency has refused to certify that Tenneco has an adequate water supply..."

This, by itself, will not stop the project. Cochise County, unlike Pima County, is not in a state water Active Management Area where developers must prove an assured 100-year water supply to build. Here, the state only requires that developments with inadequate water supplies let customers know in sales contracts.

But it will keep the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and Veteran Administration from insuring Federal Housing Administration and VA mortgage loans for housing customers, for Tenneco or for any other project.

"We certainly don't want anyone buying homes without adequate water," said Adele Kauth, manager of HUD's Tucson office. "If they could be subjected to cutting off of water someday, it (the development) could be a wasteland."

Veterans Administration official Loring Myer said that his Phoenix-based office also will turn down loans if made aware of an inadequate water situation...

"...it would be difficult to overestimate the importance of the San Pedro River Valley in the history of Cochise County," said a recent article, written by Richard Francaviglia, director of the Bisbee Mining and Historical Museum, in the historical journal Cochise Quarterly. "For a century, it has been the major water supply for the western half of the county...In his article, Francaviglia wrote that the relative stability of the San Pedro's deeper water tables compared to Tucson's or Phoenix's leads development oriented citizens to say the valley has a nearly unlimited ability to support growth.

"...such an attitude may constitute wishful thinking more than reflect actual conditions, he wrote. "The Anglo-American populations, in particular, have ascribed nearly magical regenerative powers to non-renewable resources."

Davis, Tony, "Sierra Vista tied to water, San Pedro may get drier as city grows," Tucson Citizen, July 13 1984

7/19/84 Wildlife diversity of San Pedro acclaimed

"About 150 species of breeding or migrant birds nest or rest here in an average year, said Terry Johnson, head of the non-game branch of the State Game and Fish Department. One of the most prominent is the gray hawk, of which only about 40 pairs exist in the United States.

All are in Arizona, except for one or two that nest irregularly in New Mexico and two to four more that may be nesting in Texas. And 11 of those 40 nest in cottonwoods along the San Pedro...He said that based only on what he knows now, he would recommend threatened status because man is swallowing its stream-side living space..."

"The entire Upper San Pedro River valley...also has the widest diversity of mammals in the country and the second widest in the world, said Michael Rosenzweig, a professor of ecology and evolutionary biology at the University of Arizona.

Should the river ever go dry, Rosenzweig guesses that would wipe out up to three mammal species from the area - the mule deer, the common deer mouse and a rodent-like creature called the buff-bellied sigmodon.

Environmentalists and state water officials fear at least stretches of the river could dry up from pumping by several major housing developments planned for the Sierra Vista area..."

Davis, Tony, "River's future at the crossroads," Tucson Citizen, July 19, 1984

8/12/85 Huachuca Audubon Society(HAS) submit an Application for a Permit to Appropriate Surface Water on the San Pedro River.

HAS applys to the Arizona Department of Water Resources for instream flow water rights to waters of the San Pedro River. On 5/28/86 the applicants assigned this application to the BLM. On 12/4/87 the BLM amended this application for the uses and amounts "needed to protect the natural values of the proposed conservation area." The amended beneficial uses were identified as "wildlife and fisheries including wildlife and riparian habitat protection and recreation, including aesthetics".

7/1/86 Spikedace (*Meda fulgida*) listed as threatened (51 FR 23769)

10/28/86 Loach minnow (*Tiaroga cobitis*) listed as threatened (51 FR 39468)

1987 U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) warns of groundwater declines affecting the San Pedro

"GROUND-WATER DECLINES Several wells in the upper San Pedro basin have experienced water level declines over the past 10 -20 years. The most severe declines are observed in wells drilled in the Fort Huachuca area, and in the area near the town of Sierra Vista." p. 106

"...The connection between riparian habitat, streamflow, and ground water in both the floodplain aquifer and the basin fill aquifer are well established from results of this investigation. Other investigations, most notably the recent USGS ground-water modeling study (Freethy 1982) [Freethy, G.W., Hydrologic analysis of the upper San Pedro basin from the Mexico-United States International Boundary to Fairbank, Arizona. U.S. Geol. Survey Open-File Report 82-752. 63pp. 1982.] have also confirmed the hydrologic connection between the basin fill aquifer and the floodplain aquifer. The USGS study concluded that ..."Consumptive use of ground-water has reduced the total amount of discharge to the San Pedro and Babocomari Rivers and thus has altered the original stream-aquifer relations." (Freethey 1982) p. 106-7

"The Arizona Dept. of Water Resources (ADWR) conducted a detailed study of the flow regime of the Upper San Pedro Basin which included extensive modeling (Putman, et al. 1987)[Putman, F., D. Mitchell, and G. Bushner. Water Resources of the Upper San Pedro Basin, Arizona (Draft Report). Arizona Department of Water Resources, Hydrology Division, Phoenix, Arizona, 149pp. 1987.]. We agree with their conclusion that.. "the ground water flow model indicates some change in the projected ground water levels near the San Pedro River that may affect the flow regime of the San Pedro River, especially the lower flows". This is in agreement with our investigation that concludes that low flows in the San Pedro are extremely vulnerable to depletion by pumping. Ground water contribution the San Pedro River flow is a critical component of the flow regime during times of low flow, and disruption of this source has a major effect on the river hydrology." (p. 107)

"The ADWR model runs predicted the reduction in ground water discharge to the river due to pumping nearby wells would equate to about 2% of total annual river flow. While not significant in terms of total river flow, these decreases could involve the entire flow during low-flow periods and would be highly detrimental to river resources values dependent upon them, as discussed elsewhere in this report." (p. 107)

"The USGS three-dimensional finite-difference groundwater model (McDonald and Harbaugh 1984) was used in the ADWR. This is a widely used model which can provide useful insights into the San Pedro Basin groundwater flow situation. However, we believe that in interpreting the modeling results, the vulnerability of river flows to groundwater pumping may have been understated." (p. 107)

"...Careful evaluation of the ADWR model graphical results suggests that the river will be depleted, based on lowered ground water levels. If the groundwater contours as plotted by the computer model (Putman, et al. 1987) are evaluated, the results show that the river will be depleted substantially, and perhaps even dry up... (p. 108)

"...Our streamflow analysis, for example, shows that streamflow has declined over the years, and that baseflow is of extremely low volume

(as low as .5 cfs in some months; see section on Streamflow) and pumpage could reduce the flow of the river for substantial periods during the year. Additionally, in regard to ground water, the saturated sediments of the floodplain aquifer become thinner northward from Hereford, thus reducing the amount of ground water in storage in these deposits. This reduces the amount of water available for recharge back into the basin-fill aquifer. Heavy pumping of wells in the basin fill a few miles to the west could lower the water table in the basin fill, and induce flow from the floodplain aquifer, draining it either substantially, or completely and possibly drying up the San Pedro River. Some reaches of the river are more vulnerable than others for this occurrence. (p. 108)

Jackson, William, Tony Martinez, Paul Cuplin, W.L. Minkley [sic], Bo Shelby, Paul Summers, Dan McGlothlin, Bruce Van Haveren, ASSESSMENT OF WATER CONDITIONS AND MANAGEMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN SUPPORT OF RIPARIAN VALUES: BLM San Pedro River Properties, Arizona, Project Completion Report, BLM/YA/PT-88/004+7200, May 1987, U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Service Center, P.O. Box 25047, Denver, CO 800225-0047

1987 Southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*) described as endangered

"...extimus has dwindled nearly to extinction as the habitat on which it depends has been degraded and decimated..." p. 144

"...the primary reason that so few Willow Flycatchers have been found is that there are so few left to find. The number of localities where the species is known to occur at present is only a fraction of the number of historic localities..." p.153

"The available evidence indicates that the population of extimus has declined precipitously and that the subspecies is now rarer than many other birds formally designated as endangered. The subspecies is now absent from many areas were it was once common, and most of the remaining population is restricted to a few colonies...Riparian habitat destruction is probably most responsible for the decline of extimus...Protection and restoration of riparian woodland is clearly the flycatchers' primary need..." p. 159

Unitt, Philip, *EMPIDONAX TRAILLII EXTIMUS*: AN ENDANGERED SPECIES, Western Birds, 18:137-162,1987.

3/87 BLM report warns of the demise of native fish in the San Pedro

"Acquisition of much of the upper San Pedro River in the United States by the Bureau of Land Management (USBLM; Rosenkrance 1986) and its proposed designation as a "San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area" (hereafter Conservation Area; USBLM 1986)

presents a possibility for protection and management of a Southwestern stream and its plant and animal resources. Part of those resources are fishes, which due to their absolute dependence of surface water are sorely endangered. If existing population can be maintained and former inhabitants reintroduced it will be a major contribution to native fish conservation in the region.

Of 18 kinds of native fishes originally known from the Gila River System (Miller 1959; Minckley 1973; 1985), one is extinct and 10 are rare enough to be Federally or State listed as Threatened, Endangered, or of Special Concern (Deacon et al. 1979; Minckley 1985). The San Pedro River supported at least 13 of these fishes in historic time (Table 1), of which eight persist as remnant populations..." (page 1)

Minckley, W.L., Ph.D., Fishes and Aquatic Habitats of the Upper San Pedro River System, Arizona and Sonora, Final Report for Purchase Order YA-558-CT7-001, U.S. Bureau of Land Management, March 1987

3/24/87 U.S. House of Representatives examines the value of the San Pedro

Mr. UDALL. ...Mr. Speaker, it is a real pleasure today to bring before the House, H.R. 568, to designate the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area...It enjoys unanimous support of the entire Arizona congressional delegation.

To those of us from the Southwest, rivers and streamsides are very special. Not only do they provide an oasis of coolness and relief for man, they are important ecosystems for many forms of life. We have not, sad to say, been especially kind to most of our riparian lands. Throughout the Southwest, they are being lost to development, urbanization, much that seems inevitable and much that most definitely is not inevitable. One of the aspects of this legislation today that so pleases me is that it demonstrates a gentler and more careful sense of stewardship that is matched only by the tenacity with which we intend to safeguard the San Pedro's special qualities.

And those special qualities are many. The San Pedro has retained about 75 percent of its native flora, a very high percentage in the Southwest. It is habitat for at least 20 species of raptors, a third of the entire U.S. population of grey [sic] hawks and more than 200 other bird species. The diversity of mammals is considered by many to be the greatest of any comparably sized area in the country. The water that attracts wildlife also has served as a magnet for man and so the areas is rich in archaeological sites stretching back thousands of years and including places important to the Spanish conquistadores [sic] who unsuccessfully labored to dominate this area. The San Pedro is just a few miles from rapidly growing Sierra vista and the importance of this area for future public recreation and enjoyment are hard to overestimate..." (pp. H1522-3)

Mr. KOLBE. ...No legacy we leave to our children is more important than the legacy of our natural heritage. A vote in favor of this bill today is a vote to enhance the inheritance of our future generations. Mr.

Speaker, I urge the Members of this body to pass this bill today - and to send a message to the other body that the people of Arizona want this bill made law... (p. H1524)

Mr. KYL. ...The State of Arizona is home to a wide range of environmental treasures, from the Grand Canyon and the rich forests in the north and east, to the red rocks of Sedona, and the beautiful central and southern deserts. The San Pedro in the south is yet another of Arizona's many treasures.

The 30-mile-long corridor along the San Pedro which is affected by this particular measure is a unique riparian habitat with over 260 species of birds, 120 archaeological and historical sites, and 9 vertebrate fossil sites. We are fortunate to be able to take the steps today to preserve it. And, in fact, we ought to seize the opportunity to act, especially when we can minimize adverse impacts on other uses...This bill protects valuable natural resource for Arizonans and all Americans...As a cosponsor of the bill, I hope the House will approve it. (p. H1525)

Mr. VENTO. ...It would provide for the designation and protection of a most valuable riparian area, in a part of the United States where water is priceless... (p. H1525)

Congressional Record - House, March 24, 1987

4/19/88 Arizona State Department of Real Estate warns of reduced flows in the San Pedro River

This report reflects information provided by the developer and obtained by the department in its review process in accordance with the provisions of Title 32, Chapter 20, Article 4, of the Arizona Revised Statutes, as amended. SPECIAL NOTES:...3. PROSPECTIVE PURCHASERS ARE ADVISED TO READ THE WATER NOTE...WATER: The Arizona Department of Water Resources in its report of July 9, 1987 states:

"Eagle Ridge, lots 58-212, is a residential subdivision to be sold water supply furnished by Pueblo Del Sol Water Company. Depth to water in the water company wells presently ranges from about 350 to 450 feet below land surface and water levels have declined at a rate of about one and one-half feet per year...Existing wells in the area are capable of producing acceptable quality water for domestic use. Thus, it appears that an adequate water supply is physically available to the subdivision. However, studies conducted to date suggest that there is a hydraulic connection between wells in the Ft. Huachuca-Sierra Vista area and the San Pedro River, and that past pumpage of groundwater in the area has resulted in reduced flow in the San Pedro River..."

State of Arizona Department of Real Estate, STATE PROPERTY REPORT DISCLAIMER, Final Subdivision Public Report on Eagle Ridge

[just southeast of Ft. Huachuca], Reference No. 24,364, Effective Date April 19, 1988 (CORRECTED MAY 13, 1988)

7/88 ADWR Study Warns of Increasing Cone of Depression and Decreasing Flow in the San Pedro River

"...Two principle factors affecting regional groundwater flow exist in the Sierra Vista area of the USP [Upper San Pedro] basin. The first is the development of a cone of depression in the Sierra Vista-Fort Huachuca area. This cone of depression was reported by Harshbarger and Associates to be approximately 4 miles long and 1.5 miles wide, paralleling the Huachuca Mountains in a northwest-southeast direction in 1974, and was centered around Township 21 South, Range 20 East, Section 33. Recent groundwater data (1986) collected by ADWR's Hydrology Division shows that the cone of depression is approximately 4 miles long and 2.5 miles wide and is now centered around Township 21 South, Range 20 East, Section 35...Overall, net decline rates within an area of about 25 square miles centered around Sierra Vista range from 0.4 to 3.9 feet per year with an average decline rate of 1.4 feet per year for the periods of record within the time period 1968-1986..." (p. 15)

"...Bronco Hill and the surrounding volcanic rock formations found along both sides of the river, are the second factor affecting groundwater flow to the San Pedro River. These formations outcrop in the basin fill and floodplain alluvium in the area around the ghost town of Charleston, acting as a barrier to groundwater flow (see Plate 2). Groundwater migration from the basin fill to the floodplain alluvium is affected, as is the movement of water in the floodplain alluvium. Groundwater flowing from the basin margins to the San Pedro River is shunted to either side of the hills. The hills also force water flowing parallel to the river in the floodplain alluvium to the surface of the river channel and are partly responsible for the perennial nature of the river in this reach..." (p. 16)

"...Impacts of Groundwater Withdrawals on the Groundwater System...The effect of groundwater withdrawals on the groundwater system varies from small to moderate in various parts of the USP basin. Effects have been greatest in the Sierra Vista area, where a small elliptical cone of depression had been created by 1968 as shown on Plate 3 (Roeske and Werrell, 1973). Within the enclosed 4,150-foot water elevation contour, the cone of depression encompassed an area of approximately 5 square miles. The depression was centered around the military well field in Section 33 of Township 21 South, Range 20 East, and extended approximately 3.5 miles in a northwest-southeast direction..." (p. 97)

"...Groundwater-flow directions have not changed in the basin except in the Sierra Vista-Fort Huachuca area where the direction of groundwater movement is toward the cone of depression. While the average rate of decline of the water table within the cone of depression is approximately

1.4 feet per year, no significant long term decline exists in other parts of the sub-basin..." (p. 103)

"...The results of a USGS transient groundwater model simulation indicate that by 1977 consumptive use of groundwater had reduced the amount of discharge to the San Pedro River due to the effects of pumping in the USP basin (Freethey, 1982). Freethey (1982) indicated in his model simulation that water levels had declined about five feet in the regional aquifer several miles west of Hereford. This is in agreement with the hydrograph shown as Figure I of Plate 2..." (p. 107)

"...Groundwater withdrawals from storage have been projected to increase with increased groundwater pumpage. This is especially true of the Sierra Vista/Fort Huachuca area. Model simulations by Freethey (1982) indicated that approximately 5,600 acre-feet out of 10,500 acre-feet of groundwater pumped in 1977 was derived from storage. This is approximately 53% of the groundwater pumpage within the model boundaries. The model update for 1985 indicates that out of approximately 18,000 acre-feet of water pumped, 10,700 acre-feet was derived from the depletion of water in storage. This is approximately 59% of the estimated pumpage within the model boundaries in 1985. Therefore, as would be suspected, the rate at which groundwater is withdrawn from storage has increased with increased groundwater pumpage..." (p. 135)

"...The impact that continued groundwater withdrawal to the year 2000 will have on the flow regimes of the San Pedro and Babocomari Rivers was characterized by using the groundwater flow model, and historic trends shown in streamflows and hydrographs. The groundwater flow model indicates some chances in the projected groundwater levels near the San Pedro River that may affect the flow regime of the San Pedro River, especially the lower flows..." (p. 136)

"...The model cannot simulate changes in streamflow due to increased infiltration to the groundwater system or the decreased discharge of groundwater to the river. The likely effect of such increased Infiltration or decreased discharge is to reduce low flows in the river to slightly lower levels..." (p. 139)

"...The San Pedro River and its associated floodplain aquifer is an important hydrologic feature of the USP basin. The San Pedro River enters the USP basin at the International Border with Mexico, about 3 miles southwest of Palominas, and leaves the basin at "The Narrows", about 11 miles north of Benson (see Figure 1). It is generally perennial between Hereford and Fairbank, is always perennial near Charleston, and is intermittent in all other reaches. Very low flows predominate, even in perennial reaches of the river..." (p. 144)

"Conclusions...Groundwater withdrawals taking place in the regional aquifer around Sierra Vista result in an average groundwater decline rate

of 1.4 feet per year between approximately 1968 and 1986. Decline rates rise to a maximum of 3.7 to 3.9 feet per year for several wells however.. A cone of depression of about 7.5 square miles, within the enclosed 4,150-foot water elevation contour, probably occurs in the vicinity of Sierra Vista (see Figure IIA). This cone has grown from an area of about 5 square miles in 1968. The time at which the cone originally developed is not known..." (p. 145)

"...Continued groundwater pumpage between 1986 and the year 2000 will mine an additional 208,000 acre-feet of groundwater from the regional aquifer around the Sierra Vista area, resulting in a maximum groundwater decline of about 80 feet at a maximum rate of about 6 feet per year...The groundwater model used to project water levels in the year 2000 showed that water levels in the regional aquifer several miles west of the San Pedro River would rise up to 20 feet at Hereford, would decline by about 10 feet west of Lewis Springs, and would decline by about 10 feet west of Charleston. This decline rate is about 0.7 feet per year. This model projection was based on estimated future pumpage..." (p. 146)

"Recommendations...The Bureau of Land Management should institute a program to monitor groundwater levels in the floodplain aquifer of the San Pedro River and the underlying regional aquifer..." (p. 148)

Putman, Frank, Kim Mitchell, Greg Bushner, "Water Resources of the Upper San Pedro Basin, Arizona," Hydrology Division, Arizona Department of Water Resources, Phoenix, Arizona, July 1988

10/13/88 U.S. Senate supports protection of the San Pedro

MR. DeCONCINI. ...Title I of the bill will establish the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area. it contains the text of S. 252. 'This legislation will place approximately 56,431 acres of unique BLM lands which run along a 31-mile stretch of the San Pedro River, in southeastern Cochise County, AZ, under the special management of a national conservation area. The San Pedro lands were acquired by the BLM from Tenneco, Inc. on March 6, 1986. The bulk of the lands include two Spanish land grants rich in cultural archeological, paleontological. and wildlife habitat resources of unequaled significance in the Southwest...The value of the lands comprising the San Pedro Riparian Area have been known for many years. and the acquisition, of the lands by, the BLM, utilizing the management scheme outlined in the pending legislation will ensure the proper preservation ;f the San Pedro resources for years to come.
H.R. 568, the House companion measure. and S. 252, have the unanimous support of the entire Arizona congressional delegation' A great deal of effort has gone into crafting a bill which will guarantee the property is .managed in a manner different from other public domain lands. Specific provisions have been included in the legislation restricting use so that the delicate riparian resources will not be harmed in any way...The San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area will be

managed for the primary purposes of protecting the riparian, aquatic, wildlife, paleontological, cultural, educational and recreational resources...

The San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area, I believe, will go
down in history as one of the wisest Federal acquisitions. Its protective management under the provisions of the legislation now before this body will ensure its preservation for use and enjoyment by future generations..."

Mr. McCAIN. ...Upon enactment, S 2840 would establish the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area. This 56,431-acre region would be a welcome and important addition to the lands already set aside in Arizona, and our country. Moreover, the preservation of this terrain is vital if we are going to protect the unique riparian area of the San Pedro River in Cochise County, AZ.
The San Pedro River, which runs through the proposed conservation area, is a long stretch of desert riparian habitat that cannot be found anywhere else in this country. While by no means pristine, this area is in good condition and deserves to be under the stewardship of those who can ensure its preservation.
In addition. the San Pedro area is home to an outstanding array of wildlife. Many rare raptors. such as the gray hawk, Harris hawk, and the black hawk-have been spotted in the San Pedro. Even the rarely seen aplomado falcon has been sighted hunting for food in the area...

Mr. President, the establishment of the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area will assure that future generations of Americans will be able to utilize the recreational. wildlife. educational, and scientific benefits this region has to offer. This area deserves special designation and it is my hope that we can act on this legislation as quickly as possible.

Congressional Record - Senate, October 13, 1988, p. S15733

11/18/88 Law passed to establish the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area

PUBLIC LAW 100-696 [S. 2840]; November 18, 1988

ARIZONA-IDAHO CONSERVATION ACT OF 1988

TITLE I...ESTABLISHMENT OF SAN PEDRO RIPARIAN NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA SEC. 101. (a) ESTABLISHMENT. - In order to protect the riparian area and the aquatic, wildlife, archeological, paleontological, scientific, cultural, educational, and recreational resources of the public lands surrounding the San Pedro River in Cochise County, Arizona, there is hereby established the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area...

TITLE 1, SECTION 102 (d) the Congress specified the SPRNCA water rights: (d) WATER RIGHTS- Congress reserves the right for the purpose of this reservation, a quantity of water sufficient to fulfill the purposes of the SPRNCA created by this title. [Federal Reserved Water Right Claim]

LAWS OF 100th CONG. - 2nd SESS.

1989 U.S. Department of the Army briefs the Secretary of Defense for BRAC 89

SECTION 5. RECOMMENDATIONS AND IMPACTS

RECOMMENDATIONS...Close Ft. Devens...Continue the relocation of the Intelligence School, Devens to Ft Huachuca...Retain HQ, Information Systems Command, HQ, Information Systems Engineering Command, and supporting elements at Ft Huachuca, AZ...

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS...Environmental Impact Summary, Fort Huachuca, AZ.

Wetlands: Information on wetlands was not available however due to the arid desert climate, the presence of wetlands should be minimal.

Department of the Army Base Closure and Realignment Recommendations - 1989

1991 U.S. Department of the Army briefs the Secretary of Defense for BRAC 91

SECTION 5. RECOMMENDATIONS AND IMPACTS

RECOMMENDATIONS...Realign the Department of Defense Polygraph School from Fort McClellan to Ft Huachuca, AZ...

SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES RESULTING ROM REALIGNMENT ACTION AT: FORT HUACHUCA, AZ SIERRA VISTA, AZ...If selected for realignment action, the following are considered the "environmental consequences" at Fort Huachuca, AZ. ...Wetlands: Information on wetlands was not available however, due to the arid desert climate, the presence of wetlands should be minimal.

Department of the Army Base Closure and Realignment Recommendations - 1991

5/30/1991 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) recognizes the value of the San Pedro for native fish species survival

"...The long-term survival of an endangered or threatened species may require implementation of recovery actions as well as basic protection. Preclusion of recovery opportunities may jeopardize survival. The

purposes of Congress in setting forth the Endangered Species Act are very clear. Section 2(b) of the Act states:

> "The purposes of this Act are to provide a means whereby the ecosystems upon which endangered species and threatened species depend may be conserved..."

Conserve is defined in section 3(3) to mean:

> "...to use and the use of all methods and procedures which are necessary to bring any endangered species or threatened species to the point at which the measures provided pursuant to this Act are no longer necessary..."

Thus, the conservation of any threatened or endangered species under the Act clearly requires recovery of that species and protection of ecosystems which would support that recovery. Loss of significant portions of recovery habitat would then be contrary to the purposes of the Act...A major recovery strategy for endangered and threatened southwestern fishes is their reestablishment within historic range...We believe the upper San Pedro River basin (above Saint David) is among the most promising recovery habitat for native Gila River Fishes, including the Gila Topminnow, desert pupfish, spikedace, loach minnow, and razorback sucker..."

> FWS Document 2-21-90-F-119. Internal document: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Draft Endangered Species Act Section 7 Biological Opinion on the Transportation and Delivery of Central Arizona Project Water to the Gila River Basin (Hassayampa, Agua Fria, Salt, Verde, San Pedro, Middle and Upper Gila Rivers and Associated Tributaries) in Arizona and New Mexico, document #2-21-90-F-119, May 30, 1991. Official document: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Final Endangered Species Act Section 7 Biological Opinion on the Transportation and Delivery of Central Arizona Project Water to the Gila River Basin (Hassayampa, Agua Fria, Salt, Verde, San Pedro, Middle and Upper Gila Rivers and Associated Tributaries) in Arizona and New Mexico, document #2-21-90-F-119, April 15, 1994.

10/23/91 Razorback sucker (*Xyrauchen texanus*) listed as endangered (56 FR 54957)

1/92 University of Arizona hydrology report on the San Pedro warns of the interdependency of streamflow and groundwater

> "The San Pedro River is predominantly a gaining stream over most of the reach within the model area, except in an area around Palominas and in an area downstream of the Charleston Bridge...Using streamgaging readings taken between January of 1987 and July of 1989, it was determined that streamflows increase, on the average, 26% between Hereford and Lewis Springs and, 71% between Lewis Springs and the Charleston Bridge. A few scattered extreme values may be producing the high percentages. If these extreme values are

disregarded, the streamflows between Lewis spring and the Charleston Bridge increase around 55%. From the Charleston Bridge to a location just downstream of the Charleston Hills, streamflows decrease around 14%, and to [sic] increase again at the Fairbank Bridge. These streamflow increases and decrease indicate the close interdependency between surface flows and the ground-water system. Model results show baseflow gains of about 80% between Hereford and the Charleston Bridge." (page 4-17)

Vionnet, Leticia Beatriz, and Thomas Maddock III, Modeling of Ground-Water Flow and Surface/Ground-Water Interaction for the San Pedro River Basin - Part 1 - Mexican Border to Fairbank, Arizona, Department of Hydrology and Water Resources, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721, HWR No. 92 - 010, January 1992.

6/24/92 Army official claims "all potential impacts" examined at Public Hearing on the Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for Base Realignment at Ft. Huachuca

Lieutenant Colonel George Remsen

"...I'm the garrison commander up at Fort Huachuca right now...I would like to introduce Colonel Katin here. He's from the L.A. Corps of Engineers and he's the one leading up this operation..." (D-2)

Lieutenant Colonel John Katin:

"I'm the Deputy District Commander for the L.A. Engineer district...Mr. Ron Ganzfried is the Chief Environmental Planning [sic] with me in the Los Angeles district and is the expert..." (D-2,6)

Mr. Ganzfried:

"...I just want to assure you that whatever comments we get together and between now and the 20th, we do intend to respond to fully in the final environmental document...we've looked at the environmental effects...We've looked at the effects not only at Fort Huachuca but also the effects in the nearby communities and the region...The EIS addresses all of the potential impacts as I mentioned and with the focus on the environmental, biological and social and economic environment. We've determined basically that there are no significant environmental effects and there, if any effects, economically they appear positive...your documentation supports these conclusions..." (D-7, 8, 9)

PUBLIC MEETING, June 24, 1992, Sierra Vista, Arizona, Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) on the Base Realignment at Ft. Huachuca, APPENDIX D...PUBLIC HEARING TRANSCRIPT AND WRITTEN COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT SEIS...

7/92 University of Arizona hydrology report on the San Pedro warns of aquifer overdraft

"net loss of 15,669 acre feet per year from regional aquifer" (page 2-8. Table 2-1)

Braun, David P., Thomas Maddock III, William B. Lord, WATERBUD A Spreadsheet-Based Model of the Water Budget and Water Management Systems of the Upper San Pedro River Basin, Arizona, Department of Water Resources, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721, HWR No. 92-020, July 1992

7/27/92 Letter from Department of Interior expresses concern about increased dewatering of the San Pedro by the expansion at Ft. Huachuca

"...The Department of the Interior has reviewed the Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (DSEIS) for the Base Realignment at Fort Huachuca. The following comments are provided for your consideration... we do have some long-term concerns about the status of the groundwater aquifer in the San Pedro basin. Increasing drawdowns of the aquifer may affect the riparian and aquatic resources of the San Pedro River...SUMMARY The status of the ground water aquifer in the San Pedro basin and the increasing drawdowns of the aquifer that may affect the riparian and aquatic resources of the San Pedro River should be addressed in greater detail in the Fort Huachuca environmental Impact statement currently in preparation."

Patricia Sanderson Port, Regional Environmental Officer, US Department of the Interior to Colonel Charles Thomas, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District (Attn: CESPL-PD-RN), dated July 27, 1992

8/92 Final Supplemental EIS for Base Realignment at Ft. Huachuca concludes no "significant environmental impacts," fails to examine cumulative effects, claims to be "currently" preparing a separate Master Plan EIS on "current and future impacts," and projects its availability "for public review in 1993" (see May 19, 1994)

ABSTRACT: "This document analyzes the incremental environmental impacts associated with implementation of Public Law 101-510 at Fort Huachuca, Arizona. The proposed action is the cancellation of the transfer of Headquarters, U.S. Army Information Systems Command and subordinate supporting elements to Fort Devens and continuation of the consolidation of the U.S. Army Intelligence School at Fort Huachuca, as mandated by Public Law 100-526. This action will increase installation military and civilian populations and will increase facility, services, and utility requirements. No significant adverse impacts are expected. Proposed construction projects will not significantly impact environmental resources. Increased population will have a net beneficial economic impact on Cochise county, Arizona..."

Executive Summary: ES.1 Introduction: The Headquarters, United States Army Information Systems Command, and associated elements

(hereafter, USAISC) will be retained at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, in accordance with the requirements of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990, Public Law 101-510 (also referred to as BRAC 91)...The proposed BRAC 91 realignment action reverses the previous BRAC I loss of USAISC and results in a cumulative increase at Fort Huachuca of 2, 250 additional personnel positions...primarily due to the USAISD [US Army Intelligence School located at Fort Devens] consolidation. This Supplemental EIS will therefore update the previous analysis to determine the impacts of the retention of USAISC and the consolidation of the USAISD at Fort Huachuca...This Supplemental EIS addresses all potential impacts of the preferred alternative to the physical, biological and socioeconomic environment. BRAC 91 mandates that implementation and construction alternatives be considered. The No Action Alternative to the preferred alternative is the transfer of USAISC and personnel to Fort Devens; however, the mandate of BRAC 91 to close Fort Devens makes this alternative infeasible [sic]." (page i)

ES.2 AREAS OF CONTROVERSY AN UNRESOLVED ISSUES

No areas of controversy or unresolved issues have been identified at this time. (page ii)

ES.5 ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

Implementation of the preferred alternative is not expected to result in any significant environmental impacts...Because the areas proposed for construction of new facilities are located within disturbed or landscaped areas in the cantonment area, impacts to biological or cultural resources will not be significant...There will be a positive economic impact to Cochise County due to both increase in population and employment..." (page iv)

SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITMENTS, FORT HUACHUCA, Table ES-2

5.5.1.2 Water Supply and Quality...Design specifications will require: As standard conservation measures, water conserving faucets and shower heads will be installed." (page v)

SECTION 4 - AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

This section describes the existing conditions of the proposed project area. This is a Supplemental EIS to the EIS prepared for BRAC I in 1990. The focus of this supplemental document is on new BRAC 91 realignment action and information or changes in the affected environment since completion of the earlier BRAC I EIS..." (page 4-1)

4.3 WATER RESOURCES

Fort Huachuca is located within the Sierra Vista subwatershed of the Upper San Pedro River Basin...Ground water reserves in the Upper San Pedro Basin are estimated at 36 million acre-feet. Ground water recharge is estimated at 35,000 acre-feet per year. The only notable long-term decline in the water table has occurred in the southern portion of the basin in the vicinity of Fort Huachuca and Sierra Vista, the only major population center in the basin. Ground water levels in this region are continuing to drop despite an apparently large water supply of the aquifer(s) (Arizona Department of Water Resources, 1991 [Hydrographic Survey Report for the San Pedro River Watershed in Re the General Adjudication for the Gila River System and Source, Volumes 1, 2, and 3. November 20, 1991.])." (page 4-4)

4.5 INFRASTRUCTURE

4.5.1 Potable Water Supply

Water is supplied to the installation primarily from a series of eight wells located within its boundary. These wells are high-capacity wells, in excess of 500 gallons per minute, and are not being pumped to capacity. Currently the installation pumps 2.90 million gallons per day (mgd) or about 3,250 acre-feet per year. This daily usage includes domestic and non-domestic water demands. It is estimated that the current domestic usage is 172 gallons per day per person based on an estimated population on the installation of 9,938. the remaining 1.2 mgd is used for non-domestic uses (Post Water and Sewer Systems Study, Fort Huachuca, Arizona, 1991[Prepared by F&D/GLHN Incorporated. Tucson, Arizona. July 20, 1991.])." (page 4-8)

4.10 SOCIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT

4.10.1 Demographics

Fort Huachuca is located in Cochise County, Arizona. The major communities in the county are Sierra Vista (32,983)...(Population Statistics from the 1990 Census, Cochise County Planning Department)...In 1971, the city annexed the cantonment area of the installation...The military assigned to Fort Huachuca and their dependents account for almost half of the area's population. (page 4-21)

SECTION 5 - ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIOECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES

5.3 WATER RESOURCES

5.3.1 Impact

Implementation of the proposed realignment of Fort Huachuca will increase water consumption by 20 percent. This additional increase in water use from 2.9 mgd to 3.5 mgd is not expected to create a

significant impact on ground water resources since recent studies have indicated that current wells and facilities are more than adequate to meet this demand without significant well drawdown (Post Water and Sewer Systems Study, Fort Huachuca, Arizona July 10, 1991 [Prepared by F&D/GLHN Incorporated. Tucson, Arizona. July 20, 1991.])." (page 5-5)

5.11 ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

...Employment within the area would be expected to increase by 185 persons...A net increase of 2,250 personnel positions with an annual salary of $44.4 million is projected...The BRAC 91 action is projected to increase overall regional populations by 3,432 which includes 1,108 persons living off-post...Regional employment is projected to increase by 2,858 persons..." (page 5-18)

5.15 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

This section provides an analysis of the potential cumulative impacts associated with other activities in and around Fort Huachuca. Fort Huachuca appears to be in a relatively favorable position for increased military use even with the overall downsizing of the Army. This is due both to closing of other military facilities and transferring of functions to installations in less populated areas as well as the increased demand for training of National guard and Reserve Units...An Advanced Airlift Tactics Training Center (AATTC) is also proposed at Libby Army Airfield [Ft. Huachuca]. The AATTC is projected to increase personnel on-post by over 600 positions.

Fort Huachuca is currently preparing a separate Master Plan EIS whose major emphasis is the analysis of current and future impacts on a cumulative basis. The Draft Master Plan EIS is projected to be available for public review in **1993**... (page 5-24)

5.15.2 Water Resources

Due to the growing population at Fort Huachuca, Sierra Vista, and Huachuca City, increased ground water withdrawal rates will continue to result in water being extracted from the aquifer. Ground water levels in the Sierra Vista subwatershed are declining despite the apparent abundance of water in the aquifer. Further population growth, and subsequent pumpage from the aquifer in this area will accelerate the decline of the water table and threaten the operability of existing wells in the vicinity (Hydrographic Survey Report for the San Pedro River Watershed, Arizona Department of Water Resources, November 20, 1991).

The Arizona Department of Water Resources Report (1991) contains information on well drawdown on Fort Huachuca due from pumping form wells in the surrounding communities. Under assumptions made, the

drawdown in year 2038 (compared to base year 1940) ranges from 72 feet (Well No. 8) to 223 feet (Wells 1 and 2). (page 5-25)

5.16 SUMMARY OF MITIGATION ACTIONS PLANNED

The following is a summary of the mitigation action that are planned to reduce the environmental impact of the proposed BRAC 91 action.

5.16.2 Water Resources

To insure adequate supply and quality of water, monitoring of the water table and chemical testing of the water will be conducted. Drought tolerant and/or desert landscaping will be used at all new facilities, and increased use of treated wastewater for irrigation will be encouraged to reduce water consumption on the installation. Water conserving faucets and showerheads [sic] will be used for new construction and renovation projects to reduce the amount of potable water consumed by the installation. (page 5-26)

Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for Base Realignment at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, August 1992; Lead Agency: Department of the Army; prepared by LA District, U.S. Corps of Engineers

1993 U.S. Department of the Army briefs the Secretary of Defense for BRAC 93

DESCRIPTION OF ANALYSIS...PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS

RECOMMENDATIONS AND JUSTIFICATIONS

Recommendation...Close the Presidio of Monterrey (POM) and the Presidio of Monterey Annex (part of Fort Ord). Relocate the Defense Language Institute (DLI) and contract the foreign language training with a public university which must be able to provide training at or near Fort Huachuca, Arizona...

Summary of potential environmental impact are provided below...Fort Huachuca, Arizona...

Threatened or Endangered Species: One listed species occurs and many candidate species may occur on post which could result in some mission restrictions...

Wetlands: 450 acres of wetlands occur on the installation, but there is no problems with the realignment due to these wetlands.

Pollution Control/Infrastructure: Water supply and solid waste disposal systems have ample capacities to accommodate the realignment.

Department of the Army Base Closure and Realignment Recommendations - 1993

5/14/93 University of Arizona Professors warn BRAC 93 Committee of the environmental risks of further expansion at Ft. Huachuca

"...The authors have concluded that increased development of the ground-water in the Sierra Vista Sub-Watershed, as could occur with the transfer of additional Army personnel to fort Huachuca, would further intensity the risk to the San Pedro National Conservation Area...Unfortunately, continued groundwater pumping to support dwindling irrigation and the growing Sierra Vista and Fort Huachuca area threatens to reduce the flow of the San Pedro, to the detriment of the riparian area...In conclusion, the riparian zones of rivers such as the San Pedro River represent sanctuaries of ecological diversity in semi-arid environments, which are sustained by the delicate balance between surface and subsurface water flows and evapotranspiration, and which are by their very nature at risk through natural and anthroprogenic intervention in that near surface water balance. Increase development of the groundwater in the Sierra Vista Sub-Watershed further intensifies the risk to an unique region."

Maddock III, Thomas, Professor of Hydrology and Water Resources, and William B. Lord, Professor of Agricultural and Resource Economics, to Jim Courter, Chairman, Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission, May 14, 1993

7/23/93 Southwestern Willow Flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*) proposed for federal protection as endangered. Critical Habitat to include the San Pedro River.

"The Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) announces a 12-month finding for a petition to list the southwestern willow flycatcher (Empidonax traillii extimus) as an endangered species under the authority of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Act). The Service finds that the petitioned action is warranted and proposes to list the southwestern willow flycatcher as endangered and to designate its critical habitat (p. 39495)...The following areas are proposed as critical habitat: ...Arizona, Cochise County: Approximately 87 km (54 miles) of the San Pedro River from the Hereford Bridge downstream to eastbound Interstate 10 at Benson (p. 39502)..."

"...As much as 90 percent of lowland riparian habitat has been lost in Arizona (State of Arizona 1990) [1990 State of Arizona. 1990. Final report and recommendations of the Governor's riparian habitat task force. Executive Order 89-16. Streams and riparian resources. Phoenix, Arizona. October 1990. 28 pp.]..." p. 39499

"...Loss and modification of southwestern riparian habitats have occurred owing to urban and agricultural development, water diversion

and impoundment, channelization, livestock grazing, and hydrological changes resulting from these and other land uses. Rosenberg et al. (1991) [Rosenberg, D.V., R.D. Ohmart, W.C. Hunter, and B.W. Anderson. 1991. Birds of the lower Colorado River valley. University of Arizona Press. Tucson, Arizona.] noted that "it is the cottonwood-willow plant community that has declined most with modern river management." p. 39499

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Proposed Rule to List the Southwestern Willow Flycatcher as Endangered with Critical Habitat, Federal Register, Vol. 58, No. 140, July 23, 1993, pp. 39495-39522

9/29/93 Arizona Department of Water Resources (ADWR) changes water policy, concluding "adequacy" of water for future subdivisions in the San Pedro Basin

Governor Fife Symington risks further damage to the San Pedro River to increases the appraised value of land in Cochise County for large developers and land speculators. Public Records Law requests for "supporting documents that ADWR has used to rationalize issuance of ...certification of 'adequacy'" reveal no scientific or hydrological basis for the abrupt pre-election policy change.

ADWR correspondence to Bella Vista Land and Water Company's attorney, William P. Sullivan, September 29, 1993

11-1993 Congress announces San Pedro River "suitable and eligible" for national wild and scenic designation. Confirmation expected by December 1994.

11/4/93 Hydrologist warns San Pedro ecosystem "going to be in real trouble."

"...Our model is showing that the cone of depression from Fort Huachuca and Sierra Vista is reaching the river....This gives me a rather bleak outlook for the San Pedro River and Riparian Conservation Area. Even if Sierra Vista stopped pumping tomorrow, which of course will not happen, depletions would continue to increase for a while. In view of the fact that their pumping will only increase, depletions will also increase, and the ecosystem is going to be in real trouble..."

Kraeger-Rovey, PhD., Catherine, correspondence dated November 4, 1993

11/17/93 Department of Interior Solicitor warns ADWR's water policy causing foreseeable "catastrophic effect" on San Pedro River

"There is no doubt that pumping in the Sierra Vista already has a significant indirect impact on the follow of the San Pedro, and as we understand it your own hydrologists agree with this conclusion. Even though the cumulative cone of depression has not intercepted the stream, the cumulative cone of depression in that area is intercepting

underground recharge which historically augmented and supported the stream. The new uses to be allowed under your revised policy will only exacerbate this problem and accelerate the time when there is a direct and catastrophic effect on the San Pedro River..."

Goreham, Fritz L., Field Solicitor, Office of the Solicitor, US Department of the Interior, Phoenix Field Office, Correspondence to Larry Linser, Deputy Director, Arizona Department of Water Resources, dated November 17, 1993

12/1/93 Arizona Game & Fish Department release results of Riparian Inventory and Mapping project.

"Based on the methods as described in this document, riparian vegetation associated with perennial streams comprised approximately 0.4 % of the total land area of the state [Arizona]".

"Cottonwood-willow comprise 4.2 % of the riparian vegetation in Arizona".

There are a total of 16 State and Federal Riparian protection regulatory mechanisms in Arizona. "While this listing of regulatory riparian programs in Arizona appears extensive, it is important to recognize that there are no regulatory programs at any level of government specifically developed or implemented for the protection of riparian areas. Existing programs have only limited applicability to the protection of important riparian area functions by focusing only on the management and planning of water, soil and /or landscape--typically within a small geographic area. Futhermore, even though most of the programs have been in place for some time, it is widely recognized that some greater degree of riparian area protection is needed to preserve and maintain the health and intergrity of our existing, yet declining, riparian resources in Arizona".

"Some species of wildlife are tied to riparian areas thoughout their lives (obligates), while others only depend on them during certain periods of their lives (facultative). Ohmart and Anderson (1986) report that more than 60% of vertebrates in the arid Southwest are obligate users of riparian areas. Another 10 to 20% are facultative users".

Arizona Riparian Inventory and Mapping Project. A report to the Governor, President of the Senate and Speaker of the House. Arizona Game and Fish Department. December 1, 1993.

12/20/93 Hydrologist reports no sustainable pumping without aquifer depletion

"It can, therefore, be concluded from this scenario [Scenario 4B: sustainable pumping rate at which no further depletion in storage will occur] that there is no sustainable pumping rate at which Sierra Vista

and Fort Huachuca wells can be pumped, along with the current regional water use, that will not remove additional water from storage." p. 31 -32)

Kraeger-Rovey 1993: Kraeger-Rovey, PhD, PE, CCE, Catherine, San Pedro Hydrologic System Model, December 1993 Status Report and Preliminary Results, Submitted from Water & Environmental Systems Technology, Inc., to Mr. Oliver Page, Stetson Engineers, San Rafael, California, December 20, 1993.

2/1/94 Hydrologist testifies (1) cone of depression has reached the San Pedro River and (2) water from the San Pedro River is being pulled out of the river by the excess pumping of groundwater

"Q. Is the concept of capture and the examples of capture that you have set forth in Exhibits 160 [demonstrating a growing cone of depression reaching "some body of water which it can take some quantity from"] and 161 [demonstrating "capture" where (a) "the water essentially is being pulled directly from the stream and going into the well" (b) the water is intercepted that would have arrived at the stream, and (c) dropping the water table and killing the trees that no longer can take water directly from the water table"], is that, Dr. Maddock, in your opinion occurring in the San Pedro basin?

A. We have actually seen both cases occurring here; actually all these cases occurring in the San Pedro. Both from studies that we have done, and these are basically– right now we have three studies going on in the San Pedro. The first one has been completed, and this was in the Sierra Vista subbasin. That's a published report that is available...

Q. Let me ask this, Dr. Maddock. Does it make any difference with respect to the flow in the stream whether the capture is occurring by virtue of direct withdrawal as opposed to interception?

A. No, there is no distinction. Like I said, the critters downstream can't tell the difference. In both cases you're taking water from the stream in some manner..."

Deposition of Dr. Thomas Maddock, Acting Head of Department of Hydrology and co-director of the Research Lab for Riparian Studies, University of Arizona, by Mr. Steve Weatherspoon, for The Nature Conservancy. In The Superior Court of the State of Arizona In and For the County of Maricopa, "In re the general adjudication of all rights to use water in the Gila River System and Source, W-1, W-2, W-3, W-4, Reporter's Transcript of Proceedings, Evidentiary Hearing, Volume II, Phoenix, Arizona, February 1, 1994, 9:00 am, before Stanley Z. Goodfarb, Judge of the Superior Court.

2/6/94 BLM official admits Sierra Vista water pumping "already is impacting" San Pedro

"Federal Bureau of Land Management officials plan to protect the San Pedro River and the bordering San Pedro Riparian National

Conservation Area from negative impacts caused by development on adjacent land.

"We want to try to maintain water in the river," said Greg Yuncevich, manager of the BLM's San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area office.... 'We need to grow in the most environmental safe way we can...It (development) already is impacting the river.'"

Dolak, Diane, Sierra Vista Herald/Bisbee Review, "BLM wants water to stay in river," February 6, 1994

3/11/94 St. David farmers admit water policy of taking "all we can get" and keeping no records.

"'We've been fighting with the Indians since the beginning, only now they have lawyers,' said Eldon Barney, president of the Pomerene Water Users Association...

...The Pomerene group pumps water for irrigation out of the San Pedro River, much like settlers did more than a century ago, Barney said - and the Indians don't like it.

Barney said no one in the association knows how much water is being diverted from the San Pedro into the Pomerene Canal north of St. David. He said the amount varies from year to year.

"We don't keep a record of how much water is running. We take all we can get," said Barney.

"We count on some of that San Pedro water for the Gila River," said Alfred Cox, attorney for the Gila River Indian Community."

Dolak, Diane, Sierra Vista Herald/Bisbee Review, "Water users make claims to San Pedro," 3/11/94

3/13/94 Sierra Vista Mayor proclaims "No water problem"

"Sierra Vista Mayor Richard Archer said the city has no water problems, but he wants more aggressive action taken in the city's water conservation efforts... "We have to manage water, not waste it," Archer said during a City Council meeting Thursday. "We have to take measures."

"Those measure include removal of grass from City Hall grounds, other city-owned buildings and city owned property..."

"...At this point, we see no need for additional ordinances," Henewig [City of Sierra Vista Director of Development Services Jim Henewig] said.

Dolak, Diane, Sierra Vista Herald/Bisbee Review, "'No water problem,' mayor says," March 13, 1994

3/27/94 Sierra Vista Councilman belittles report of declining groundwater levels

"A Sierra Vista official is minimizing the importance of a state document which asserts that declining groundwater levels in the Sierra Vista area are reducing the flow in the San Pedro River.

"It has the import of the tag on your mattress," said Sierra Vista City Councilman Harold Vangilder of the document which local homeowners have signed..."

Dolak, Diane, Sierra Vista Herald/Bisbee Review, "Report is minimized by Sierra Vista councilman," 3/27/94

3/29/94 Ft. Huachuca Garrison Commander calls water problem "bogus"

"...Garrison Commander Col. James Kelsey said...the main things impacting on the fort's growth - and whether it will remain open - is a lack of off-post housing, the local infrastructure and 'the bogus issue on water.'"

Hess, Bill, Sierra Vista Herald/ Bisbee Review, "Sharpen economic focus, Sierra Vista leaders urged," March 29, 1994

4/25/94 Cochise County Board of Supervisors warned not to wait for further studies to make decisions

"At the present time ADWR is pursuing the development of a new model that will be constructed from a more refined data set than previous models, but that will not have any better capability of representing evapotranspiration [ET] and mountain front recharge components than do present models. The work proposed to obtain the data needed to improve the ET and recharge components, and to improve our representation of stream-aquifer interaction will take several years to come to fruition, starting from the onset of adequate funding to accomplish that work...Unfortunately, the development of the new model has created the erroneous impression that decisions cannot be made "until the new model can show us what to do". Nothing could be further from the truth. The existing model(s) all are useful in the evaluation of strategic alternatives whose implementation will take as many or more years than the development of new information on ET, recharge, and stream aquifer interaction..."

Scenario...1. Present conditions (1988 stress projected to continue through 2008). The "no growth" or "Business as Usual" (BAU) scenario... -Results: The main cone of depression in the Sierra Vista area deepens by over thirty feet, and satellite cones to the south deepen by more than ten feet. Stream aquifer flux changes show the effects of the late 80's retirement of irrigated agriculture in the Hereford and Palominas areas with both reaches recovering toward pre-development conditions. Lewis Spring and Charleston reaches are showing reductions in aquifer discharge to the stream from pre-development conditions, as the expanding cone of depression is capturing discharge to the stream.

Maddock, PhD., Tom, Briefing - Cochise County Board of Supervisors, Bisbee, April 25, 1994

5/19/94 Secretary of the Army announces intent to study the environmental effects of the Ft. Huachuca's expansion.

This action confirms Ft. Huachuca's earlier August 1992 lie that that the base was "currently preparing" a draft of the study "projected to be available for public review in 1993." (see 8/92 and 7/8/94 chronology entries) The scheduling of this action represents the fact that Ft. Huachuca can no longer cover-up the effects of its expansion, but will still attempt to avoid the subjects' examination for BRAC 95.

The Army now proposes to begin study of the following "Alternatives":

a. No action. Installation ongoing operations, development and training would continue at current levels.

b. Master plan and component plans would be implemented and current development and testing and training levels would be maintained. Construction listed in the master plan would be implemented.

c. Master plan and component plans would be expanded. Development and testing programs would be expanded. Training would be expanded. Construction above the level outlined in the master plan would be implemented to meet total requirements. The installation master plan for intelligence development and testing programs, and training, will be evaluated as occurrences under each of the above alternatives.

Office of the Secretary of the Army, Intent To Prepare a Programmatic Draft Environmental Impact Statement (PDEIS) for the Master Plan Update at United States Army Intelligence Center and Fort Huachuca, Arizona, Federal Register, Vol. 59, No. 96, Thursday, May 19, 1994, p.26214

6/30/94 Court issues ruling favorable for protection of San Pedro

THE NATURE OF THESE PROCEEDINGS...On July 27, 1993 the Arizona Supreme Court decided In re the General Adjudication of All Rights to Use Water in the Gila River System and Source, 175 Ariz. 382, 857 P.2d 1236 ("In re Gila") and remanded it back to this Court to make certain evidentiary decisions. That opinion was the second of six issues of law the Court accepted for interlocutory review on December 11, 1991. Those issues were accepted because this action, which adjudicates water rights under the McCarran Act, 43 USCS 666, will be before the Courts for many years and is exceedingly complex.

Two issues were remanded. First, a test for use by the Arizona Department of Water Resources (ADWR) to determine what is known as "subflow" under Maricopa County Municipal Water Conservation District No. One v. Southwest Cotton, 39 Ariz. 65, 4 P.2d 369 (1931) ("Southwest Cotton"). "Subflow" contains appropriable water under A.R.S. 45 -141 and, therefore, is subject to the jurisdiction of this Court under state law. In this Court's opinion, "In re Gila" requires that the "subflow" zone be defined by physical factors utilizing stable geologic formations, available hydrological information, and/or organic characteristics of the area. Second, a test for use as to wells outside the "subflow" zone which create such a "cone of depression," that they cause water to be lost to or removed from the "subflow" zone, the stream bed, or the stream itself. [p. 1]

The parties divide into two groups. The United States, Salt River Project, the Indian Tribes and the Nature Conservancy argue for a "subflow" zone as wide as possible and a "cone of depression" test which provides the greatest protection to stream flow. These parties have an interest in protecting their surface rights in stream flow because they already have appropriation rights or federal reserve rights under Winters v. U.S., 207 U.S. 564, 28 S.Ct. 207, 52 L.Ed 340 (1908). Those who refer to themselves as the "groundwater users" include the mines, several cities who depend more heavily on groundwater sources, plus certain agricultural interests. They argue for a much narrower "subflow" zone, because it provides much more protection for their use of sub-surface water sources they depend on. [p. 2]

HYDROLOGIC PRINCIPLES...Hydrology is the study of the properties of water. It is a multi-disciplined science encompassing the study of physics, chemistry, geology, geography and climatology. Like many sciences, it depends upon the acceptance of certain principles agreed upon by most hydrologists. To understand the evidence received one should understand the hydrologic principles to which all the witnesses agreed.

ADWR's Report of December 15, 1993 (pages 4 to 19, exhibit 10) states them as follows:

Hydrologic Overview..."The alluvial basins of the arid West are integrated hydrologic systems composed of surface water and groundwater components. Water in these systems flows from areas of high elevation to areas of lower elevation along a path of greatest slope under the influence of gravity. Major perennial or intermittent streams occur in the central portion of the alluvial basin, occupying the lowest areas of the basin floor, flowing along the slope of the basin. The perennial or intermittent stream is typically surrounded by younger alluvium. Surface flow in the stream is derived from runoff from precipitation and groundwater discharge. Groundwater flows in unconsolidated and consolidated aquifers from the mountain fronts at the margins of the basin toward the center, occupied by the younger alluvium and the stream. Upon nearing the center of the basin in the

vicinity of the younger alluvium, groundwater flows under the influence of the basin slope, in the same direction as the stream. [p. 22]

The physical character of groundwater and surface water in the vicinity of the younger alluvium is often identical. Surface water and groundwater in the area occupy the same geologic space and flow in the same direction along the slope of the basin. There is free interaction between groundwater and surface water; groundwater in the younger alluvium contributes to the surface flow and the surface flow recharges the younger alluvium. Distinguishing between groundwater and surface water in the vicinity of the younger alluvium in hydrologic terms to derive a legal standard is problematic and a byproduct of Arizona's bifurcated legal system. (pages 4-5)" [p. 23]

...After consideration of flow direction, water level elevation, the gradation of water levels over a stream reach, the chemical composition if available, and lack of hydraulic pressure from tributary aquifer and basin fill recharge which is perpendicular to stream and "subflow" direction, the Court finds the most accurate of all the markers is the edge of the saturated floodplain Holocene alluvium. [p. 56]

E. The Saturated Floodplain Holocene Alluvium...Throughout the hearings, field trip and later briefing, the parties have used the terms Holocene, younger alluvium, and floodplain alluvium interchangeably. This Court believes the proper terminology for the geologic unit which defines "subflow" is the "saturated floodplain Holocene alluvium." That term is used deliberately. Both the Holocene or younger alluvium and the basin fill are descended from the same source, the rock of uplifting mountains. While the depositional processes were somewhat different, where these units meet it is sometimes difficult to discern the differences between one type of eroded, depositional debris from another, particularly when they may both be saturated and water bearing. Moreover, water, when it fills the porosity of a geologic unit, doesn't know the difference between what is "subflow," younger alluvium or basin fill. However, only the younger Holocene alluvium can pass the test of "subflow" as it is the only stable geologic unit which is beneath and adjacent to most rivers and streams, except those in the mountains where bedrock surrounds the flow. [p. 56]...The evidence here shows that the only true geologic unit which is beneath and adjacent to the stream is the floodplain Holocene alluvium. When it is saturated, that part of the unit qualifies as the "subflow" zone, where the water which makes up the saturation flows substantially in the same direction as the stream, and the effect of any side discharge from tributary aquifers and basin fill is overcome or is negligible... [p. 57]

...The weight of the evidence points to the saturated floodplain Holocene alluvium as the most credible "subflow" zone. Its lateral and vertical limits have existed for some 10,000 or more years. It has far more stability of location than any other proposal including the principal channel which changes approximately every three years, or the post-1880 depositional layer which is really "post-1937" at best, or "post-1955" as indicated in the Hereford Report (exhibit 190 page 8). [p. 58]

"CONES OF DEPRESSION"..."In re Gila," page 391 of 175 Ariz., describes a "cone of depression" as the "funnel-shaped area around a well, where the water table has been lowered by the withdrawal of groundwater through the well." That clinical description of a "cone of depression" tells us little of the destructive ability of wells upon basin and range streams in a desert or semi-desert environment such as the Santa Cruz River and the San Pedro River.

On February 1, 1994 Dr. Maddock discussed the "cone of depression" in the Sierra Vista area. He referred to it as "notorious." His computer modeling predicted that 37% of the water which comes from the well systems which serve the area comes out of the San Pedro which is either in the stream or on the way to the stream. He estimated the latter portion to be 1%. Exhibit 163 in evidence is his illustration of how the "cone of depression" in that area has grown since 1968. It clearly shows and the testimony was that the "cone" is in excess of five miles. A copy of Dr. Maddock's exhibit is attached as Appendix S. In his opinion, the "cone of depression" has clearly intersected the stream. Mr. Erb [Steve Erb, Chief of the Adjudication Section of ADWR] testified on February 15 that the Tenneco agricultural wells, shown on exhibit 271 in evidence, which location runs from the border twenty miles north, were shut down in the mid-1980s when Tenneco sold its holdings to the BLM for the creation of the San Pedro River National Conservation Area. The drawdown of these wells had turned some parts of the river in this area from perennial to intermittent, and some sections were even ephemeral. After more than eight years of shut down, only one mile [p. 59] of the river is now more perennial than before...What these facts show is that "cones of depression" have long-term effects even after the wells are shut down. Two recent Colorado cases make that clear. Danielson v. Castle Meadows, 791 P. 2d 1106 (Colo. 1990) and State Engineer v. Castle 6 Meadows, 856, P.2d 406 (Colo. 1993) discuss the long-term effect of post-pumping depletion. In the "Danielson" case the trial court had found that post-pumping depletions could continue up to and after 200 years. In the remanded trial which took place in 1991, the trial court found the post-pumping depletions could continue up to and after 400 years. In both cases the Colorado Supreme Court found that these post-pumping depletions had to be remedied by the pumps to protect surface water users under COLO. REV. STAT. 37-90137 (9)(c)...

All of the principal witnesses agreed that even wells located outside of a stream's "subflow" could, over time, build up extensive "cones of depression" which could severely affect the volume of stream flow and the "subflow" which supported it... [p. 60]

The Court finds, subject to any *de minimis* standard later to be adopted by the Court, that any well located outside the [p. 62] "subflow" zone that now pumps any percentage of water either from the stream itself or its "subflow" zone, should be included in the adjudication and the total amount of water withdrawn subjected to this proceeding. If we wait until actual water molecules from the San Pedro River are discharged from the many wells which surround it but are not in the "subflow" zone,

there may not be sufficient stream flow left to justify this entire adjudication. [p. 63]

CONCLUSION...The issues here are geologically, hydrologically and factually complex. While courts often deal with complex issues, reviewing appellate courts sometimes are unable to glean from the briefs little more than a summary of the complex evidentiary background and the scientific principles which led to the trial court's decision. To overcome this limitation in this proceeding, this Court believes it has a duty to provide as much detail as it can to explain the factual decisions made, the scientific principles relied on, as well as to provide copies of many of the exhibits considered. It has done that here.

Finally, the length and complexity of this decision requires a summarization of the Court's findings as to "subflow" and dealing with "cones of depression."

1. A "subflow" zone is adjacent and beneath a perennial or intermittent stream and not an ephemeral stream. [p. 64]...

6. Riparian vegetation may be useful in marking the lateral limits of the "subflow" zone particularly where there is observable seasonal and/or diurnal variations in stream flow caused by transpiration. However, riparian vegetation on alluvium of a tributary aquifer or basin fill cannot extend the limits of the "subflow" zone outside of the lateral limits of the saturated floodplain Holocene alluvium.

7. All wells located in the lateral limits of the "subflow" zone are subject to the jurisdiction of this adjudication no matter how deep or where these perforations are located. However, if the well owners prove that perforations are below an impervious formation which preclude "drawdown" from the floodplain alluvium, then that well will be treated as outside the "subflow" zone. [p. 65]

Goodfarb, Judge Stanley Z., ORDER, In re the General Adjudication of All Rights to Use Water in the Gila River System and Source, Superior Court of Arizona, Maricopa County, June 30, 1994

6/30/94 Judge confirms connection between ground and surface water

"...Judge Stanley Goodfarb has decided one of the most perplexing issues in Arizona's general stream adjudication. In his June 30 opinion, Judge Goodfarb defined subflow generally as the saturated floodplain alluvium. He indicated that wells pumping subflow and wells whose "cone of depression" reach the subflow zone and affect the stream will be included in the Gila River adjudication. A cone of depression is the area around a well that is affected by pumping...The main features of Judge Goodfarb's subflow definition are:...Subflow is adjacent to a perennial or intermittent stream and there must be a hydrologic connection with the stream..."

Arizona General Stream Adjudication Bulletin, "Judge Goodfarb Defines Subflow," Office of the Special Master, August 1994

7/5/94 Technical Review Committee acknowledges "overdraft is already diminishing the flow of the San Pedro River" and criticizes BLM for canceling crucial monitoring program

"The San Pedro Technical Review Committee (TRC) has been charged by the Cochise County Board of Supervisors to provide advice and recommendations in matters relating to the water resources of the Upper San Pedro river basin. As you are well aware, there is currently an overdraft of the ground water system, and evidence exists that this overdraft is already diminishing the flow of the San Pedro River through the San Pedro National Conservation Area...In order to manage the system to satisfy the thirsts of both the population and the riparian system, studies must be completed and monitoring systems installed to provide data for the studies as well as long term monitoring of the system performance.

The TRC met to discuss and prioritize investigation elements and monitoring network development...During our discussions, we found that operation of the Charleston stream gage has still not been assured. We understand the plan is for the cost of operation to be shared by Cochise County and the Bureau of Land Management, certainly two agencies with large stakes in the flow of the San Pedro River. Cochise County has made the commitment, but, as of this date, the Bureau of Land Management has not. As this stream gauge is an absolute imperative in any long term water resource monitoring program for the basin, the TRC places an extremely high priority on the secure future of this data site. Further, we learned that you have discontinued the systematic collection of streamflow, precipitation, and ground water levels in the riparian corridor. The TRC was counting on the availability of this data in the hydrologic investigation, and in some degree, as a part of a long term monitoring program. These data are essential to all ground-water modeling efforts which, we are certain you recognize, are key elements in understanding threats to the river and in formulating potential water management solutions."

Zamar, John, Chairman, San Pedro Technical Review Committee, correspondence to Mr. Jesse Juen, Tucson Resource Area Manager, Bureau of Land Management, Tucson, AZ, July 5, 1994

7/8/94 Lawsuit filed against Ft. Huachuca and the Department of Defense.

The lawsuit by the Southwest Center for Biological Diversity (SWCBD) seeks to force the preparation of a programmatic Environmental Impact Statement to examine the cumulative environmental effects of Ft. Huachuca's expansion. Preparation of a programmatic Environmental Impact Statement was supposed to be "currently" in preparation in August 1992 and was to be available "for public review in 1993."

The Army has endeavored to avoid public examination of the cumulative environmental effects of Ft. Huachuca's proposed expansion because the logical conclusion would be that other areas are more

suitable for similar military activities. To this point, the Army has successfully concealed this information from the Secretary of Defense and the BRAC Committee.

SWCBD v. U.S. Department of Defense, et al., U.S. District Court of Arizona, August 8, 1994

7/11/94 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service admits worsening of status of spikedace and loach minnow

"After reviewing all available scientific and commercial information on the spikedace and loach minnow and their status and after consideration of other listing actions and their priorities, the Service finds that the reclassification of spikedace and loach minnow to endangered is warranted..."

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, "Notice of 90-Day and 12-Month Finding on a Petition to Reclassify Spikedace (Meda Fulgida) and Loach Minnow (Tiaroga Cobitis) From Threatened to Endangered, Federal Register, Vol. 59, No. 131, July 11, 1994, p. 35303.

7/30/94 Notice Filed to Pursue Litigation against the Department of Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, and Bureau of Reclamation Action for operation of the Central Arizona Project in violation of the Endangered Species Act.

In order to perpetuate the deadly growth of Ft. Huachuca and the surrounding area, the Central Arizona Project (CAP) has been mentioned as an alternative to the ongoing excessive groundwater pumping. The current and proposed operation of CAP, however, already threatens the survival of at least 12 federally protected species in the lower Colorado River and the Gila River basins.

SWCBD files the notice of litigation against Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, and Bureau of Reclamation for violations of Sections 2, 7 and 9 of the Endangered Species Act. The agencies are in violation of the law because (1) the proposed mitigation measures for ongoing operation of CAP are biologically and legally inadequate, and (2) the agencies have failed to examine the adverse effects on federally protected species caused by the increasing dewatering of the Colorado River.

SWCBD, correspondence, dated July 30, 1994.

8/1994 Sierra Vista realtors and development group release hydrologic report prepared by hydrologist, Erich Korsten. Conclusion;

Pumping in the Ft. Huachuca and Sierra Vista area had and will have no effect of the river base flows. Average annual natural groundwater recharge in the Sierra Vista sub-basin is sufficient to

sustain a much larger population as there is today without even using groundwater in storage.

8/10/94 Sierra Vista Councilman announces plans for Sierra Vista children to "go to school" and plans for one stop "Christmas shopping locally."

"...I formed the Fort Huachuca 50 at the direct request of Sen. John McCain..."

"...I believe that Sierra Vista is prime to be an exciting place to live...We'll never be as big as Tucson, but we will be a city where people like to live, a city where there will be opportunity, where kids can go to school, where you can do all your Christmas shopping locally. It's just going to be that kind of place. There are going to be people who will fight to see that will not happen..."

"MVN [Mountain View News]: Harold, do you have any higher political aspirations in your future?
VANGILDER: Well, unlike a lot of politicans [sic] who say no, I will tell you yes..."

Mountain View News, "One-on-one: A conversation with Sierra Vista City Councilman Harold Vangilder, August 10, 1994

8/16/94 Notice to Pursue Legal Action for violations of the Endangered Species Act filed against the Department of Defense, the U.S. Army Intelligence Center, and Ft. Huachuca, and others.

SWCBD files the notice of litigation against Department of Defense, U.S. Army Intelligence Center and Ft. Huachuca, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Federal National Mortgage Association, and Veterans Administration. The litigation will address each agency's contribution to the dewatering of the San Pedro River and the resultant deleterious effects on protected federal species.

The notice is for violations of Sections 2, 7, and/or 9 of the Endangered Species Act with respect to federally protected or proposed federally protected species. The species harmed by each agency's actions include the federally protected spikedace, loach minnow, Gila topminnow, desert pupfish, and razorback sucker. The southwestern willow flycatcher, which has been proposed for federally protection (and is illegally overdue for finalized federal protection), is also affected negatively and illegally by the agencies' actions.

SWCBD, correspondence, dated August 16, 1994.

8/21/94 Former Chairman of the Cochise County Board of Supervisors rewrites San Pedro history

"The San Pedro basin has been studied by water officials since 1964. All of the studies came to the same conclusion: There is plenty of water in the San Pedro basin!...There is no water crisis or water emergency..."

"...The San Pedro was never much more of an above-ground river than it presently is. It runs above and below ground in much the same pattern as during pre-settler history..."

"...Thanks to 20 years of heroic efforts by the Soil Conservation District, the banks of the San Pedro are no longer overgrazed and barren. Their work has rewarded us with the lush foliage we presently enjoy..."

"The U of A study [1990] stated that only groundwater pumping from the alluvium plain might have an affect on the San Pedro River. The groundwater aquifer pumping has little, if any, known affect on the instream flow, rainfall and the immediate adjoining half-mile are the concerns for San Pedro River guardians..."

"Desert landscaping might save a few gallons of water now and save a few dollars, but grass and trees needed to detain, retain and purify the water. Present desert landscaping only serves to speed our water running off into someone else's ground water supply..."

"...Gene Manring...served as Chairman of the Cochise County Board of Supervisors... Mr. Manring was an advisory board member, appointed by the Secretary of Interior, to the San Pedro Riparian Conservation Area."

Manring, Gene, Op-ed comment in Sierra Vista/Bisbee Review, "Water, water everywhere, if we manage it wisely," August 21, 1994

8/22/94 Sam Spiller, State Supervisor of the US Fish and Wildlife Service warns of Ft. Huachuca's threat to the San Pedro River.

" Diversion of surface water in the Garden Canyon area and groundwater pumping by the Reservation and Sierra Vista is intercepting water that normally would contribute to surface base flows in the San Pedro River. Current information indicates that current water use rates will result in the de-watering of the San Pedro in about 20 years, or sooner if water use increases. Water use in the area is expected to increase as the Reservation increases its responsibilities and staff. Proper management of groundwater resources is essential for the preservation of the San Pedro River as well as the protection of senior water rights held downstream by the Gila River Indian Tribe".

Correspondence to Allan Anderson, Mantech Field EngineeringCompany from Sam Spiller, United States Fish and Wildlife Service dated 8/22/94

9/14/94 United States Fish and Wildlife Service gives list of species possibly effected by alignment actions on Ft. Huachuca.

Endangered; 6 species. Threatened; 3 species. Proposed Endangered; 1 specie. Candidate Category 1; 9 species. Candidate Category 2; 40 species.

Correspondence to Allan Anderson, Mantech Field Engineering Company from Sam Spiller, USFWS. dated 9/14/94

10/3/94 Peer review of Erich Korsten's hydrologic report (Aug. 1994) by; Bob MacNish Professor of Hydrology and Water Resources, University of Arizona.

"The author has not included all the data he used in the analyses, and in several instances, has not described the source of the data used, nor the circumstances of its collection..."

"The author accurately describes the limitations resulting from some hydrologic phenomenon, and then proceeds with an analytical procedure that ignores such limitations. .."

"There are many analyses that are presented, and then not used to reach any of the conclusions..."

"It is truly unfortunate that this report has been produced..."

"..this report does not further progress toward a workable solution".

11/15/94 Complaint for Declaratory and Injunctive Relief filed in United States District Court of Arizona.

Lawsuit filed against United States Secretary of Defense, Secretary of the Army and Commander Ft. Huachuca. Suit charges defendants have taken and are taking actions at Fort Huachuca that affect federally protected species. These actions are in violation of the Endangered Species Act , 16 U.S.C. SS 1531-44.

12/13/94 City of Sierra Vista releases it's Subwatershed Hydrology report.

"Annual groundwater withdrawals for all uses is estimated to be 17,400 acre-feet annually [Sierra Vista / Ft. Huachuca Subwatershed]. Even these modest withdrawals from storage have some impact on the regional water balance, and without mitigation, have the potential to impact conditions in the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area".

"The groundwater system that supplies the residents of the Sierra Vista

is an integral component of the hydrologic system of the entire subwatershed and is hydraulically connected to the surface waters of the SPRNCA".

"There are inherent conflicts between groundwater pumping that accompanies economic development within this connected hydrologic system and the water resources required to sustain the riparian ecosystem of the SPRNCA".

"The implementation of a water resource management system that preserves the ecosystem of the SPRNCA could potentially result in significant economic and social consequences for the current and future residents of the Sierra Vista Subwatershed".

"Additional unmitigated groundwater pumping to serve new development will increase the threat to the San Pedro River.

Sierra Vista Subwatershed Hydrology Primer. Produced for the City Of Sierra Vista, Bella Vista Water Co., and Pueblo Del Sol Water Co. by ASL Hydrologic & Environmental Services in conjunction with R. Allan Freeze Engineering, Inc. December, 1994.

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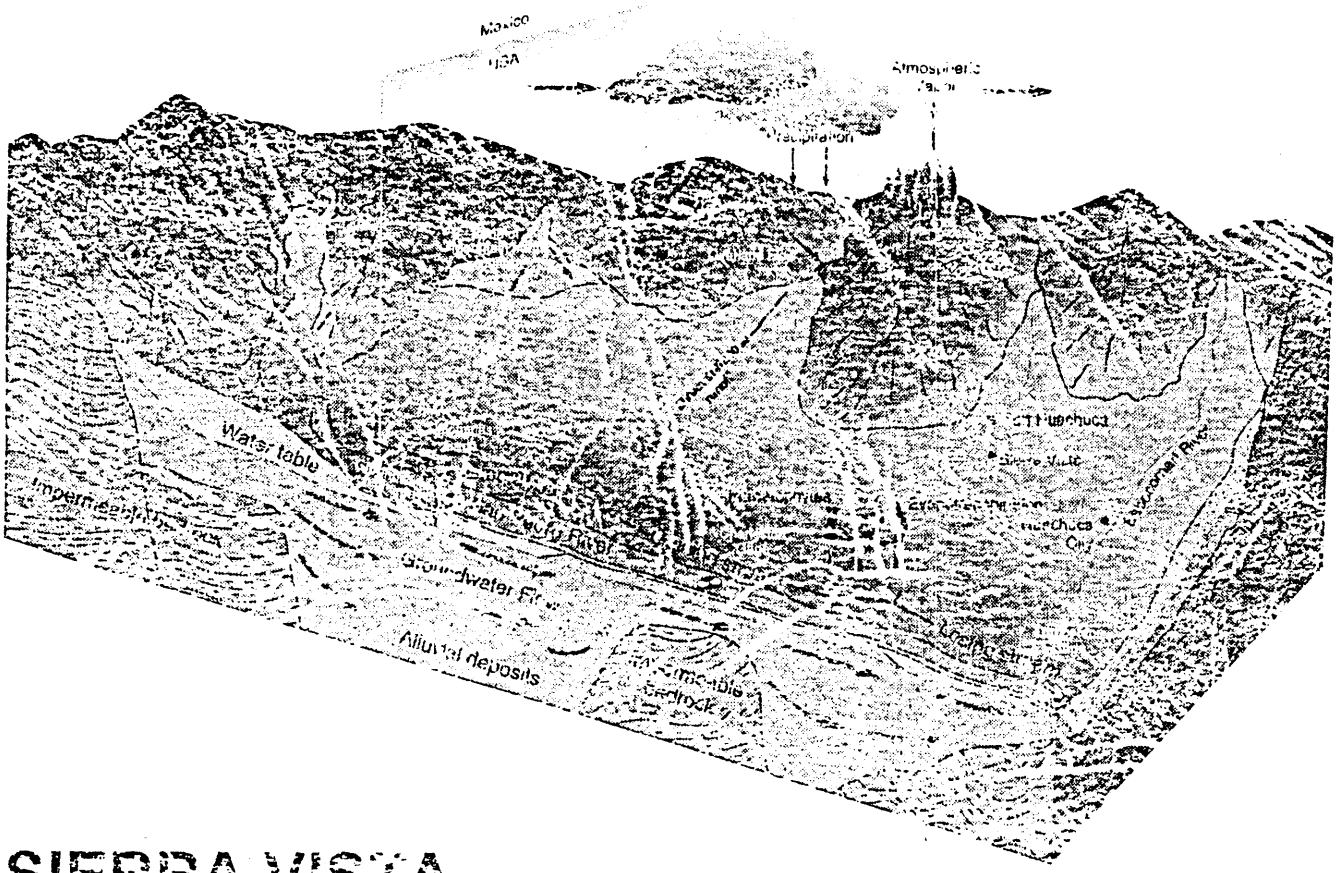

SIERRA VISTA

SUBWATERSHED

HYDROLOGY PRIMER

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SUBWATERSHED

HYDROLOGY PRIMER

Produced for the City of Sierra Vista
Bella Vista Water Company, Inc.
And Pueblo Del Sol Water Company

by

ASL Hydrologic & Environmental Services

in conjunction with

R. Allan Freeze Engineering, Inc.

December 1994

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INTRODUCTION

The City of Sierra Vista and Fort Huachuca are located within the San Pedro Watershed in southeastern Arizona (Figure 1). The watershed is similar to many areas in southern Arizona located within the Basin and Range Physiographic Province. These watersheds are typically comprised of broad alluvial valleys bordered by uplifted mountains. The rivers and streams that drain these watersheds are commonly located in the vicinity of the valley centers. Many of the rivers that drain these alluvial valleys flowed year-round prior to the arrival of anglo settlers in the late 1880's. Since that time, many of the rivers in southern and central Arizona have ceased to flow perennially. In addition, the extent of abundant riparian (stream-side) vegetation along these water courses has likewise been reduced.

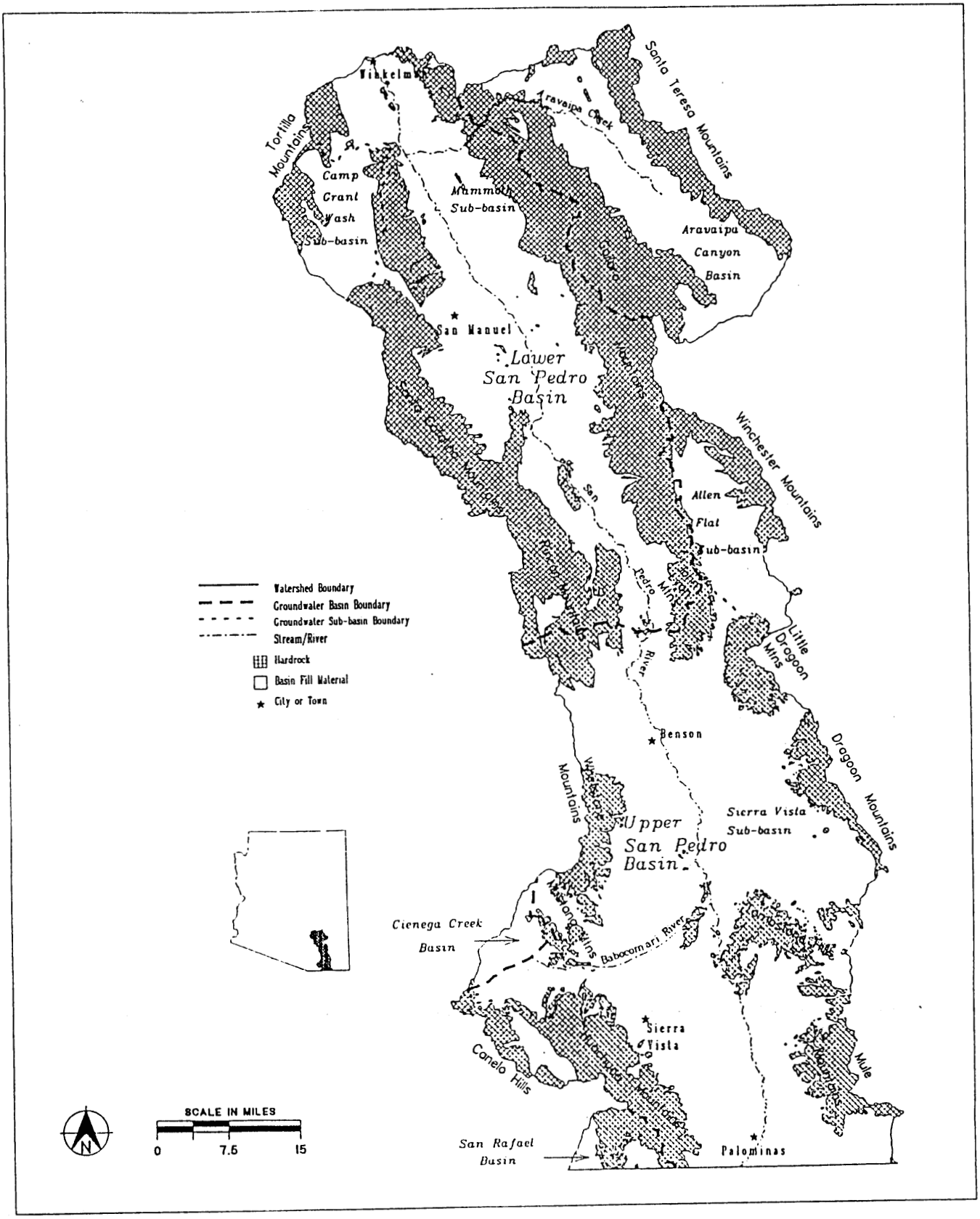
The San Pedro River in the vicinity of Sierra Vista and Fort Huachuca represents one of the few remaining free-flowing streams in the desert southwest. The diverse flora and fauna found along this reach of the San Pedro River have been recognized by the United States Congress, which created the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area (SPRNCA) along the river in 1988. The San Pedro Watershed, which has its beginnings near Cananea, Sonora, Mexico has been divided into smaller "subwatersheds" by the Arizona Department of Water Resources (ADWR). The Sierra Vista Subwatershed, within which the City of Sierra Vista, Fort Huachuca, and most of the SPRNCA resides, encompasses all lands located north of the Arizona/Sonora border within the San Pedro Watershed as far north as the abandoned settlement of Fairbank, located along the river at the State Highway 82 crossing due west of Tombstone. The subwatershed is bordered by the Mule Mountains to the east and the Huachuca and Mustang mountains to the west.

HYDROLOGIC CYCLE

The Hydrologic Cycle is a generalized model of the occurrence, fate, and interactions of water at, below, and above the surface of the earth. Principal components of the global hydrologic cycle include precipitation, interception of precipitation by vegetation, overland flow, infiltration, soil moisture storage, groundwater recharge, groundwater storage, groundwater flow, surface water impoundment, evaporation, transpiration from vegetation, and ultimately runoff or streamflow. Transfers of water from the oceans to the atmosphere to the land surface, ultimately returning to the oceans as streamflow, are governed by this conceptual model.

The water resources of the Sierra Vista Subwatershed are governed by a variety of hydrologic processes. Figure 2 presents the hydrologic cycle of the Sierra Vista Subwatershed.

Within the hydrologic cycle, water flows both on and under the land surface. Unchannelized surface flows are referred to as **overland flow**. **Streamflow** generally occurs within the banks of defined channels. **Flood flows** occur when precipitation events result in water being delivered to stream channels in



Source: Arizona Department of Water Resources, 1982.

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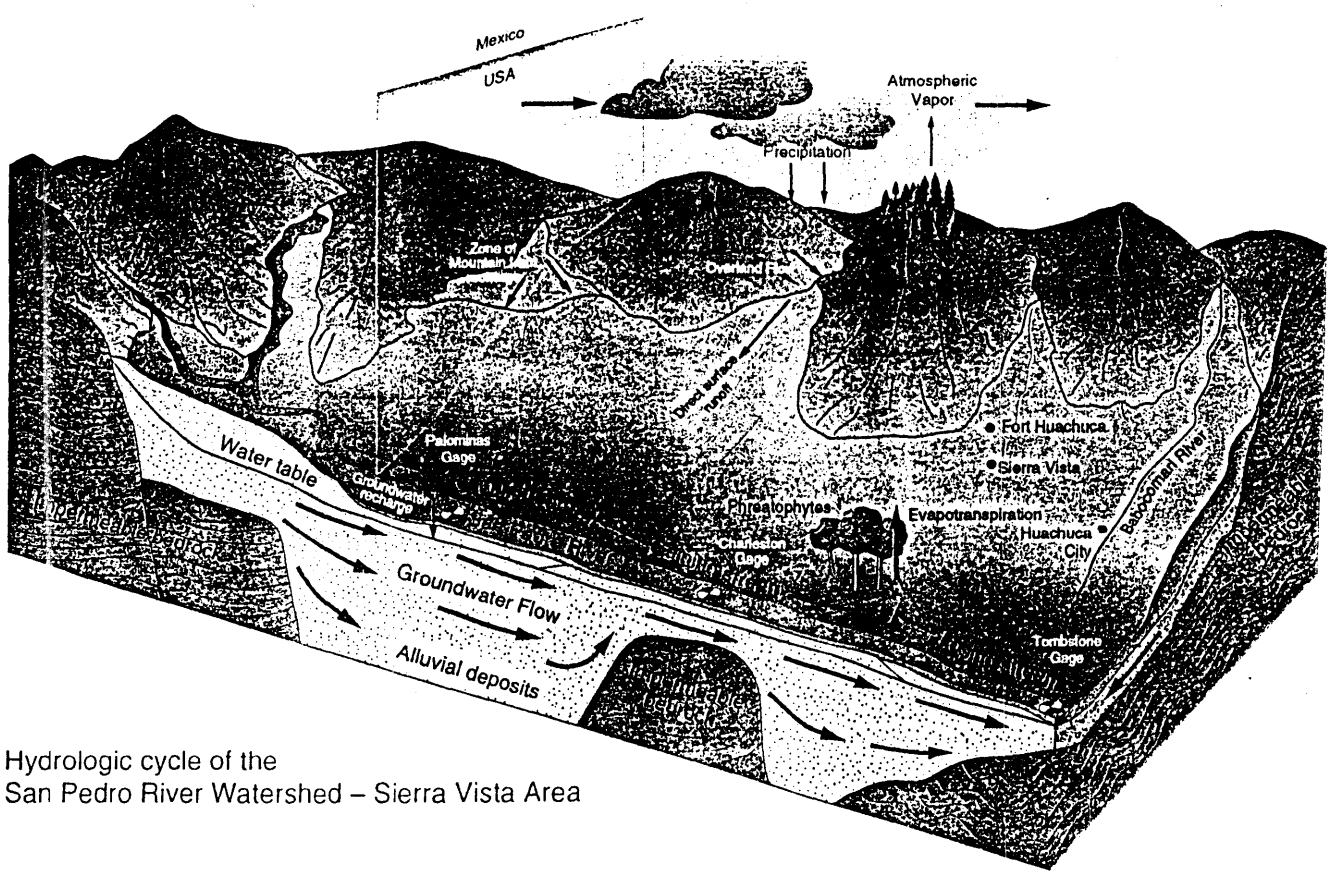
Figure 1
Location Map
Sierra Vista

161-01-1, 12/14/94

excess of their capacity, resulting in flows outside and above the confines of stream channels. **Groundwater** exists and flows beneath the land surface and is as a result of infiltration of precipitation or surface flows into the subsurface. Within the consolidated rocks of the surrounding mountains, or **bedrock**, groundwater primarily occurs within rock fractures or solution cavities. In the **unconsolidated alluvial materials** that comprise the valley center, groundwater occurs within the pore spaces of the alluvial fill. Within alluvial fill, groundwater occurs under both saturated and unsaturated conditions. Groundwater below the **water table** occurs in a saturated state. Unsaturated groundwater flow occurs above the water table in the **vadose zone**.

Figure 2 Hydrologic Cycle of the Sierra Vista Subwatershed



Hydrologic cycle of the
San Pedro River Watershed – Sierra Vista Area

Precipitation

Precipitation in the region is the result of three distinct processes: (1) **orographic effects** - air masses being forced upward over the surrounding mountains; (2) **advection** - the warm desert surface causing uplift of air masses; and (3) **frontal precipitation** associated with large-scale weather systems. Precipitation in southeast Arizona is distributed unevenly throughout the year and generally occurs during two principal seasons. Storms during the winter (December through March) typically occur as a result of large-scale frontal storm systems with their origins over the Pacific Ocean. These storms commonly occur over large geographic areas and are of light to moderate intensity. The summer monsoon season (July through September) is the result of a seasonal change in the regional air circulation pattern that results in an influx of moisture from the gulfs of Mexico and California and is characterized by localized high-intensity thunderstorms caused by advective and orographic processes.

Precipitation data have been collected in and around the Sierra Vista Subwatershed since 1893. Table 1 contains information on all pertinent precipitation monitoring stations, including mean annual precipitation and the period of record for each station.

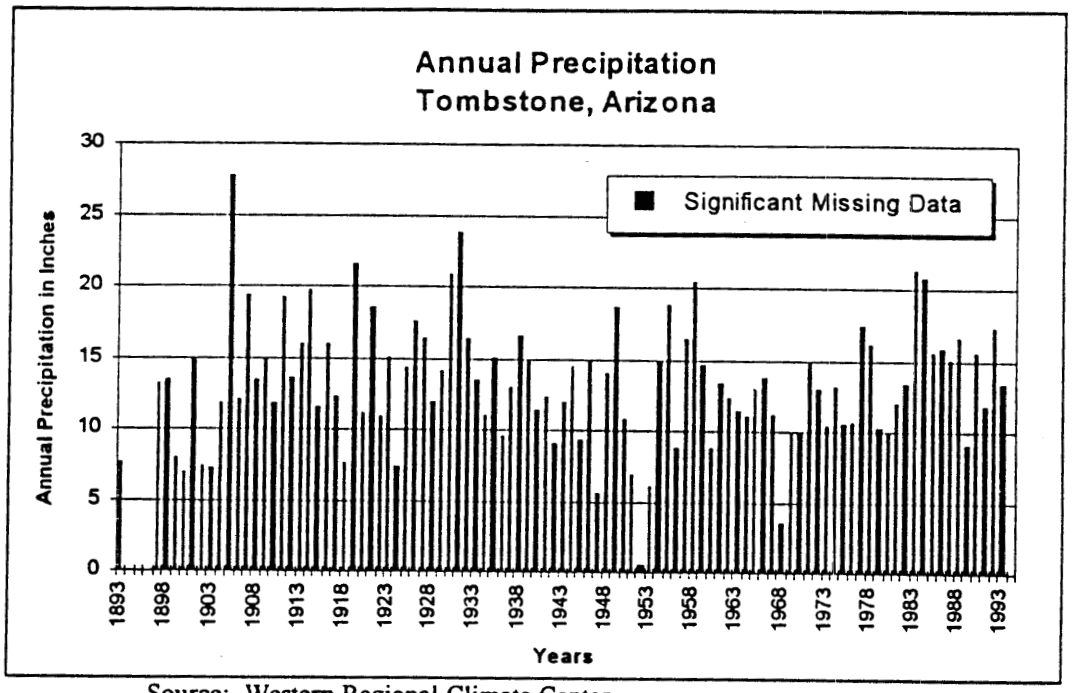
Table 1 Mean Annual Precipitation for San Pedro Watershed

Weather Station	Official Period of Record	Mean Annual Precipitation (inches)
Sierra Vista	1982-1984	15.13
Benson	1894-1975	10.10
Apache Powder Co.	1923-1990	12.90
Tombstone	1893-1994	12.90
Bisbee	1892-1960	13.40
	1982-1985	
Bisbee 2	1985-1992	21.89
Fort Huachuca	1900-1919	15.11
	1954-1981	
Patagonia	1923-1977	16.75
Patagonia 2	1978-1993	20.09
Canelo 1 NW	1910-1920	18.05
	1923-1993	
Y Lightning Ranch	1939-1994	13.14
Coronado NM	1939-1994	20.91
Coronado NM Hdqtrs	1960-1993	20.80
Cochise 4 SSE	1899-1924	10.63
	1944-1954	
Faribank 1 S	1909-1972	10.95

Source: Western Regional Climate Center

Figure 3 displays the annual precipitation for the entire period of record at Tombstone, the station with the longest record.

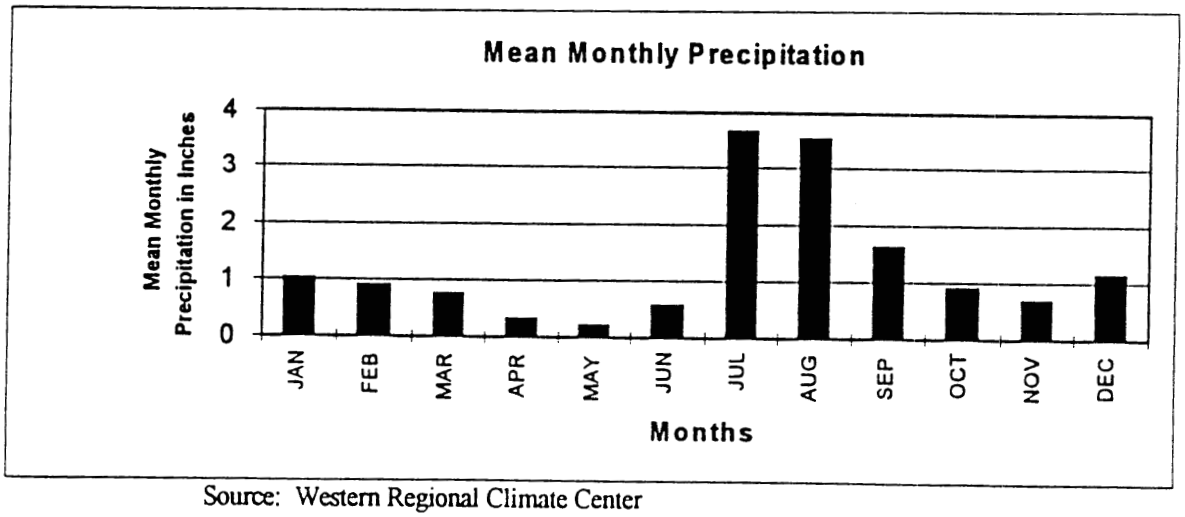
Figure 3 Annual Precipitation in Tombstone, Arizona



Source: Western Regional Climate Center

Figure 4 contains the mean monthly precipitation for the Tombstone station, demonstrating the typical seasonal distribution of precipitation seen in the Sierra Vista area.

Figure 4 Mean Monthly Precipitation



Source: Western Regional Climate Center

Precipitation over the area is also distributed unevenly. In general, the higher elevations in the Sierra Vista Subwatershed receive the greatest depth of rainfall and some snowfall. The upper elevations of the Huachuca Mountains are believed to receive, on average, over 30 inches of precipitation annually, while the lower elevations along the San Pedro River receive, on average, less than 11 inches annually.

The fate of precipitation onto the Sierra Vista Subwatershed is varied. Precipitation can run off directly over the land surface, traveling to tributary surface drainage paths, ultimately reaching the San Pedro River, or it can directly evaporate from the land surface. It can infiltrate into the soil and be taken up by the roots of plants and transpired back to the atmosphere. If the water that infiltrates into the ground is not intercepted by the root zone of plants or evaporated from the surface directly or through capillary action, it may eventually move through the unsaturated, or vadose zone, ultimately reaching the water table and recharging the groundwater system.

The majority of the groundwater recharge occurs in and along the stream courses that drain the mountains that form the valley divides. This mountain front recharge enters groundwater storage and begins to flow through the groundwater flow system. Ultimately, it will leave the watershed through pumping of wells, flow to streams or consumptive use by plants. An estimated 1.2 million acre-feet of precipitation, on average, falls onto the Sierra Vista Subwatershed, and its tributary watershed in Mexico, annually. The median annual streamflow leaving the subwatershed is only 30,000 acre-feet, as measured at U. S. Geological Survey (USGS) Stream Gage # 09471550, San Pedro River near Tombstone, AZ, located along the San Pedro River 2.6 miles north of Fairbank. Consequently, over 97 percent of the water that falls onto the subwatershed is consumed. Only 1.5 percent of the overall consumption of this precipitation within the subwatershed is a result of man's activities, the remaining 98.5 percent of the losses result from naturally occurring evapotranspiration.

Streamflow

Streamflow typically originates from any one, or a combination of the following sources; direct surface runoff, interflow, and baseflow. **Direct surface runoff** is a direct response to precipitation events. **Interflow** is precipitation that infiltrates into the soil and moves laterally through the unsaturated zone above the water table until it drains into a stream channel. **Baseflow** occurs where a water table intersects a stream course and discharges groundwater to the stream.

Streams that flow year round are classified as perennial. **Perennial streams** in the alluvial valleys of Arizona maintain a direct hydraulic connection (i.e. saturated conditions) between the stream and an aquifer system. Perennial streams that receive discharges from the groundwater system are considered **"gaining streams."** Perennial streams that discharge surface flows to the groundwater system are referred to as **"losing streams."** **Intermittent** streams generally do not flow year round, but do, during the course of a typical year, establish a direct hydraulic connection between the stream and the groundwater system for some extended

period of time. Specific stream segments within both perennial and intermittent streams may transition from gaining to losing, or losing to gaining through the course of a typical year. **Ephemeral** streams are those channels that flow only in direct response to the overland flow from precipitation events. Several notable streams in Arizona, the Salt and the Santa Cruz rivers for example, have become ephemeral due to excessive groundwater pumping and/or the diversion and impoundment of surface flows.

In the Sierra Vista Subwatershed, the San Pedro River is considered to be intermittent from the Mexican border to approximately 4 miles north of Palominas. The San Pedro River is perennial though most of the SPRNCA, to a point roughly 4 miles north of the Charleston Stream Gage. The San Pedro is classified as intermittent through the remainder of the subwatershed. With the exception of a small reach in the Redington area, the remainder of the San Pedro River is considered intermittent to its outfall to the Gila River at Winkelman. Several tributaries to the San Pedro River contain perennial flows. In the Sierra Vista Subwatershed, these include portions of the Babocomari River, O'Donnel Creek, and Miller and Ramsey canyons.

Much of the perennial reach of the San Pedro River through the SPRNCA is considered a gaining reach, whereby, inflows from the regional groundwater system contribute to, and augment, the surface flows. These groundwater inputs are forced to the surface by the nature of the groundwater flow system, and by the Tombstone Hills, a localized bedrock high. Downstream of the Tombstone Hills and the Charleston Stream Gage, the San Pedro River typically begins to lose water to the floodplain aquifer, ultimately no longer able to sustain perennial flows prior to reaching the Tombstone Gage. This segment of the river is a losing reach.

Streamflow measured at stream gages in the Sierra Vista Subwatershed has two principal components: (1) direct runoff of precipitation from the watershed's rivers, streams, and washes; and (2) baseflow that results from contributions from the groundwater system discharging to the stream and measured at the gage. A typical stream gage records **stage**, i.e., the level of the water surface of a stream or river, flowing past a given location. For each gage, a stage-discharge relation is established. The **stage-discharge relation** is the relationship between gage height (stage) and the volume of water, per unit of time, or discharge, flowing in the stream channel. Measurements of stage can then be used to estimate discharge. The typical units for discharge are cubic feet per second (cfs).

Ideally, stream gages are established where good control exists immediately downstream. **Control** refers to a feature that results in a stable channel geometry. These features can be either naturally occurring, such as a rock outcrop, or ledge, or man-made, such as a flume, weir, or artificially-stabilized channel reach. The stability of the channel is one of the principal factors in establishing the accuracy of the stream gage. The USGS attempts to determine the range of accuracy for each stream gage deployed in the Sierra Vista Subwatershed. Periodic measurements are made at each station in order to assess its accuracy and to determine whether significant **shifts** have occurred in the stage-discharge relationship over time. If such a shift has been

detected, the record will be corrected prior to the data being published.

Despite these efforts, inaccuracies are inherent in stream gaging, particularly in unstable arid-region rivers like the San Pedro. An "Excellent" rating means that about 95 percent of the daily discharges reported for the gage are within 5 percent of the true; "Good" and "Fair" records refer to those that are believed to be within 10 and 15 percent of the true, respectively. "Poor" records fall outside of the above-stated criteria. Due principally to a lack of sufficient control, all of the stream gages in the Sierra Vista Subwatershed are rated as poor at measuring low flows. Consequently, any analysis into the impacts of groundwater pumping on measured streamflow must consider the inherent inaccuracies in the published stream gage data. None of the reported low flow data can be considered to be within a 15 percent accuracy level. Unfortunately, it is these low flows that are subject to negative influences from groundwater pumping.

Figure 5 contains the annual discharge records for the Charleston Gage. A five-year moving average is also presented to assist in the recognition of long-term trends in discharge at the gage. Annual precipitation at the Tombstone rain gage is again presented. The breaks in the precipitation and discharge record represent periods of incomplete measurement. These lead to longer breaks in the five-year moving average records. The **median discharge** is the flow rate at which 50 percent of the reported flows are higher and 50 percent are lower. The median discharge is a more representative estimate of "average" conditions than the mean discharge because mean daily discharges are disproportionally affected by extreme flood events and tend to be skewed to the high side of what would be considered "average" conditions. While streamflow and precipitation are related, some apparent trends in streamflow at the Charleston Gage are difficult to explain by variations in precipitation alone. The apparent downward trend in the annual streamflow at Charleston over the years may be explained by a variety of influences, including: changes in runoff from the watershed due to alterations in watershed conditions; influences of near-stream groundwater pumping for agricultural purposes; changes in use in the Mexico portion of the San Pedro Watershed; changes in the water consumption of the riparian vegetation along the San Pedro; and influences of groundwater pumping from the regional aquifer.

Streamflow not only varies year to year in the San Pedro River significant fluctuations in discharge are noted through the course of a typical year. Table 2 contains the average mean and median streamflow for the three gages within the Sierra Vista Subwatershed. These variations are generally the result of the distribution of precipitation throughout a typical year, the consumptive habits of streamside vegetation, and near-stream pumping for irrigation. Median daily discharge at the Charleston Gage is highest in August, a direct response to the rainfall that occurs in the summer monsoon season in southeast Arizona. June is the month with the lowest median daily discharge, corresponding to a time of year that typically follows an extended period of little or no rainfall and high temperatures which cause significant evapotranspiration from streamside vegetation or phyreatophytes and near-stream groundwater pumping to irrigate fields.

Figure 5 Annual Discharge Records for Charleston, Arizona Stream Gage

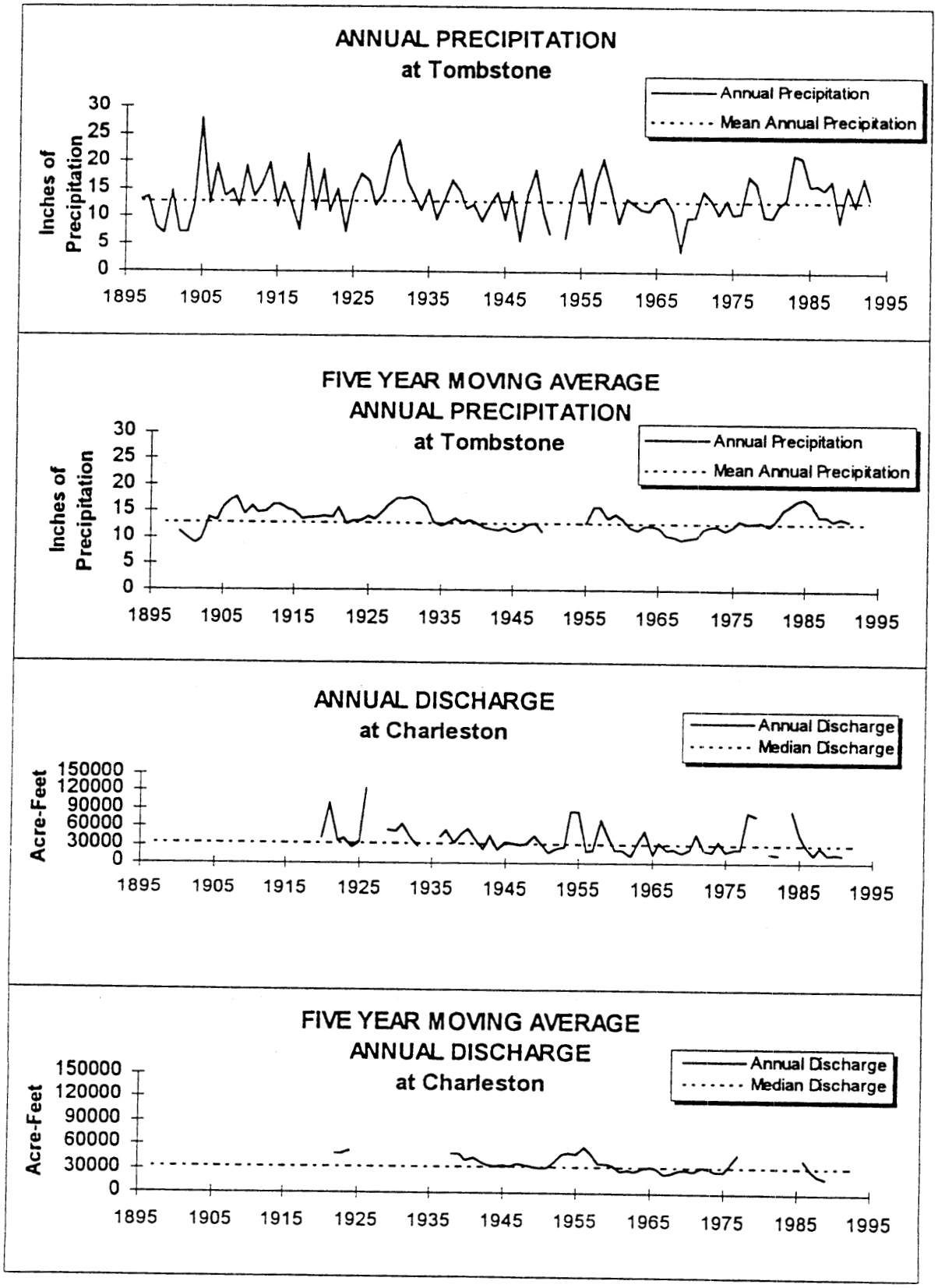


Table 2 Mean and Median Streamflow for Sierra Vista Subwatershed Gages (1931-1983)

Month	Palominas		Charleston		Tombstone 1967-1984	
	Mean (cfs)	Median (cfs)	Mean (cfs)	Median (cfs)	Mean (cfs)	Median (cfs)
January	22.9	10.9	33.5	23.5	52.5	35.8
February	11.5	8.6	25.3	20.3	41.2	32.1
March	8.4	6.3	21.4	18.9	36.4	29.1
April	2.9	2.5	12.4	12.2	13.3	15.7
May	1.3	1.2	8.3	7.9	7.3	1.4
June	4.1	0.6	10.5	4.2	3.9	3.0
July	89.8	15.7	122.4	29.1	113.0	67.2
August	151.0	51.9	230.0	91.6	158.0	18.4
September	35.7	10.7	64.0	24.2	56.4	18.4
October	25.5	3.7	36.4	12.2	99.0	13.0
November	5.1	3.6	14.9	13.6	14.6	12.2
December	22.2	5.5	31.2	17.1	50.0	20.2

Source: BLM (1987)

In addition to the variations in streamflow in the San Pedro River year-to-year and throughout any given year, streamflow is variable, in a spatial sense, along the San Pedro River within the Sierra Vista Subwatershed. As stated above, the San Pedro is considered a gaining river up to the Charleston Gage. Through most of a typical year, Charleston records higher flows than the Palominas Gage upstream and the Tombstone Gage downstream. To the south, the Palominas Gage, in the midst of an intermittent stream reach, has experienced significant periods of no measurable flow. To the north, transmission losses typically occur between the Charleston and Tombstone gages. While not as likely to occur as at the Palominas Gage, it is not uncommon for there to be no measurable flow at the Tombstone Gage. Despite being a losing reach, the mean annual streamflow at the Tombstone Gage is greater than the mean flows at Charleston, located upstream. The median annual flows do reflect the expected losses in a losing reach. The mean flows recorded at Tombstone are skewed by flood flows from the Babocomari River which flows into the San Pedro between the two stream gages but contributes little in the way of low flows. A summary of streamflow conditions along the entire San Pedro River is presented in Table 3.

Table 3 Annual Streamflow Summary for San Pedro River

ANNUAL STREAMFLOW SUMMARY (in Acre-Feet per Year)
SAN PEDRO RIVER

Station	Palominas	Charleston	Tombstone	Benson	Redington	Mammoth	Winkelman
mean	23765	38833	41898	23085	32942	44912	44748
median	17000	33200	30000	21800	19975	41500	23200
st. dev.	15883	22862	26128	9837	30939	26044	41829

BASIC HYDROGEOLOGY

The primary element of the groundwater portion of the hydrologic cycle is the aquifer. Aquifers represent the underground conduits for groundwater flow and storage. **Aquifer** is defined as a geologic unit that can transmit and store significant quantities of water. Aquifers are most commonly unconsolidated permeable sand and gravel deposits, however, they may also consist of fractured rocks or consolidated sandstones. Groundwater is not stagnant; rather it percolates slowly through the aquifer systems. The composition of the aquifer material defines the potential for the aquifer to receive, store, and transmit water. The driving force by which water moves through the aquifer is generally the difference in water-level elevation between the areas where the aquifer is recharged (the mountain front areas in the Sierra Vista Subwatershed), and the areas where the groundwater flow discharges into the surface water system (the San Pedro River floodplain in the Sierra Vista Subwatershed).

Aquifer Types

There is rarely just one aquifer beneath the ground surface. Typically, a series of different aquifers that may be interconnected or independent comprise the aquifer system. In these aquifer systems, aquifers are generally divided into two general types, **unconfined** and **confined aquifers**.

The top of an unconfined aquifer is the water table. For this reason, unconfined aquifers are also called **water-table aquifers**. Unconfined aquifers are found at the top of the aquifer system and are generally strongly influenced by precipitation, runoff and stream flow.

Confined aquifers occur at greater depth. Above a confined aquifer is a layer that restricts the vertical movement of groundwater (e.g., clay or silt layer). Water present in a confined aquifer exhibits fluid pressures that are greater than atmospheric pressure. Therefore, when a well is installed in a confined aquifer, the water level will rise above the level of the top of the confined aquifer. For this reason, confined aquifers may also be referred to as **artesian** aquifers. If pressures are high enough in the confined aquifer, such that the water level is greater than the elevation of the land surface, then a well penetrating this aquifer will flow without need of a pump, and is referred to as a flowing artesian well.

Replenishment of aquifers is known as **recharge.** Unconfined aquifers are recharged primarily by precipitation or stream flow percolating from the surface. Confined aquifers are generally recharged through the overlying aquifers and confining layers, upper or lower aquifers, or from where the aquifer materials are exposed at the land surface, such as at the mountain fronts in the Sierra Vista Subwatershed. On a regional scale, the same geologic unit may be an unconfined aquifer in one part of the valley, but in other regions due to the presence of fine-grained deposits

(i.e., silts or clays) above the unit, be a confined aquifer.

Groundwater Flow

The ability of an aquifer to receive, store or transmit water depends on the characteristics of the aquifer. The key terms that describe the characteristics of an aquifer include:

- **Porosity** refers to the amount of void space between soil or rock particles, and reflects the ability of an aquifer to store water. The value is expressed quantitatively as the ratio between the open space and the total volume (i.e., a porosity of 0.2 indicates that 20 percent of the aquifer material is void space) Estimated porosity values in the Sierra Vista Subwatershed aquifers range from 0.15 to 0.25.

- **Storativity** and **Specific Yield** are related parameters. Storativity is defined as amount of water released or added to storage per change in pressure due to pumping or recharge in a confined aquifer. Specific yield is the percentage of water that would drain from a unit volume of aquifer material (i.e., 1 cubic-foot) in an unconfined aquifer. For coarse sands and gravels, the specific yield is roughly equal to the porosity. Storativity and specific yield control the time it will take for changes in pumping or recharge to propagate throughout the aquifer system. Estimated storativity values for the upper alluvial aquifer range from 0.02 to 0.15 (Harshbarger and Assoc., 1974)

- **Hydraulic conductivity** describes the ease with which water can pass through an aquifer. The hydraulic conductivity multiplied by the thickness of the aquifer is equal to the **transmissivity**. Typical units for permeability and hydraulic conductivity are feet per day. Transmissivity is typically expressed in gallons per day per square foot. Estimated transmissivity values for the upper alluvial aquifer are estimated to be approximately 30,000 to 60,000 gallons per day per square foot (Putman, et al; 1988).

The water level in a well reflects the **hydraulic head** at the point of intake. Groundwater moves throughout the aquifer system from areas of higher head to areas of lower head. The volume of water that moves throughout the aquifer system is equal to the change in head (in feet) per unit distance (feet) multiplied by the hydraulic conductivity feet/day multipled by the cross sectional area of flow (square feet). The mathematical quantification of this principle is known as **Darcy's Law**. This principle allows us to use water-table elevation contour maps to assess the volume and direction of groundwater flow. Because hydraulic conductivity can be estimated by pumping tests, or published values for similar aquifer materials, the volume of water flowing in a groundwater system can be estimated if we know the pattern of groundwater elevations. Similarly, the direction of groundwater flow can be evaluated from these contour maps because groundwater moves down gradient in the direction perpendicular to the contour lines.

Some examples of groundwater flow are: (1) groundwater flowing toward a stream because the water table is higher than the streambed elevation (gaining stream); (2) water in a stream percolating into the ground because the water in the stream is higher than the water table (losing stream); or (3) groundwater flowing toward a pumping well. The natural regional groundwater flow in the Sierra Vista Subwatershed involves recharge to the aquifer along the mountain front flowing down the valley toward the stream because of the decrease in water-table elevations.

One of the most important factors to remember about the groundwater system in the Sierra Vista Subwatershed basin is that it is a dynamic system, constantly responding to changes in recharge or pumping, or evapotranspiration. However, the rate or timing of the changes is very slow in comparison to other parts of the hydrologic cycle (groundwater velocities are measured in feet per day as compared to a stream or river where velocities are measured in feet per second). Any significant change or stress in the aquifer system will cause a change in the rate or direction of groundwater flow. Pumping a well will drawdown the water elevation at a well and cause water to move toward the well; snow melt will cause recharge in the mountains and increase the rate at which water moves toward the valley center; or a decrease in stream height below the elevation of the water table in the adjacent aquifer will cause groundwater to flow into the stream.

SIERRA VISTA SUBWATERSHED HYDROGEOLOGY

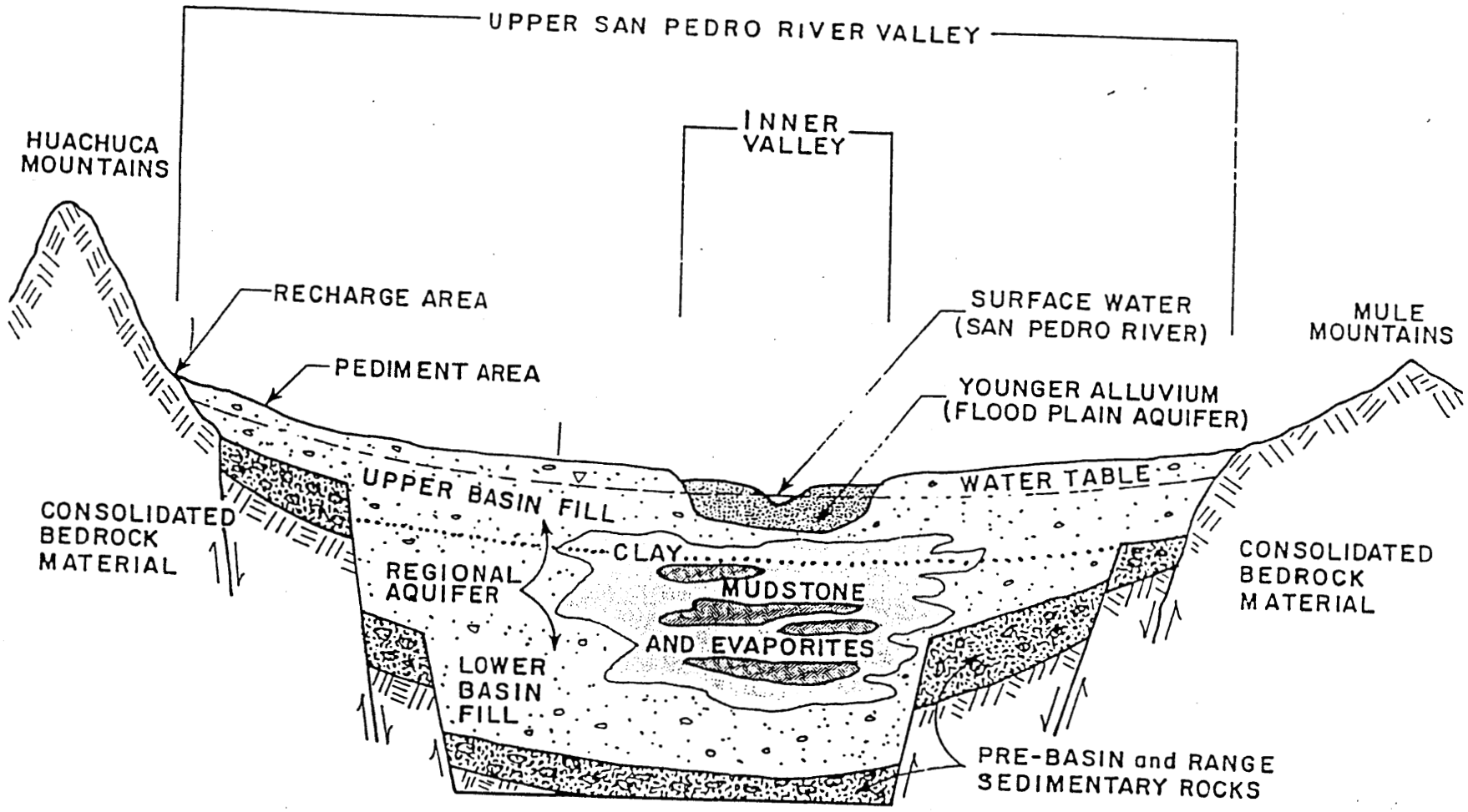
The groundwater system of the Sierra Vista Subwatershed lies within a major northwest structural trough that is bounded by mountain ranges on both sides. The western boundary from south to north is comprised of the Huachuca Mountains, Mustang Mountains and Whetstone Mountains, respectively. The eastern boundary from south to north is comprised of the Mule Mountains and Dragoon Mountains, respectively. These mountain ranges that define the edges of the trough are comprised of consolidated rocks that have been deformed by continued uplift. As these mountains have been forced upward over time, erosional forces (e.g., wind, rain, ice) have worn down the rock, and mountain streams have carried the eroded sands and gravels down slope to the center of the basin. These sands and gravels that have been carried down from the mountains form the alluvial sediments that comprise the aquifer system. In general, coarser sediments are deposited near the mountain fronts and grade finer towards the valley floor. A cross section of the Sierra Vista Subwatershed is shown on Figure 6.

Based on drilling logs from wells drilled in the San Pedro Watershed, there are generally three separate aquifers that define the San Pedro aquifer system: (1) the floodplain aquifer associated with the current San Pedro River; (2) the upper alluvial fill aquifer that is comprised of more recent sediments carried down from the mountains; and (3) the lower

alluvial fill aquifer that is comprised of the older mountain sediments. Because similar processes formed each of the aquifers in the aquifer system the boundary between the units is not distinct. Gradual gradational changes occur from one aquifer unit to the next. Based on water-level elevation measurements collected from wells completed in each aquifer unit, it appears that the lower alluvial aquifer is a confined aquifer. The upper alluvial aquifer is unconfined along the sides of the valley, however, beneath the San Pedro River where fine grained silts and clays exist, the upper alluvial aquifer is also confined. The floodplain aquifer associated with the San Pedro River is unconfined throughout the Sierra Vista Subwatershed.

Based on groundwater elevation contour maps, groundwater enters the Sierra Vista Subwatershed from: (1) mountain-front recharge from precipitation and snow melt along the basin periphery; (2) in the valley center from losing reaches of the San Pedro River; and (3) along the Mexican border from regional groundwater flow northward from Mexico. Groundwater is removed from the subwatershed through: (1) flow into the gaining sections of the San Pedro River; (2) evapotranspiration from phreatophytes along the San Pedro River; (3) groundwater pumping; and (4) groundwater flow out of the northern border of the Sierra Vista Subwatershed. All of the inflow and withdrawal components, with the exception of mountain-front recharge, are interdependent and exhibit feedback loops. For example, increased stream flow will likely result in increased riparian habitat which will increase evapotranspiration, which will in turn tend to decrease stream flow. Mountain-front recharge is the exception because, while increased recharge will increase groundwater elevations and flow velocities, decreased groundwater levels will not increase mountain-front recharge.

If the inflows into the groundwater system are greater than the outflows, then additional water is stored in the subwatershed and the water table tends to rise. Conversely, if groundwater outflows exceed inflow, then groundwater is removed from storage and the water table tends to fall. When groundwater is pumped from the system, this withdrawal causes water table drawdowns in a cone around the well or well field. When one discusses groundwater inflows, withdrawals, and storage, there is a tendency to conceptualize each of these components separately. In reality, the groundwater inflows, withdrawals and storage are interconnected. A change in one component will have effects on the two remaining components. When water is removed from storage, all of the variable components of the aquifer water balance will respond. For example, removing water from storage by pumping will result in changes in the hydraulic gradient, and changes in the direction of groundwater flow. Flow that previously discharged to the San Pedro River may now be intercepted or captured by the well field.



Source: ADWR Hydrographic Survey Report for the San Pedro River Watershed

Not to scale

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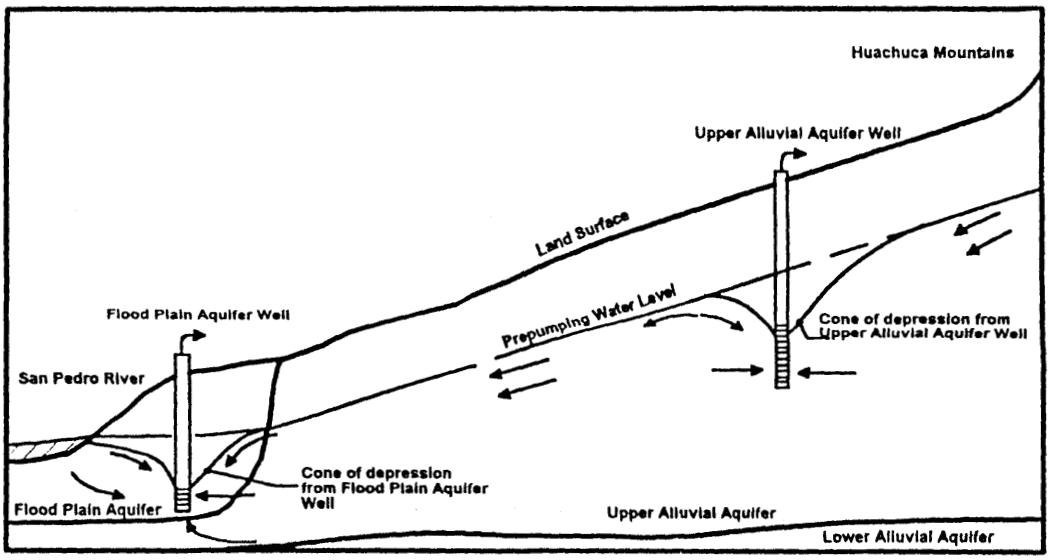
Figure 6
Cross Section of Upper San Pedro River Valley
Sierra Vista

The reduced groundwater discharge may lead to decreased phreatophyte usage or decreased stream base flow. An illustration of the differences in the cone of depression for well pumping from the floodplain aquifer (near stream pumping) and from the upper alluvial aquifer (mountain front pumping) is presented in Figure 7.

Figure 7 Comparison of Groundwater Pumping Impacts - Near Stream Pumping versus Mountain Front Pumping



Flood Plain Aquifer Well - When the pumping occurs from a well drilled in the flood plain aquifer, the cone of depression will move outward from the well and eventually intersect the river and divert water directly from the San Pedro River to the Flood Plain Aquifer Well. Once the cone of depression intersects the river, the cone of depression will not significantly change over time (if the pumping rate remains constant).

Upper Alluvial Aquifer Well - When pumping occurs from a well drilled in the upper alluvial aquifer, a cone of depression will begin to form, causing groundwater to flow to the well, over time the cone of depression will grow in the direction of the mountains, capturing mountain front recharge. In the down slope direction of the well, the cone of depression will extend to a lesser extent, and there will be a point down gradient from the well where water will not be captured by the well and will continue to flow toward the San Pedro River.

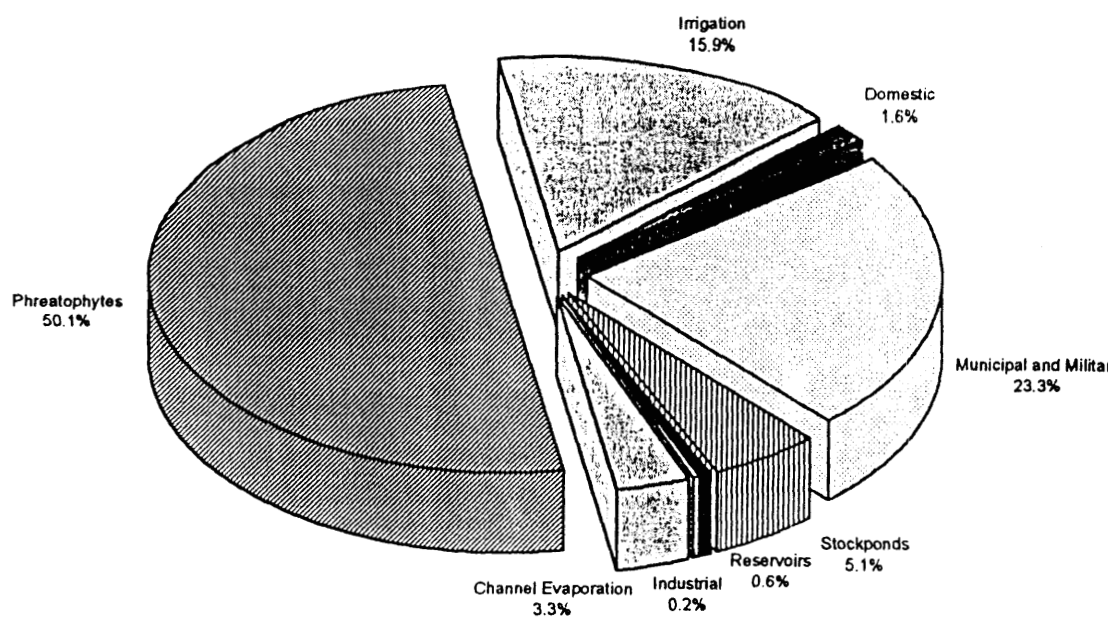
WATER USE

Water use in the Sierra Vista Subwatershed, and elsewhere, can be placed into two primary categories: natural and cultural. Natural uses are those generally beyond the direct influence of man. Cultural uses are those water uses that are a direct result of man's activities. These man-caused influences are also referred to as anthropogenic. Natural and cultural use classes are reliant on available water resources and can be interconnected. Water Supply into the Sierra Vista Subwatershed is estimated to be 56,280 acre-feet each year, of which 28,150 acre-feet is withdrawn for consumptive use (ADWR, 1990). The distribution of the consumptive use within the Sierra Vista Subwatershed is presented below in Figure 8. Annually, 39,200 acre-feet of water flows out of the Subwatershed as surface water flow from the San Pedro River.

Natural Uses

The two principal processes that result in natural water use are evaporation and transpiration. **Evaporation** is the direct conversion of water in the liquid phase to water vapor. Evaporation takes place both from bare soil and surface bodies of water. **Transpiration** is the result of water being captured by the root zone of plants and utilized by the plants in their growth. In part due to the difficulty in measurement of both of these processes, these two terms have been combined in a single term, **evapotranspiration (ET)** that describes the collective water consumption of a given area by the sum of both processes.

Figure 8 Summary of Sierra Vista Subwatershed Water Use



The majority of the precipitation is lost to the Sierra Vista Subwatershed though evapotranspirative processes. Due to the fairly limited distribution of vegetation over much of the watershed, it is believed that direct evaporation of this resource is the principal mechanism resulting in these losses.

In portions of the area, vegetation exists that relies on root systems that tap into saturated portions of the groundwater system to sustain themselves. These plants are typically located in and along stream channels and are referred to as **phreatophytes**. Typical species of phreatophytes found along the stream courses in the Sierra Vista Subwatershed include cottonwoods, willows, and mesquites. In the inner valley of the Subwatershed, dense stands of cottonwoods, willows, or mesquites can annually consume up to 6.1, 4.8, and 3.4 acre-feet per acre, respectively. This phreatophytic vegetation can be significant from a water resources perspective because the water consumed by these streamside species represents either a direct loss to the surface water system or a loss of water from the groundwater system (ADWR, 1990).

Early research into the water consumed by phyreatophytic vegetation focused on the water that could be salvaged as a result of eradication of this vegetation. Tamarisk, or salt-cedar, an exotic species found in the lower reaches of the San Pedro Watershed and most of the southwestern U.S. (but not typically found in the Sierra Vista Subwatershed), was the principal species at which these eradication efforts were focused. In recent years, phreatophytes and other riparian streamside vegetation have come to be recognized as valuable wildlife habitat and worthy of conservation rather than eradication. The SPRNCA is evidence of this recognition.

The water consumption of phreatophytes is distributed unevenly throughout the watershed, generally occurring in and along the stream courses in the mountains and along the valley center. It is also distributed unevenly both during the course of a typical day and over the course of a year. Evapotranspiration is governed by available energy and available water supplies. Phreatophyte species are located along the stream channels because the available water is close enough to the land surface to be accessed by the plant's root system. Large **diurnal** (over a given day) fluctuation in ET typically occur. These trees are actively transpiring while the sun is up, typically peaking during the warmest times of day. Little or no ET occurs once the sun has set. As one would expect, ET varies with the seasons as well. Subject to available water, peak consumption occurs in the summer months. Little or no ET occurs as a result of these phreatophyte use in the winter months as these deciduous plants go dormant.

ADWR has estimated the ET from riparian vegetation in the Sierra Vista Subwatershed to be 14,450 acre -feet annually (ADWR, 1990).

Cultural Uses

Cultural uses can be served either by direct diversions of water flowing on the land surface, or by extractions from the groundwater system by pumping wells. In the Sierra Vista Subwatershed the direct diversion or impoundment of surface flows

is limited to relatively insignificant uses such as stockponds and minor recreational and wildlife impoundments. ADWR has surveyed 82 impoundments in the subwatershed. These impoundments have a surface area of roughly 260 acres and a combined capacity of about 1,000 acre-feet. There are an additional 727 small impoundments whose surface area and capacity have not been surveyed. Estimated annual water demand resulting from these impoundments is 1,600 acre-feet. Immediately downstream of the Sierra Vista Subwatershed, the Saint David Irrigation District (SDID) diverts the entire flow of the San Pedro River for irrigation of over 1,000 acres.

In addition, these are approximately 5,000 acres of developed farm land and pasture in the San Pedro Watershed in Sonora, Mexico. These lands are believed to be irrigated with diverted surface water as their sole source of supply. In addition to the surface water diversions in the San Pedro Watershed in Mexico, groundwater is pumped for a number of uses, principally, municipal and industrial (M&I) uses in Cananea and Naco, and copper mining and smelting in Cananea. The water uses in Mexico are estimated to total 11,700 acre-feet annually, of which 5,000 acre-feet are believed to be directly diverted surface water flows from the San Pedro River. An additional 1,000 acre-feet are estimated to be surface water impounded each year for stockponds and reservoirs, and an assumed total of 5,700 acre-feet is groundwater annually pumped from within the watershed to serve the M&I and mining activities.

Cultural diversions through groundwater pumping provides the necessary water resources for a variety of uses in the Sierra Vista Subwatershed, and serves virtually all of the economic activity in the region. These extractions are made for purposes including, but not limited to, the following: irrigation along the San Pedro River in the upper reaches of the Subwatershed in the Palominas/Hereford area; municipal and industrial uses throughout much of the watershed, but primarily concentrated in the vicinity of Sierra Vista and Fort Huachuca; and relatively minor commercial, industrial, and domestic uses throughout the subwatershed. In addition, the Arizona Water Company, Bisbee System exports annually approximately 1,000 acre-feet of groundwater from the southwest corner of the Sierra Vista Subwatershed for use in the Bisbee area.

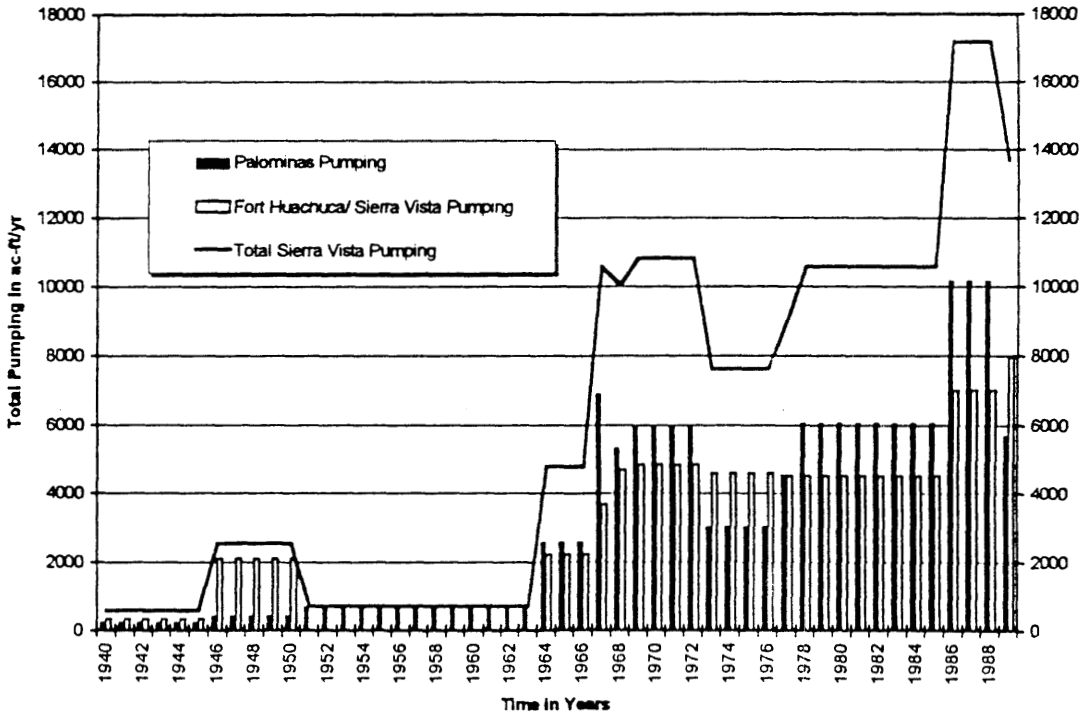
ADWR estimates that over 6,600 acres have a history of irrigation in the past in the Sierra Vista Subwatershed. Much of this land, over 4,000 acres, was found to be inactive at the time of publication of the Hydrographic Survey Report for the San Pedro River Watershed in November, 1991. Of these, approximately 2,000 acres of land retired from irrigation have been taken out of production through incorporation into the SPRNCA by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The majority of the roughly 2,600 active acres remaining in production are located in the southern reaches of the watershed and are irrigated with wells located close to the San Pedro River. ADWR has estimated the sum of irrigation demands to be 4,600 acre-feet per year in the subwatershed.

Slightly over 10,000 acre-feet per year is estimated to be pumped to serve M&I and domestic water uses in the Sierra Vista Subwatershed. As stated above, this water use is principally concentrated in the Sierra Vista/Fort Huachuca area. In recent time,

Fort Huachuca's groundwater pumpage has averaged approximately 3,000 acre-feet per year. The groundwater pumping of the principal water providers in the Sierra Vista area has totaled approximately 4,300 acre-feet annually. Individual domestic wells and the remaining M&I providers throughout the watershed, including Huachuca City, Tombstone, Naco, and Miracle Valley, account for the remainder of the reported uses.

In the Sierra Vista Subwatershed the component of the hydrologic system that has changed the most is the rate and location of groundwater withdrawal or pumping. As shown on Figure 9, pumping in the subwatershed can be divided into two main pumping centers, the Palominas pumping center and the Fort Huachuca/Sierra Vista pumping center. The Palominas pumping center is primarily from groundwater withdrawal for irrigation purposes in the Palominas-Hereford region. In recent years, as irrigated acreage has declined, groundwater pumping has likewise declined from a high of 10,000 acre-ft/year in 1987 to a value of 7,500 acre-ft/year in 1990. Pumping in the Fort Huachuca/Sierra Vista pumping center was primarily to support activities at the Fort from 1940 to 1965 and groundwater withdrawals averaged 1,000 acre-ft/year. However, in recent years due to population growth in the City of Sierra Vista, groundwater withdrawals in this area have increased steadily from 1965 and were estimated to be 7,300 acre-ft/year in 1990.

Figure 9 Sierra Vista Subwatershed Pumping versus Time



Source: Vionnet, Maddock; 1992

Impacts of Water Uses on the Hydrologic System

Impact of Natural Uses

The effect of phyreatophytic vegetation along stream channels has been likened to a concentration of numerous small wells. While actively growing and transpiring, these trees extract water from the near-stream groundwater system. Large concentrations of transpiring riparian vegetation can induce inflow from the stream and decrease the volume of water flowing in the stream. It is possible for this vegetation to naturally dewater a stream. For example, much of the variation from high flows in the winter months to low flows in the summer in the San Pedro River can be attributed to seasonal differences in evapotranspiration by the phyreatophytes located in the floodplain alluvium. Shallow monitor wells located in zones with significant riparian vegetation display marked diurnal water level differences, reflecting the daily impact of these 'wells' being turned on and off as they are active during the sunshine hours and inactive at night.

Significant alterations in the extent and location of riparian vegetation have the potential to produce notable changes in both the stream system itself and in the stream/aquifer interrelations within the floodplain. For example, areas where riparian vegetation are removed have experienced marked increases in water table elevations in the floodplain aquifer and associated streamflow. Conversely, if large stands of riparian vegetation have been established where previously none existed for some time, gradual depletions in both the near-stream groundwater system and streamflow would be expected as the vegetation community is established.

Impact of Cultural Uses

Much like the feed-backs described in the preceding section, man-induced water uses have the potential to have widespread effects throughout the hydrologic system. These effects can be direct and immediate. They can also be indirect and take many years to manifest themselves through the system. Following are a few examples of cultural uses and discussions of their potential impacts on the surface and groundwater systems.

Direct diversions of surface water first and foremost remove water from a flowing stream. Consequently, stream/aquifer interactions will be altered downstream of the diversion. If the diversions were made upstream from a gaining reach of the river, additional flow from the groundwater system to the stream may occur as a result of the lowering of the base elevation of the stream. If the diversions were made from a losing reach of either a perennial or intermittent stream, or from an ephemeral stream, recharge along the stream channel to the aquifer system will be curtailed or eliminated entirely. This removal of water from stream and stream aquifer may result in a related reduction in evapotranspiration by stream-side vegetation, mitigating, to some extent, the impact of the diversions to the hydrologic system but resulting in reduced, or potentially eliminated habitat. The end use of the diverted water will also result in changes to the system.

Inefficient irrigation practices, for example, can lead to direct return flow to the stream, and to groundwater recharge that can alter aquifer conditions in terms of both water quality and rate and direction of flow.

The pumping of shallow wells in an unconfined aquifer, located in close proximity to the stream system, can cause the water table elevation to be lowered below the stream level and can result in direct and immediate reductions of streamflow. Pumping of deeper wells near the stream could induce recharge from the floodplain aquifer to the regional aquifer and alter gradients and flow systems in both related aquifer systems. These reductions in groundwater elevation in the near-stream environment will have a corresponding influence on the riparian vegetation, likely resulting in lower densities, lower water consumption, and potentially elimination. Many of the examples of the elimination of riparian vegetation in the southwestern U.S. referenced in the initial section of this paper have resulted from the diversion of surface water from stream channels and the lowering of groundwater elevations below the root zone of the plants to the point beyond which they could survive.

Pumping from the regional aquifer in the Sierra Vista/Fort Huachuca area will have a much more delayed impact on the inner valley. However, because of the interconnection in the hydrologic processes, the hydraulic impacts of pumping may cause responses in all of the variable components of the hydrologic system over time. The principle response of pumping is that groundwater flow gradients and directions will be altered due to a decrease in water level elevation near the well. The magnitude and timing of the impacts of the pumping is dependent on the location of the pumping in the Sierra Vista Subwatershed. The farther from the river the better. Response times for impacts from the Sierra Vista/Fort Huachuca area are expected to be on the order of a few decades.

HYDROLOGIC MODELING

It is a relatively simple task to assess the conceptual relationships between the various components of the hydrologic cycle. However, quantifying the interrelationships of the different processes can be considerably more difficult. Two general types of models have been used to quantify the hydrologic processes in the Sierra Vista Subwatershed: (1) water balance modeling; and (2) numerical simulation of groundwater flow. Both approaches of modeling have been used by the ADWR and University of Arizona (U of A).

Water Balance Modeling

Water balance modeling is a method used to understand the relationship between major components of the hydrologic cycle. The general principle behind the water balance approach is that water is neither created nor destroyed while it moves through the Sierra Vista Subwatershed. Therefore, the inflows into the subwatershed (e.g., precipitation stream flow, groundwater inflows, and mountain front recharge) are equal to the outflows (e.g., pumping, evapotranspiration, streamflow) plus or

minus any change in groundwater storage. Water balance modeling is simply an accounting of the inflows, outflow and changes to storage on an average annual basis. The water balance method cannot predict time-dependent changes in water levels or effects to stream flow. Some of the numbers are easily quantifiable (i.e., pumping, stream flow), while other numbers are extremely difficult to measure or quantify (i.e., recharge and evapotranspiration). Water balance modeling is a good way to gain a conceptual understanding of the hydrologic system and aid in identifying potential changes to groundwater storage over time. U of A and ADWR have both completed water balance modeling in the Sierra Vista Subwatershed. The results of the water budget modeling that were presented in the 1990 ADWR Hydrographic Survey Report are presented in Table 4.

Table 4 ADWR Water Budget Model

ADWR WATER BUDGET ANALYSIS OF THE SIERRA VISTA AND MEXICO SUBWATERSHEDS 1990 DEVELOPMENT CONDITIONS (Acre-Feet per Year)

	Mexico Subwatershed	Sierra Vista Subwatershed
Supply (+)		
Surface Water Inflow		23,420
Ground Water Inflow		3,000
Tributary Surface Water	35,900	17,300
Groundwater Recharge		13,860
Imports		200
Exports		-960
TOTAL	**35,900**	**56,820**
Water Use (-)		
Irrigation	5,000	4,590
Domestic	300	460
Municipal	2,300	6,730
Stockpond	1,000	1,460
Reservoirs		160
Mining	3,000	
Industrial	100	50
Channel Evaporation		950
Phreatophytes		14,450
TOTAL	**11,700**	**28,850**
Surplus (=)		
Groundwater Outflow	900	0
Surface Water Outflow	23,420	39,200
Change in Storage	-120	-11,230

It is worth noting that the annual change in groundwater storage is approximately equal to the average annual groundwater recharge.

Numerical Simulation of Groundwater Flow

Numerical simulation of groundwater flow is used to quantify the interrelationships between the processes of the hydrogeologic system through the use of mathematical expressions. Numerical simulation of the Sierra Vista Subwatershed has been used to evaluate the rate and direction of groundwater flow; effects of pumping on groundwater flow and stream flow; and long-term predictions for water availability in the Sierra Vista Subwatershed. Numerical simulation of the Sierra Vista Subwatershed has been performed by the U.S.G.S., ADWR, U of A, and others. As with all modeling, the results of the model are only as good as the data available for each parameter used in the model and the conceptual understanding of the processes in the hydrologic system. Each subsequent modeling effort of the Sierra Vista Subwatershed has increased the level of mathematical sophistication to quantify each particular process in the hydrologic system. However, all of the numerical simulations of groundwater flow in the Sierra Vista Subwatershed have essentially used the same data to estimate hydraulic conductivity, aquifer storativity, mountain-front recharge, and evapotranspiration.

The process that is used to develop a model for an area such as the Sierra Vista Subwatershed involves the following procedures: (1) conceptualizing the hydrologic system; (2) selecting a set of mathematical equations in the form of a computer code to simulate the processes in the hydrologic system; (3) estimating hydraulic parameters and identifying boundary conditions which will constrain the simulations; (4) calibrating the model by changing the estimated hydraulic parameters (e.g., hydraulic conductivity, recharge, evapotranspiration) to achieve a desired degree of correspondence between the model simulation results and observations of the groundwater flow system; (5) sensitivity analysis to evaluate the degree to which the simulated model results are affected by changes to the inputs; and (6) model verification, where the new stresses created by pumping are included in the model and compared against a second set of actual field data collected under similar hydraulic stresses.

Conceptualizing the hydraulic system and the model calibration are typically the two most important parts of the modeling process. Before a mathematical model can be developed, a conceptual understanding of the hydrologic system must be established. Designing the conceptual model involves identifying all of the inflows, outflows and hydraulic stresses on the system. In the Sierra Vista Subwatershed, conceptualizing the interaction between groundwater flow, vegetative evapotranspiration and stream flow in the inner valley is one of the more difficult relationships to establish. The calibration process involves adjusting the input parameters in the model so that results of the model simulation correspond with measured field data. Because there are ranges of acceptable values for many of the input parameters, such as evapotranspiration, recharge, and

hydraulic conductivity, there is not a unique solution to each model. Calibration relies heavily on the experience of the modeler, and therefore the results of a particular model may not exactly match the results of a previous model using the same initial data set. However, modeling of the Sierra Vista Subwatershed is now sufficiently well developed that major changes in interpretation are unlikely.

The accuracy of the numerical simulation is dependent on the accuracy of the input parameters. The higher the degree of uncertainty in the input parameters, the higher the degree of uncertainty in the model results. However, numerical modeling, even using uncertain data sets can be very useful in understanding the general concepts of the hydrologic system and can guide collection of future data to further refine the accuracy of the model. Perhaps more importantly, models can be used in planning efforts to evaluate the potential outcomes of altering the pumping stresses applied to the aquifer system. Alternative future pumping sceanarios can be investigated, and proposed mitigative schemes can be analyzed. Often, the implications for policy decisions, based on numerical modeling simulations, are quite pertinent to the given situation.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on a thorough review of existing reports and data on the hydrology of the Sierra Vista Subwatershed, and a sound conceptual understanding of the water resources and groundwater flow systems in southeastern Arizona, ASL Hydrologic & Environmental Services and Dr. Allan Freeze offer the following conclusions to the City of Sierra Vista.

1. The water resource issues facing the residents of the Sierra Vista Subwatershed do not arise due to insufficient available groundwater supplies. There is ample groundwater in storage to serve the municipal and industrial needs of the current and future residents of the Sierra Vista Subwatershed. The quality of the groundwater in storage is excellent and poses no significant impediment to its use for potable purposes. ADWR (1991) has estimated that over 30 million acre-feet of groundwater reside in storage within the groundwater basin of the Sierra Vista Subwatershed. Annual groundwater withdrawals for all uses is estimated to be 17,400 acre-feet annually. Even these modest withdrawals from storage have some impact on the regional water balance, and without mitigation, have the potential to impact conditions in the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area (SPRNCA).

2. There are several significant water users within the Sierra Vista Subwatershed. These include the US Army at Fort Huachuca, the municipal and industrial users in the Sierra Vista area, agricultural uses along the valley center in the Palominas/Hereford area, exports from the subwatershed to serve uses in Bisbee, and the water consumed by the riparian vegetation located along the San Pedro River within the

SPRNCA. The challenge facing the community is to develop a water resource plan that recognizes the needs of these water users.

3. The groundwater system that supplies the residents of the Sierra Vista is an integral component of the hydrologic system of the entire subwatershed and is hydraulically connected to the surface waters of the SPRNCA. Prior to the development of high-rate groundwater pumping, the groundwater system of the Subwatershed was in equilibrium. Groundwater discharges along the San Pedro River in the valley center would, on average, be equivalent to the groundwater recharge that occurs along the periphery of the valley as a result of precipitation in the mountains. This groundwater discharge feeds the base flow in the San Pedro River and evapotranspiration from the phreatophytic vegetation along the valley center.

4. Each increment of water use in the Sierra Vista Subwatershed, whether it is from increased consumption by riparian vegetation or groundwater pumping changes, to some degree, the hydrologic system of the subwatershed. Increased pumping of groundwater along the mountain fronts initially removes water from storage, however this is a transient phenomenon that will ultimately capture water from groundwater recharge as the hydrologic system moves toward a new state of equilibrium over time. The recharge that is captured due to the groundwater pumping is thus removed from availability for discharge to the valley center. Likewise, changes to other significant components of the groundwater flow system, such as increased riparian vegetation within the SPRNCA, will alter the existing equilibrium. Significant increases in riparian vegetation would likely result in increased evapotranspiration and reduce the flux of groundwater to the surface water system much like the effects of groundwater pumping adjacent to the San Pedro River. These changes would likely result in decreased streamflow in the San Pedro River.

5. There are inherent conflicts between groundwater pumping that accompanies economic development within this connected hydrologic system and the water resources required to sustain the riparian ecosystem of the SPRNCA. However, the location of the groundwater extractions relative to the San Pedro River bear directly on the degree and timing of impacts to the river. The municipal and military water uses that have occurred to date in the Sierra Vista/Fort Huachuca area have had a much less direct impact on the flows in the San Pedro River than have either drought or the groundwater pumping associated with the agricultural uses in the Palominas/Hereford area. Any impacts to the San Pedro River that may have occurred from the groundwater pumping in the Sierra Vista/Fort Huachuca area appear to

be very limited to date and are likely the result of a small reduction in the upward vertical gradients in the basin fill aquifer lessening the groundwater fluxes to the floodplain aquifer of the San Pedro River. The U of A modeling studies concluded that "Pumping from the regional aquifer is not the major factor imperiling streamflow in the San Pedro River. Drought-related reductions in surface runoff and irrigation-related pumping from the floodplain aquifer are much stronger influences, particularly in the short term."

6. Much of the discussion on the potential impacts of groundwater pumping have focused on the increasing depth of the Sierra Vista/Fort Huachuca cone of depression. While changes in the depth from which water is extracted has some bearing on the economics of groundwater pumping, declines in regional aquifer water levels at some distance from the San Pedro River are not necessarily an appropriate measure of impacts of groundwater pumping on streamflow. Such impacts are best assessed- through consideration of the basin water balance.

7. ASL, Dr. Freeze, and other investigators of the region, including those at the U of A, believe that a water resources management strategy can be implemented within the region which, if properly designed and monitored, will abate potential negative impacts to the SPRNCA due to increased pumping. The implementation of a water resource management system that preserves the ecosystem of the SPRNCA could potentially result in significant economic and social consequences for the current and future residents of the Sierra Vista Subwatershed.

8. The growth and development that has occurred in the Fort Huachuca/Sierra Vista area does not pose an immediate threat to the flows in the San Pedro River within the SPRNCA. The accompanying groundwater pumping has likely had limited impacts to date on the river flows. While ASL does not believe the groundwater pumping in the Sierra Vista/Fort Huachuca area to pose an immediate threat to the San Pedro requiring drastic measures, the impacts of this regional aquifer pumping will become increasingly more threatening to the river through time. Additional unmitigated groundwater pumping to serve new development will increase the threat to the San Pedro River. Consequently, the orderly development of water management strategies and plans will be an important aspect of economic development if that development is to be sensitive to the needs of the SPRNCA. There is time to evaluate water management options and develop appropriate plans and strategies that balance reasonable economic growth with the continued vitality of the riparian community while minimizing to the greatest extent possible the resultant social impacts.

The use of groundwater models is a viable tool to assess the impacts of groundwater pumping on the water resources of the Sierra Vista Subwatershed. In addition, groundwater modeling will likely play a vital role in the formulation of mitigation strategies and planning efforts. At the present time, much effort and resources are being expended on improving the existing modeling efforts, both in terms of data collection to reduce the degree of uncertainty in the models and in increasing model precision. The refinements to recent modeling efforts will likely increase the accuracy of the interrelationships between the components of the hydrologic system and increase the understanding of the timing of the impacts. However, it is unlikely that the updated modeling results will be substantially different than the findings of the previous modeling efforts in terms of the overall conceptual understanding of the regional water balance. The current ADWR simulation of the Sierra Vista Subwatershed includes refinements to previous simulations that will improve the level of quantification of the various components which will likely make the ADWR model more useful as a water resources planning tool. The resources expended to improve the existing groundwater models, to develop new models, and to improve the understanding of the region's hydrology need to keep the end goal in mind; developing and refining the foundation upon which the water resource future of the Sierra Vista Subwatershed will be based.

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DISTRICT OF ARIZONA

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SOUTHWEST CENTER FOR BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY, a nonprofit corporation; HUACHUCA AUDUBON SOCIETY, a nonprofit corporation; SAN PEDRO 100, an unincorporated association; AREA RESOURCE IN DANGER, an unincorporated association; STUDENT ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION COMMITTEE, an unincorporated association; SONORAN DESERT BIODIVERSITY PROJECT, an unincorporated association; FOREST CONSERVATION COUNCIL, a nonprofit corporation; PRESCOTT AUDUBON SOCIETY, a nonprofit corporation; NORTHERN ARIZONA AUDUBON SOCIETY, a nonprofit corporation; NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY, a nonprofit corporation; YUMA AUDUBON SOCIETY, a nonprofit corporation; SAVE AMERICA'S FORESTS, a nonprofit corporation; TUCSON AUDUBON SOCIETY, a nonprofit corporation; MARICOPA AUDUBON SOCIETY, a nonprofit corporation;

Plaintiffs,

v.

WILLIAM J. PERRY, United States Secretary of Defense; TOGO D. WEST, JR., Secretary of the Army; BRIGADIER GENERAL CHARLES W. THOMAS, Commander, Fort Huachuca;

Defendants.

Case No. CIV

COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

Jim Horton
President
Huachuca Audubon
Sierra Vista, AZ 85635

602-378-2460

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Endangered Species Act ("ESA"), 16 U.S.C. §§ 1531-44, requires federal agencies to examine the effects of their actions on federally protected species. Where those actions may affect a species listed as threatened or endangered ("federally protected species"), the ESA requires federal agencies to consult with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (the "Service") concerning the impacts of their actions on the species.

2. The defendants (the "Army") have taken and are taking actions at Fort Huachuca that affect federally protected species. In violation of the ESA, the Army has not consulted with the Service on the impacts of these actions. The Army's actions are harming and have harmed federally protected species, including the spikedace (Meda fulgida), loach minnow (Tiargo cobitis), Gila topminnow (Poeciliopsis occidentalis occidentalis), desert pupfish (Cyprinodon macularius), and razorback sucker (Xyrauchen texanus)(the "protected species"). The Army's actions also have harmed and are harming the southwestern willow flycatcher (Empixonax traillii extimus), a species the Service has proposed for federal protection.

3. This suit challenges the failure of the Army to subject its actions to consultation as required by the ESA. The Army's ongoing failure to consult on its actions violates the ESA.

II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

4. This action arises under the Endangered Species Act and the Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. §§ 701-706. This court has jurisdiction over this action by virtue of 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (action arising under laws of United States), 16 U.S.C. §

1540(c) & § 1540(g) (action arising under ESA), and 5 U.S.C. §§ 701-706 (Administrative Procedure Act). Defendants received written notice of their violations of the ESA over sixty days ago.

5. Plaintiffs have formally demanded that the Army comply with the Endangered Species Act, but the Army has failed, and continues to fail, to do so. An actual controversy exists between the parties within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. § 2201 (declaratory judgments).

6. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(e) and 16 U.S.C. § 1540(g).

III. PARTIES

7. Plaintiff Southwest Center for Biological Diversity is a nonprofit corporation with its principal office in Phoenix, Arizona. The Southwest Center for Biological Diversity is dedicated to the preservation, protection, and restoration of biodiversity, native species, ecosystems, and public lands in the Southwest. The Southwest Center's staff has researched, studied, observed, and sought protection for federally protected species, including the protected and proposed species, and their current and potential habitat. Southwest Center's staff uses and enjoys lands throughout the Southwest, including the habitat and potential habitat of federally protected species and habitat and potential habitat of the protected and proposed species, for wildlife observation, research, photography, aesthetic enjoyment, and other recreational, scientific, and educational activities. The Southwest Center for Biological Diversity and its staff have

a substantial interest in this matter and are adversely affected and aggrieved by the Army's failure to comply with the ESA.

8. Huachuca Audubon Society is an official chapter of the National Audubon Society with several hundred members. Huachuca Audubon's members reside predominantly in Cochise County, Arizona and primarily in the San Pedro watershed. Primary goals of Huachuca Audubon and its members are education concerning and study of the region's native ecosystems and biodiversity. Another goal of Huachuca Audubon and its members is the promotion of ecotourism. The focal point of Huachuca Audubon's efforts is the San Pedro River, riparian area, and ecosystem. Members of the Huachuca Audubon Society conduct formal field trips in the San Pedro corridor and hold and participate in workshops to educate the public about the importance and value of the San Pedro river, riparian corridor, and ecosystem. Members of Huachuca Audubon have engaged in many volunteer efforts to educate the public and restore the corridor, including tree planting projects and serving as guides and trip leaders for groups unfamiliar with the San Pedro corridor. Huachuca Audubon and its members have also engaged in activities to promote tourism in Cochise County and the San Pedro watershed. Members of Huachuca Audubon study, observe, and seek protection for federally protected species, including the protected and proposed species. Members of Huachuca Audubon use and enjoy the habitat and potential habitat of federally protected species, including the protected and proposed species, for wildlife observation, research, photography, aesthetic enjoyment, and other recreational, scientific, spiritual, and educational activities.

The Huachuca Audubon Society and its members have a substantial interest in this matter and are adversely affected and aggrieved by the Army's failure to comply with the ESA.

9. San Pedro 100 is an unincorporated association dedicated to preserving the San Pedro River. Its members work to protect, preserve, and restore the San Pedro River, the riparian corridor, and its associated ecosystem. Members of the San Pedro 100 study, observe, and seek protection for federally protected species, including the protected and proposed species. Members of the San Pedro 100 use and enjoy the habitat and potential habitat of federally protected species, including the protected and proposed species, for wildlife observation, research, photography, aesthetic enjoyment, and other recreational, scientific, spiritual, and educational activities. The San Pedro 100 and its members have a substantial interest in this matter and are adversely affected and aggrieved by the Army's failure to comply with the ESA.

10. Area Resource In Danger ("ARID") is a group of concerned citizens formed to protect and preserve the San Pedro River, the riparian corridor, and the San Pedro ecosystem. Most of the members of ARID live in the San Pedro area. The group is primarily concerned with stopping the dewatering of the San Pedro River and with public education concerning threats to the San Pedro. Members of ARID use and enjoy the habitat and potential habitat of federally protected species, including the protected and proposed species, for wildlife observation, aesthetic enjoyment, and other spiritual, and educational activities. ARID and its members have a substantial interest in this matter and

are adversely affected and aggrieved by the Army's failure to comply with the ESA.

11. The Student Environmental Action Coalition, Southwest ("SEAC") is an association of students dedicated to preserving and restoring the Southwest's environment. SEAC members visit the San Pedro River, riparian corridor, and ecosystem. Members of SEAC study, observe, and seek protection for threatened and endangered species, including the protected and proposed species. Members of SEAC use and enjoy areas adversely affected by the Army's actions for wildlife observation, habitat restoration, aesthetic enjoyment, and other recreational, scientific, spiritual, and educational activities. SEAC and its members have a substantial interest in this matter and are adversely affected and aggrieved by the Army's failure to comply with the ESA.

12. The Sonoran Desert Biodiversity Project ("SDBP") is an unincorporated association dedicated to preserving and restoring the Southwest's environment. SDBP members visit the San Pedro River, riparian corridor, and ecosystem. Members of SDBP study, observe, and seek protection for threatened and endangered species, including the protected and proposed species. Members of SDBP use and enjoy areas adversely affected by the Army's actions for wildlife observation, habitat restoration, aesthetic enjoyment, and other recreational, scientific, spiritual, and educational activities. SDBP and its members have a substantial interest in this matter and are adversely affected and aggrieved by the Army's failure to comply with the ESA.

13. The Forest Conservation Council is a nonprofit conservation organization. Forest Conservation Council's goal is

the protection of biological diversity, forests, clean air and water, fish, recreational opportunities, and cultural resources. Forest Conservation Council's members use the San Pedro corridor, riparian area, and ecosystem for hiking, photography, wildlife viewing, and spiritual renewal. Members of Forest Conservation Council study, observe, and seek protection for threatened and endangered species, including the protected and proposed species. Members of Forest Conservation Council use and enjoy areas adversely affected by the Army's actions for wildlife observation, aesthetic enjoyment, and other recreational, scientific, spiritual, and educational activities. The Forest Conservation Council and its staff and members have a substantial interest in this matter and are adversely affected and aggrieved by the Army's failure to comply with the ESA.

14. Prescott Audubon Society is an official chapter of the National Audubon Society. A goal of Prescott Audubon and its members is education about and study of the region's native ecosystems and biodiversity. Members of the Prescott Audubon Society visit the San Pedro River, riparian corridor, and ecosystem. Members of Prescott Audubon study, observe, and seek protection threatened and endangered species, including the protected and proposed species. Members of Prescott Audubon use and enjoy areas adversely affected by the Army's actions for wildlife observation, aesthetic enjoyment, and other recreational, scientific, spiritual, and educational activities. The Prescott Audubon Society and its members have a substantial interest in this matter and are adversely affected and aggrieved by the Army's failure to comply with the ESA.

15. Northern Arizona Audubon Society is an official chapter of the National Audubon Society. A goal of Northern Arizona Audubon and its members is study of the region's native ecosystems and biodiversity. Members of the Northern Arizona Audubon Society visit the San Pedro River, riparian corridor, and ecosystem. Members of Northern Arizona Audubon study, observe, and seek protection for threatened and endangered species, including the protected and proposed species. Members of Northern Arizona Audubon use and enjoy areas affected by the Army's actions for wildlife observation, aesthetic enjoyment, and other recreational, scientific, spiritual, and educational activities. The Northern Arizona Audubon Society and its members have a substantial interest in this matter and are adversely affected and aggrieved by the Army's failure to comply with the ESA.

16. National Audubon Society is a nonprofit corporation. Audubon was founded at the turn of the century to protect threatened and endangered bird species and their habitats. Audubon has members nationwide, including over 7,000 members in Arizona. Audubon is dedicated to the long-term conservation of wildlife, land, water, and other natural resources. Audubon and its members are dedicated to the protection of biodiversity and to the proper administration of statutes and regulations intended to protect endangered and threatened species. Audubon has actively supported and participated in efforts to protect the San Pedro River, the riparian corridor, and the San Pedro ecosystem. Audubon's local chapters and staff have participated in state and local efforts to develop and implement regional planning efforts

aimed at protecting the San Pedro River, the remaining forests, and the threatened and endangered species that live in the San Pedro area. Audubon members regularly use and enjoy the San Pedro River area, including the area affected by the Army's actions, for various activities, including nature walks, bird watching and study, photography, and aesthetic enjoyment. In addition, Audubon's members derive scientific, recreational, aesthetic, spiritual, and other benefits from the existence and potential existence of threatened and endangered species that inhabit or potentially inhabit the San Pedro area. These interests of Audubon and its members will be directly and irreparably injured by the violations of the law alleged herein that permit harm to these resources.

17. Yuma Audubon Society is an official chapter of the National Audubon Society. A goal of Yuma Audubon and its members is study of the region's native ecosystems and biodiversity. Members of the Yuma Audubon Society visit the San Pedro River, riparian corridor, and ecosystem. Members of Yuma Audubon study, observe, and seek protection for threatened and endangered species, including the protected and proposed species. Members of Yuma Audubon use and enjoy areas affected by the Army's actions for wildlife observation, aesthetic enjoyment, and other recreational, scientific, spiritual, and educational activities. The Yuma Audubon Society and its members have a substantial interest in this matter and are adversely affected and aggrieved by the Army's failure to comply with the ESA.

18. Save America's Forests is a national coalition of environmental groups and individuals whose goal is to protect and

restore our nation's forests. Members of Save America's Forests visit the San Pedro River, riparian corridor, and ecosystem. Members of Save America's Forests study, observe, and seek protection for threatened and endangered species, including the protected and proposed species. Members of Save America's Forests use and enjoy areas affected by the Army's actions for wildlife observation, research, photography, aesthetic enjoyment, and other recreational, scientific, spiritual, and educational activities. Save America's Forests and its members have a substantial interest in this matter and are adversely affected and aggrieved by the Army's failure to comply with the ESA.

19. Tucson Audubon Society is an official chapter of the National Audubon Society. Members of the Tucson Audubon Society visit the San Pedro River, riparian corridor, and ecosystem. Members of Tucson Audubon study, observe, and seek protection for threatened and endangered species, including the protected and proposed species. Members of Tucson Audubon use and enjoy areas affected by the Army's actions for wildlife observation, aesthetic enjoyment, and other recreational, scientific, spiritual, and educational activities. The Tucson Audubon Society and its members have a substantial interest in this matter and are adversely affected and aggrieved by the Army's failure to comply with the ESA.

20. Maricopa Audubon Society is an official chapter of the National Audubon Society. A goal of Maricopa Audubon and its members is education and study of the region's native ecosystems and biodiversity. Members of the Maricopa Audubon Society visit the San Pedro River, riparian corridor, and ecosystem. Members

of Maricopa Audubon study, observe, and seek protection for threatened and endangered species, including the protected and proposed species. Members of Maricopa Audubon use and enjoy areas affected by the Army's actions for wildlife observation, research, photography, aesthetic enjoyment, and other recreational, scientific, spiritual, and educational activities. The Maricopa Audubon Society and its members have a substantial interest in this matter and are adversely affected and aggrieved by the Army's failure to comply with the ESA.

21. Members of the plaintiff organizations study, accumulate, and disseminate information concerning the San Pedro River, the San Pedro River riparian area, the San Pedro ecosystem, the species that have and may occupy those areas, the environmental impacts of human activities on Arizona's biodiversity, and threats to biodiversity and Southwestern ecosystems. Accurate and complete information about the impact of human activities in these areas and on these species is important to plaintiffs' activities.

22. Members of plaintiff groups derive scientific, recreational, health, conservation, spiritual, and aesthetic benefits from the existence in the wild of federally protected species, including the protected and proposed species. Members of plaintiff groups derive scientific, economic, recreational, health, conservation, spiritual, and aesthetic benefits from the existence, preservation, protection, and restoration of the current and potential habitat of federally protected species, including the protected and proposed species. Members of plaintiff groups spend time in areas adversely affected by the

Army's refusal to comply with the provisions of the ESA. Plaintiffs and members derive scientific, recreational, economic, health, conservation, spiritual, and aesthetic benefits from areas affected by the Army's refusal to comply with the ESA. Plaintiffs' scientific, recreational, economic, health, conservation, spiritual, and aesthetic interests are adversely affected by the Army's violations of the ESA. The Army's failure to comply with the ESA has harmed and continues to harm federally protected species, including the protected and proposed species, the current and potential habitat of threatened and endangered species, other forms of life that live in their habitat, the San Pedro River, the San Pedro riparian corridor, and the San Pedro ecosystem.

23. Defendant Dr. William J. Perry, is the Secretary of Defense. Togo D. West is the Secretary of the Army. Brigadier General Charles W. Thomas is the Commander of Fort Huachuca. These defendants (the "Army") are responsible for the actions of the Army at Fort Huachuca and are sued in their official capacities.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

24. Congress enacted the Endangered Species Act in 1973 to protect and preserve threatened and endangered species. The United States Supreme Court has called the ESA the "most comprehensive legislation for the preservation of the endangered species ever enacted by any nation." Tennessee Valley Authority v. Hill, 437 U.S. 153, 180 (1978).

25. In part, the "comprehensive" nature of the ESA is attributable to the provisions and broad coverage of section 7.

Section 7 requires all federal agencies to "insure" that "any action authorized, funded or carried out" is not "likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any endangered or threatened species." 16 U.S.C. § 1536(a)(2). This proscription is extremely broad and applies to "all activities or programs of any kind." 50 C.F.R. § 402.02 (definition of "action"). Specifically included are "actions directly or indirectly causing modifications to the land, water or air." Id.

26. To ensure that agencies comply with the substantive mandates of sections 7, section 7 also contains procedural provisions. Section 7's procedural provisions require that federal agencies review their actions to determine the effects of those actions on threatened or endangered species.

27. The effects of agency actions include direct and indirect effects of the actions on threatened or endangered species, together with the effects of other activities that are interrelated or interdependent with those actions. 50 C.F.R. § 402.02 (definition of "Effects of the action"). Indirect effects are those caused by the proposed action and are later in time, but still are reasonably certain to occur. Id. The effects of an agency's action may extend beyond the immediate area of the action to those areas directly or indirectly affected by the Federal action. See 50 C.F.R. § 402.02 (definition of "Action area").

28. Whenever an agency action "may affect" a federally protected species, the agency must formally consult with the Service, or other delegated representative of the Secretary of the Interior, concerning the impacts of the agency's action on

that species. 50 C.F.R. § 402.14; 16 U.S.C. § 1536(a)(2). As a result of this formal consultation, the Service produces a "biological opinion." A biological opinion is a detailed description of the impact the agency's action will have on the species. 16 U.S.C. § 1536(b)(3)(A).

29. If the Service finds that the agency action is likely to jeopardize the species, the opinion may specify reasonable and prudent alternatives that will avoid jeopardy and allow the agency to proceed with the action. See 16 U.S.C. § 1536(b).

30. The duty to engage in formal consultation is ongoing -- it does not end when an agency starts an action or approves a plan. If "a new species is listed or critical habitat designated that may be affected" by the action, the agency must request reinitiation of consultation, and the Service must prepare a new biological opinion. 50 C.F.R. § 402.16.

31. The ESA mandates that after initiation of consultation, agencies "shall not make any irreversible or irretrievable commitment of resources with respect to the agency action which has the effect of foreclosing the formulation or implementation of any reasonable and prudent alternative measures." 16 U.S.C. § 1536(d).

32. The Army's actions at Fort Huachuca, and the human activities and population changes associated with those actions, may affect, have affected, and will continue to affect federally protected species, including the protected and proposed species. The Army has not consulted on those actions.

33. For example, the Army's actions at Fort Huachuca, including human activities and population changes associated with

those actions, may affect, have affected, and will continue to affect the San Pedro River, riparian corridor, ecosystem, and the protected and proposed species that are part of that ecosystem.

34. The Southwest's rivers and streams are sanctuaries of ecological diversity in a desert landscape. Unfortunately, human activities have largely destroyed the Southwest's rivers, riparian areas, and associated ecosystems. Over 90% of the Arizona and New Mexico's riparian areas are gone. Dewatering of the Southwest's rivers and streams has pushed many plants and animals that live in those areas to the edge of extinction.

35. The San Pedro River is home to one of the only remaining relatively intact riparian ecosystems in the Southwest. The San Pedro valley has the widest diversity of mammals in the country and the second widest in the world. The San Pedro has retained about 75% of its native flora -- a very high percentage for the Southwest. It is habitat for at least 20 species of raptors and more than 200 other bird species. Hundreds of fish, amphibians, and reptiles also live in or near the San Pedro. Many of these species are so rare they need federal or state protection.

36. In 1988, Congress established the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area to protect the riparian area of the San Pedro River and the aquatic, wildlife, scientific, educational, and recreational resources of the San Pedro ecosystem. Arizona-Idaho Conservation Act, Pub. L. No. 100-696, Title I, 102 Stat. 4571 (1988).

37. Historically, thirteen native species of fish, including the protected species, were present in the San Pedro

River. Of those thirteen species, only two remain. All of the protected and proposed species once inhabited the San Pedro ecosystem. The San Pedro is critically important to the survival and recovery of the protected and proposed species.

38. Fort Huachuca is a military base, operated by the defendants, in Cochise County, Arizona. Most of the population in the area surrounding Fort Huachuca lives in the city of Sierra Vista that immediately adjoins the Fort. The military assigned to Fort Huachuca and their dependents account for 43% of the area's population. The Army's actions at Fort Huachuca directly and indirectly affect the entire Upper San Pedro region. Where the Army's actions result in increases to military personnel assigned to Fort Huachuca, those actions also increase the area's population, human activity, and general economic activity.

39. Human activities and population associated with the Army's actions at, and concerning, Fort Huachuca significantly and adversely affect the area's natural environment, including the San Pedro River, riparian corridor, ecosystem, and federally protected species, including the protected and proposed species.

40. Fort Huachuca is located within the San Pedro watershed, in a critical position between the San Pedro River and its primary source of water, the Huachuca Mountains. The ground water system used by Fort Huachuca, the off-base development, and other human activities linked to Fort Huachuca is seriously overdrafted. This overdraft is already diminishing the flow of the San Pedro River. In 1991, Fort Huachuca itself removed over 2.90 million gallons of water per day, or over one billion gallons of water per year, from the San Pedro watershed. Nearly

40% of the water pumped from wells in the Sierra Vista area comes from the River. Army actions that affect the flow of the San Pedro River also affect the protected and proposed species. Army actions that may affect the flow of the San Pedro River also may affect the protected and proposed species.

41. The Army has not consulted on its actions at Fort Huachuca, although those actions may affect, are affecting, and have affected federally protected species, including the protected and proposed species.

CLAIM FOR RELIEF

42. Each allegation set forth in this Complaint is incorporated herein by reference.

43. The defendants are violating the ESA and its implementing regulations by failing to formally consult with the Service on the effects of Army actions that may adversely affect threatened and endangered species.

44. The defendants' failure to consult with the Service regarding the effects of the Army's actions on threatened and endangered species is arbitrary, capricious, and not in accordance with law.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

FOR THESE REASONS, plaintiffs respectfully request that this court enter judgment providing the following relief:

1. Declare that the Army is violating the ESA by failing to consult on its actions that may affect federally protected species;

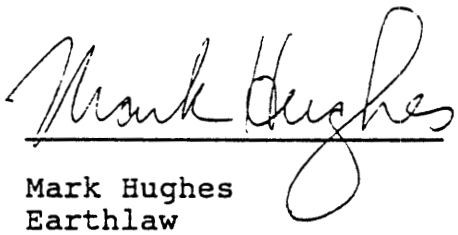
2. Direct by preliminary and permanent injunction that the defendants formally consult, pursuant to the ESA, on the effects of their actions on federally protected species.

3. Enforce any injunction with appropriate measures.

4. Grant the plaintiffs their costs of litigation, including reasonable attorney's fees, as provided by the ESA.

5. Provide such other relief as the court deems just and proper.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED November 20, 1994



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Attorneys for Plaintiffs

Document Separator

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950615-17

FROM: ANDERSON, DAVE	TO: ROBLES, JOE
TITLE:	TITLE: COMMISSIONER
ORGANIZATION: DEF. REALIGNMENT ADVISORS	ORGANIZATION: DBCRC
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: FORT HUNTER LIGGETT	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA			
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX			
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS	✓		
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓			COMMISSIONER KLING			
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA			
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES	✓		
DIR./CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON		✓		COMMISSIONER STEELE			
DIR./COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER		X	bs
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR./INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

✓	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
X	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks:

MEMO DISCUSSING MOVING COSTS FOR FORT STATING [redacted] ARMY WILL HAVE 37 MILLION IN ONE TIME COSTS

Due Date:	Routing Date: 950615	Date Originated: 950614	Mail Date:

DEFENSE REALIGNMENT ADVISORS
THE HOMER BUILDING
SUITE 410 SOUTH
601 THIRTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005
(202) 879-9460

14 June 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR COMMISSIONER ROBLES

SUBJECT: Fort Hunter Liggett Moving Costs

Our preliminary COBRA analysis, provided to the DBCRC (LtCol Bivins) on 2 June 1995 was based on preliminary costing data obtained from LtCol McInerney, the Installation Commander. It showed a one-time moving cost of over $20 million and no return on investment!

In its COBRA analysis, the Army closed all facilities at Fort Hunter Liggett even though the installation will remain open, staffed by a Reserve Command garrison of 157 people. It also failed to include costs to move the TEC element to Fort Bliss and then to accommodate it there. Our analysis corrected these deficiencies.

The Army also failed to account for known force structure reductions that will halve (from 409 personnel to 206 personnel) the size of the TEC element before it is programmed to move. Indeed, by FY 1998, the TEC element will have only 25 civilians – thus being far below the BRAC threshold.

The DoD has publicly admitted that it cannot afford the one-time costs to close as many bases as it should. Penny-ante recommendations such as the Army's Fort Hunter Liggett recommendation magnify this problem. If the TEC element is to be moved, it should be funded by Service appropriations rather than by BRAC appropriations. What the Army is trying to do is subvert the BRAC process by getting the BRAC appropriations to pay for what it should be funding itself. However, the DBCRC should send a clear signal that this was not the intent of the BRAC process!

The revised COBRA analysis is based on the enclosed papers. These were extracted from the notes of the planning session conducted by the TEXCOM Headquarters on 30 May 1995 to refine what the move will require and will cost. As you can see, it leads to over $37 million in one-time costs! These are the Army's own internal numbers – developed by those directing the TEC element – rather than the numbers provided to the DBCRC by the Army TABS element.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Dave Anderson

Dave Anderson

A DIVISION OF R. DUFFY WALL & ASSOCIATES, INC.

ANNEX H

Financial Management Action Plan

1. Base funding and one time recurring costs required to execute action are included for the following Budget activity descriptions:

Budget Code	Description	Status
20	Family Housing	NA
23	Operations	NA
30	Operation and Maintenance	NA
31	Civilian Severance pay	$ 100.0K*
32	Civilian PCS	$1,300.0M*
33	Transportation of Things	$ 576.7K
34	Real Property Maintenance	NA
35	Program Management (summary of 36-39)	$ 122.4K*
36	Historical Preservation & Cultural Resources	NA
39	Other items not covered	(See total)
	1-Contractor Personnel move	$3,400.0M
	2-HET Transportation	$ 122.4K
	3-Printing	$ 3.0K*
39 Total		$3,525.4M
50	Other procurement above $25K	NA
60	Environmental Restoration (summary of 61-62)	NA
61	Restoration	NA
62	Management of Environmental Restoration	NA

2. Justification for each budget code follows:

31. TEC is projected to have 25 civilians authorized and on board under this action. Of the 25, it is estimated that 5 will separate with severance pay entitlements. Severance pay entitlements are estimated at $20K per employee for a total estimated cost of $100K.

32. TEC is planning to relocate 20 civilians to Fort Bliss. Relocation costs, including DARSE, are estimated at $65K per employee for a total estimated PCS cost of $1.3M.

33. Transportation of things is estimated at $576,700.00. Detail is contained in Annex D.

38. Summary cost total (35 thru 29) is $3,525,400.00. This includes:

a.	HET Transportation costs:	$ 122,400.00
b.	Contractor personnel PCS costs:	$3,400,000.00
c.	Printing:	$ 3,000.00
	Total:	3,525,400.00

39. Other costs include those items as listed above.

a. These costs ($122,400K) are necessary in the absence of a Heavy Equipment Transport (HET) capability at Fort Bliss and will be required from the date TEC becomes fully operational through FY 2000.

b. TEC is planning to transport 10 M1A1 tanks, 5 M3's, and two M88 Recovery vehicles for testing two times per year.

c. Estimated round trip cost per vehicle (twice per year) is $1.2K for a total annual estimated cost of $40.8K. Annual costs include fiscal years 98, 99, and 2000 for a total recurring cost of $122,400.00.

3. Other Annex costs:

a.	Annex A:	NA	
b.	Annex B:	NA	
c.	Annex C:	NA	
d.	Annex D:	$ 576,700.00	TRANSPORTATION OF TROOP & INST
e.	Annex E:	$5,670,000.00	BLDG REMOVATION & CONSTRUCTION
f.	Annex F:	NA	
g.	Annex G:	NA	
h.	Annex H:	$ 100,000.00	(Severance Pay)
		$1,300,000.00	(CIV PCS)
		$ 122,400.00	(HET transportation)
		$3,400,000.00	(Contractor personnel PCS)
		$ 3,000.00	(printing)
	Total:	$4,925,400.00	
i.	Annex I:	NA	
j.	Annex J:	NA	
k.	Annex K:	NA	
	Total costs:	$11,172,100.00.	(d + e + h total)

RECEIVED JUN 9, 1995
COL (RET) USA

IMA COST BREAKDOWN FOR TEXCOM RELOCATION

REFERENCE: TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT / COST ESTIMATE MEETING 30 ~~JUNE~~ MAY 1995
FT RITCHIE, MD.

AUTOMATION: $46,350

TELECOMMUNICATIONS: $1,216,684 (WITH ISDN CAPABILITIES$1,716,684)

VISUAL INFORMATION: $27,338

RECORDS MANAGEMENT: $8,537

LIBRARIES $24,841

SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS (LAN RESOURCES, LAN CLASSROOM, BENCHSTOCK, BRIEFING ROOM, AUDITORIUM, RANGE MEASUREMENT SYSTEM) $11,400,000

EQUIPMENT FREQUENCY MODIFICATION: $2,000,000

MICRO A AND B REPLACEMENT (EQUIPMENT CAN NOT BE FREQUENCY MODIFIED) $9,400,000

TOTAL: $24,623,750

UNKNOWN COSTS: INFORMATION MISSION AREA SYSTEM ENGINEERING RECOMMENDED UPGRADE COSTING DATA

RECEIVED June 9, 1995
from CDR, Fort Huachuca Log
[signature]
COL (Ret) USA

COBRA CATEGORIES - ONE TIME COSTS.	COBRA	TEC	FT RITCHIE
CONSTRUCTION			
MILITARY CONSTRUCTION*	0	5,670,000	NA
TOTAL CONSTRUCTION	0	5,670,000	NA
PERSONNEL			
CIVILIAN RIF	89,696	100,000	NA
CIV EARLY RET	37,528		NA
CIV NEW HIRES	32,161		NA
ELIMINATED MIL PCS	77,983		NA
UNEMPLOYMENT	15,660		NA
TOTAL PERSONNEL	252,758	100,000	NA
OVERHEAD			
PROGRAM PLANNING SPT	1,406,713	122,400	NA
MOTHBALL SHUTDOWN	912,500		NA
TOTAL OVERHEAD	2,319,213	122,400	NA
MOVING			
CIVILIAN MOVING	1,682,500	1,300,000	NA
CIV PPS	57,600		NA
MILITARY MOVING	1,845,507		NA
FREIGHT	123,357		NA
ONE-TIME MOVING COSTS	0	576,000	NA
TOTAL MOVING	3,708,965	1,876,000	NA
OTHER			
HAP/RSE	204,682		NA
TOTAL OTHER	204,682		NA
TOTAL	6,485,619	7,768,400	NA

*AND RENOVATION.

NOT CONSIDERED IN COBRA

INFORMATION MISSION AREA	0	NA	24,623,750
CONTRACTOR PERSONNEL MOVE	0	3,400,000	NA
HET TRANSPORTATION	0	122,400	NA
PRINTING	0	3,000	NA
GRAND TOTAL	6,485,619	11,293,800	24,623,750

(MINUS COBRA/TEC DUPLICATION OF $1,522,400)

TOTAL ONE TIME COSTS = $40,880,769.00.

COBRA MODEL PROJECTS $6,485,619.00 ONE-TIME COSTS.
TEC PROJECTS $11,293,800.00 OF WHICH $1,522,400.00 DUPLICATES COBRA DATA LEAVING $9,771,400.00 NEW ONE-TIME COSTS.
FORT RITCHIE, MARYLAND TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT/COST ESTIMATE OF THE INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AREA PROJECTS $24,623,750.) NEW ONE-TIME COSTS.
THE GRAND TOTAL ONE-TIME COSTS AS PROGRAMMED BY COBRA, PROJECTED BY TEC AND THE FT. RITCHIE COST ESTIMATE FOR INFORMATION MANAGEMENT IS $40,880,769.00. THIS IS $34,395,150.00 MORE THAN CONTAINED IN THE COBRA ANALYSIS.

HUNTER LIGGETT:

Service results:

ROI YEAR:	1999 (1 YEAR)
NPV:	- 67.619 M
1-TIME COST:	6.694 M

DRA first results:

ROI YEAR:	100+ YEARS
NPV:	18.526 M
1-TIME COST:	20.567 M

DRA second results:

ROI YEAR:	2029 (31 YEARS)
NPV:	12.261 M
1-TIME COST:	37.404 M

Current files:

FIRST RESULTS:	FHL6.CBR / FHL3.SFF
SECOND RESULTS:	FHL7.CBR /FHL3.SFF

Remarks: Running FHL6.CBR with SFF7DEC.SFF leads to ROI of "never."
Final report delivered and presented 2 June 1995.

Action: Present second results.

Document Separator

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950608-19

FROM: FARR	TO: DIXON
TITLE: U.S. REP (CA)	TITLE: CHAIRMAN
ORGANIZATION: U.S. Congress	ORGANIZATION: DBCRC
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: FT. Hunter Liggett	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA	✓		
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX	✓		
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS	✓		
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓			COMMISSIONER KLING	✓		
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA	✓		
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES	✓		
DIR./CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON		✓		COMMISSIONER STEELE	✓		
DIR./COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER		X	BJO
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR./INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

✓	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions		FYI

Subject/Remarks:

Submitting Questions concerning FT. Hunter Liggett to be passed onto the Army for response.

ate: 950610	Routing Date: 950608	Date Originated: 950608	Mail Date:

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

June 8, 1995

The Honorable Alan J. Dixon
Chairman
The Defense Base Closure and Realignment
Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Senator Dixon,

We are submitting to you a list of questions concerning Fort Hunter Liggett that we request be passed on to the Army for response. Since time is of the essence, we would greatly appreciate your help in facilitating this matter.

As you know, we are very concerned about the Department of Defense's recommendation to realign the Test & Experimentation Command (TEXCOM) from Fort Hunter Liggett to Fort Bliss. Following conversations with your staff, we believe that the answers to these questions are vital before final deliberations start concerning the destiny of Fort Hunter Liggett.

Thank you for your help in expediting this request. We look forward to learning about the responses to the questions we have posed.

Sincerely,

Sam Farr
Member of Congress

Andrea Seastrand
Member of Congress

1. Currently the TEXCOM Experimentation Center (TEC) has 172 contractors consisting of engineers, scientists, computer technicians, fabricators, operators and support staff occupying a Government Owned Contractor Operated (GOCO) computer center, experimental development (ED) laboratory, fabrication shops, and staff and storage space. The COBRA model does not address any of these elements.

   A. What becomes of the contractor? Will the contract be closed out and rebid at Fort Bliss? If so, are there any closing, opening, severance, etc., costs associated with this action?

   B. What provision has the Army made for duplicating Fort Hunter-Liggett's GOCO computer center, ED laboratory and fabrication shops at Fort Bliss? Does sufficient space exist at Fort Bliss? What are the costs of modification and upgrade of facilities at Fort Bliss? If modification and upgrade of facilities cannot be accomplished, what is the military construction cost to provide these facilities?

   C. What is the square footage occupancy of Fort Hunter-Liggett TEC GOCO facilities?

2. To bring Fort Bliss up to the level of the modern electronic battlefield will require placement of telemetry stations, digitization of the battlefield, and establishment of forward support facilities, all of which are already in place at Fort Hunter-Liggett. There are no cost considerations in the COBRA model for this issue.

   A. What will the costs be to duplicate at Fort Bliss the Fort Hunter-Liggett elements and facilities required to provide the same level of quality and effectiveness currently enjoyed (at Fort Hunter-Liggett)?

3. Fort Hunter-Liggett allows 360-degree low-level tactical aircraft free play, non eye-safe laser use, and broad spectrum radio frequency jamming. We have been told that restrictions on these elements will be required at Fort Bliss due to the lack of terrain to contain non eye-safe lasers. In addition, a major city, an international airport, and an international boundary will restrict the 360-degree low-level free play of tactical aircraft and disallow broad spectrum radio frequency jamming.

   A. Is this true? If so, what is the degradation level in simulation quality of these vital battlefield elements?

4. Director Coyle of DOD Operational Test and Evaluation has stated " . . . Recognizing the special value of Fort Hunter-Liggett, the Army has proposed to continue to test at Fort Hunter-Liggett on a campaign basis. My concern is that moving the test command to Fort Bliss could become a de facto closing from a test point of view." For example, the Apache-Longbow test was originally scheduled for Fort Bliss, then rescheduled for Fort Hunter-Liggett to overcome the terrain, airspace and laser safety restrictions at Fort Bliss.

   A. Please estimate the cost of TEC deployment from Fort Bliss to Fort Hunter-Liggett, with their military and contract workforce in temporary duty status; reestablishment of the computer operations center, battlefield telemetry, and airfield operations; movement of tanks and fighting vehicles; and facilities use.

   B. Would this cost have been decisive in testing the Apache-Longbow system at Fort Bliss as originally planned versus achieving the higher quality results from unrestricted test at Fort Hunter-Liggett?

5. The Sergeant York antiaircraft system was tested at Fort Bliss in the early 1980's. We have been told the system was then retested at Fort Hunter-Liggett in the mid 1980's to confirm Fort Bliss' positive results before the final decision to buy the $3 billion system. Fort Hunter-Liggett's varied terrain and vegetation and the unrestricted use of non eye-safe lasers proved the system's acquisition radar incapable of finding and engaging enemy aircraft.

   A. Is this true?

   B. What would prevent the acquisition of a future defective system if the cost of deploying the test agency with all the necessary personnel and gear to Fort Hunter-Liggett proved to be expensive?

6. The Commission has two letters from the California Army National Guard dated 30 September 1993 and 14 April 1995. The first letter supported the installation remaining in the inventory and highly recommended TEXCOM Experimentation Center become the installation command element. On 18 November 1993 the Acting Secretary of the Army approved retention of Fort Hunter-Liggett, but transferred installation command to the United States Army Reserve Command. The second letter strongly supports retention of Fort Hunter-Liggett for use by the California Army and Air National Guard elements. It also suggests ". . . it may be more efficient to license the maneuver, range, and buildings requested by us (California Army National Guard)." These letters appear to suggest very strongly that Fort Hunter-Liggett remain open, as an alternative to the proposed TEXCOM Experimentation Center realignment to Fort Bliss. Fort Hunter-Liggett currently is commanded by the United States Army Reserve Command. The US Army Reserve and California Army National Guard are both elements of the Reserve Component and, as such, the total force. There does not appear to be a Commission issue here (command or licensure of an installation), unless the Commission recommends closure of Fort Hunter-Liggett -- which it has not done.

   A. Is there a Commission issue here?

Document Separator

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950522-3

FROM: FARR, SAM	TO: CORNELLA, AL
TITLE: REP. (CA)	TITLE: COMMISSIONER
ORGANIZATION: U.S. CONGRESS	ORGANIZATION: DBCRC
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: FORT HUNTER LIGGETT	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA	✓		
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX	✓		
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS	✓		
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓			COMMISSIONER KLING	✓		
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA	✓		
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES			
DIR./CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON		✓		COMMISSIONER STEELE			
DIR./COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER		X	for
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR./INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions		FYI

Subject/Remarks:

INVITING COMMISSIONERS TO VISIT FORT DURING WEEK OF MAY 22.

Due Date: 950524	Routing Date: 950522	Date Originated: 950518	Mail Date:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20515

SAM FARR
CALIFORNIA

May 18, 1995

Please refer to this number when responding 950522-3

The Honorable Al Cornella
Commissioner
Base Closure And Realigment
Commission
1700 N. Moore St., Suite 1425
Arlington, Virginia 22209

Dear Commissioner Cornella:

I am writing to invite you to visit Fort Hunter Liggett, California during upcoming visits to California the week of May 22, 1995.

While I know your schedule is busy, visiting Fort Hunter Liggett will be an excellent opportunity to come to know the issues identified by our community task force in their presentation to the Commission on April 28 in San Francisco.

You can be assured that the Fort Hunter Liggett community is prepared to accommodate your schedule in any way possible. Please contact Claire Twomey of my staff at (202) 225-2861 to let me know if you can make it.

Thank you for your consideration. The Hunter Liggett community and I look forward to the opportunity to welcome you.

Sincerely,

Sam Farr

SAM FARR
Member of Congress

SF: db

Document Separator

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950518-21

FROM: FARR, SAM	TO: CORNELLA, AL
TITLE: REP. (CA)	TITLE: COMMISSIONER
ORGANIZATION: U.S. CONGRESS	ORGANIZATION: DBCRC
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: FORT HUNTER LIGGETT	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA	✓		
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX	✓		
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS	✓		
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓			COMMISSIONER KLING	✓		
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA	✓		
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES			
DIR./CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON		✓		COMMISSIONER STEELE			
DIR./COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER		X	
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR./INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

✓	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
X	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks:

REQUESTING COMMISSIONERS VISIT FORT DURING WEEK OF MAY 22.

Due Date: 950522	Routing Date: 950518	Date Originated: 950518	Mail Date:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20515

SAM FARR
CALIFORNIA

May 18, 1995

The Honorable Al Cornella
Commissioner
Base Closure And Realigment
Commission
1700 N. Moore St., Suite 1425
Arlington, Virginia 22209

Please refer to this number when responding 950518-21

Dear Commissioner Cornella:

I am writing to invite you to visit Fort Hunter Liggett, California during upcoming visits to California the week of May 22, 1995.

While I know your schedule is busy, visiting Fort Hunter Liggett will be an excellent opportunity to come to know the issues identified by our community task force in their presentation to the Commission on April 28 in San Francisco.

You can be assured that the Fort Hunter Liggett community is prepared to accommodate your schedule in any way possible. Please contact Claire Twomey of my staff at (202) 225-2861 to let me know if you can make it.

Thank you for your consideration. The Hunter Liggett community and I look forward to the opportunity to welcome you.

Sincerely,

Sam Farr

SAM FARR
Member of Congress

SF: db

Document Separator

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950512-5

FROM: FRUSETTA, PETER	TO: GENERAL
TITLE: ASSEMBLYMAN,	TITLE:
ORGANIZATION: CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE	ORGANIZATION: DBCRC
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: FORT HUNTER LIGGETT	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA	✓		
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX	✓		
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS	✓		
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓			COMMISSIONER KLING	✓		
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA	✓		
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES	✓		
DIR./CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON		✓		COMMISSIONER STEELE	✓		
DIR./COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER		X	for
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR./INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

✓	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
X	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks:

LETTER OF SUPPORT.

Due Date: 950516	Routing Date: 950512	Date Originated: 950505	Mail Date:

Assembly
California Legislature
PETER FRUSETTA
ASSEMBLYMAN, TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT

COMMITTEES
VICE CHAIRMAN:
WATER, PARKS AND WILDLIFE
MEMBER:
AGRICULTURE
ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY AND TOXICS
LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT

May 5, 1995

Defense Base Closure
& Realignment Commission
1700 N. Moore St., Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear BRAC Commissioners:

I am writing to you to express my concern with the intended downsizing of Fort Hunter Liggett in Monterey County, California. I am also aware of the concern expressed by the King City & Southern Monterey County Chamber of Commerce & Agriculture in their letter of April 17, 1995. In their letter they present a survey of the estimated losses to the local economy if the downsizing occurs on schedule. I believe these losses are probable and should be taken into consideration. I also would like to note that this area has taken an economic hit due to the recent flooding and disasters to the agriculture economy and hope that this could be considered in the short term.

I am certainly in agreement with the intention of the Base Closure as a means of downsizing the Federal Government and ridding the Defense Department of unnecessary personnel and activities and I do not want to appear as one who "thinks this is something that should be done every where but my district," but I also think sometimes their are other considerations as to timing and extent. I hope you will see fit to consider these issues too.

In conclusion I would appreciate your consideration of the Chamber of Commerce and the other considerations that I have expressed. This seems to be a rather bad time for this locality to be burdened with this downsizing. Thank you for giving this situation a thorough examination.

Sincerely,

Peter Frusetta

PETER FRUSETTA
California State Assemblymember
28th District

PF:sa

cc: Robert Eddington, King City & South Monterey Chamber of Commerce & Agriculture
Tom Grim

OFFICES

STATE CAPITOL
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 445-7380
FAX (916) 324-0986

321 1ST, SUITE A
HOLLISTER, CA 95023
(408) 636-4890
FAX (408) 636-4903

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THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950516-9

FROM: SEASTRAND, ANDREA H.	TO: DIXON
TITLE: REP (CA)	TITLE: CHAIRMAN
ORGANIZATION: U.S. CONGRESS	ORGANIZATION: DBCRC
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: FORT HUNTER LIGGETT	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA	✓		
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX	✓		
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS	✓		
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓			COMMISSIONER KLING	✓		
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA	✓		
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES	✓		
DIR./CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON		✓		COMMISSIONER STEELE	✓		
DIR./COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER		X	BJ
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR./INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

✓	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
X	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks:

LETTER OF SUPPORT FOR TEXCOM EXPERIMENTATION CENTER AT FORT.

Due Date: 950513	Routing Date: 950516	Date Originated: 950513	Mail Date:

ANDREA H. SEASTRAND
22D DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

COMMITTEES
SCIENCE
TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515–0522

WASHINGTON OFFICE
1216 LONGWORTH BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515
(202) 225-3601

DISTRICT OFFICES
1525 STATE STREET, SUITE 206
SANTA BARBARA, CA 93101
(805) 899-3578

778 OSOS STREET, SUITE A-2
SAN LUIS OBISPO, CA 93401
(805) 541-0170

May 13, 1995

Doc 5169

The Honorable Alan J. Dixon
Chairman
Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 N. Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, Virginia 22209

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I am writing to express my very strong support of retaining the TEXCOM experimentation Center (TEC) at Fort Hunter Liggett in its current status and configuration.

I serve on a local community task force that has identified and addressed the issues of this action. We have focused on military values, COBRA model inequities and local economic issues.

The military values issues of TEC as an integrated system of people, instrumentation and terrain were the heart of Dr. Marion Bryson's presentation. Dr. Bryson was, until his recent retirement, the highest ranking Department of the Army civilian in operational (field) testing and a previous scientific advisor and then Director of TEC. His concerns were that the realignment of TEC to Fort Bliss would degrade two of the three elements of the integrated system. Whereas the military and Department of the Army Civilian workforce could be relatively easily relocated, the civilian contract workforce (172 individuals who are the key element of the technically innovative workforce) would not be able to reconstitute with any degree of its current efficiency. This contract team of electrical engineers, computer scientists, fabricators and operators has, over the past 35 years, invented, constructed and continuously refined the instrumentation (software and hardware) and programs that provide the current high quality of operational testing at Fort Hunter Liggett.

Terrain was the other major issue, with sub-issues of isolation, variety of terrain and vegetation, laser safe bowl for non-eye safe laser operations, unrestricted airspace, low artificial light, no radio frequency interference and the terrain having been digitized for computer simulations as unique qualities non-transferable to Fort Bliss' arid desert with a large city, international airport, international boundary and a major US highway dissecting the testing area. The instrumentation could be duplicated at Fort Bliss although the cost was not considered in the COBRA model. The significance of these issues would result in a degraded test capability at Fort Bliss. This has been verified by the Department of Defense Director of Operational Test and Evaluation, Dr. Philip E. Coyle in a February 10, 1995, memorandum and an April 17, 1995, response to the Commission.

The COBRA model issues are input issues. Colonel (Ret.) L. D. " Red" Walkley, a highly decorated Green Beret and Airborne Infantry combat veteran, who served as operations officer and executive officer of the Experimentation Battalion in the mid-1970s and then as Commander, For Hunter Liggett from 1982-1985 provided COBRA input disconnects in: Instrumentation relocation/realignment/acquisition (COBRA omission); laboratory/fabrication facilities reconstitution (COBRA omission); personnel strengths (COBRA overstatement); family housing at Fort Hunter Liggett (COBRA understatement); RPMA and BOS realities (COBRA overstatement); and the COBRA omission of any consideration of costs related to the degradation and reconstitution of the technically innovative contract workforce.

Finallly, Monterey County Supervisor Edith Johnsen provided an economic impact overview of the affected communities, previous BRAC actions, unemployment rates and recent natural disasters. Of specific interest, to me, is that although Fort Hunter Liggett lies totally in Monterey County and Congressman Sam Farr's district, the majority of the workforce lives in the Greater Paso Robles area in San Luis Obispo County that is the Northern sector of the District that I represent.

I wanted to provide the specifics of this proposed action because I believe the proposal is basically flawed, in that, if TEC were to move, the Army would be left with a lesser capability and if any long-term savings are generated, they would be so minimal that the one-time movement and reconstitution costs would negate their realization.

I believe that our Army fighting force deserves the very best equipment available, and I believe that can only be accomplished using the unique testing capabilities of the integrated system currently at Fort Hunter Liggett. It would be helpful to receive Army response to the issues raised by the community task force and an updated version of the COBRA analysis considering the noted discrepancies.

I strongly urge thatCcommission delete the proposed realignment of TEC to Fort Bliss from the BRAC 95 list. I would be most appreciative and look forward to receiving a response to my above concerns.

Sincerely,

Andrea

Andrea Seastrand
Member of Congress

Document Separator

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 9505162

FROM: BORDONARO, TOM J.	TO: DIXON
TITLE: ASSEMBLYMAN	TITLE: CHAIRMAN
ORGANIZATION: CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE	ORGANIZATION: DBCRC
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: FORT HUNTER LIGGETT	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA ✓	✓		
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX	✓		
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS ✓	✓		
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓			COMMISSIONER KLING	✓		
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA ✓	✓		
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES	✓		
DIR./CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON		✓		COMMISSIONER STEELE	✓		
DIR./COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER		X	b6
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR./INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

✓	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
X	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks:

LETTER OF SUPPORT FOR ARMY TEST AND EXPERIMENTATION CENTER AT FORT HUNTER LIGGETT.

Due Date: 950518	Routing Date: 950516	Date Originated: 950427	Mail Date:

STATE CAPITOL
P.O. BOX 942849
SACRAMENTO, CA 94249-0001
(916) 445-7795
FAX: (916) 324-5510

DISTRICT OFFICE
1060 PALM STREET
SAN LUIS OBISPO, CA 93401
(805) 549-3381
FAX: (805) 549-3400

Assembly
California Legislature

TOM J. BORDONARO, JR.
ASSEMBLYMAN, THIRTY-THIRD DISTRICT

COMMITTEES:

AGRICULTURE
GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION
HIGHER EDUCATION
HUMAN SERVICES

Please refer to this number when responding 950516-2

April 27, 1995

The Honorable Alan J. Dixon, Chairman
Base Realignment and Closure Commission
1700 North Moore St.
Suite 1425
Arlington, Va 22209

Dear Chairman:

The reason that I am writing to you today is on behalf of the United States Army Test and Experimentation Center (TEC) at Fort Hunter Liggett, California.

I fully understand that the military forces of the United States are downsizing and consolidating. This does not mean, however, that we should compromise our ability to attain full military readiness. As the United States scales back, it needs to assure that it can still conduct training and testing across a broad spectrum of needs and scenarios.

Since this nation cannot safely predict that all our future conflicts will be in desert regions, and that the equipment used in these conflicts will not need to be fully tested, the closing of the TEC at Ft. Hunter Liggett in favor of Ft. Bliss, Texas compromises national readiness. An objective evaluation based upon military utility must be made.

The terrain at Ft. Hunter Liggett enables U.S. Army personnel to train for conflicts in mountainous areas, open valleys, lake & river areas, and forested hill areas. Training and testing at Ft. Bliss, Texas means that we cross our fingers and hope all future conflicts take place in mountainous metropolitan areas of the Middle East or the Sahara Desert. This is bad policy and compromises the readiness of our military forces.

In order to fully prepare our troops for possible combat situations a full simulation must be possible. The question is, can Ft. Bliss provide this given its restricted air space and the Army stopping for the school bus on the interstate. Ft. Hunter Liggett can be closed for experimentation and has full control of its air space.

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Military readiness is not the only reason to keep the base open. Testing and implementing new technology continues to be a vital part of military readiness. In this day and age of smart bombs and other laser-guided technologies. Ft. Hunter Liggett has the only laser-safe bowl for non eye-safe laser testing. As technology advances at breakneck speeds it is all the more important that the United States retains its ability to thoroughly test and develop on its own terms, unrestrained by interference from outside factors.

In conclusion, the government may be trying to save dollars and cents, but the cost of military unpreparedness to the United States is immeasurable. National security must be a top priority. The iron curtain may have fallen, but if anything the world is now a more unstable place that constantly threatens to erupt in violence. The United States of America must be ready and willing to respond in defense of our national interest, at a moments notice, to any trouble spot on the globe. Anything less sells the American people short.

Sincerely,

TOM J. BORDONARO, JR.

TJB:dw

Document Separator

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950503-1

FROM: FARR, SAM	TO: DIXON
TITLE: REP. (CA)	TITLE: CHAIRMAN
ORGANIZATION: U.S. CONGRESS	ORGANIZATION: DBCRC
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: FORT HUNTER LIGGETT	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA	✓		
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX	✓		
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS	✓		
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓			COMMISSIONER KLING	✓		
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA	✓		
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES	✓		
DIR./CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON		✓		COMMISSIONER STEELE	✓		
DIR./COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER		X	b3
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR./INFORMATION SERVICES				STEVE BAILEY	✓		

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

✓	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
X	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks:

REQUESTING DBCRC TO ANALYZE FORT HUNTER LIGGETT'S MILITARY VALUE AS AN OPERATIONAL TEST FACILITY.

Due Date: 950505	Routing Date: 950503	Date Originated: 950502	Mail Date:

SAM FARR
17TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
SUBCOMMITTEES:
DEPARTMENT OPERATIONS, NUTRITION AND FOREIGN AGRICULTURE
RISK MANAGEMENT AND SPECIALTY CROPS

COMMITTEE ON RESOURCES
SUBCOMMITTEES:
FISHERIES, WILDLIFE AND OCEANS
WATER AND POWER RESOURCES

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515–0517

May 2, 1995

1117 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-0517
(202) 225-2861

DISTRICT OFFICES:
380 ALVARADO STREET
MONTEREY, CA 93940
(408) 649-3555

100 WEST ALISAL
SALINAS, CA 93901
(408) 424-2229

701 OCEAN STREET
ROOM 318
SANTA CRUZ, CA 95060
(408) 429-1976

The Honorable Alan Dixon
Chairman
Base Closure And Realignment Commission
1700 N. Moore St., Suite 1425
Arlington, Virginia 22209

Please refer to this number when responding 950503 – 1

Dear Mr. Chairman:

As I noted in my testimony to the Base Closure and Realignment Commission (BRAC) during the San Francisco hearing on April 28, 1995, I am convinced that the Department of the Army made a critical mistake in its analysis that led to the DoD recommendation to realign the Test & Experimentation Command (TEXCOM) from Fort Hunter Liggett to Fort Bliss.

The DoD's recommendation to realign TEXCOM pertains entirely to operational testing functions, but it is based on an Army analysis of Fort Hunter Liggett as a training area. As a result, this realignment recommendation is fundamentally flawed because in substance, it is completely unrelated to the analysis that supports it.

Because the Army analysis is focused on Hunter Liggett exclusively as a training area, the Army failed to address key issues when it issued a recommendation to DoD which affects an operational test and experimentation activity. The recommendation to realign TEXCOM to Fort Bliss did not take into consideration the unique factors which make Fort Hunter Liggett a high military value to the DoD operational testing community which do not exist at Fort Bliss and cannot be duplicated. These include its varied terrain, the lack of artificial light contamination and the isolation of the installation.

I therefore request the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission to direct the DoD to revisit its recommendation; analyze Fort Hunter Liggett's military value as an operational test facility, fully coordinating this analysis with the Office of the DoD Director of Operational Test and Evaluation, and submit a revised recommendation based on the results of this analysis.

I look forward to discussing this issue with you and the Commission in the near future.

Sincerely,

SAM FARR
Member of Congress

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Document Separator

SAM FARR
17TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
SUBCOMMITTEES
DEPARTMENT OPERATIONS, NUTRITION AND FORESTRY
RISK MANAGEMENT AND SPECIALTY CROPS

COMMITTEE ON RESOURCES
SUBCOMMITTEES
FISHERIES, WILDLIFE AND OCEANS
WATER AND POWER RESOURCES

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House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515–0517

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(408) 648-3666

100 WEST ALISAL
SALINAS, CA 93901
(408) 424-1220

701 OCEAN STREET
ROOM 318
SANTA CRUZ, CA 95060
(408) 429-1976

TO: Steve Bailey

FROM: DAVE BORDEN

DATE: 5/2/95

NUMBER OF PAGES (including cover sheet) 2

Please call to confirm transmission if checked here: _____

MESSAGE

cc: Jim Schufreider

PRINTED ON RECYCLED PAPER

SAM FARR
17th DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
SUBCOMMITTEES:
DEPARTMENT OPERATIONS, NUTRITION AND FOREIGN AGRICULTURE
RISK MANAGEMENT AND SPECIALTY CROPS

COMMITTEE ON RESOURCES
SUBCOMMITTEES:
FISHERIES, WILDLIFE AND OCEANS
WATER AND POWER RESOURCES

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515–0517

May 2, 1995

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WASHINGTON, DC 20515-0517
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380 ALVARADO STREET
MONTEREY, CA 93940
(408) 649-3555

100 WEST ALISAL
SALINAS, CA 93901
(408) 424-2229

701 OCEAN STREET
ROOM 318
SANTA CRUZ, CA 95060
(408) 429-1976

The Honorable Alan Dixon
Chairman
Base Closure And Realignment
Commission
1700 N. Moore St., Suite 1425
Arlington, Virginia 22209

Dear Mr. Chairman:

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Because the Army analysis is focused on Hunter Liggett exclusively as a training area, the Army failed to address key issues when it issued a recommendation to DoD which affects an operational test and experimentation activity. The recommendation to realign TEXCOM to Fort Bliss did not take into consideration the unique factors which make Fort Hunter Liggett a high military value to the DoD operational testing community which do not exist at Fort Bliss and cannot be duplicated. These include its varied terrain, the lack of artificial light contamination and the isolation of the installation.

I therefore request the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission to direct the DoD to revisit its recommendation; analyze Fort Hunter Liggett's military value as an operational test facility, fully coordinating this analysis with the Office of the DoD Director of Operational Test and Evaluation, and submit a revised recommendation based on the results of this analysis.

I look forward to discussing this issue with you and the Commission in the near future.

Sincerely,

SAM FARR
Member of Congress

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Document Separator

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950424-21

FROM: FARR, SAM	TO: BROWN, ED
TITLE: REP. (CA)	TITLE: ARMY TEAM LEADER
ORGANIZATION: U.S. CONGRESS	ORGANIZATION: OBCRC
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: FORT HUNTER LIGGETT	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA			
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX			
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS			
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓			COMMISSIONER KLING			
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA			
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES			
DIR./CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON	✓			COMMISSIONER STEELE			
DIR./COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER	✓		B25
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR./INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks:

THANK YOU FOR VISITING BASE.

Due Date:	Routing Date: 950424	Date Originated: 950420	Mail Date:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20515

SAM FARR
CALIFORNIA

April 20, 1995

Mr. Edward A. Brown III
Army Team Leader
Defense Base Closure &
Realignment Commission
1700 N. Moore St., Suite 1425
Arlington, Virginia 22209

Dear Mr. Brown:

Thank you for taking time out of your busy schedule today to meet with members of the Fort Hunter Liggett community task force.

I appreciate your interest in the Fort Hunter Liggett community's input, and look forward to working with you.

Please let me know if there is ever any assistance my office can provide you.

Thank you again for your time and interest.

Sincerely,

SAM FARR
Member of Congress

SF:db

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20515

SAM FARR
CALIFORNIA

April 20, 1995

LTC Stephen Bailey
Senior Analyst
Defense Base Closure &
Realignment Commission
1700 N. Moore St., Suite 1425
Arlington, Virginia 22209

Dear LTC Bailey:

Thank you for taking time out of your busy schedule today to meet with members of the Fort Hunter Liggett community task force.

I appreciate your interest in the Fort Hunter Liggett community's input, and look forward to working with you.

Please let me know if there is ever any assistance my office can provide you.

Thank you again for your time and interest.

Sincerely,

Sam Farr

SAM FARR
Member of Congress

SF:db

Document Separator

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950418-13

FROM: BOZEMAN, TANDY	TO: DIXON
TITLE: MAJ GEN, ADJUTANT GENERAL	TITLE: CHAIRMAN
ORGANIZATION: CA. NATIONAL GUARD.	ORGANIZATION: DBCRC
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: FORT HUNTER LIGGETT	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA			
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX			
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR				COMMISSIONER DAVIS			
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓			COMMISSIONER KLING			
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA			
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES			
DIR. CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON		✓		COMMISSIONER STEELE			
DIR. COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER		X	
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR. INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

✓	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
X	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks:

LETTER OF SUPPORT.

Due Date: 950420	Routing Date: 950418	Date Originated: 950413	Mail Date:

DEPARTMENTS OF THE ARMY AND AIR FORCE
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
CALIFORNIA NATIONAL GUARD
9800 GOETHE ROAD - P.O. BOX 269101
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95826-9101

April 13, 1995

Directorate
Facilities Engineering

Please refer to this number when responding 950418-10

The Honorable Alan J. Dixon
Chairman, Base Realignment and
Closure Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Alexandria, VA 22209

Dear Mr. Dixon:

This letter is to advise you of the importance of Fort Hunter Liggett to the California National Guard. The post is a major training area for our units and organizations. It is the only installation in California where we have reasonable access to a range that enables our soldiers to meet Army standards for tank, aerial, and antitank missile (TOW) gunnery. There is an equivalent range at Fort Irwin (National Training Center) however, access is limited due to heavy use by the active components during task force rotations throughout the year. Fort Hunter Liggett is also used by the California Air National Guard for several different activities. The 129th Rescue Group, the 146th Airlift Wing, and the 162nd Combat Communications Group conduct training at the post. The facility offers airspace and terrain close to these organizations, which enhances training and reduces training costs.

Fort Hunter Liggett also has a large area available for maneuver. The terrain is ideal for the force structure of the California National Guard. The proximity of Fort Hunter Liggett to Camp Roberts enables the 40th Infantry Division (Mech) to train as it would fight. In order to support the combat units training at Fort Hunter Liggett, the logistics units provide resupply from Camp Roberts. The distance between the two posts approximates tactical reality. This type of training environment is available at few installations in the United States.

The California National Guard has expanded its presence at Fort Hunter Liggett. We have operated the Multi-Purpose Range Complex (MPRC) for several years. Recently, we established a vehicle storage site on the installation. A company team of M-60A3 Tanks, M-113 Personnel Carriers, M-901 Improved TOW Carriers, and support equipment is located on post. This allows units to use Fort Hunter Liggett during Inactive Duty Training

weekends without having to move vehicles from Camp Roberts, a distance of 30 miles. This has proven to be cost effective since we save time, fuel, vehicle wear, and cause less environmental damage by reducing the amount of travel on the road network.

Long-range plans include the expansion of the vehicle fleet at Fort Hunter Liggett. It is our plan to construct a combat vehicle maintenance facility at the post. This type of facility is known as the Unit Training Equipment Site, or UTES. The 40th Division receives the M-1 Tank in 1996 and will field the Bradley Fighting Vehicle in 1997. Construction of a UTES is essential to support this equipment. The range complex (MPRC) may need to be expanded to accommodate the training required for the Bradley crews. In order to qualify the tank crews and Bradley crews, we will need to use the existing range for 157 days per year. Aviation gunnery and other weapons requirements add an additional 90 days of range time needed for the 40th Division to qualify to Army standards. If the MPRC is expanded, the number of days required to qualify our soldiers would be reduced. More importantly, Camp Roberts is the only reserve component mobilization site in the Western United States. The ranges and maneuver complex at Fort Hunter Liggett are essential to the mobilization process.

The California National Guard has no interest in operating Fort Hunter Liggett's cantonment area. If the decision is made to relocate elements of the Test and Experimental Command, we would be interested only in acquiring the track vehicle maintenance facilities located on the post. This would suit our long-range purposes and obviate the need to construct a maintenance building mentioned in the previous paragraph. Other considerations include the continued operation of a Range Control organization and allowing access to the MEDEVAC crew building during periods of heavy troop concentration.

The California National Guard is vitally interested in the future of Fort Hunter Liggett. We want to be an active participant in the decisions that may be made concerning the installation. It is essential that Fort Hunter Liggett remain in the Army inventory. Since the California National Guard would be the primary user of Fort Hunter Liggett, it may be more efficient to license the maneuver, range, and buildings requested by us.

With minor additional funding, the existing staff at Camp Roberts could manage the facilities and property.

Sincerely,

Tandy K. Bozeman
Major General
The Adjutant General

Document Separator

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 95041472

FROM: FARR, SAM	TO: STEELE, WENDI
TITLE: REP. (CA)	TITLE: COMMISSIONER
ORGANIZATION: U.S. CONGRESS	ORGANIZATION: DBCRC
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: FORT HUNTER LIGGETT	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA			
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX			
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS			
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓			COMMISSIONER KLING			
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA			
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES			
DIR. CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON		✓		COMMISSIONER STEELE	✓		
DIR. COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER	✓		BS
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION	✓			AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR. INFORMATION SERVICES				BRITTA BRACKNEY	✓		

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

✓	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks:

INVITING COMM. STEELE TO LUNCHEON AFTER HER TOUR OF FORT.

Due Date: 950418	Routing Date: 950414	Date Originated: 950414	Mail Date:

SAM FARR
17TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
SUBCOMMITTEES:
DEPARTMENT OPERATIONS, NUTRITION AND FOREIGN AGRICULTURE
RISK MANAGEMENT AND SPECIALTY CROPS

COMMITTEE ON RESOURCES
SUBCOMMITTEES:
FISHERIES, WILDLIFE AND OCEANS
WATER AND POWER RESOURCES

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515–0517

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WASHINGTON, DC 20515–0517
(202) 225-2861

DISTRICT OFFICES
380 ALVARADO STREET
MONTEREY, CA 93940
(408) 649-3555

100 WEST ALISAL
SALINAS, CA 93901
(408) 424-2229

701 OCEAN STREET
ROOM 318
SANTA CRUZ, CA 95060
(408) 429-1976

April 14, 1995

The Honorable Wendi Steele
Commissioner
Base Closure & Realignment
Commission
1700 N. Moore St., Suite 1425
Arlington, Virginia 22209

Dear Commissioner Steele:

The community looks forward to the opportunity to brief you on the value of retaining the Test & Experimentation Center at Fort Hunter Liggett during your April 26, 1995 visit.

On behalf of the community, I would like to invite you to have lunch with the Fort Hunter Liggett Task Force and community leaders immediately following your tour of the base. A barbecue will be coordinated by the local service organizations in the community at the base.

I understand the constraints of your busy schedule, however, I hope you will be able to attend the luncheon. We would be pleased to accommodate you in any way we can, and look forward to your upcoming visit. Please contact Dave Borden of my Washington staff to let me know if you can attend.

Thank you for your time and consideration. I look forward to welcoming you to Fort Hunter Liggett.

Sincerely,

Sam Farr

SAM FARR
Member of Congress

SF:db

I hope to see you there!

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Document Separator

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950414-11

FROM: FARR, SAM	TO: DIXON
TITLE: REP. (CA)	TITLE: CHAIRMAN
ORGANIZATION: U.S. CONGRESS	ORGANIZATION: DBCRC
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: FORT HUNTER LIGGETT	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA			
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX			
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS			
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓			COMMISSIONER KLING			
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA			
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES			
DIR. CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON		✓		COMMISSIONER STEELE			
DIR. COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER		X	
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION	✓			AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL	✓			CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR. INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

✓	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
X	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks:

SUBMITTING QUESTIONS TO BE ASKED TO MR PHIL COYLE AT APRIL 17 HEARING.

Due Date:	Routing Date:	Date Originated:	Mail Date:

SAM FARR
17TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
SUBCOMMITTEES:
DEPARTMENT OPERATIONS, NUTRITION AND FOREIGN AGRICULTURE
RISK MANAGEMENT AND SPECIALTY CROPS

COMMITTEE ON RESOURCES
SUBCOMMITTEES:
FISHERIES, WILDLIFE AND OCEANS
WATER AND POWER RESOURCES

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515–0517

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100 WEST ALISAL
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(408) 424–2229

701 OCEAN STREET
ROOM 318
SANTA CRUZ, CA 95060
(408) 429–1976

April 14, 1995

The Honorable Alan Dixon
Chairman
Base Closure And Realignment
Commission
1700 N. Moore St., Suite 1425
Arlington, Virginia 22209

Please refer to this number
when responding 950414-11

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I am writing at this time to request the Base Closure and Realignment Commission to ask the following questions to Mr. Phil Coyle, Director of DoD Operational Test and Evaluation during the April 17, 1995 investigative hearing. I believe all of these questions are critical to developing an understanding of the potential impacts realigning the Test and Experimentation Center at Fort Hunter Liggett to Fort Bliss may have on DoD's ability to carry out the operational phase of testing.

1. As the person responsible for operational testing in DoD, you state in your February 10, 1995 memorandum to the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Economic Security (Economic Reinvestment & BRAC) that the recommendation to realign Fort Hunter Liggett is a "showstopper." Please explain.

2. We understand that there are conditions at Fort Hunter Liggett which enhance it as a site for performing **operational testing**. These include: a varied terrain, isolation, no artificial light contamination and no radio frequency interference. Do these conditions exist at Fort Bliss? If not, could they be created?

3. From a military value standpoint is the "laser-safe bowl" (which allows for non-eye safe laser testing in an instrumented valley) at Fort Hunter Liggett a critical component of operational testing?

4. Do you think the instrumentation suite (used to monitor and record every player's activity during a test) could be duplicated at Fort Bliss? If so, would it be as effective?

5. From a military value standpoint, is Fort Hunter Liggett essential to operational testing to DoD?

Thank you for your consideration of this request. I look forward to learning about the responses to the above referenced questions.

Sincerely,

SAM FARR
Member of Congress

PRINTED ON RECYCLED PAPER

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

1000 DEFENSE PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, DC 20301-1000

CLOSE HOLD - FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY - BRAC SENSITIVE

10 February 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR ECONOMIC SECURITY (ECONOMIC REINVESTMENT AND BRAC)

SUBJECT: Functional Assessment of Proposed Military Department Base Realignment and Closure Actions

Proposed BRAC actions by the MILDEPs as available on 9 Febrary 1995, have been reviewed, and except as identified in the attachments, determined to be acceptable from the perspective of the DoD test and evalution mission. Of those in the attachments, two are considered to be major showstoppers (regarding Dugway Proving Grounds and Fort Hunter-Liggett), and another a minor showstopper (Tunnel 9 inclusion in the White Oak closure). The remainder are considered incomplete requiring additonal alternatives to be analyzed before we can agree to them.

Philip E. Coyle
Director, Operational
Test and Evaluation

John H. Burt
Director, Test
Systems Engineering and
Evaluation

Attachments: a/s

CLOSE HOLD - FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY - BRAC SENSITIVE

Document Separator

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950425-7

FROM: EDDINGTON, ROBERT J.	TO: GENERAL
TITLE: PRESIDENT	TITLE:
ORGANIZATION: KING CITY CHAMBER	ORGANIZATION: DBCRC
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: FORT HUNTER LIGGETT	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA			
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX			
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS			
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓			COMMISSIONER KLING			
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA			
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES			
DIR./CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON		✓		COMMISSIONER STEELE			
DIR./COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER		X	
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR./INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

✓	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
X	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks:

REQUESTING DBCRC NOT RE-ALIGN FORT; BECAUSE OF ECONOMIC IMPACT IT WILL HAVE ON AREA.

Due Date: 950502	Routing Date: 950425	Date Originated: 950417	Mail Date:

KING CITY

King City & Southern Monterey County
Chamber of Commerce & Agriculture
203 Broadway, King City, CA 93930 • (408) 385-3814

April 17, 1995

Please refer to this number when responding 95C425-7

Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 N. Moore St., Suite 1425
Arlington, Virginia 22209

Dear BRAC Commissioners:

On behalf of the King City Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture we are writing this letter to voice our concern regarding the downsizing of Fort Hunter Liggett.

We believe that downsizing Fort Hunter Liggett will have a major impact on the economy of our area.

The chamber of commerce did a survey of various local businesses on the economic impact to King City if Fort Hunter Liggett were to downsize. The results showed well over $2 million would be lost annually to just King City alone; not to mention lost sales tax dollars to our city.

The King City Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture strongly recommend that Fort Liggett be left intact for the economic benefit of our entire area.

Sincerely,

Robert J. Eddington,
President

enclosure

cc: Supervisor Tom Perkins
Assemblyman Peter Frusetta
Congressman Sam Farr
Senator Henry Mello
Chief of Staff Leon Panetta
Senator Dianne Feinstein
Senator Barbara Boxer
Colonel Thomas McNerney
King City Mayor John Myers
King City Manager Blaine Michaelis
Red Walkley

KING CITY

King City & Southern Monterey County
Chamber of Commerce & Agriculture
203 Broadway, King City, CA 93930 • (408) 385-3814

SURVEY - KING CITY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE - MARCH 1995

If 2/3 of Fort Hunter Liggett left the area, what $ amount of business would you estimate you would lose annually?

ESTIMATED ANNUAL LOSS

$ 310,000.00	MOTELS
26,000.00 +	BANKS
88,000.00 +	RENTALS
30,000.00 +	INSURANCE
81,200.00 +	RESTAURANTS
827,000.00 +	RETAIL
630,000.00	OTHER
$ 1,992,200.00 +	TOTAL

Document Separator

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950621-21

FROM: GEKAS, GEORGE .W.	TO: DIXON
TITLE: REP. (PA)	TITLE: CHAIRMAN
ORGANIZATION: U.S. CONGRESS	ORGANIZATION: DBCRC
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: FORT INDIANTOWN GAP	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA	✓		
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX	✓		
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS	✓		
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓			COMMISSIONER KLING	✓		
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA	✓		
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES	✓		
DIR./CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON		✓		COMMISSIONER STEELE	✓		
DIR./COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER		X	BM
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR./INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject Remarks:

STATING ARMY CONSTANTLY CHANGED COST ANALYSIS IN FORT'S RECOMMENDATION - BELIEVE MILITARY VALUE OF FORT SHOULD KEEP IT OPEN

Due Date: 950623	Routing Date: 950621	Date Originated: 950620	Mail Date:

We know that the Commission is as exasperated as we are about these estimates. How can anyone have confidence in them? In our view, it is necessary to return to the bottom-line that is now beyond dispute: the Gap is a facility of high military value that must continue to be available to the federal government. It would defy logic to do anything less than to take the Gap off the closure list.

Very truly yours,

GEORGE W. GEKAS
Member of Congress

TIM HOLDEN
Member of Congress

cc: AL CORNELLA
REBECCA COX
GEN J. B. DAVIS, USAF (RET)
S. LEE KLING
RADM BENJAMIN F. MONTOYA, USN (RET)
MG JOSUE ROBLES, JR., USA (RET)
WENDI LOIUSE STEELE

Document Separator

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950620-30

FROM: GEKAS, GEORGE	TO: DIXON
TITLE: REP. (PA)	TITLE: CHAIRMAN
ORGANIZATION: U.S. CONGRESS	ORGANIZATION: DBCRC
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: FORT INDIANTOWN GAP	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA	✓		
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX	✓		
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS	✓		
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓			COMMISSIONER KLING	✓		
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA	✓		
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES	✓		
DIR./CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON		✓		COMMISSIONER STEELE	✓		
DIR./COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER		X	pn
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR./INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

✓	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
X	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks:

EXPRESSING CONCERN OVER ARMY'S HANDLING OF MAJOR TRAINING AREAS- LETTER OF SUPPORT FOR FORT INDIANTOWN GAP

Due Date: 950622	Routing Date: 950620	Date Originated: 950615	Mail Date:

GEORGE W. GEKAS
17TH DISTRICT, PENNSYLVANIA

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

SUBCOMMITTEES:
CHAIRMAN—COMMERCIAL
AND ADMINISTRATIVE LAW
COURTS AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, DC 20515–3817

REPLY, IF ANY, TO:

☐ 2410 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515–2817
(202) 225–4315
FAX (202) 225–8440

☐ HARRISBURG DISTRICT OFFICE:
SECOND FLOOR
3605 VARTAN WAY
HARRISBURG, PA 17110–9335
(717) 541–5507
FAX (717) 541–5518

☐ LANCASTER COUNTY DISTRICT OFFICE:
SUITE 102–A
222 SOUTH MARKET STREET
ELIZABETHTOWN, PA 17022–2447
(717) 367–6731
FAX (717) 367–6602

☐ LEBANON DISTRICT OFFICE:
108 B MUNICIPAL BUILDING
400 SOUTH 8TH STREET
LEBANON, PA 17042–6794
(717) 273–1451
FAX (717) 273–1673

June 15, 1995

950620-30

Chairman Alan J. Dixon
The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, Va 22209

Dear Chairman Dixon,

In the course of the Commission's hearing, the debate about the future of the Major Training Areas (MTAs) came into sharp focus. We want to take this opportunity to give our perspective on behalf of Fort Indiantown Gap.

Our request has been and continues to be to take the Gap off the closure list. We insist on this particularly in light of today's exchange with the Army. The debate over the MTAs today clearly identified the confusion over why the Gap is on the list. The Army leadership stated they will "enclave" the MTAs and, further, that they will continue to fund them with federal money through the Army National Guard, requiring 85 to 95% of their present operations. This evidences that there is little that will be accomplished by DOD's recommendation, prompting the commissioners' very appropriate question -- "Why are these bases (i.e. the MTAs) even on the list?"

Understanding that the Commission fully accepts the high military value of Fort Indiantown Gap, we think that shifting accounts and moving federal responsibility serves little purpose. DOD's recommendation to "close" FIG should be rejected and the BRAC should not become bogged down in the detail of how the Army can accomplish what they now have in place in some other way. We again strongly recommend removing Fort Indiantown Gap from the list.

Very truly yours,

GEORGE W. GEKAS
Member of Congress

TIM HOLDEN
Member of Congress

Document Separator

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950621-22

FROM: HOLDEN, TIM	TO: DIXON
TITLE: REP. (PA)	TITLE: CHAIRMAN
ORGANIZATION: U.S. CONGRESS	ORGANIZATION: DBCRC
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: FORT INDIANTOWN GAP	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA			
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX			
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS			
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓			COMMISSIONER KLING			
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA			
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES			
DIR./CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON		✓		COMMISSIONER STEELE			
DIR./COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER		X	Bn
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR./INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

✓	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
X	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks:

FORWARDING COPY OF NEWSPAPER ARTICLES FROM LOCAL NEWSPAPERS, SHOWING COMMUNITIES SUPPORT

Due Date: 950623	Routing Date: 950621	Date Originated: 950621	Mail Date:

GEORGE W. GEKAS
17TH DISTRICT, PENNSYLVANIA

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

SUBCOMMITTEES:
CHAIRMAN—COMMERCIAL
AND ADMINISTRATIVE LAW
COURTS AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, DC 20515–3817

REPLY, IF ANY, TO:

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SUITE 102–A
222 SOUTH MARKET STREET
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108 B MUNICIPAL BUILDING
400 SOUTH 8TH STREET
LEBANON, PA 17042–6794
(717) 273–1451
FAX (717) 273–1673

Filed in the Congressional Record on 950621-22

June 21, 1995

The Honorable Alan J. Dixon
Chairman, The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, Va 22209

Dear Senator Dixon,

As the BRAC Commission's deliberation comes to a close, we think it may be valuable to share with you the community's point of view about Fort Indiantown Gap.

With this in mind, we have enclosed several articles and commentaries from local newspapers. As you browse through them, you will see substantial community support for removing the Gap from consideration for closure.

Very truly yours,

Tim Holden
TIM HOLDEN
Member of Congress

George W. Gekas
GEORGE W. GEKAS
Member of Congress

cc: AL CORNELLA
REBECCA COX
GEN J. B. DAVIS, USAF (RET)
S. LEE KLING
RADM BENJAMIN F. MONTOYA, USN (RET)
MG JOSUE ROBLES, JR., USA (RET)
WENDI LOUISE STEELE

Generals question wisdom of shutting Gap

Ask if Army is hoping states, Guard will pay

By Brett Lieberman
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — The Army's top brass were under the gun yesterday as the independent base closure commission questioned whether the Army was trying to pass the buck to states and the National Guard by closing Fort Indiantown Gap and similar military training facilities.

Some members of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission, holding its final public hearing yesterday, also expressed skepticism over Department of Defense recommendations to realign or close Letterkenny Army Depot in Chambersburg and Red River Army Depot in Texas.

The top officials of all the military branches were brought to Capitol Hill to defend their proposals to the commission and give their opinion on more than 30 other proposals made by BRAC.

The commission next week will begin making its final decisions on which base closings and realignments it will recommend to President Clinton.

Hundreds, if not thousands, of jobs are at stake across the country. In the midstate, the Army recommendation to close Fort Indiantown Gap in Lebanon County would mean a loss of 519 jobs; its proposal to shift jobs from Letterkenny to other depots would cost Franklin County 2,468 jobs.

Commission members questioned whether the Army would be prepared in an emergency or war if the Letterkenny and Red River depots closed and Anniston, Ala., became the only depot for ground combat vehicle maintenance.

Commissioner Al Cornella yesterday warned Army officials that BRAC may decide some facilities should remain open, and the Army will have to figure how to pay for them.

And Commissioner Rebecca Cox questioned whether the Army, which has recommended closing the Gap, was simply trying to shift the financial burden of operating that and two other training facilities to the National Guard.

"Where do we get the savings? ... just moving it

See BRAC — Page B13

Commission holds final public hearing

BRAC — From Page B1

somewhere else doesn't help us," Cox said.

If the Army withdrew its 521-member active component, it has been assumed that the National Guard and the state would have to fund the Gap. However, it was not known whether the Department of Defense planned to provide any funding.

Yesterday, Army Chief of Staff Gen. Gordon Sullivan and Brig. Gen. James Shane estimated the Army could save $50 million annually by shifting responsibility for the facilities.

They said under that scenario, the Defense Department would provide about $21 million for the Gap, Fort Chaffee in Arkansas and Fort Picket in Virginia.

If the money were divided evenly among the three bases, which is unlikely, that means Gov. Tom Ridge would have to find another $6 million annually to maintain the Gap at its current level of operation.

Sullivan said the Army plans to maintain training for reservists at the Gap and other facilities, but wants to relinquish facility management responsibilities.

Yesterday's hearing followed sessions Monday and Tuesday in which more than 200 members of Congress paraded before the commission, each testifying for five minutes on why their local bases should be spared.

Many members have also met personally with commission members to privately lobby on behalf of local bases.

Military officials yesterday stuck to their guns and told the commission to follow their recommendations.

"Our decisions were not arrived at easily nor were they made in haste," Army Secretary Togo D. West Jr. said. "They build upon the work done by the three previous commissions and leave us with the infrastructure needed to keep our Army trained and ready into the 21st century."

West told BRAC not to touch Tobyhanna Army Depot near Scranton, the Army's "center of excellence for communications and electronics."

One of the options being considered by the commission is closing Tobyhanna and transferring its functions to Letterkenny. If Letterkenny is realigned, as the Army recommends, some of its jobs would shift to Tobyhanna.

West said the Army move to three depots would eliminate excess capacity and achieve significant savings.

"The Army must be allowed to divest of unnecessary infrastructure," he said.

risburg Patriot/~~Lebanon Daily News~~ date THUR 1 JUN 95 page 1

■ BASE CLOSINGS

State says U.S. should pay for Gap's closure

Lease with the Army covers cleanup costs

By Brett Lieberman
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — If Fort Indiantown Gap is closed, state officials will try to force the federal government to pay hundreds of millions of dollars to clean up the military training facility in Lebanon County.

The Gap is one of the few military installations located on state-owned lands leased to the federal government. Closing the facility, as the Department of Defense has proposed, would be a breach of the 60-year lease the Army and the state renewed in 1989, according to the Ridge administration.

State General Counsel Paul A. Tufano, in a letter to the independent commission charged with closing obsolete and unnecessary military bases, noted that breaking the lease would involve "serious legal issues which the commission should consider carefully before reaching any decision."

The federal Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission is due to make its recommendations on which bases should be closed or consolidated by July 1.

The Army's lease requires continual operation of the Gap as a military installation. If the lease is terminated, the Army is contractually required to "restore the leased premises to a safe condition and comply with all applicable laws and regulations respecting any impact areas, landfills, spill or dump sites, waste disposal areas, hazardous and toxic

See GAP — Back Page

■ BASE CLOSINGS

Eliminating hazards is costly

GAP — From Page A1

wastes, explosive materials, etc.," Tufano wrote.

"Should the commission go forward with its plans to close Fort Indiantown Gap, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania fully expects and will insist upon strict compliance with the various environmental obligations," he said.

Tufano's letter marked a change in the battle to fight the Gap's projected closing. To this point, Ridge administration officials and others supporting the Gap have stressed the military and economic importance of the base, and have refused to discuss what would happen if it closes.

For more than 50 years, military aircraft, tanks and other weapons have trained at the Gap. They have left behind an unknown number of unexploded ordnances, possible dumps, asbestos, underground petroleum tanks and other environmental hazards throughout the 11-mile-long bombing range.

Gap supporters estimate the cost of eliminating these hazards would range from $300 million to more than $500 million.

Stephen Vegoe, president of the Lebanon Valley Chamber of Commerce, noted that one Pennsylvania Air National Guard official said 16 feet of top soil would have to be removed from the bombing range to make it safe.

John Nerger of the Army Basing Study — an Army unit that analyzes base closure options — said the Army intends to comply with its lease and restore the Gap. However, even if Pennsylvania did not sue the federal government, cleanup could take years, Nerger conceded.

While the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 requires the federal government to restore closed bases to a safe condition, funds for environmental clean up are in short supply.

Environmental threats at the more than 300 bases closed in earlier BRAC rounds, as well as threats at open facilities, must compete for the limited resources provided by the Defense Environmental Restoration Act.

Pennsylvania's contract with the federal government gives the state added leverage with which to fight for cleanup funds.

Steve Miskin, Ridge's deputy spokesman, declined to call the Tufano's letter a threat, saying "we were just reminding them of their obligation."

Vegoe, describing Tufano's letter as "pretty tough," said it raised "a clever issue" in the fight to keep the Gap open.

Retired Brig. Gen. Roger C. Bultman, a consultant hired to help Gap supporters fight to keep the base open, said the Ridge administration's legal position is correct. But he said the maneuver may result in a prolonged battle.

The (Harrisburg) Patriot-News SCW
~~The (Lebanon) Daily News~~ date 4 JUN 95

Lease could divert Gap closing

JUST WHEN UNCLE SAM is about to lock up Fort Indiantown Gap and walk away for good, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania taps him on the shoulder. It seems there's a little unfinished business here; something involving a lease.

Lease? What lease? The Pentagon wants to shut down its operation at the Gap, just as it has done in locations throughout the country in the post-Cold War defense rollback. But it seems the Gap is one of the few military bases in the U.S. situated on state-owned land.

And the state holds a 60-year-old lease — last updated in 1989 — to the effect that on its termination, the Army is required to "restore the leased premises to a safe condition and comply with all applicable laws and regulations respecting any impact areas, landfills, spill or dump sites, waste disposal areas, hazardous and toxic wastes, explosive materials, etc.," according to state General Counsel Paul Tufano. Tufano went on to say that Pennsylvania expects the Army to live up to its obligations.

Technically, that means the detritus of 50 years of military training — unexploded bombs, artillery shells, asbestos, underground fuel tanks, spent oil, chemical waste dumps, and so forth — must be accounted for and removed. One adviser to local Gap boosters said 16 feet of topsoil would have to be replaced along the 11-mile bombing range in order to make it safe. Estimated cost of the cleanup: $300 million to $500 million.

> Whether federal military remains or not, contract terms ought to be met

It is quite likely Gov. Tom Ridge and the Gap advocates see this as ammunition in their fight to get the feds to spare the facility, Lebanon County's largest employer, and indeed a $300 million to $500 million expense — if unforeseen — may have some impact on the decision.

But whatever the consequence, we would expect the federal government at least to abide by existing environmental laws — and the terms of its lease — to assure that whoever takes possession of the property will not be responsible for cleaning it up.

We stand behind the government's efforts to reduce costs by closing down unnecessary military operations, and if Uncle Sam still wants to walk away from Fort Indiantown Gap, so be it. But whether he stays or goes, the conditions of the lease remain the same.

~~The (Harrisburg) Patriot News~~
The (Lebanon) Daily News date WED 3 MAY 95

Lawmakers get behind the Gap

Two pro-Fort Indiantown Gap resolutions were passed by the state legislature Tuesday, giving Gap supporters more ammunition in the fight to get the installation off the federal Base Realignment and Closure Commission's hit list.

One resolution, cosponsored by representatives Peter Zug and Edward Krebs, both Republicans who represent Lebanon County, passed the House 192-4.

A nearly identical resolution, sponsored by Sen. David J. "Chip" Brightbill, a Republican who represents Lebanon County, was approved unanimously by the Senate.

Each resolution had several additional sponsors.

The resolutions lucidly proclaim the Gap's military importance. Each starts,

Our opinion

"Fort Indiantown Gap is vital to the training of the Pennsylvania Army National Guard and the Pennsylvania Air National Guard, the United States Army Reserve, the United States Marine Corps, and several other federal and state agencies."

From there, the resolutions explain the Gap's efficiency and cost-effectiveness and spell out the void that would be created should the federal facilities at the Gap close.

The resolutions, while largely symbolic, give those going to Baltimore for tomorrow's BRACC regional hearing even more ammunition in the fight to keep the Gap open.

Fight to finish to save the Gap

Our opinion

The clock continues to tick down on the Base Realignment and Closure Commission's work. About a week ago, the deadline for that body to add more bases to the Pentagon's proposed closure list passed.

Any base not now on the list is safe from the baleful eye of BRACC. And those individuals working at those spared bases have by now hoisted a beverage of their choice to celebrate their victory over the budget-cutters.

Unfortunately, there is still nothing to celebrate locally, since, in defiance of what seems to many as simple logic, Fort Indiantown Gap's garrison still remains endangered.

Local efforts continue, and likely will continue into mid-June, when BRACC will kick everybody out, go behind closed doors and prepare their final report for the President.

Those fighting to save the Gap have shown the inaccuracy of Pentagon numbers as far as savings from closing the garrison are concerned. They've shown the folly of eliminating an experienced group of employees, only to open their jobs to other individuals, since the things which the garrison now does will continue to be done, even if the garrison is closed.

They've shown that the base has a high military value, a low operating cost, a good work force and a strong place in the overall scheme of national defense.

It begs the question of what more can any of us prove, and raises questions about whether the BRACC process is really as antiseptically non-political as those in government would have us believe.

[redacted]
The (Lebanon) Daily News
DATE SUN 30 APR 95 PAGE

House resolution backs Gap

(Continued from page 1A)

political. If we have to show strong political support to get if off the list, that's what we'll do."

Zug said he isn't sure how much effect the resolution will have on BRACC. "We're not quite sure what will and won't have an impact, but we're providing them with as much of a show of support as possible," he said. "We want to tell them the important aspects Fort Indiantown Gap brings to Pennsylvania and to the national defense."

The proclamation concludes, "The House of Representatives of Pennsylvania urge the Department of Defense, the Base Realignment and Closure Commission and the Congress of the United States, in order to maintain maximum military capability at minimum cost, to immediately suspend any further effort to close Fort Indiantown Gap or reduce the training mission of that facility.

"The House of Representatives support maintaining the status quo at Fort Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania, and urge the Department of Defense and Congress to support the same.

"The House of Representatives urge the Department of Defense and Congress not to reduce the mission of the 10th Mountain Division by eliminating the Garrison at Fort Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania."

Thursday's D-Day for Gap coalition

Thursday in Baltimore, local officials will plead the case of Fort Indiantown Gap's U.S. Army garrison to the full Base Realignment and Closure Commission.

Earlier this month, BRACC member Al Cornella visited the Gap on a fact-finding tour, and he encouraged local officials to put their testimony on the record on May 4.

Among those expected to travel to Baltimore are Lebanon Valley Chamber of Commerce president Stephan Vegoe, retired Maj. Gen. Frank Smoker, Maj. Gen. Gerald Sajer, former adjutant general of Pennsylvania, and current Adjutant General James Mac Vay.

Also expected to make the trip are busloads of employees from the garrison and other interested individuals.

The Baltimore hearing is a regional one, and it will address bases on the Pentagon's hit list in several other states besides Pennsylvania.

This will likely be the last major effort the local community can give toward saving the Gap's garrison. The BRACC's report is to be finalized on May 17, and it will be passed on to President Clinton for his approval in July.

Pennsylvania will receive the largest time period to present evidence during the hearing, with 2 hours, 45 minutes to make presentations. But other Pennsylvania facilities — most notably Letterkenny Army Depot — are also on the Pentagon list.

Among the testimony which local officials are expected to give are the results of a study of the Pentagon's numbers concerning the cost of operating Fort Indiantown Gap. Local analysis shows the Pentagon inflated — perhaps as much as 300 percent — the operational cost of the facility.

But saving the roughly 350 full-time military and civilian employees of the U.S. Army garrison remains an uphill battle, according to retired Brig. Gen. Roger Bultman, who is serving as a consultant for the Fort Indiantown Gap Coalition.

At a recent "Eggs and Issues" breakfast of the Lebanon Valley Chamber of Commerce, Bultman said he believed the chances of saving the garrison are now less than 50-50.

~~The (Harrisburg) Patriot News~~
The (Lebanon) Daily News
DATE SUN 30 APR 95 PAGE 1A

House measure supports Gap

By ERIK ARNESON
Staff Writer

As Fort Indiantown Gap's fate grows closer to being known, the state House is expected to show its support for the installation by passing a pro-Gap resolution tomorrow.

Starting with the very first paragraph, House Resolution 106, sponsored by representatives Peter Zug and Edward Krebs, two Republicans who represent Lebanon County, proclaims the Gap's importance.

"Fort Indiantown Gap is vital to the training of the Pennsylvania Army National Guard and the Pennsylvania Air National Guard, the United States Army Reserve, the United States Marine Corps, and several other federal and state agencies," it reads.

From there, the resolution, also sponsored by many other representatives, hails the training provided at the Gap, the facility's cost-efficiency, and the partnership it builds among the forces.

Zug said the resolution is designed to show BRACC the importance Pennsylvania puts in the Gap. He expects the resolution to fly through the house. "My assumption is that it will be unanimous," he said. "I really think there is a wide range of support in Harrisburg for Fort Indiantown Gap."

The resolution is a political attempt to help get the Gap off BRACC's list — which it is on in the first place solely because of politics, said Krebs. "If you look at the economical facts and military readiness, Fort Indiantown Gap should not be on the list, so this is

(Continued on page 2A)

■ VIETNAM WAR

Former refugees recall starting new life at Gap

Vietnamese hope BRAC panel will spare post

By Frank Cozzoli
Patriot-News

ANNVILLE — About 2,000 people, most of them former Vietnamese refugees, gathered at Fort Indiantown Gap yesterday to renew old friendship, remember old struggles and talk of their fears for relatives and countrymen still living in Communist-run Vietnam.

And they also talked about the Gap, it's significance to them, and their concerns that the base will be sacrificed as part of the federal government's effort to cut defense spending.

Their memories of living in the Gap's wooden two-story barracks after fleeing to the United States following the end of the Vietnam War were not cited by Pennsylvania leaders who last week traveled to Baltimore to tell a federal panel why the base should remain in operation.

But to the former refugees, those memories provide a compelling argument.

Tan Pham, 55, of Philadelphia, was one of the more than 18,000 Vietnamese refugees who entered American life through the Gap after the fall of Saigon 20 years ago.

The refugees would "really regret" the closing of the Gap, the possibility of future reunions taking place elsewhere, he said.

"This was the first place in the U.S. where they arrived, and this has tremendous importance to them — it's very nostalgic," said retired Air Force Maj. Gen. Frank H. Smoker Jr. of Lebanon.

According to The Patriot-News files, between April 30, 1975, and Dec. 15, 1975, 22,033 Vietnamese and Cambodian refugees were processed through the Gap. There were 74 weddings, 128 births and 10 deaths. Pham said refugees waited an average of three to six months there before finding a U.S. citizen to sponsor them.

> *"This was the first place in the U.S. where they arrived, and this has tremendous importance to them — it's very nostalgic."*
>
> **— Frank H. Smoker Jr., retired Air Force major general**

Yesterday's reunion included a Mass, tours of the barracks where the refugees once lived, speeches, cultural performances and spicy Vietnamese cuisine, dished out field-style under drab green Army mess tents.

The refugees use the reunion for a variety of reasons — to honor the American and Vietnamese servicemen who fought for the freedom of South Vietnam, to thank the American government for its support and to recognize the accomplishments and contributions the Vietnamese-Americans have made in the United States over the past 20 years.

But a main message of the reunion could be seen everywhere: Their homeland, Vietnam, remains under Communist rule.

"We try to promote democracy and human rights," Pham said.

Attendees throughout the post gymnasium and outdoors had signs urging the United States to help bring down communism by not investing in Vietnam.

"This will remind the people that our country is still there, and gets everybody together to talk about Vietnamese culture," said Dung Phong of Cleona, who trained in the United States to be a helicopter pilot during the war. "We're Vietnamese-Americans now, but we still don't forget our Vietnamese tradition," Phong said.

"People get together and try to fight for democracy and human rights for Vietnam," said Pham, who served in the South Vietnamese Army and works as a computer programmer.

"They have lived under communism, they escaped communism and are living in freedom now, and they're all doing very, very well," said Smoker, who along with his wife, Kathleen, sponsored Phong and his wife as well as a refugee who served as a jet pilot in the war.

Harrisburg Patriot/~~Evening News~~ ~~Daily News~~ date MAY 7 1995

~~The (Harrisburg) Patriot News~~
The (Lebanon) Daily News date THUR 11 MAY 95

Gap backers gave it their best shot

Our opinion

Serving on the Base Realignment and Closure Commission is a difficult challenge and doubtless a near-thankless job.

The work that the five commissioners will do will ultimately cost thousands of people their jobs and disrupt the local economies of dozens of cities and small towns across the nation.

BRACC was created in an effort to keep politics at arms length in making decisions concerning the fate of U.S. military bases in an age of cutbacks. Whether or not it's done that job is another topic entirely.

But the most difficult thing the commissioners face is making sure that the decisions they make — the bases that they close, the jobs they eliminate — are the best decisions for overall national security, and overall military readiness.

Add to that already significant difficulty the fact that all of the bases which appeared on the Pentagon's closure list — the one handed down to BRACC — had an opportunity to plead their case before the full commission, as well as receive a personal visit from at least one commissioner.

There are very few individuals who are willing to say that their jobs deserve to be eliminated, that their facility isn't important enough to keep. And, there are plenty of individuals, from business, from the military, from the ranks of elected officials, willing to carry the flag of a particular base, a particular group of jobs, to the commission.

Fort Indiantown Gap's Army garrison, and the individuals who spoke to BRACC on its behalf, presented a powerful, sensible, factual case for maintaining the garrison. The presentation sparked numerous questions from the commissioners — more questions, in fact, than any of the previous presentations.

Whether or not that's a good sign won't be determined until the day we all find out whether or not the Gap's garrison has been cut from the list of base closures to be sent to the President.

We sincerely believe that the garrison is useful, necessary and of high military value. We hope that, based on the facts now in its possession, that BRACC agrees. All parties concerned, particularly the employees themselves, have done the best they can do. The decision is now out of local hands. We hope

Lebanon Daily News date MAY/11/95

Questioner indicates Gap's value

By RAHN FORNEY

So a whole bunch of people went to Baltimore last week to offer support or plead the case of Fort Indiantown Gap's Army garrison.

And when the presentation was over, the questions from the Base Realignment and Closure Commission began.

The lead questioner, at least at first, was Josue Robles, a Texan. The thrust of his inquiries was the way in which the Gap could receive funding for the missions performed by the garrison. He asked whether the National Guard Bureau could fund the $13.5 million or so budget the garrison uses to perform its duties.

The easy answer is, 'Yes, it could.'

The next question then should be, 'But will it cough up the cash?'

But even those questions are carrying this issue too far. Let's back up and look at Robles' questions themselves.

The commissioner seems to be indicating that there is value in what the garrison does for Fort Indiantown Gap. Otherwise, why bother asking if the mission can be taken on by some other entity.

But, if the commissioner is acknowledging the value of the garrison and its mission, why go any

BUREAU NEWS

further? The garrison has, apparently, done what it needed to do to show that it deserves to continue to function — that it deserves to be bounced off the BRACC closure list.

It makes absolutely no kind of sense of offer funds to another entity to do a job already being ably performed. What the commissioner essentially asked is whether or not they should offer the money to another branch of the Department of Defense funding tree instead of the branch currently getting those funds.

There may be nothing wrong with the idea of using civilian technicians and Guard and Reserve workers to fulfill the garrison's missions. There's nothing wrong with it, except that it makes no sense.

Why eliminate the garrison in the first place, only to restaff the entire operation with new employees and spend the same amount of money on the whole operation?

The purpose of BRACC is, in part, to cut *unneeded military infrastructure*. If the garrison's work is going to continue at the Gap, then it is not unneeded.

The civilian technicians and AGR people would be good at the job the garrison does, given time. But the employees of the garrison are already good at the jobs they do. We've seen that countless times in the last months.

The local presenters who carried the Gap's case to BRACC offered up a wonderful analogy of this situation, and it was spoken by U.S. Rep. T. Timothy Holden.

Holden talked about the managers of an office building who suddenly left, cutting utilities and halting maintenance, but leaving behind a building full of tenants. In real life, those tenants would start hunting the want-ads for new office space. In military life, the tenants on Fort Indiantown Gap have been told that they can't leave.

Let's carry the analogy one step further to reflect Commissioner Robles' questions.

The original support staff — the garrison — leaves the Gap. A new support staff is brought in. For a period of time, there will be hitches, problems, and difficulties small and large. Until this entirely new staff becomes comfortable with its new framework, some problems are absolutely inevitable.

It's not a good idea to have problems when the tenants one is serving are equipped with heavy equipment that goes "Boom!" or multimillion dollar airplanes that fly overhead and drop things (that go "Boom!") on the ground.

The Guard and Reserve, its soldiers and civilians, could do the job that the garrison does, but why change the workers if the mission is going to remain the same?

Will the Guard Bureau fund such activities? Well, that's another question entirely. And again, the mission the garrison does is not one that can be done halfway. If the funds aren't available, the missions won't be accomplished, the infrastructure will degrade, the training opportunities on the post will decline, and, ultimately, the readiness of units and individual soldiers will also be cut.

This nation is currently committed to a smaller full-time military force. But a smaller force must maintain a higher state of readiness than a larger one. Further, Reserve and Guard components must also be kept at a higher state of readiness to provide support for the full-time military should a mobilization be necessary.

Cutting readiness given the current state of the nation's military is not only poor planning, it's dangerous to all of our soldiers. Any proposal that causes a degradation in readiness should not see the light of day.

It follows that the proposal to cut the Gap's garrison should be quickly stuffed back under the rock from which it was pulled.

Forney is chief of The Daily News Pine Grove Bureau.

~~sburg Patriot~~/Lebanon Daily News date Sat, 27 May 95

'ar of documents still raging over Gap

By RAHN FORNEY
Northern Bureau Chief

ocumentation war continues to r the U.S. Army garrison at Fort vn Gap.

ixon, chairman of the Base Rea- and Closure Commission, will eive a letter from U.S. Sen. Rick n that cites revised cost savings s that the garrison be dropped BRACC's closure list.

tter, which was drafted for Santorum by the Fort Indiantown Gap Coalition, states that projected savings expected to arise by pulling the plug on the garrison "are rapidly approaching zero."

Initial Department of Defense estimates of $23 million in annual savings have long been scrapped. The military's most recent numbers show annual savings from the garrison's closure at $6.7 million. That amounts to a 75-percent decrease in savings projected over 20 years — about $200 million.

But local officials say the annual savings projection is still too high.

Recent reports by the state Department of Military Affairs show the savings at $2.1 million annually. The coalition's letter states that the Army significantly overestimated savings from real property maintenance and payroll. The Army projected $1.8 million in savings from maintenance. Local officials countered with $404,000.

The coalition maintains that the Army has improperly claimed savings from some buildings which will still be used -- and will have to be maintained -- even if the garrison is eliminated.

Army numbers for payroll are $4.3 million, and local figures show $1.55 million. The Army assumes that the payroll will be almost completely eliminated with the end of the garrison. Local officials promote the idea that someone will have to step in and perform the work of the garrison if it goes and the government will have to pick up the tab.

4/11/95

Patriot-News/Laura Mathews

ıne Ownes holds a sign at Fort Indiantown ap yesterday, asking visiting BRAC commis- on member Al Cornella to keep the Gap. t right, Maj. Gen. Gerald Sajer, left, and ornella listen to a briefing about tank train- g during the tour of the military base in ebanon County. The base has been targeted r closure.

Member of panel tours Gap

By Tom Bowman
Lebanon Bureau

FORT INDIANTOWN GAP — A glimpse of spring or a glimmer of hope that the federal government would not pull out of the Gap would have been welcomed here yesterday.

But the wind blew cold.

Al Cornella, a Base Realignment and Closure Commission member, took a 4½-hour whirlwind tour of the Fort Indiantown Gap military base, answered a few questions, then was gone

In about two months, Cornella and seven other BRACC members will vote on whether federal employees should continue operating the Gap as they have since World War II. If the federal government pulls out of the 19,200-acre Gap, then about 320 civilian employees will lose their jobs.

So those trying to save the Gap pulled out all the stops, throwing in brass bands and fire trucks, to show Cornella the community supported federal employees who work here.

High school bands and students lined Cornella's route to the hangar where soldiers fix helicopters. The kids got the day off from school plus a tour of the Gap in exchange for standing in the cold.

The adults who showed up for the visit were mostly politicians, business leaders, Gap employees and former employees.

And most were frustrated.

"This guy [Cornella] is our last ditch hope," said Bruce Tingler, a Gap employee from Colonial Park. "I'm trying to get through. So desperately trying to get through the bureaucracy. There's an awful lot that could be said in more time."

Tingler, who was given two minutes to plead his case, stood in the glare of TV lights and told Cornel-

See GAP — Page B9

'We really don't want a hand out'

GAP — From Page B1

la why the federal government should stay at the Gap. Why he and his friends should keep their jobs.

If the federal government no longer runs the Gap, Tingler said, the chore will fall to someone else.

Earlier, state Rep. Ed Krebs, R-Palmyra, said if the federal government pulls out of the Gap, either the state or the National Guard bureau, will have to run the post.

"We really don't want a hand out," Tingler told Cornella. "What we want is a fair shake."

Tingler, a Vietnam veteran and Gap employee for 15 years, said new figures will show how much it costs the federal government to run the Gap.

"What I'm asking you — you're a last-ditch hope for us — do your best as well as we do ours," Tingler said. "When the figures are in, make sure it's right."

Cornella refused to say if yesterday morning's tour by bus and helicopter changed his mind.

About the closest Cornella came to saying anything about his tour was that he didn't realize until yesterday that soldiers fired weapons at the Gap.

Cornella learned about guns out on the tank range.

There, a tank's main gun less than 200 feet away fired unexpectedly, blasting a shell at a target hidden far down the mountain range.

A bright yellow tail of fire followed the shell while the shock wave punched Cornella and others watching from nearby bleachers.

Col. John von Trott, a state National Guard training officer, told Cornella that Guard soldiers built the new range for less than $1 million, one-tenth of what civilian contractors would have charged.

Cornella said the Gap was the 14th post he visited in the past two weeks and said the bands and the fire trucks are not unusual. "We're seeing this everywhere we go," he said.

What were the Gap's chances of being removed from the BRACC list?

Historically, 85 percent of the facilities on the list close, said Cornella.

"I have not found a bad installation yet," Cornella said. "This is going to be the toughest round of BRACC."

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BRACC must have all pertinent facts

Our opinion

By now, Base Realignment and Closure Commission member Al Cornella has come and gone from Fort Indiantown Gap.

This is a good opportunity to congratulate, and honor, the work of the Fort Indiantown Gap coalition, which can take a very brief respite from its labors before continuing preparations for a May 4 regional BRACC hearing in Baltimore.

A few individuals continue to question why the community — led by the coalition — has worked so hard to preserve the Army garrison at Fort Indiantown Gap.

The loss of 350 jobs, as we've said before, would hurt, but would not be a killing blow.

The purpose of the coalition — its reason for being — is that the reasoning behind the closure of the garrison is flawed, in some cases quite badly flawed.

The main purpose of the coalition is not to wave flags and cheer for the Gap while screaming about the unfairness of the government. The coalition's purpose is to assure that the government's ultimate decision is based on accurate exactly what the Gap is worth, both in military and in economic terms. Our local group wants BRACC to face a hard decision — whether to close an economical, militarily strategic garrison. To make the decision based on the Pentagon's own analysis would have been easier, since the Department of Defense, quite frankly, did not consider many of the things which make the Gap most valuable.

The coalition has found those omissions and corrected them.

No one wants the government to waste money. The garrison at Fort Indiantown Gap does not, and it does not deserve to be closed. The coalition is finding and processing all the factual information BRACC needs to reach that same decision.

We need not simply accept the Pentagon's decision that the Gap is of little value, especially when the truth is radically different from that pronouncement. This area would have been

BRACCer gets look at Gap

Rahn Forney / The Daily News

Sending a personal message to BRACC member Al Cornella during his tour of the Gap yesterday is Stephanie Blanda. She is the daughter of John Blanda, public affairs officer for the 103rd U.S. Army garrison stationed at the Gap.

Panelist promises to review cost data

By RAHN FORNEY
Northern Bureau Chief

FORT INDIANTOWN GAP — Al Cornella, a member of the federal Base Realignment and Closure Commission, will take some new information about the Gap back to Washington, D.C.

At a press conference after a whirlwind tour of the Gap on Monday, Cornella said, "I did not know that there were live-fire ranges here."

His comment underscored assertions from community leaders that BRACC had not been given complete information about Fort Indiantown Gap in the process to determine whether or not the 103rd U.S. Army garrison on the post will be closed.

Cornella, a South Dakota businessman, also said the commission will investigate cost data about the Gap that the Pentagon provided to BRACC.

The Army Basing Study, done to determine the value of the Gap, showed the garrison cost $34 million annually to operate.

But an analysis performed by Pennsylvania Army National Guard supervisory auditor Anthony Gulotta showed the garrison's actual annual operating cost was [illegible] million.

Maj. Gen. Gerald Sajer, state adjutant general, said the Army's cost estimates were inflated 175 percent. He maintained that Army estimates of a $23-million annual savings from the closure of the garrison could not happen.

"This faulty analysis in all likelihood misled the decision makers into putting Fort Indiantown Gap on the closure list," Sajer said.

Cornella gave no indication of which way he, or the commission, is leaning concerning the Gap.

After receiving petitions with 42,839 signatures from Lebanon County Commissioner Bill Carpenter, Cornella briefly addressed a crowd of about 1,000 gathered for a community rally near the Muir Army Airfield hangar.

"This is a difficult process," the BRAC commissioner said. "And a demonstration like this makes it even more difficult."

He said the commission would be "looking at all the issues. This will be a fair and impartial process."

While Cornella's comments were neutral, members of the Fort Indiantown Gap Coalition were more upbeat.

"We had a good day here," said Stephan Vegoe, president of the

'This is a difficult process. And a demonstration like this makes it even more difficult.'
—BRACC's Al Cornella

'Save the Gap,' crowd tells commissioner

John Forney / The Daily News

Lebanon County commissioner William Carpenter welcomes BRACC member Al Cornella to Fort Indiantown Gap.

Show of support draws teens, workers, volunteers

By JOHN FORNEY
Northern Bureau Chief

FORT INDIANTOWN GAP — A crowd of area residents came out to greet Al Cornella, a member of the Base Realignment and Closure Commission, yesterday.

About 1,000 people, including garrison employees, volunteers from at least 20 fire companies, members of five county high school bands, numerous other school students, business and community leaders turned out to show their support for the 103rd U.S. Army garrison stationed on the post.

As a bus caravan carrying Cornella moved west on Range Road, the crowd lined both sides of the street, chanting "Save the Gap," and carrying signs and wearing buttons in support of the garrison.

In a parking lot of the Eastern Army Aviation Training Site, ladder trucks from Paxtonia and Hummelstown fire companies raised their ladders and suspended a large banner, again advocating against closure of the garrison, which Cornella saw when he left the EAATS building.

"It really went well," said Lebanon County Commissioner Bill Carpenter, who headed the Fort Indiantown Gap Coalition's Citizens' Committee.

In addition to the fire apparatus, school buses, students, signs, and all the other parts of the demonstration, Carpenter also presented Cornella with more t 42,000 petition signatures ag the closure of the garrison.

John Basel, a senior at Lebo High and a member of the s Youth In Government group, addressed Cornella.

Basel's parents are both ployed in the Reserve Compon Pay Support Office, another organization facing eliminat though not by BRACC.

The community rally was on small part of Cornella's five-h visit to the Gap.

Also on his agenda were briefings, meetings and tours ering many aspects of the G

Cornella was driven around post, and then later boarde Blackhawk helicopter for a lo view of the installation.

He received tours of numer Gap activities, including heli ter simulators, garrison wa ousing activities, and a varie other, special areas.

Cornella was also taken to Gap's Range 27 mobile range, where he was given a fire demonstration by an M-1 and its crew. The commissi also witnessed two A-10 War aircraft perform strafing over the Gap's aerial bomb ment range.

Following his tour of the Cornella boarded an aircraft took off for Pittsburgh, wher was due to visit another sit the BRACC's closure list.

BRACC commission member tours Gap facilities

Continued from page

Lebanon Valley Chamber of Com ... and a member of the chamber's ... committee. "We hit now with the things that go on here. We had a perfect opportunity to show him around."

Frank Smokey, a retired major general on the coalition's executive committee, said, "I don't think he (Cornella) could help but be impressed."

Garrison employees used vacation time or compensatory time so they could join in the rally and be present for Cornella's press conference.

Garrison employee Dixie Gasper was one of three civilian employees of the post who addressed Cornella before he spoke to the media.

"Fort Indiantown Gap is our government's best-kept secret. We know how to work together and make things happen," Gasper said.

She presented Cornella with an Easter basket filled with letters in support of the garrison.

Plans are now in the works for another rally, this one in Baltimore on May 4, the date of a regional hearing on the BRACC hit list.

Carpenter, who headed the coalition's Citizens' Committee, said people are attempting to organize buses to take local people to the hearing site.

John Forney / The Daily News

... during Cornella's tour of the Ga yesterday.

NOTICE

LEBANON COUNTY EARNED INCOME TAX BUREAU

547 SOUTH TENTH STREET, LEBANON PA 17042

The following is a reminder notice to every resident of Lebanon County 16 years or older to file their 1994 Earned Income Tax Return by April 17, 1995.

A part-year resident must pro-rate his/her earnings, expenses, tax credits, etc., and file a return with this bureau based on period of residence in Lebanon County.

If you did not receive forms for 1994 or have a question, please call 273-8123 Monday thru Friday 8 to 5.

Failure to receive a tax form shall not excuse a taxpayer from filing a return or from paying tax due.

NOTE: The Earned Income Tax Office will be open Saturday, April 15, 1995 from 8:00 A.M. to 11:30 A.M.

It works, so why fix it?

Guard's top dog bristles at idea of yanking garrison out of Fort Indiantown Gap

By RAHN FORNEY
Northern Bureau Chief

FORT INDIANTOWN GAP - One gray-bearded adage holds that the three main keys to success in business are location, location and location.

Maj. Gen. Gerald Sajer says the same is true for the military. And the location of Fort Indiantown Gap makes it a key installation in the overall scheme of national defense.

"BRACC really shouldn't fool around here," Sajer said.

As adjutant general of Pennsylvania, Sajer is in charge of all the state's National Guard forces. He is the state's equivalent of the national secretary of defense.

With the Gap's Army garrison on the Base Realignment and Closure Commission hit list, Sajer and many others are rallying to the defense, to try to convince Washington, D.C. of the importance of a low-budget base in rural northern Lebanon County.

"We have served as a troop-mobilization point for every war since World War II," Sajer said. "We're close to major highways going both East-West and North-South. We're close to airports. We're within a day's travel of seaports."

Beyond talk of location, the Gap has within its 19,200 or so acres several facilities which the military would be hard-pressed to conveniently recreate, Sajer believes.

The aerial bombardment and strafing range, which is deep within the Gap's restricted area, is one of just 15 such facilities in the country.

"With environmental concerns as they are today, do you think the government would easily be able to just build another one?" Sajer asked.

The Gap's Regional Training Site-Medical, actually an extremely portable, extremely sophisticated field hospital, is one of only two facilities for National Guard use in the nation.

The Gap's recently completed Range 27 allows qualification of all four members of tank crews, commanders, drivers, loaders and gunners.

There are some other facilities much for the thought that Pennsylvania's 28th Division, which is becoming an armored unit, will have to send men out of state for training available right at home.

Then, there is Muir Army Airfield, the second-largest National Guard airfield in the country, behind only Fort Rucker, Alabama.

Sajer explains that it is one of the very few available sites that could quickly train green pilots in the event of a mobilization.

Combine the airfield with about 800 square miles of uninhabited wilderness, in the form of State Game Lands and other uninhabited areas north of the Gap, and that translates to a valuable training area for night-vision exercises and nap-of-the-earth flight.

These facilities will not disappear with the garrison. The bombardment range, the airfield, the tank trail and the field hospital will stay with the post.

But Sajer says he believes that a lot of the success of the installation is due to the fact that the Gap is, and has been, a federal facility with a contingent of regular-Army soldiers.

"The hope is to see that this continues to be run as a federal facility and budgeted at a level that will continue to meet the needs of the many users," Sajer said.

Sajer says the Pentagon's report on the Gap does not fairly consider the facility's location, total training opportunities, and low cost.

There are 30,000 Pennsylvanians in the National Guard and Reserves, and those forces make up the strategic reserve of American national defense, Sajer explains.

"Those soldiers have nowhere else to go. They have to train here," Sajer said.

The Pennsylvania National Guard has escaped many of the cuts that have plagued other states' Guards in recent years. The Commonwealth has the second-largest National Guard in the United States, behind only California.

Sajer said part of the reason for Pennsylvania's strength is the

Garrison deserves to stay at Gap

By RAHN FORNEY

Opinions are stubborn creatures. Holders of a particular opinion aren't generally willing to give it up, even if facts don't always jive with their chosen frame of mind.

Fort Indiantown Gap has been the recipient of a lot of ink and a lot of airtime in this young year, because of the precarious position of its U.S. Army garrison.

The subject has also generated interest in *Sound Off*, where opinions are fairly evenly split over whether or not we should care if the Gap loses its garrison.

My opinion is that it would be a rather boneheaded decision to pull the plug on the garrison, both for military reasons and reasons based on purely local interests.

The Base Realignment and Closure Commission looks first at military value, but does consider the effect of any closure on the community as a whole.

The coalition working to save the garrison has talked much about those aspects of military value which exist at the Gap, but which were not considered in Department of Defense analyses that were passed onto BRACC. It's fair to assume that the BRACC can only go on the information it is provided. If that information falls short of reality, then someone has to step in and get the actual facts to the place they will do some good.

BUREAU NEWS

Some opinions run toward the idea that the military is a money-waster anyway, so who cares if the Gap gets bounced.

Well, honestly, anyone stuck paying taxes should care. And here's why.

We can safely assume that, for many decades to come, military spending will take up a substantial part of the annual federal budget. The post-Soviet Union world is not Utopia. We can't just throw down our arms and welcome lasting, global peace. Won't happen. Sorry.

Defense spending is driven by tax dollars. Yours. Mine. Ours. Let's be honest: The military doesn't always spend wisely and well. That's no secret.

But the numbers coming out of the Gap show that its garrison does a great deal of work at a puny cost of $19 million a year. If the Pentagon is searching to save money, as it should, it should not be looking at a facility that has little to begin with, but which uses that small amount quite well.

That's the same as a business closing down a low-overhead, high-volume location to support a more expensive, less profitable branch. There aren't too many successful business people who operate that way.

Yes, there is wasteful military spending, but the numbers and the analysis show not much of it is happening in the garrison at Fort Indiantown Gap.

One comparison that was drawn by a caller to Sound Off was that the loss of the Gap wasn't much different than the loss of Cleaver-Brooks. The loss of that city industry is sad. It will mean difficulties, it will cost jobs and cause heartache.

The loss of the garrison will not throw Lebanon County into a depression. But it raises a grim spectre of what might happen in the future. There are many other jobs out there — National Guard and Reserves. If the Army pulls out, the chief concern is whether or not the facilities, the training available and the overall readiness of the troops who train there will begin to degenerate.

If it degenerates, further cuts, changes in mission, loss of facilities, loss of jobs are possible.

If, someday, the Gap becomes a ghost town, if it is turned into a camping facility or a boot camp or whatever else has been suggested that it be used for, the economic upheaval in the county would likely be comparable to the brutal loss of Bethleham Steel.

That's a Doomsday Scenario. Even if the garrison is ultimately lost, there's no reason to start believing immediately that things will get as bad as they could get. But there's every reason to worry.

That's why the Fort Indiantown Gap Coalition was formed. That's why a rather strange mix of military, business, political and grass-roots forces are combining their efforts. The fight isn't against City Hall. It's against Washington, an outside force, deciding *for* us what's *best* for us. That is not something which we have to, or should, accept.

Forney is chief of The Daily News' Northern Bureau. He can be reached at 345-8812 or 272-5611.

The Daily News

718 Poplar St., Lebanon, Pa. 17042

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Pressroom Foreman

BRACC plays fast, loose with the rules

Our opinion

This is the final week of deliberations for the Base Realignment and Closure Commission.

Work to preserve Fort Indiantown Gap's U.S. Army garrison is continuing behind the scenes and on Capitol Hill in Washington. Local officials continue to hold out hope that the Gap will not be on BRACC's final list — the one that goes to President Clinton.

Local leaders have done everything which was required to prove the worth of the Gap's garrison, something which was only possible because of the quality of the workers within that garrison.

In the past months, we have seen how badly the Army overestimated potential savings from closing the garrison, and underestimated the military value of the entire facility.

Now, it seems, the Army has modified its basic criteria for closing facilities. Now, it's not a function of whether a move is cost-effective. Now, the Army wants to divest itself of paying for certain activities, among them, apparently, training of National Guard troops.

This is staggeringly shortsighted. With the continued reduction in the full-time military's personnel and equipment, the necessity of well-trained Guard and Reserve components is critical. Now is not a good time for the Army to decide it doesn't want to pay for training these troops.

The Army has not presented any case that would call for the elimination of the garrison. The Fort Indiantown Gap Coalition has provided dozens of facts which show that the garrison deserves to be preserved.

Were this entire event playing out in a court of law, we believe the Army would be tossed out on its ear due to lack of evidence for its case. We hope BRACC does the same thing later this week.

~~The (Harrisburg) Patriot News~~
The (Lebanon) Daily News
DATE 11 MAY 95 PAGE 3

Gap officials dispute findings of GAO study

By RAHN FORNEY
Northern Bureau Chief

The amount of money — if any — that the Department of Defense will save by closing Fort Indiantown Gap's U.S. Army garrison remains in debate.

"There are ongoing meetings between the General Accounting Office, The Army Basing Study and the state Department of Military Affairs," said Maj. Chris Cleaver, public affairs officer for the DMA.

A published report Wednesday stated that GAO officials had shown a $4.53 million annual savings if the garrison was cut from the northern Lebanon County installation.

A memorandum from TABS director Col. Michael Jones to the GAO on April 25 states that closing the Gap "pays back, it is a smart recommendation — using our numbers or theirs."

Cleaver said DMA disputes the GAO's findings, which came as a result of a request for information from the Base Realignment and

35 more bases added to BRACC's hit list

From Staff And Wire Reports

Weighing local job worries against pressure to cut defense spending, a government panel added 35 military bases to its possible closure list, setting state and local officials scrambling to protect them.

The recommendations Wednesday by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission come as bad news to officials and workers in the affected regions and good news to those representing bases already on the proposed list — like Fort Indiantown Gap — since their chances of survival are now increased.

Local officials rallying to save the Gap have disputed cost-saving figures BRACC is using

voted to add several California bases to the list.

The commission, given a mandate to consider military as well as economic issues, decided to widen its possible choices as it prepares its final proposal due July 1. President Clinton and Congress then will have to accept or reject the list in its entirety. In past closure rounds commission recommendations have been approved.

Among the major facilities added to the list Wednesday is Tobyhanna Army Depot in Wilkes-Barre.

The decisions brought predictably negative reactions from elected officials.

"The decision to add Tobyhanna, one of the largest

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THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950609-18

FROM: RIDGE, THOMAS	TO: DIXON
TITLE: GOVERNOR	TITLE: CHAIRMAN
ORGANIZATION: STATE of PA	ORGANIZATION: DBCRC
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: FT. Indiantown GAP	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA	✓		
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX	✓		
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS	✓		
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓			COMMISSIONER KLING	✓		
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA	✓		
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES	✓		
DIR./CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON		✓		COMMISSIONER STEELE	✓		
DIR./COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER		X	
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR./INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

✓	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions		FYI

Subject/Remarks:

Letter in support Ft. Indiantown Gap.

Date:	Routing Date:	Date Originated:	Mail Date:
950612	950609	950605	

Again, let me emphasize that the Commonwealth has enjoyed its partnership with the United States at Fort Indiantown Gap. It is a relationship that has served both the country and the Commonwealth well, and I have every hope that the present arrangement will be preserved. However, if a decision is made to end the relationship, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania must be prepared to consider all options consistent with our rights under the law and the terms of our lease.

With best regards, I remain

Yours truly,

Tom Ridge

Thomas J. Ridge
Governor

cc: Honorable Paul A. Tufano
General James Mac Vay

Document Separator

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950601-26

FROM: SPECTER, ARLEN	TO: DIXON
TITLE: SENATOR (PA)	TITLE: CHAIRMAN
ORGANIZATION: U.S. CONGRESS	ORGANIZATION: DBCRC
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: FORT INDIANTOWN GAP	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA	✓		
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX	✓		
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS	✓		
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓			COMMISSIONER KLING	✓		
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA	✓		
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES	✓		
DIR./CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON		✓		COMMISSIONER STEELE	✓		
DIR./COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER		X	Br
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR./INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

✓	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
X	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks:

STATING THAT SINCE ARMY HAS CONCEDED THAT COST SAVINGS FROM CLOSURE ARE 25% OF WHAT WAS PROJECTED, FORT SHOULD NOT BE CLOSED

Due Date: 950603	Routing Date: 950601	Date Originated: 950525	Mail Date:

PENNSYLVANIA

APPROPRIATIONS
VETERANS' AFFAIRS

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-3802

May 25, 1995

Please refer to this number when responding 950601-26

The Honorable Alan J. Dixon
Chairman
The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street
Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Senator Dixon:

As you are aware, on May 12, 1995, the Pennsylvania Congressional Delegation wrote to you to express our opposition to the proposed closure of the Fort Indiantown Gap installation. I am writing today as a follow-up to that letter to emphasize my own concerns about the accuracy of the cost savings estimates upon which the Defense Department has based its recommendation to close Fort Indiantown Gap.

I am advised that the Army Basing Study has now conceded that the annual cost savings that would result from the closure of Fort Indiantown Gap are not $23 million, as originally claimed, but rather $6.7 million -- a difference of almost 75 percent. Indeed, community officials involved in this issue have gone on to cite other errors in the Army's original cost savings estimates which suggest that annual savings might amount only to $2.1 million.

In the light of these figures, it is all the more difficult to believe that the closure of Fort Indiantown Gap would actually reap any sort of benefit for our nation's armed forces. Fort Indiantown Gap is one of our nation's most important training facilities, and the training of our soldiers remains one of the U.S. military's most important responsibilities.

I am confident that your Commission will assess the Defense Department's misguided recommendation to close Fort Indiantown Gap in light of these revised cost savings estimates, and I urge you to remove this installation from the 1995 list. Thank you for you continued consideration.

Sincerely,

Arlen Specter

AS/pdw

PRINTED ON RECYCLED PAPER

Document Separator

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950531-21

FROM: GEKAS, GEORGE W.	TO: DIXON
TITLE: REP. (PA)	TITLE: CHAIRMAN
ORGANIZATION: U. S. CONGRESS	ORGANIZATION: DBCRC
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: FORT INDIANTOWN GAP	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA	✓		
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX	✓		
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS	✓		
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓			COMMISSIONER KLING	✓		
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA	✓		
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES	✓		
DIR./CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON		✓		COMMISSIONER STEELE	✓		
DIR./COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER		X	
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR./INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

✓	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
X	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks:

LETTER OF SUPPORT.

Due Date: 950602	Routing Date: 950531	Date Originated: 950531	Mail Date:

GEORGE W. GEKAS
17TH DISTRICT, PENNSYLVANIA

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Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, DC 20515–3817

May 31, 1995

The Honorable Alan J. Dixon
Chairman, The Defense Base Closure and
Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Please refer to this number when responding 950531-21

Dear Senator Dixon,

As you know, our interest has been focused on Fort Indiantown Gap and DOD's recommendation that the installation be closed except for an enclave. Among the issues raised by the community was the validity of the Army Basing Study data and whether DOD's proposal would generate sufficient cost savings to make the closure and the consequent upheaval worth while.

Following extensive discussion, the Army has reduced its projections by almost 75% and has revised its figure to $6.7 million . Other issues remain in dispute that would, if accepted, reduce that figure even further to $2.1 million. And, factors such as increased travel or relocation of facilities -- which will be required but are not currently part of the Army analysis -- have not even been considered.

It is important therefore to make the simple observation that the rationale for closure has evaporated. The case is easily made that Fort Indiantown Gap is an efficiently run, heavily utilized post that has high military value. Still pending is review of the COBRA scoring that omits key details such as newly acquired acreage and improvements to ranges. In short, the Fort Indiantown Gap community has made a compelling case on military value, while the initiating force behind base closure -- cost savings -- has all but disappeared.

The federal presence at the Gap is critical to drilling Reservists and Guardsmen, as well as Active Duty soldiers, airmen and marines. It is the federal umbrella that ties this community of interest together. We are therefore compelled, as we have in the past, to ask you to override DOD's recommendation.

Very truly yours,

GEORGE W. GEKAS
Member of Congress

TIM HOLDEN
Member of Congress

Document Separator

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950531-24

FROM: SANTORUM, RICK	TO: DIXON
TITLE: SENATOR (PA)	TITLE: CHAIRMAN
ORGANIZATION: U. S. CONGRESS	ORGANIZATION: DBCRC
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: FORT INDIANTOWN GAP.	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA	✓		
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX	✓		
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS	✓		
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓			COMMISSIONER KLING	✓		
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA	✓		
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES	✓		
DIR./CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON		✓		COMMISSIONER STEELE	✓		
DIR./COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER		X	p.
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR./INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

✓	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
X	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks:

REQUESTING DBCRC TAKE FORT OFF LIST BECAUSE OF INFLATED COST SAVINGS DATA SUBMITTED IN RECOMMENDATION.

Due Date: 950603	Routing Date: 950531	Date Originated: 950526	Mail Date:

RICK SANTORUM
PENNSYLVANIA

COMMITTEES:
ARMED SERVICES
AGRICULTURE
RULES
JOINT ECONOMIC
AGING

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-3804
202-224-6324

May 26, 1995

9505 31-24

The Honorable Alan Dixon
Chairman, Base Realignment and
Closure Commission
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Senator Dixon:

In earlier correspondence, I requested the Commission's assistance in obtaining GAO's review of DOD's cost analysis for enclaving Fort Indiantown Gap. I greatly appreciate your willingness to request this additional scrutiny.

I'm certain that you are aware of the Fort Indiantown Gap community's position that significant elements of the Department of Defense's cost data has substantially inflated the savings to be achieved by closing the Gap except for an enclave. You will recall that DOD had initially claimed annual savings of $23 million.

As the result of frequent communications between the Fort Indiantown Gap Coalition and the Army Base Study, Army Audit Agency and GAO personnel, resulting ultimately in a meeting May 15th, the Army has revised its figures downward to $6.7 million in annual savings. This amounts to a decrease of 75%, or almost $200 million less in savings over 20 years.

However, even with these concessions, the Fort Indiantown Gap community believes that this figure is still inflated and should be $2.1 million, not $6.7 million. There are two cost elements used by the Army that create this discrepancy. Real Property Maintenance - Army (RPMA) costs should be properly stated at $404,000, not $1.8 million. The Army claims savings for permanent buildings that will continue to be used for units and training activities. Secondly, civilian and military pay figures should be properly stated at $1.56 million, not $4.3 million as stipulated by DOD. Here, DOD claims savings for the elimination of vacant and unfunded positions that cannot be filled because of manpower ceilings. I believe the Coalition's analysis is correct and I support their conclusions.

As you can see, DOD's "savings" are rapidly approaching zero. And, other costs of closure (such as relocation of functions to other installations and the increased cost of Reserve/Guard travel to alternate training sites) are still not included. This only leads to the conclusion that DOD's

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proposal results in termination of the federal partnership and causes substantial turmoil for the Active, Reserve, and Guard, yet provides no substantial value to the government.

I recommend that you remove Fort Indiantown Gap from the BRAC list.

Sincerely,

Rick Santorum
United States Senator

Document Separator

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950526-6

FROM: GEKAS / HOLDEN	TO: DIXON
TITLE: U.S. REPS (PA)	TITLE: CHAIRMAN
ORGANIZATION: U.S. CONGRESS	ORGANIZATION: DBCRC
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: FT. INDIANTOWN GAP	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA	✓		
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX	✓		
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR				COMMISSIONER DAVIS	✓		
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓			COMMISSIONER KLING	✓		
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA	✓		
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES	✓		
DIR./CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON		✓		COMMISSIONER STEELE	✓		
DIR./COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER		X	p26
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR./INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

✓	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions		FYI

Subject/Remarks:

Resolution stating strong support for Indiantown Gap.

Due Date: 950528	Routing Date: 950526	Date Originated: 950511	Mail Date:

GEORGE W. GEKAS
17TH DISTRICT, PENNSYLVANIA

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Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, DC 20515-3817

May 11, 1995

The Honorable Alan J. Dixon
Chairman
The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street
Suite 1425
Arlington, Virginia 22209

Please refer to this number when responding: 950526-6

Dear Chairman Dixon:

Recently, the Pennsylvania State Senate and Pennsylvania State House of Representatives passed strong statements of support for Fort Indiantown Gap. We are transmitting those resolutions to you today.

The resolutions underscore a point that we have made to the Commission on every occasion possible: DOD's proposal would destroy the Army's most cost effective training site for Active, Guard and Reserve forces in the Nation and undermines the federal-state partnership that has existed for many years. The federal government must not be permitted to walk away from its responsibility to train our soldiers.

Simply put, Pennsylvania's Legislature asks that you remove Fort Indiantown Gap from the list.

Very truly yours,

GEORGE W. GEKAS
Member of Congress

TIM HOLDEN
Member of Congress

Senate of Pennsylvania

HARRISBURG, PA.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

In the Senate, May 2, 1995

Whereas, Fort Indiantown Gap is vital to the training of the Pennsylvania Army National Guard and the Pennsylvania Army Air National Guard, the United States Army Reserve, the United States Army, the United States Marine Corps and several other Federal and State agencies; and

Whereas, Fort Indiantown Gap provides a true, seamless training partnership among the forces; and

Whereas, Fort Indiantown Gap has maintained a successful training partnership for over 55 years; and

Whereas, The current cost of $19 million to operate the installation is a sound financial investment for the Federal Government in return for the excellent training facilities; and

Whereas, The training expenditures of Fort Indiantown Gap are extremely cost efficient with over 177,000 personnel trained annually at a per capita cost of $91.50; and

Whereas, The National Guard Bureau is not adequately funded to assume the training mission of Fort Indiantown Gap; and

Whereas, The National Guard Bureau could not maintain the status quo at Fort Indiantown Gap in terms of training, safety, security and services provided without substantial additional funding; and

Whereas, The withdrawal of the United States Army Garrison from Fort Indiantown Gap will reduce the quality of life for the remaining tenants of the installation; and

Whereas, The withdrawal of the United States Army Garrison from Fort Indiantown Gap will diminish the safety of operation on the installation and increase the expense of training; and

Whereas, The withdrawal of the United States Army Garrison from Fort Indiantown Gap will result in the loss of a neutral training buffer and operations facilitator for the forces who conduct training at Fort Indiantown Gap; and

Whereas, The withdrawal of the United States Army Garrison from Fort Indiantown Gap will diminish the security of the installation; and

Whereas, A reduction in training operations at Fort Indiantown Gap will result in an increase in training expense, liability for injury to third parties, injury to personnel, damage and wear and tear to vehicles and equipment and danger to the environment as a result of travel to alternate training sites; and

Whereas, The withdrawal of the United States Army Garrison from Fort Indiantown Gap will have a negative impact upon the local economy and will result in the loss of services to the locale; and

Whereas, The withdrawal of the United States Army Garrison from Fort Indiantown Gap is an abrogation of the responsibility of the Department of Defense to support the training and readiness of the reserve components of the National Guard and the United States Army Reserve; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Senate of Pennsylvania urge the Department of Defense, the Base Realignment and Closure Commission and the Congress of the United States, in order to maintain maximum military capability at minimum cost, to immediately suspend any further effort to close Fort Indiantown Gap or reduce the training mission of that facility; and be it further

Resolved, That the Senate support maintaining the status quo at Fort Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania, and urge the Department of Defense and Congress to support the same; and be it further

Resolved, That the Senate urge the Department of Defense and Congress not to reduce the mission of the 10th Mountain Division by eliminating the Garrison at Fort Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the United States Secretary of Defense, the Base Realignment and Closure Commission, the chairmen of the Armed Forces Committees of the United States Senate and the United States House of Representatives, the United States Senators Arlen Specter and Rick Santorum and the members of the United States House of Representatives representing the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

I certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of Senate Resolution No. 34, introduced by Senators David J. Brightbill, Jack Wagner, John J. Shumaker, Frank A. Salvatore, Richard A. Kasunic, Terry L. Punt, Albert V. Belan, Jim Gerlach, Roy C. Afflerbach, Edward W. Helfrick, Robert D. Robbins, David W. Heckler, James J. Rhoades, Michael A. O'Pake, Clarence D. Bell, Harold F. Mowery, Jr., Robert J. Mellow, Raphael J. Musto, Charles D. Lemmond, Jr., J. Barry Stout, F. Joseph Loeper and Robert M. Tomlinson, and adopted by the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania the second day of May in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and ninety-five.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

The House of Representatives

Citation

Whereas, *Fort Indiantown Gap is vital to the training of the Army and Air National Guard; the United States Army Reserve; the United States Army; United States Marine Corps; and several other state and federal agencies; and*

Whereas, *Fort Indiantown Gap provides a true seamless training partnership between the forces and has done so for more than fifty-five years. The installation is a sound financial investment for the Federal Government in return for the excellent training facilities; and*

Whereas, *The withdrawal of the United States Army Garrison from Fort Indiantown Gap will reduce the quality of life for the remaining tenants, diminish the security and safety of operation on the installation and increase the expense of training; and will have a negative impact on the local economy and will result in the loss of services to the area. The withdrawal is an abrogation of the responsibility of the Department of Defense to support the training and readiness of the reserve components of the National Guard and the United States Army Reserve.*

Now therefore, *the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania recognizes the outstanding services rendered by the United States military and staff at Fort Indiantown Gap; expresses its hope that the Department of Defense, the Base Closure and Realignment Commission and the Congress of the United States will immediately suspend any further effort to close Fort Indiantown Gap or reduce the training mission of that facility, and will support maintaining the Status Quo at Fort Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania;*

And directs *that a copy of this citation, sponsored by the Honorable Peter J. Zug on May 2, 1995, be transmitted to the Base Closure and Realignment Commission, BRAC.*

Peter J. Zug, Sponsor

Matthew Ryan, Speaker of the House

Attest:

Ted Mazia, Chief Clerk of the House

Document Separator

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950522-18

FROM: HOLDEN TIM	TO: DIXON
TITLE: REP. (PA)	TITLE: CHAIRMAN
ORGANIZATION: U.S. CONGRESS	ORGANIZATION: DBCRC
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: FORT INDIANTOWN GAP	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA	✓		
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX	✓		
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS	✓		
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓			COMMISSIONER KLING	✓		
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA	✓		
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES	✓		
DIR./CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON		✓		COMMISSIONER STEELE	✓		
DIR./COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER		X	B23
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR./INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

✓	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
X	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks:

LETTER OF SUPPORT.

Due Date: 950525	Routing Date: 950522	Date Originated: 950512	Mail Date:

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

May 12, 1995

The Honorable Alan J. Dixon
Chairman
The Defense Base Closure and
Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street
Suite 1425
Arlington, Virginia 22209

Dear Chairman Dixon:

During the recently concluded Regional Hearings in Baltimore, spokespersons from the State of Pennsylvania discussed the specifics of base closure and realignment recommendations that unduly target our military installations. It is the purpose of this letter to focus discussion on one: Fort Indiantown Gap. We are certain, too, that you will hear separately about other Pennsylvania installations targeted by this process.

Fort Indiantown Gap is a major training area ideally suited for and accessible to the large military population in the Northeast United States. In addition to the large Active Component population (representing several services) which profits from use of the Gap, there are 57,000 Reserve Component soldiers and airmen who live within its training radius. A large percentage of these people have homes in our districts and count on the Gap's proximity to provide access to the training they are required to receive as Reservists. If there were no Fort Indiantown Gap, many could not participate in the Reserve Components. After all, citizen-soldiers have permanent homes whose location has little to do with the interests of DOD. They must commute to training areas and will do so only if that is a reasonable distance away.

The DOD recommendations on Fort Indiantown Gap have been premised on data that show the military value of the Gap to be low compared to other military training areas. This data has been faulty along several lines: DOD claims annual savings that <u>exceed</u> the costs of running the Post; DOD omits data that would substantially increase the military value measure, such as the omission of a quarter million maneuver acres; and, DOD fails to examine the costs of relocated training by looking at the expense of additional travel, decreased readiness, and the degraded quality of that training.

We object in that DOD's recommendation simply shifts the cost of Fort Indiantown Gap's operation from federal to state taxpayers. The obligation of training the Active, Guard and Reserve is, by law, a <u>federal</u> responsibility. The federal-state partnership that has existed at the Gap for more than fifty years today underwrites the most cost effective training available at any Major Training Area in the United States.

We believe that DOD erred in proposing closure and suggesting an enclave. This does considerable disservice to the soldiers, airmen and marines in

our state and the surrounding Northeast region of the United States. And, DOD's answer is to simply slide the responsibility and tax burden from the federal government to the shoulders of our state taxpayers. This is wrong, and DOD's recommendation must be reversed.

Very truly yours,

TIM HOLDEN
Member of Congress

GEORGE W. GEKAS
Member of Congress

ARLEN SPECTER
United States Senator

RICK SANTORUM
United States Senator

JOSEPH McDADE
Member of Congress

JOHN MURTHA
Member of Congress

WILLIAM F. GOODLING
Member of Congress

ROBERT S. WALKER
Member of Congress

THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA
Member of Congress

WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR.
Member of Congress

WILLIAM J. COYNE
Member of Congress

ROBERT A. BORSKI
Member of Congress

PAUL E. KANJORSKI
Member of Congress

CURT WELDON
Member of Congress

JIM GREENWOOD
Member of Congress

RON KLINK
Member of Congress

PAUL McHALE
Member of Congress

PHILIP S. ENGLISH
Member of Congress

MIKE DOYLE
Member of Congress

FRANK MASCARA
Member of Congress

CHAKA FATTAH
Member of Congress

JON D. FOX
Member of Congress

Document Separator

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950518-20

FROM: BROWN, ED	TO: JONES, MICHAEL
TITLE: ARMY TEAM LEADER	TITLE: DIRECTOR
ORGANIZATION: DBCRC	ORGANIZATION: ARMY BASING STUDY
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: FORT INDIANTOWN GAP	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA			
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX			
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS			
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓			COMMISSIONER KLING			
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA			
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES			
DIR./CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON				COMMISSIONER STEELE			
DIR./COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER	✓		BG
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR./INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks:

PLEASE PROVIDE ARMY POSITION ON LETTER SENT TO DBCRC BY PAUL TUFANO, GENERAL COUNSEL OF PA, REGARDING LEASE.

Due Date:	Routing Date: 950518	Date Originated: 950518	Mail Date: 950518

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VA 22209
703-696-0504

ALAN J. DIXON, CHAIRMAN

COMMISSIONERS:
AL CORNELLA
REBECCA COX
GEN J. B. DAVIS, USAF (RET)
S. LEE KLING
RADM BENJAMIN F. MONTOYA, USN (RET)
MG JOSUE ROBLES, JR., USA (RET)
WENDI LOUISE STEELE

May 18, 1995

Colonel Michael G. Jones
Director, The Army Basing Study
200 Army Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20310-0200

Please refer to this number when responding 950518-20

Dear Colonel Jones:

Request that you provide the Headquarters, Department of the Army position on the May 11, 1995 letter from Mr. Paul A. Tufano, General Counsel of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, regarding the Fort Indiantown Gap Lease by the Army (enclosures 1 and 2). Your response will assist the Commission in thoroughly reviewing the Department's recommendation to close Fort Indiantown Gap.

Particular attention should be given to estimating the locations requiring environmental restoration, and the associated costs and duration of such efforts. It would be most helpful to contain in your reply what changes, if any, may occur in the COBRA or recommendation for closing Fort Indiantown Gap.

Please provide your response no later than May 30, 1995. Thank you for your time and cooperation. I appreciate your assistance.

Sincerely,

Edward A. Brown III
Army Team Leader

EAB/slb
Encls

Document Separator

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950515-17

FROM: TUFANO, PAUL A.	TO: CREEDON, MADELYNE
TITLE: GENERAL COUNSEL	TITLE: GENERAL COUNSEL
ORGANIZATION: COMM OF PENNSYLVANIA	ORGANIZATION: DBCRC
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: FORT INDIANTOWN GAP	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA	✓		
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX	✓		
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS	✓		
GENERAL COUNSEL		X		COMMISSIONER KLING	✓		
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA	✓		
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES	✓		
DIR./CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON		✓		COMMISSIONER STEELE	✓		
DIR./COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER	✓		
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR./INFORMATION SERVICES				DEBORE NURRE	✓		

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

✓	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
X	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks:

INFORMING THAT THE LEASE FOR THE LAND IS TERMINATED WHEN BASE CLOSES, AND GOUT IS REQUIRED TO PERFORM ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION.

Due Date: 950517	Routing Date: 950515	Date Originated: 950511	Mail Date:

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

PAUL A. TUFANO
GENERAL COUNSEL

225 MAIN CAPITOL BUILDING
HARRISBURG, PA 17120
(717) 787-2551

May 11, 1995

Please refer to this number when responding 950515-17

Madelyne Creedon, Esquire
General Counsel
Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 N. Moore Street
Arlington, VA 22209

Re: Fort Indiantown Gap Military Base

Dear Ms. Creedon:

I write in connection with the Base Closure and Realignment Commission's plans to close Pennsylvania's Fort Indiantown Gap military base. While a number of Pennsylvania's elected officials may have already contacted you or Commission members directly to convey a host of important political and economic concerns surrounding the proposed base closing, I write for the sole purpose of alerting you to several serious legal issues which the Commission should consider carefully before reaching any decision.

As an initial matter, you may be aware that Fort Indiantown Gap is one of the few military installations in the United States that is not owned by the federal government. Instead, the land upon which Fort Indiantown Gap is located is owned by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and leased to the federal government under the terms of a sixty-year land lease which commenced May 12, 1989. I have enclosed a copy of the lease for your information.

Because the lease requires continued operation of a military installation at Fort Indiantown Gap (See Sections 2,4, and 10), the termination of the lease (either through default or by required notice) is a prerequisite to the base's closing. However, Section 7(d) of the lease expressly requires the federal government to "restore the leased premises to a safe condition" and "comply with all applicable laws and regulations respecting any impact areas, landfills, spill or dump sites, waste disposal areas, hazardous and toxic wastes, explosive materials, etc."

Moreover, the government's obligation to conduct environmental restoration at Fort Indiantown Gap does not arise solely from the lease between the parties; to the contrary, federal statutes and the Department of Defense's own policies mandate the same result.

The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990, as amended by the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1994 ("DBCRA") provides in relevant part as follows:

> The provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 shall apply to actions of the Department of Defense under this part (i) during the process of property disposal, and (ii) during the process of relocating functions from a military installation being closed or realigned to another military installation after the receiving installation has been selected but before the functions are relocated.

Pub.L. 101-510, Div. B, Title XXIX, Section 2905(c).

The applicability of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 ("NEPA"), 42 U.S.C.A. Sections 4321 - 4370d, requires that, before the federal government terminates the lease and closes the base, it must subject its proposed actions to an environmental assessment, which could include the preparation of an environmental impact statement and a public review period, as well as the eventual clean-up of the site.

Similar requirements are mandated by the Department of Defense's own policies. These policies, most notably set forth in the preamble to the DBCRA regulations, require that, where property is contaminated as a result of Department of Defense activity, the federal government will not transfer that property until the contamination has been remediated. See e.g., 59 Fed. Reg. 16123, 16125-26, 16157 (1994).

In advising the commissioners, you should be aware that, should the Commission go forward with its plans to close Fort Indiantown Gap, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania fully expects and will insist upon strict compliance with the various environmental obligations set forth herein. As a pure fiscal matter, the legal obligations set forth above could substantially increase the cost of closing

Fort Indiantown Gap. As a practical matter, compliance with the statutory reporting and clean-up procedures may also impact directly upon any proposed timeline for accomplishing the closure. Accordingly, I respectfully request that you make the Commissioners aware of these issues before they make any final decision.

If you have any questions regarding the foregoing, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Very truly yours,

PAUL A. TUFANO
General Counsel

Enclosure

LAND LEASE

BETWEEN

The COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
and the
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

1. THIS LEASE, made and entered this 12th day of MAY in the year one thousand nine hundred and 89 by and between the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, acting through its Department of General Services on behalf of the Department of Military Affairs, whose address is Harrisburg, Pennsylvania and whose interest is described as that of owner, for itself, its heirs, executors, administrators, successors and assigns, hereinafter called the "Commonwealth," and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, hereinafter called the "Government."

WITNESSETH:

The parties for the consideration hereinafter mentioned covenant and agree as follows:

2. The Commonwealth hereby leases to the Government the following described premises, viz:

All those certain portions of Fort Indiantown Gap, situate in East Hanover Township, Dauphin County, and in Union, Cold Spring and

East Hanover Townships, Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, comprising a total of 17,797.22 acres of land, more or less, as delineated on Exhibit "A" hereto, together with buildings listed on Exhibit "C" hereto, excluding those portions of Fort Indiantown Gap that the Commonwealth reserves for its use and which are not subject to this lease, comprising 1,388.93 acres more or less, as delineated on Exhibit "A" together with buildings and utilities, listed on Exhibit "B" as State Owned and Used Buildings.

to be used for construction, operation and maintenance of a military post for training members of the active and reserve components and forces of the Armed Forces of the United States, including the Pennsylvania Army and Air National Guard.

3. TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said premises for the term of sixty years beginning May 12, 1989, through May 11, 2049, subject to the right of the Government or the Commonwealth to sooner terminate this lease in accordance with paragraph 7 hereof, and subject to paragraph 23 hereof; provided that, the parties agree to meet within 90 days of the tenth anniversary of the execution of this lease and at 10 year intervals thereafter at which time the parties may by mutual consent agree to extend the termination date hereof of a period of ten (10) additional years to facilitate Government capital improvements on the leased premises, and provided further that this lease shall in no event extend beyond December 31, 2079.

4. The Government shall pay the Commonwealth rent at the rate of $1 for the entire term of this lease, the receipt and sufficiency of which are hereby acknowledged. The Commonwealth has agreed to lease these premises to the Government for this rental in consideration of the mutual benefits realized as a result of the operation of the Fort Indiantown Gap military installation.

5. It is understood and agreed that Lease Number DA-18-020-ENG-1865, dated 16 September 1964, and all subsequent supplemental agreements thereto,

Lease Numbers DACA-31-5-73-63, DACA-31-5-76-41, DACA-31-5-77-8, DACA-31-5-78-145, DACA-31-5-82-108 and supplemental agreements thereto, and DACA-31-5-85-202 are hereby cancelled effective as of the date of execution of this lease by the Government.

6. The Government shall have the right, during the existence of this lease, to attach fixtures and erect structures or signs in or upon the premises hereby leased, which fixtures and structures, or signs, so placed in, upon or attached to the said premises shall be and remain the property of the Government and may be removed or otherwise disposed of by the Government, provided that, when such fixtures and structures are removed the Government shall restore the premises on which they were located to their natural condition. The Government shall be solely responsible for the disposal of wastes, toxic or hazardous materials on the leased premises. The Commonwealth does not consent (and has not consented) to any disposal of materials other than as expressly authorized by state and federal law and disclaims all responsibility for the location, cleanup or maintenance of waste disposal site on the leased premises at Fort Indiantown Gap.

7. TERMINATION OF LEASE.

a. DEFAULT. The Government or the Commonwealth may terminate this lease at any time during its term upon 90 days written notice to the other party when the other party is in default of its obligations under the terms and conditions of this lease.

b. CONVENIENCE. The Government may terminate this lease at any time by giving no less than one (1) year's written notice to the other party, and no rental shall accrue after the effective date of termination.

c. END OF TERM. Either party may terminate this lease at the end of its term and any extension thereof by giving 30 days written notice to the other party, provided that it is agreed that the Commonwealth's right to terminate the

lease at the end of its term may be subject to modification if the Government installs certain capital improvements on the demised premises within specified periods before the end of the term of the lease.

d. RESTORATION OF PREMISES. It is agreed that the Government shall be responsible to restore the leased premises to a safe condition to the upon termination of the lease and shall comply with all applicable laws and regulations respecting any impact areas, landfills, spill or dump sites, waste disposal areas, hazardous and toxic wastes, explosive materials, etc.

8. Any notice under the terms of this lease shall be in writing signed by a duly authorized representative of the party giving such notice, and if given by the Government shall be addressed to the Commonwealth as follows:

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Department of General Services
North Office Building
Harrisburg, PA 17120

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Department of Military Affairs
Bldg. S-0-47
Fort Indiantown Gap
Annville, PA 17003-5002

and if given by the Commonwealth shall be addressed to the Government as follows:

The District Engineer
U.S. Army Engineer District Baltimore
ATTN: CENAB-RE-A
P.O. Box 1715
Baltimore, MD 21203-1715

9. The Commonwealth reserves the right to use Fort Indiantown Gap for the training of the Pennsylvania National Guard and other elements of the Pennsylvania military forces, the Pennsylvania State Police and other Commonwealth agencies, provided that the Government reserves the right to establish priorities for all military training, and it is understood that non-military use of the demised premises have a lower priority than military training.

10. The Government shall use the demised premises as a military post for training members of the active and reserve components and forces of the Armed Forces of the United States. The Government and the Commonwealth may permit organizations such as the Boy Scouts, Youth Groups, Youth Camps, FBI, police units, Civil Air Patrol and National Rifle Association to use the leased premises without securing the consent of the other party. Except as otherwise provided herein, neither party shall use the demised premises for nonmilitary purposes without the consent of the other.

11. The parties hereby license and permit each other to have the full and unrestricted right of ingress and egress from and across the premises of the other at Fort Indiantown Gap for their personnel, supplies, material, furnishers of service and their equipment, vehicles, machinery and other property to be used for Government or Commonwealth purposes.

12. It is understood and agreed that the Government has from time-to-time licensed certain buildings subject to this lease and its predecessor leases to the Commonwealth for National Guard and other purposes. These buildings are referred to as "federally-owned, state-used buildings" in Exhibits A and B hereto. It is understood and agreed that the licenses issued under the predecessor lease shall survive the execution of this lease and shall remain in full force and effect. It is understood and agreed that, in the event of mobilization or national emergency as declared by the President or other appropriate national command authorities, it may be necessary for certain "federally-owned, state-used buildings" to be vacated. The Post Commander, Fort Indiantown Gap, shall notify the Adjutant General of the identity of those properties that must be vacated in such contingencies, and the Adjutant General shall endeavor to vacate such premises as soon as practicable consistent with the mobilization mission of the units occupying the buildings but no sooner than the deployment date of the unit; provided, however, that it is understood and agreed that, with respect to buildings which are used for military purposes

by the National Guard in support of its federally-recognized reserve component mission, the best use of the buildings in the event of mobilization would be to continue to perform the same functions. Licensed premises the control of which is assumed by the Government in the event of mobilization shall be relicensed to the Commonwealth at the conclusion of the mobilization period. It is understood and agreed that the use of facilities at Fort Indiantown Gap in the event of national emergency or mobilization will be determined by the requirements of the situation and that nothing in this lease will be construed to provide to the contrary.

13. The Government will permit members of the reserve components (including the Pennsylvania National Guard) and their dependents to have access to morale, welfare and recreational facilities on Fort Indiantown Gap in accordance with applicable Army directives. It is understood and agreed that members of the Pennsylvania National Guard are required to meet certain physical fitness standards as part of the Total Force. Toward this end, the parties agree that they will, within six months of the execution of this lease, enter into a Memorandum of Understanding on uniform access to Post gymnasium and physical fitness facilities.

14. It is understood and agreed that the Government, through the Post Commander of Fort Indiantown Gap, shall enter into appropriate agreements with the Commonwealth and its agencies for the management and control of hunting, fishing, hiking and other recreational activities on the leased premises at Fort Indiantown Gap. It is understood and agreed that the Commonwealth excepts and reserves from this lease all timbering rights, oil and gas rights and mineral rights. Within one year of the execution of this lease, the parties may enter into an agreement for selective timbering at Fort Indiantown Gap and management of timber and forest resources, provided that any agreement for the harvesting of live timber on Commonwealth property, including the leased premises, shall be subject to approval by the Department of Environmental Resources. It is agreed that the parties will, within six months of the execution of this lease, enter into a Memoran-

dum of Understanding with respect to the disposition of dead fallen timber on Fort Indiantown Gap by means of wood-cutting permits.

15. The Government shall not assign this lease in any event and shall not sublet the demised premises or any part thereof, without the express written consent of the Commonwealth and will not permit the use of the said premises by anyone other than the Government, its agents and authorized representatives, without such written approval by the Commonwealth. In case of an approved sublease, the Government shall remain liable for all covenants and undertakings herein contained, except for such covenants or undertakings which are expressly released by the Commonwealth.

16. The Commonwealth warrants that no person or selling agency has been employed ~~or~~ retained to solicit or secure this lease upon an agreement or understanding for a commission, percentage, brokerage or contingent fee, excepting bona fide employees or bona fide established commercial or selling agencies maintained by the Commonwealth for the purpose of securing business. For breach or violation of this warranty, the Government shall have the right to annul this lease without liability or in its discretion to deduct from the lease price or consideration the full amount of such commission, percentage, brokerage or contingent fee.

17. No member of or delegate to Congress or Resident Commissioner shall be admitted to any share or part of this lease or to any benefit that may arise therefrom, but this provision shall not be construed to extend to this lease if made with a corporation for its general benefit.

18. (a) The Government may, by written notice to the Commonwealth, terminate the right of the Commonwealth to proceed under this lease if it is found, after notice and hearing by the Secretary of the Army or his duly authorized representative, that gratuities (in the form of entertainment, gifts or otherwise) were

offered by the Commonwealth, of any agent or representative of the Commonwealth, to any officer or employee of the Government with a view toward securing a lease or securing favorable treatment with respect to the awarding or amending, or the making of any determinations with respect to the performing, of such lease; provided, that the existence of facts upon which the Secretary of the Army or his duly authorized representative makes such findings shall be in issue and may be reviewed by any competent court.

(b) In the event the lease is terminated as provided in paragraph (a) hereof, the Government shall be entitled (i) to pursue the same remedies against the Commonwealth as it could pursue in the event of a breach of the lease by the Commonwealth, and (ii) as a penalty in addition to any other damages to which it may be entitled by law, to exemplary damages in any amount (as determined by the Secretary of the Army or his duly authorized representative) which shall be not less than three nor more than ten times the costs incurred by the Commonwealth in providing any such gratuities to any such officer or employee.

(c) The rights and remedies of the Government provided in this clause shall not be exclusive and are in addition to any other rights and remedies provided by law or under this lease.

(d) Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to restrict or limit participation by personnel assigned to the U.S. Army Garrison, Fort Indiantown Gap, other Army personnel and personnel who are members of the Pennsylvania National Guard from participating in social functions sponsored by representatives of either party.

19. The Commonwealth agrees that the Comptroller General of the United States or any duly authorized representatives shall, until the expiration of three (3) years after final payment of the agreed rental, have access to and the right to examine any directly pertinent books, documents, papers and records of the Commonwealth involving transactions related to this lease.

20. It is understood and agreed that the Government may, from time-to-time, undertake construction projects on the leased premises and that the Commonwealth may, from time-to-time, undertake construction on Commonwealth property at Fort Indiantown Gap. The parties agree to coordinate all such construction in advance with each other. The parties agree to cooperate with each other in development and implementation of an installation master plan.

21. DISPUTES. It is agreed that the parties shall endeavor in good faith to resolve any disputes concerning the interpretation or implementation of this lease at the lowest possible level. In the event any disputes arise between the Post Commander, Fort Indiantown Gap, and the Adjutant General of Pennsylvania concerning use of lands at Fort Indiantown Gap which cannot be resolved at the local level or by the mediation of the Corps of Engineers or First U.S. Army, they will be submitted to the Secretary of the Army for resolution, provided, however, that nothing in this clause shall be construed to abrogate or diminish the right of the Commonwealth to take appropriate action in the event of violation of the terms and conditions hereof.

22. It is agreed that the Government, through the U.S. Army Garrison, Fort Indiantown Gap, will provide electrical, water, sewer and refuse collection services to state owned and controlled facilities and federally-owned state-used facilities at Fort Indiantown Gap and that the Commonwealth or the Pennsylvania National Guard shall reimburse the Government for such services at such rates as are paid by the Government.

23. The Commonwealth has long-range plans for permanent construction of a Pennsylvania National Guard training facility in that portion of the leased premises known as Area 14, Fort Indiantown Gap. Notwithstanding the provisions of Paragraph 3 (relating to the term of the lease) and Paragraph 7 (relating to termination

of the lease), it is understood and agreed that the term of the lease with respect to the area known as Area 14 shall terminate when the following conditions are met:

a. Adequate funds are appropriated by the U.S. Government so that Post and health clinic operations presently conducted in Area 14 can relocate to suitable facilities at Fort Indiantown Gap.

b. The requirements of the U.S. Army Health Services Command, which has a mobilization mission to provide a hospital at Fort Indiantown Gap, are satisfied. These requirements may be met by leaving sufficient existing buildings intact for this purpose or by offering any new buildings constructed by the Commonwealth to the USAHSC for use for this purpose the event of mobilization.

After the foregoing conditions are satisfied and the lease of Area 14 terminated, the Commonwealth will permit the Government to use all or part of Area 14 until the Commonwealth needs to take possession and control for construction of the training facility. It is anticipated that development and construction of the training facility will take place over a period of years, and that the Government will maintain use of the those portions of the premises not required for development and construction of the training facility. It is understood and agreed that, in the event of mobilization, the Commonwealth shall surrender to the Government full use and control of all or such part of Area 14, including Commonwealth constructed National Guard facilities, as the Government shall certify that it needs to respond to mobilization requirements. The lands and buildings shall revert to Commonwealth control when the Government no longer needs them for mobilization purposes. In the development of its plans for a Pennsylvania National Guard training facility in Area 14, the Commonwealth agrees to consult with the Commander, USAG, FIG, the Installation Master Planning Board, the U.S. Army Health Services Command, and such other Army agencies as may have an interest in Area 14. Such consultation shall include the opportunity to review plans and provide comments, review and concurrence on all aspects of the proposed project.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have hereunto set their hands and seals as of the date first written above:

ATTEST:

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

David L. Jannetta
Secretary
Department of General Services

The Adjutant General
Department of Military Affairs

Approved:

David L. Jannetta
for Governor Casey

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

BY: G.R. Boggs

Approved as to legality and form:

Chief Counsel, DGS 4/20

Chief Counsel, DMA

Office of General Counsel

Office of Attorney General

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
HARRISBURG

January 5, 1988

I, Robert P. Casey, hereby authorize David L. Jannetta, Acting Secretary of the Department of General Services, to execute on my behalf documents of the Department of General Services listed below:

Deeds
Leases
Licenses
Easements
Rights-of-Way
Sales Agreements
Demolition of Buildings
Printing Estimates
Paper Contracts
Indentures
Yearly Bid Contracts
Legislatively Mandated Conveyances

Robert P. Casey

Robert P. Casey

Document Separator

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950510-22

FROM: SANTORUM, RICK	TO: DIXON
TITLE: SENATOR (PA)	TITLE: CHAIRMAN
ORGANIZATION: U. S. CONGRESS	ORGANIZATION: DBCRC
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: FORT INDIANTOWN GAP	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA	✓		
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX	✓		
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS	✓		
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓			COMMISSIONER KLING	✓		
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA	✓		
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES	✓		
DIR./CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON		✓		COMMISSIONER STEELE	✓		
DIR./COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER		X	
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR./INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

✓	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
X	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks:

REQUESTING DBCRC ASSIST THEM IN OBTAINING THE EVALUATION OF FORT INDIANTOWN GAP FROM GAO.

Due Date: 950512	Routing Date: 950510	Date Originated: 950503	Mail Date:

RICK SANTORUM
PENNSYLVANIA

COMMITTEES:
ARMED SERVICES
AGRICULTURE
RULES
JOINT ECONOMIC
AGING

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-3804
202-224-6324

May 3, 1995

The Honorable Alan Dixon
Chairman
Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

950510-22

Dear Senator Dixon:

During the BRAC Commission hearing of Monday, April 17, the General Accounting Office testified on its analysis of DOD's 1995 process and recommendations. GAO reported that they had not fully evaluated data provided by the Fort Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania community. Accordingly, GAO was asked to complete this evaluation and report their conclusions back to the BRAC Commission.

This question was initiated at my request. GAO's response will have an important impact on the questions raised by the community regarding the COBRA analysis. I would greatly appreciate your assistance in obtaining this response from GAO in the immediate future.

Sincerely,

Rick Santorum

Rick Santorum
United States Senator

☐ ERIE OFFICE:
107 FEDERAL BLDG.
617 STATE ST.
ERIE, PA 16501
(814) 454-7114

☐ HARRISBURG OFFICE:
221 STRAWBERRY SQUARE
HARRISBURG, PA 17101
(717) 231-7540

☐ LEHIGH VALLEY OFFICE:
2019 INDUSTRIAL DR.
BETHLEHEM, PA 18017
(610) 865-1874

☐ PHILADELPHIA OFFICE:
SUITE 960 WIDENER BLDG.
ONE SOUTH PENN SQUARE
PHILADELPHIA, PA 19107
(215) 864-6900

☐ PITTSBURGH OFFICE:
SUITE 250 LANDMARKS BLDG.
ONE STATION SQUARE
PITTSBURGH, PA 15219
412-562-0533

☐ SCRANTON OFFICE:
527 LINDEN ST.
SCRANTON, PA 18503
(717) 344-8799

Document Separator

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950508-19

FROM: MAZIA, TED	TO: DIXON
TITLE: CHIEF CLERK	TITLE: CHAIRMAN
ORGANIZATION: PA, HOUSE OF REP.	ORGANIZATION: DBCRC
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: FORT INDIANTOWN GAP, LETTERKENNY	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA			
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX			
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS			
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓			COMMISSIONER KLING			
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA			
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES			
DIR./CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON		✓		COMMISSIONER STEELE			
DIR./COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER	✓		
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIR./INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks:

FORWARDING HOUSE RES. #106 IN SUPPORT OF BASES.

Due Date: 950510	Routing Date: 950508	Date Originated: 950504	Mail Date:

TED MAZIA
THE CHIEF CLERK

ROOM - 129
MAIN CAPITOL BUILDING
PHONE: (717) 787-2372

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
HARRISBURG

May 4, 1995

Please refer to this number when responding 950508-19

ALAN DIXON, CHAIRMAN
BASE CLOSURE & REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON VA 22209

Dear Chairman Dixon:

Enclosed is a copy of House Resolution #106, which was adopted by the Pennsylvania House of Representatives on May 2, 1995

This Resolution is sent to you for your consideration in accordance with the directions contained in said Resolution.

Sincerely,

Ted Mazia

Ted Mazia
Chief Clerk

TM/kc

PRIOR PRINTER'S NO. 1521 PRINTER'S NO. 1793

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF PENNSYLVANIA

HOUSE RESOLUTION

No. 106 Session of 1995

INTRODUCED BY ZUG, O'BRIEN, KREBS, ALLEN, LYNCH, MARSICO, CORRIGAN, NAILOR, TANGRETTI, DEMPSEY, MILLER, WAUGH, STERN, BUXTON, McCALL, STEIL, TRUE, LUCYK, ROBERTS, ROONEY, FICHTER, COY, HERMAN, TULLI, GRUPPO, VANCE, SAYLOR, TIGUE, GIGLIOTTI, HUTCHINSON, CLYMER, HARHART, READSHAW, COLAIZZO, RAYMOND, NYCE, BEBKO-JONES, BATTISTO, L. I. COHEN, FARGO, PESCI, SCHULER, LEDERER, BELFANTI, MELIO, MUNDY, LEH, TRELLO, CHADWICK, ADOLPH, HESS, YOUNGBLOOD, MERRY, ROHRER, FLEAGLE AND EGOLF, APRIL 6, 1995

AS AMENDED, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MAY 2, 1995

A RESOLUTION

Relating to maintaining the status quo of forces and training at Fort Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania; AND MAINTAINING THE STATUS QUO AT LETTERKENNY ARMY DEPOT, PENNSYLVANIA. <—

WHEREAS, Fort Indiantown Gap is vital to the training of the Pennsylvania Army National Guard and the Pennsylvania Air National Guard, the United States Army Reserve, the United States Army, the United States Marine Corps and several other Federal and State agencies; and

WHEREAS, Fort Indiantown Gap provides a true, seamless training partnership among the forces; and

WHEREAS, Fort Indiantown Gap has maintained a successful training partnership for over 55 years; and

WHEREAS, The current cost of $19 million to operate the installation is a sound financial investment for the Federal Government in return for the excellent training facilities; and

Document Separator

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

E CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950501-11

COOK, DAVID	TO: GENERAL
E: LTC, U.S. ARMY RET	TITLE:
RGANIZATION: LEBANON VALLEY CHAMBER	ORGANIZATION: DBCRC
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: FORT INDIANTOWN GAP	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA			
STAFF DIRECTOR		X		COMMISSIONER COX			
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR				COMMISSIONER DAVIS			
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓			COMMISSIONER KLING			
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA			
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES			
DIR./CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON		✓		COMMISSIONER STEELE			
DIR./COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER	✓		for
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR./INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
✓	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks:

FORWARDING PETITION FROM COMMUNITY.

Due Date: 950508	Routing Date: 950501	Date Originated:	Mail Date:

Memorandum ~~for Record~~ Base Commission Personnel

Subject: Ft. Indiantown Gap Closure Proposal

1. By now you all have been swamped with all sorts of facts & figures to keep Ft. Indiantown Gap alive. I have but a short request in all of this madness, and hope you will be fair and just in your decision. Rather than try to confuse you people anymore than you are already, I have taken the time to work up something simple but very much says it all. ~~The~~

2. This packet was prepared by the Ammunition Supply Point which was fuel is ~~a~~ of ~~great~~ great importance not only to ~~our~~ ~~service~~ as Ft. Indiantown Gap, but to the Dept of Defense Explosive Safety board, United States Army Forces Command, and to the Dept of the Army itself. It not only proves ~~worth~~ the ~~was~~ worth of us ~~as~~ as individuals, but as servants of United States at its best.

3. In the world of Ammunition and explosives, we handle hazardous materials on a daily basis, seven days a week 365 days a year. This exposure to the materials in which we handle subjects our being to the

harsh reality ~~that~~ of death on a constant basis. This area of employment is kind of unique in the fact that it takes a breed of special people who are dedicated, very serious and well trained. The role of the civilian is very important because of the 24 hr a day job it entails. National Guard, Reserves, Rotc etc train one weekend a month with two weeks in the summer. The experience, constant surveillance of suspensions + restriction on Ammunition and Explosives, regulations of storage transportation, and handling of hazardous materials is constant, I ~~to~~ can't express the word constant enough because it is just that. The civilian role is to do all the dirty work so to speak so that during those training periods the soldiers ~~do a~~ can do what their purpose is all about, maintain readiness at all times to the best of ~~the~~ their ability.

It has to be realized, they are our countrys defense and as civilians we are a major part in their sucess. To display how we feel, and what is thought about us is enclosed.

4. The ~~enclosures~~ first two enclosures are the results of recent surveys by our peers. We are proud of them, because to reach those results are unheard of from ~~and~~ any installation. The person who conducted the survey actually had to consult one of

his peer to find out how to write it up. For any installation to have <u>no</u> discrepencies is very rare, if it ever has been done before. Its no surprise to me, my ASP is rated in enclosure #3 as being one of the most efficient in the United States, but the real kicker is ~~in~~ enclosure #4. I figured, why not let ~~the~~ our customers tell you how they feel. Its in black and white and we are extremely proud of them. Bottom line is, we need them and they need us, it works.

Bruce A Engle
ASP Foreman + Accountable Property Officer

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE EXPLOSIVES SAFETY BOARD
2461 EISENHOWER AVENUE
ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA 22331-0600

DDESB-KO

9 NOV 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR DIRECTOR, U.S. ARMY TECHNICAL CENTER FOR EXPLOSIVES SAFETY, ATTN: SMCAC-ES

SUBJECT: Explosives Safety Survey of U.S. Army Garrison, Fort Indiantown Gap, Annville, PA

This explosives safety survey was conducted on September 9, 1994 by Dr. Chester E. Canada, Physical Scientist, representing this Board. The purpose of the survey and its results were discussed with LTC D. L. Cook, Garrison Commander.

There are no waivers or exemptions in effect at Fort Indiantown Gap.

There were no findings of variances from explosives safety standards and practices.

The obvious attention to detail and professionalism displayed by all personnel that Dr. Canada encountered at Fort Indiantown Gap is commended. Contributions from Mr. Gino Moraga (QASAS, Ammo Surv) toward solving explosives safety issues and improving the overall management of explosives safety are worthy of special note.

W. RICHARD WRIGHT
Colonel, USA
Chairman

cc: CDR, U.S. Army Garrison,
Ft. Indiantown Gap

AFPI-SO (SMCAC-EST/9 Dec 94) (385) 1st End
SUBJECT: Explosives Safety Survey of U.S. Army Garrison, Fort Indiantown Gap, Annville, PA (SMCAC-EST File Number 750)

Commander, United States Army Forces Command, Fort McPherson, GA 30330-6000 20 DEC 1994

FOR Commander, Fort Indiantown Gap, ATTN: AFZS-FIG-SO, Annville, PA 17003-5047

1. Report of Department of Defense Explosives Safety Board Survey conducted on 9 September 1994, at Fort Indiantown Gap, is forwarded for your action.

2. The laudatory remarks by the Department of Defense Explosives Safety Board and the Army Technical Center for Explosives Safety are well deserved. Congratulations to all for this fine safety effort and in particular to Mr. Gino Moraga.

3. For further information, contact Mr. Lynn C. Clements, FORSCOM Safety Office, DSN 367-5764, and/or Mr. Joel Heath, Directorate of Logistics (QASAS), DSN 367-6217.

RODNEY G. HAMMONDS
Safety Director

Encl
nc

FY92 YEAR-END AUTHORIZATION/EXPENDITURE DATA

INSTL/CMD	(%) CONV AMMO EXP RATE	(%) MSL AMMO EXP RATE	AUTH ERRORS	NO. OVEREXPS	DOLLAR VALUE OVEREXP	NO. NEG EXP
FIRST ARMY	65.4	125.8	13	21	$ 421K	3
SECOND ARMY	86.1	99.5	6	18	$ 178K	2
FIFTH ARMY	76.1	N/A	PERFECT	7	$ 8K	0
SIXTH ARMY	85.2	101.5	9	18	$ 33K	1
FORT BELVOIR	56.7	N/A	PERFECT	0	N/A	0
FORT BENNING	98.2	95.8	69	31	$ 981K	1
FORT BLISS	78.8	83.0	1	0	N/A	0
FORT BRAGG	95.3	84.2	17	8	$ 45K	2
FORT CAMPBELL	92.9	97.2	1	10	$ 102K	0
FORT CARSON	94.2	106.9	67	19	$1,834K	1
FORT DEVENS	94.5	N/A	PERFECT	1	2K	1
FORT DIX	86.8	N/A	PERFECT	0	N/A	0
FORT DRUM	92.7	100	8	1	$ 1K	1
FORT EUSTIS	99.6	N/A	1	3	$ .2K	0
FORT GORDON	100.5	N/A	9	1	$ 1K	0
FORT B. HARRISON	100	N/A	PERFECT	0	N/A	0
FORT HOOD	84.8	67.0	5	5	$ 318K	5
FORT S. HOUSTON	38.9	N/A	35	4	$ 3K	3
FORT HUACHUCA	30.7	N/A	1	1	$ .1K	0
FORT INDIANTOWN GAP	74.2	N/A	PERFECT	0	N/A	0
FORT IRWIN	63.1	88.5	2	0	N/A	0
FORT JACKSON	53.6	N/A	PERFECT	0	N/A	0
FORT KNOX	89.1	100	PERFECT	8	$ 5K	2
FORT LEE	82.7	N/A	1	0	N/A	0
FORT LEWIS	99.4	100	PERFECT	0	N/A	0
FORT MCCLELLAN	88.8	N/A	PERFECT	0	N/A	0
FORT MCCOY	94.2	N/A	3	0	N/A	0
FORT MCPHERSON	105.3	N/A	PERFECT	15	$ 11K	3
FORT MEADE	4.9	N/A	36	4	$ 2K	1
NTC	92.2	95.5	PERFECT	0	N/A	1
FORT ORD	95.3	99.9	6	3	$ 10K	1
FORT POLK	82.3	65.2	37	3	$ 1K	2
PRESIDIO OF SAN FRAN	72.8	N/A	2	5	$ .1K	0
REDSTONE	0	N/A	3	0	N/A	0
FORT RILEY	95.6	85.0	PERFECT	3	$ 1K	0
FORT RUCKER	97.8	N/A	PERFECT	1	$ 10K	0
FORT SHERIDAN	0	N/A	33	2	$ .4K	0
FORT SILL	96.8	96.9	PERFECT	1	$ 1K	1
FORT STEWART	92.9	110.5	3	11	$ 502K	0
FORT L. WOOD	69.3	N/A	5	2	$ 1K	3

Document Separator

Commission

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
200 ARMY PENTAGON
WASHINGTON DC 20310-0200

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

April 27, 1995

Mr. Edward A. Brown III
Defense Base Closure and Realingment Commission
1700 N. Moore Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22209

Dear Mr. Brown:

The attached response to a General Accounting Office (GAO) request on the Fort Indiantown Gap recommendataion is provided for your information.

Point of contact for this action is MAJ Fletcher, (703)693-0077.

MICHAEL G. JONES
COL, GS
Director, The Army Basing Study

Attachment

Printed on Recycled Paper

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
200 ARMY PENTAGON
WASHINGTON DC 20310-0200

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

DACS-TABS 25 April 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE, ATTN: MR STEVEN DESART

SUBJECT: TABS Comments on the Internal Review of Fort Indiantown Gap Analysis

1. Per your request, we have reviewed the Internal Review #95-17, prepared by the Pennsylvania National Guard. We have also reviewed the Follow -up Memorandum dated 10 April 1995.

THE BOTTOM LINE ASSESSMENT:

FIG closure pays back, it is a smart recommendation - using our numbers or theirs!

OVERALL IMPRESSION: This was a very cursory review of the Army's recommendation to close Fort Indiantown Gap. It did not accurately reflect the Army's process. The review presents biased and incomplete information designed to mislead. The Internal Review could have been better prepared had the author consulted with any of the audit staff who have been working BRAC issues for over a year.

2. ISSUES PRESENTED BY THE INTERNAL REVIEW:

A. "Savings Can Not Exceed Expenditures"

Position of the Internal Review: TABS overestimates the savings (by $10 M) from closing Fort Indiantown Gap and leaves no funding to run a reserve enclave.

TABS position: TABS used consistent, standardized data sources and methodologies to predict the savings from closing Fort Indiantown Gap. In order to assess the potential material impact on the recommendation of overestimating savings, we have completed a sensitivity analysis using the suggested BOS, RPMA, and Civilian Salary (Encl 1). The result does not change the Return on Investment years (still one year). Even if the information presented by the Internal Review represents valid estimates, it would not alter the Army's recommendation to close Fort Indiantown Gap.

Result of sensitivity analysis: No material impact.

Printed on Recycled Paper

SUBJECT: TABS Comments on the Internal Review of Fort Indiantown Gap Analysis

DISCUSSION: Differences between TABS savings and the Internal Review boil down to four main points.

POINT #1: TABS adjusted future Base Support costs due to population changes. The Internal Review did not. The baseline data used to predict FY96 funding was provided by the installation, through the Major Army Command (MACOM) to TABS during the Installation Assessment process. TABS adjusted this baseline data by inflating the dollar amount to FY 96 dollars and by adjusting the overall funding based on scheduled population changes. For population increases, TABS predicted more Base Support funding than the baseline amount reported by the installation. For Fort Indiantown Gap, the scheduled population increase (between the FY 93 population in the 8 June 1993 ASIP, and the FY 96 population in the 16 May 1994 ASIP) was 180%. This factor was used to increase the overall level of funding for FY 96.

Subsequent review by TABS and AAA discovered that the 8 June ASIP for Fort Indiantown Gap was incorrect. The Fort Indiantown Gap garrison was not included in the 8 June 1993 ASIP. The actual population for FY 93 was 1077 not 715. TABS recomputed the FY 96 Base Support information. The table at enclosure 2 shows the revised COBRA screen four information based on new population data.

POINT #2: TABS included reimbursable costs as part of the Base Support budget. The internal review did not. Because the COBRA scenario deals with the entire population - saving money if they depart and adding money if they arrive, the total cost to run a base is needed in COBRA. This is part of a standard methodology used by TABS.

POINT #3: Funds left at Fort Indiantown Gap. The COBRA model does include costs to continue training at Fort Indiantown Gap. The COBRA DELTAS report shows that only 38% of the combined RPMA/BOS nonpayroll amount is considered a savings. The remaining 62% is not saved and therefore left at Fort Indiantown Gap to provide for training and operation of the enclave. In fact a total of $14 million is not saved (left to run FIG) in the TABS submission to the Commission, and a total of $ 2.7 million per year is not saved (left to run FIG) in the sensitivity analysis using the Internal Review Base Support numbers.

POINT #4: Civilian Salary Savings. The Internal Review cites a cost of $7 million to pay the salary of the 315 garrison civilians, about $22,222 per position. The follow-up report specifies $27,000 per civilian. The TABS standard factor for civilian salaries is $45,998 per position. TABS accounts for all personnel costs associated with civilian positions in computing an Army average. The average civilian salary factor has been validated by the Army Audit Agency.

B. "Army Recognizes Its Not Economically Feasible to Close FITG"

Position of the Internal Review: TABS produced analysis that shows it costs $300 million to close Fort Indiantown Gap. Fort Indiantown Gap can't close because the Army still needs it to conduct training. The Internal Review also mentions environmental cleanup costs.

TABS position:

$300 Million Cost: TABS analysis shows a 1 year Return on Investment (MT6-2 and $12 million in one time costs. The Internal Review cites a different version of the scenario (MT6-1) which moves every organization off of Fort Indiantown Gap and replaces their required facilities. The scenario described in COBRA model MT6-1 was not the Army's recommendation and has no bearing on the Army's recommendation.

Training Issue: Training can continue at Fort Indiantown Gap. The Army's recommendation states "... close FITG, except minimum essential facilities as a reserve enclave". This allows the Army to keep open facilities as needed to conduct training. The intent of the Army's recommendation is to close the facilities and land used for Annual Training (AT), and conduct future ATs at other locations.

Environmental Cleanup Issue: OSD policy prohibits the Army from including the cleanup cost in TABS analysis. The Army is obligated to cleanup Fort Indiantown Gap whenever it closes, so it is not a cost proximate to the BRAC recommendation.

3. CONCLUSION. Based on information presented in the Internal Review, TABS has performed a sensitivity analysis which shows no change in the one-time costs or in the Return on Investment years. Even if the information presented by the Internal Review represent valid estimates, it would not alter the Army's recommendation to close Fort Indiantown Gap.

MICHAEL G. JONES
COL, GS
Director, The Army Basing Study

ENCLOSURE 2

REVISED BASE SUPPORT COSTS FOR FORT INDIANTOWN GAP

COST ELEMENT	FY 93 DOLLARS
BASOPS.. Direct	7,975.0
BASOPS.. Reimb	3,397.3
RPMA .. Direct	2,560.5
RPMA .. Reimb	1,252.7
ENV .. Direct	1,764.0
ENV .. Reimb	869.6
AV .. Direct	37.3
Family PGM Direct	32.9
FY 93 DoD RPMD	1,337.0
TOTAL FY 93$	19,226.3
FY 96 $ (* 1.0731)	20,632

TOTAL RPMA	5,149.9			
RPMA NON PAY (66% OF TOTAL)		3,398		
BASOPS PAYROLL (40% OF TOTAL)	6,192			
BASOPS NON PAY (60% OF TOTAL)	9,288			
TOTAL BASOPS		15,481.5		
TOTAL		18,880		
BASOPS ADJUSTMENT			FY 93 TOTAL POP	1077
			FY 96 TOTAL POP	1295
POPULATION ADJUSTMENT FACTOR	1.202			

	TABS REVISED	INTERNAL REVIEW
ADJUSTED RPMA NON -PAY	**4,086**	**1,500**
ADJUSTED BASOPS PAYROLL	**7,446**	**7,000**
ADJUSTED BASOPS NON PAYROLL	**11,169**	**2,900**

ENC. 1 COBRA SUMMARY

COBRA REALIGNMENT SUMMARY (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/2
Data As Of 10:34 04/05/1995, Report Created 15:47 04/14/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT6-2-GAO
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\MT6-2GAO.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Starting Year : 1996
Final Year : 1998
ROI Year : 1999 (1 Year)

NPV in 2015($K): -169,972
1-Time Cost($K): 11,462

Net Costs ($K) Constant Dollars

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
MilCon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Person	0	0	-5,471	-12,323	-12,323	-12,323	-42,439	-12,323
Overhd	430	322	3,033	-1,550	-1,550	-1,550	-863	-1,550
Moving	0	0	5,451	0	0	0	5,451	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	676	0	0	0	676	0
TOTAL	430	322	3,689	-13,872	-13,872	-13,872	-37,175	-13,872

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
POSITIONS ELIMINATED							
Off	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
Civ	0	0	265	0	0	0	265
TOT	0	0	269	0	0	0	269
POSITIONS REALIGNED							
Off	0	0	29	0	0	0	29
Enl	0	0	103	0	0	0	103
Stu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ	0	0	120	0	0	0	120
TOT	0	0	252	0	0	0	252

Summary:

SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS,
BOS = 2.9 M, RPMA = 1.5 M, BOS PAY = 7M
50 CIVILIAN GARRRISON POSITIONS MOVED TO BASE X (NOT RIFED) - AREA SUPPORT
265 CIVILIAN POSITIONS ELIMINATED
CIVILIAN SALARY FACTOR = $22,222

USING NUMBERS PROVIDED BY THE INTERNAL REVIEW.

Data As Of 10:34 04/05/1995, Report Created 15:47 04/14/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : MT6-2-GAO
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\MT6-2GAO.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	1,320	625	625	625	3,196	625
Overhd	430	322	4,160	484	484	484	6,365	484
Moving	0	0	5,663	0	0	0	5,663	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	676	0	0	0	676	0
TOTAL	430	322	11,820	1,110	1,110	1,110	15,901	1,110

Savings ($K) Constant Dollars

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
MilCon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Person	0	0	6,791	12,948	12,948	12,948	45,635	12,948
Overhd	0	0	1,127	2,034	2,034	2,034	7,229	2,034
Moving	0	0	212	0	0	0	212	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	8,130	14,982	14,982	14,982	53,076	14,982

Document Separator

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE & REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET, SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22209
(703) 696-0504

MEMORANDUM OF MEETING

DATE: April 8, 1995

TIME: 9 a.m.

MEETING WITH: Rep. Tim Holden (D-PA)

SUBJECT: Ft. Indiantown Gap

PARTICIPANTS:

Name/Title/Phone Number:

The Honorable Tim Holden (D-PA)
Mr. Bruce Andrews, Office of Rep. Tim Holden

***Commission Staff*:**

Mr. Alton W. Cornella, Commissioner, DBCRC
David S. Lyles, Staff Director
Ed Brown; Army Team Leader
Steve Bailey; Army Team, DoD Analyst
Jim Schufreider; Manager, House Liaison

MEETING PURPOSE: Congressman Holden summarized viewpoints which he believed would be presented to Commissioner Cornella during the Commissioner's visit to Fort Indiantown Gap, PA on April 10, 1995. Among items he requested be considered are: review of actual savings if the post is closed, the new ranges being built, cost of environmental clean-up, value of tank and bombing ranges, and the importance of aviation training conducted there. Several of the base workers live in Congressman Holden's district, and he asked for a fair evaluation of data to be presented to the Commission. Commissioner Cornella stated that all deviations would be fairly and impartially examined, and that he would publicly mention that Congressman Holden had visited the Commissioner to express his concerns (Enclosure).

MEETING WITH COMMISSIONER CORNELLA
April 8, 1995
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1425

Background: Fort Indiantown Gap is a no-frills post which trains over 3,000 people per day and has seven military professional schools.

Assets: Armor training area, aerial bombing and strafing range and second largest Army Aviation training facility in U.S..

I. The DoD recomendation missed numerous cost factors which would have given a different analysis.

* The cost of restoring FIG to a safe condition to the Commonwealth per the lease is not included in the DoD calculations. The cleaning cost would be $300 million.

* Large misrepresentation of costs in the COBRA study. The annual savings for payroll, real property maintenance and base operations is $12.1m, not $22.6m as estimated by DoD.

* The cost of the Reserve Component enclave is omitted. The National Guard Bureau would have to absorb the costs and no savings would result. The functions are so spread out that enclaving would not be feasible.

* The return on the investment will take 37 years, not 1 year as estimated by DoD.

II. The recomendation gives excessive weight to total real estate and fails to establish an optimum acreage for training values. Bigger is not necessarily better. Therefore extra value is given some facilities for land they do not need.

III. The COBRA evaluation system fails to include data that would substantially enhance the FIG score.

* The Tank TABLE VIII firing range is omitted.

* A new RETS range will be in place this fall, which will increase the scoring for FIG.

* A north training area has been omitted, which would expand by 710 square miles FIG's usable training acreage.

IV. The recommendation falsely assumes a part-time training facility, whereas FIG is used every day.

* Average personnel at FIG per day = 3600 = a brigade equivalent.

* FIG has 288,000 weekend training mandays per year.

* FIG has 33,000 soldiers serving 2-week annual training tours per year.

V. The recommendation

* Keep the Gap open.

* The State would not pick up the bill.

* Cost savings have been vastly overstated. Savings would only be $5.6m over 20 years. The return on the investment would take 37 years rather than one year.

* Would seriously and adversely impact the training and readiness of the PA National Guard and the Army Reserve.

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE & REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET, SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22209
(703) 696-0504

MEMORANDUM OF MEETING

DATE: October 31, 1994

SUBJECT: Fort Indiantown Gap, PA

PARTICIPANTS:

Name/Title/Phone Number:

W. Allan Cagnoli; Administrative Assistant to Rep. George Gekas; (202) 225-4315
Stephan Vegoe; President, Lebanon Valley Chamber of Commerce, P.O. Box 899, Lebanon, PA 17042; (717) 273-3727
Maj. Gen. Frank H. Smoker, Jr.; 100 Herman Avenue, Lebanon, PA 17042-7114; (717) 272-3845
COL Eugene Klynoot; Chief of Staff, Adjutant General's Office of Pennsylvania
Mrs. Hazel Moyer; Comptroller, U.S. Army Garrison, Fort Indiantown Gap, PA 17003

Commission Staff:

Tom Houston, Staff Director
Cece Carman, Congressional & Governmental Affairs
Ben Borden, Director of Review & Analysis
*Ed Brown, Army Team Leader
Bob Cook, Interagency Issues Team Leader

MEETING NOTES: Ed gave the standard Commission briefing. Questions dealt with the force structure associated with the "Bottom-Up Review" and its relationship with installation categories other than maneuver installations; addition of installations for further consideration by the Commission; and other opportunities for interservicing outside the established Joint Cross-Service Groups. The group was given extracts from the Volume III of the DoD Report to the 1993 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission, Department of the Army Analysis and Recommendations, dealing with Fort Indiantown Gap and a copy of the 1995 COBRA model with the 1993 standard factors.

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE & REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET, SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22209
(703) 696-0504

MEMORANDUM OF MEETING

DATE: October 31, 1994

SUBJECT: Fort Indiantown Gap, PA

PARTICIPANTS:

Name/Title/Phone Number:

W. Allan Cagnoli; Administrative Assistant to Rep. George Gekas; (202) 225-4315
Stephan Vegoe; President, Lebanon Valley Chamber of Commerce, P.O. Box 899, Lebanon, PA 17042; (717) 273-3727
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Commission Staff:

Tom Houston, Staff Director
Cece Carman, Congressional & Governmental Affairs
Ben Borden, Director of Review & Analysis
*Ed Brown, Army Team Leader
Bob Cook, Interagency Issues Team Leader

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DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE & REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET, SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22209
(703) 696-0504

MEMORANDUM OF MEETING

DATE: February 13, 1994

TIME: 10:00 AM

MEETING WITH: Representatives of the Military Affairs Committee of the Lebanon Valley Chamber of Commerce

SUBJECT: Fort Indiantown Gap

PARTICIPANTS:

Name/Title/Phone Number:

MajGen Frank Smoker (USAF Ret)
MajGen Robert Harris (USAF Ret)

Commission Staff:

* Ed Brown, Army Team Leader

MEETING NOTES: In response to the October 31, 1994 meeting, the community representatives delivered a document entitled, *Community Report – Analysis and Base Review of the Military Value of Fort Indiantown Gap*. This report is based on their review of data provided by the Army during the 1993 round. A copy was given to the library.

Document Separator

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950613-3c2

FROM: MORRIS, DENNIS K	TO: BROWN, ED
TITLE: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	TITLE: ARMY TEAM LEADER
ORGANIZATION: CRATER PLANNING DISTRICT COMM	ORGANIZATION: DBCRC
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: KENNER ARMY COMM. HOSPITAL	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA			
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX			
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS			
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓			COMMISSIONER KLING			
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA			
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES			
DIR./CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON		✓		COMMISSIONER STEELE			
DIR./COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER		X	63
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR./INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

✓	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
X	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks:

PROVIDING OBSERVATIONS DEALING WITH
1) · NONAVAILABILITY · STATEMENT REQUIREMENTS
2) · BENCHMARK · MODEL TESTING
3) POST REALIGNMENT COSTS

Date: 950620	Routing Date: 950613	Date Originated: 950612	Mail Date:

CRATER PLANNING DISTRICT COMMISSION

Monument Professional Building • 1964 Wakefield Street • Post Office Box 1808 • Petersburg, Virginia 23805
Dennis K. Morris, Executive Director • Phone (804) 861-1666 • 748-4321 • SCATS 796-4048 • FAX 804-732-8972

June 12, 1995

Mr. Edward A. Brown, III
Army Team Leader
The Defense Base Closure and
Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street
Suite 1425
Arlington, Virginia 22209

copy put in this file.

Re: Correspondence No. 950516-6

Dear Mr. Brown:

On behalf of Larry Fulbright and myself, I want to thank you and David Lewis for taking the time to meet with us last Thursday (June 8th) concerning the recommendation to realign Kenner Army Community Hospital (KACH) to an outpatient clinic.

After our meeting we obtained a copy of Colonel Michael G. Jones' correspondence dated 18 May, 1995 (Correspondence No. 950516-8) which provided the U.S. Army's response to our concerns. Based upon our review of Colonel Jones' letter and comments made during our June 8th meeting, we would like to provide additional observations dealing with the three major unresolved issues:

1. Nonavailability Statement Requirements
2. Benchmark Model Testing
3. Post Realignment Costs

The attached information substantiates our position on all three referenced issues. We hope that your office will take this information into consideration during your upcoming deliberations with the Commissioners.

We appreciate the opportunity to present the enclosed information and stand ready to assist in a manner you deem appropriate.

Thank you again for all of the courtesies that you and your fine staff have extended to us over the past nine months.

Sincerely,

Dennis K. Morris
Executive Director

DKM:ml

Enclosure

cc: Senator John W. Warner
Congressman Norman Sisisky
Congressman Robert C. Scott

Community Response
to
Issues of 8 June 95
BRAC Meeting

Nonavailability Statements - The OCHAMPUS 1994 Handbook states: "If the military hospital near you can provide the inpatient or ***outpatient*** care you need, ask them for a nonavailability statement". Also, the handbook states previously NAS's were needed only for nonemergency inpatient care by people who live in catchment area. The 1994 handbook also states:

> *"Remember: Just because a uniformed service hospital gives you a nonavailability statement does not mean that CHAMPUS can help you pay for all care that you receive from any provider. CHAMPUS cost shares only the kinds of care allowed by the CHAMPUS rules."*

Benchmark Model - There is no evidence or data source of the benchmark model actually being tested in 25 MTF's as stated in the Army's response of 18 May 1995 to the BRAC Commission staff from COL Michael Jones. The application of the model has been made against the hospitals slated for downsizing under the BRAC initiative, and other MTF's had the model applied subsequent to the BRAC decision. Again, there is no evidence that a hospital has undergone reorganization or is currently operating under a certified/validated model based on time tested operations. A MTF is a medical and/or dental treatment facility by definition. The answer the Army gave was the difference between apples and oranges, when comparing medical or dental clinics to hospitals. How many hospitals other than those being realigned have the model applied and how many including those designated for realignment have truly undergone a validation, certification testing?

Post Realignment Costs - The Army, in its 18may 1995 response to the BRAC Commission staff, did not challenge the increased outpatient costs as stated in the Kenner analysis. Without the NAS's being required for outpatient care or procedures, by all analyses, costs will increase not decrease. An estimation of increased costs can be computed, that clearly shows any predicted savings by the Army on this realignment action will not be realized.

Nonavailability statements

If the military hospital near you cannot provide the inpatient or outpatient care you need, ask them for a nonavailability statement (DD Form 1251).

A *nonavailability* statement (NAS) is a certification from a military hospital stating that it cannot provide the care. If you don't get a nonavailability statement before you get inpatient care (and certain kinds of outpatient care) from a civilian hospital, CHAMPUS may not share your costs.

The NAS system is now automated. This means that, instead of a paper copy of the NAS being sent in with the CHAMPUS claim, the uniformed service medical facility enters the NASs electronically into the DEERS computer files. These electronically filed NASs are the only ones accepted for processing CHAMPUS claims.

Also, the use of nonavailability statements has been expanded to certain outpatient medical procedures. The procedures are:

- Certain hernia repairs
- Breast mass or tumor removal
- Nose repair (rhinoplasty and septoplasty--changing the shape of the nose)
- Removal of tonsils or adenoids
- Cataract removal
- Strabismus repair (surgery to lengthen or shorten muscles that help the eyes function together)
- Dilation and curettage (D & C)—widening of the cervical canal and scraping of the uterine cavity
- GI endoscopy (visual examination of the interior of the gastrointestinal tract)
- Myringotomy or tympanostomy (incision of the tympanic membrane in the ear to relieve pressure and drain the middle ear. Includes placement of tubes in ear to aid drainage)
- Ligation or transection of the fallopian tubes (cutting the fallopian tubes to prevent fertilization)
- Arthroscopy (use of an instrument to visually examine the interior of a joint)
- Gynecological laparoscopy (use of an instrument called a laparoscope to examine female reproductive organs in the abdomen)
- Cystoscopy (use of an instrument to examine the interior of the bladder)
- Neuroplasty (decompression or freeing of nerves from scar tissue)

Previously, NASs were needed only for nonemergency inpatient care by people who live within the ZIP Code service area of their nearest service hospital. Check with the Health Benefits Advisor at your nearby military hospital or clinic for detailed information about the need for NASs for either inpatient or outpatient care.

If you live in the ZIP Code zone around a military hospital, **the only times you don't need a nonavailability statement for inpatient care are:**

- **When you have other non-CHAMPUS major medical care insurance** that pays first on the bills for CHAMPUS-covered care. (Check with your HBA or claims processor on this.)
- **In a true medical emergency.** A medical emergency is the sudden and unexpected onset of a medical condition, or the acute worsening of a chronic condition, that is threatening to life, limb or sight, and which requires immediate medical treatment or which requires treatment to relieve suffering from painful symptoms. Medical emergencies include heart attacks, cardiovascular accidents, poisoning, convulsions, kidney stones, and other acute conditions that are determined to be medical emergencies. Pregnancy-related medical emergencies must involve a sudden and unexpected medical complication that puts the mother, the baby, or both, at risk.

Be sure to check with your nearby military hospital or clinic every time you need inpatient care. Even if they couldn't provide the care you needed the last time you checked, their staffing levels or capabilities may have changed, and they may now be able to care for you.

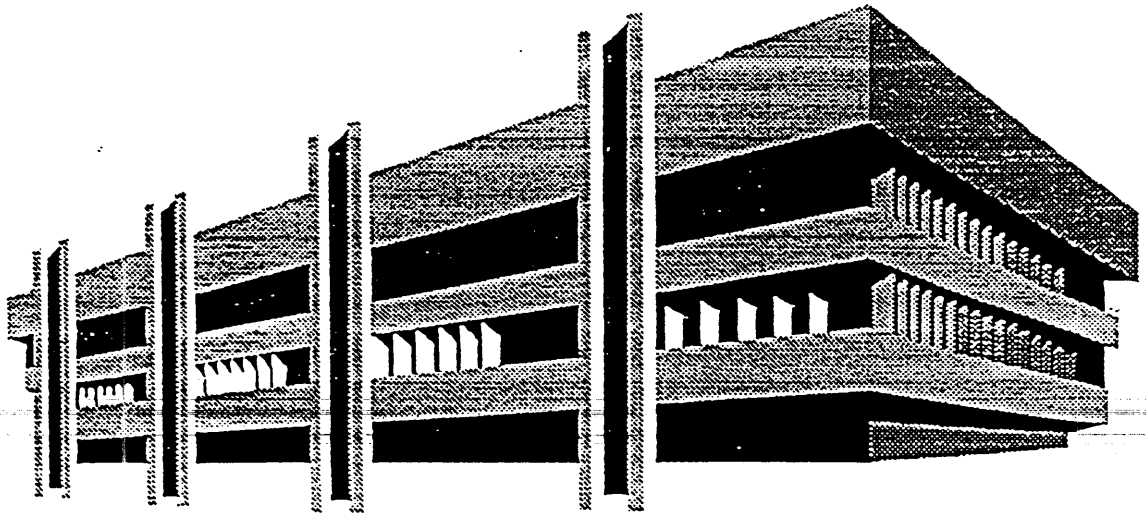
Remember:

Just because a uniformed service hospital gives you a nonavailability statement does not mean that CHAMPUS can help you pay for all care that you receive from any provider. CHAMPUS cost-shares only the kinds of care allowed by the CHAMPUS rules. And CHAMPUS helps pay for care only from the kinds of providers CHAMPUS recognizes. These providers are listed below.

BRAC 95 JOINT CROSS-SERVICE GROUP FOR MTFs AND GME

CLOSE HOLD

Report to the BRAC 95 Review Group



CLOSE HOLD

Revised April 15, 1994

LEAD AGENT: The lead agent is a person designated to develop a tri-service, regional health plan for beneficiaries of the MHSS, including the development of a single, integrated health care network for the Health Service Region. Lead agents are responsible for maximizing the use of all direct care assets in the region, then supplementing that health care through competitive contracts developed in coordination with OASD(HA).

JCAHO ACCREDITATION STATUS: Medical centers and hospitals that have been accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations (JCAHO) within the past 3 years.

MEDICAL CENTER: A large hospital, which has been so designated, appropriately staffed, and equipped, that provides a broad range of health care services and serves as a referral center with specialized and consultative support for medical facilities within the geographic area of responsibility. Conducts, as a minimum, two graduate medical education programs. The definition includes those CONUS medical centers defined in OASD(Health Affairs) Health Services Operations (HSO)-Defense Medical Facilities Office (DMFO) Memorandum, 1 April 1992, Department of Defense Training Facilities (approved by OASD(Health Affairs) Health Services Operations (HSO), 3 April 1992).

MEDICAL EXPENSE AND PERFORMANCE REPORTING SYSTEM (MEPRS) FOR FIXED MILITARY MEDICAL AND DENTAL TREATMENT FACILITIES: A uniform reporting methodology designed to provide consistent principles, standards, policies, definitions, and requirements for accounting and reporting of expense, manpower, and performance data by DoD MTFs. Within these specific objectives, the Medical Expense and Performance Reporting System (MEPRS) also provides, in detail, uniform performance indicators, common expense classification by work centers, uniform reporting of personnel utilization data by work centers, and a cost assignment methodology. For specific details, see *Medical Expense and Performance Reporting System for Fixed Military Medical and Dental Treatment Facilities*, DOD 6010.13-M, January 1991.

MILITARY TREATMENT FACILITY (MTF): A facility established for the purpose of furnishing medical and/or dental care to eligible individuals.

MHSS: Military Health Service System.

NUMBER OF ACUTE CARE HOSPITALS: The number of non-DoD hospitals in a catchment area is based on 1992 Donnelly Marketing Information Services

Document Separator

[redacted]

[redacted]VE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950511-3

FROM: MCNEER, JAMES B.	TO: DIXON
TITLE: CHAIRMAN	TITLE: CHAIRMAN
ORGANIZATION: CRATER PLANNING DISTRICT COMM.	ORGANIZATION: OBCRC
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: KENNER ARMY COMM. HOSPITAL, FORT LEE	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA			
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX			
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS			
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓			COMMISSIONER KLING			
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA			
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES			
DIR./CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON		✓		COMMISSIONER STEELE			
DIR./COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER		X	
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR./INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

✓	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
X	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks:

REQUESTING COMMISSIONER VISIT FACILITY.

Due Date: 950518	Routing Date: 950511	Date Originated: 950509	Mail Date:

CRATER PLANNING DISTRICT COMMISSION

Monument Professional Building • 1964 Wakefield Street • Post Office Box 1808 • Petersburg, Virginia 23805
Dennis K. Morris, Executive Director • Phone (804) 861-1666 • 748-4321 • SCATS 796-4048 • FAX 804-732-8972

Please refer to this number when responding 950511-8

May 9, 1995

Hon. Alan J. Dixon
Chairman
The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
1700 North Moore Street
Suite 1425
Arlington, Virginia 22209

Dear Mr. Dixon:

On behalf of the Mayors and Chairs and other local officials on the Crater Planning District Commission's BRAC Task Force, I want to thank you for the opportunity to present the Community Response to the proposal by the U. S. Department of the Defense regarding Kenner Army Community Hospital, Fort Lee, Virginia at the hearing in Baltimore on May 4th. Ms. Rebecca Cox conducted a very orderly meeting and we found the Commission to be most attentive and courteous.

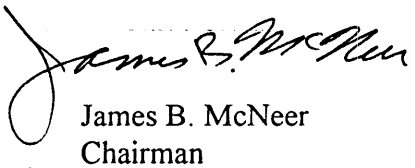
We do feel, however, that it is essential that the Commission have the opportunity to see first hand the importance of Kenner Army Community Hospital to the mission of Fort Lee and its Catchment Area. Our research indicates that the projected savings by realigning Kenner to clinic status will not be realized due to cost transfers and catchment area designation loss. Therefore, we respectfully request that a member of the Commission conduct a site visit prior to the Commission formalizing its decision regarding Kenner.

We realize that the Commission's workload is herculean; however, we believe that the issues surrounding medical care for the clientele of Kenner Army Community Hospital is of major importance.

Again, we appreciate the courtesies afforded us at the May 4th Regional Hearing and we look forward to a Commissioner's site visit to Kenner.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,



James B. McNeer
Chairman

JBM:DKM:ml

cc: Hon. John W. Warner
Hon. Charles S. Robb
Hon. Norman Sisisky
Hon. Robert C. Scott

Document Separator

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950516-8

FROM: BROWN, ED	TO: JONES, MICHAEL
TITLE: ARMY TEAM LEADER	TITLE: DIRECTOR
ORGANIZATION: DBCRC	ORGANIZATION: ARMY BASING STUDY
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: KENNER ARMY COMMUNITY HOSPITAL	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA			
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX			
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS			
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓			COMMISSIONER KLING			
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA			
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES			
DIR./CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON				COMMISSIONER STEELE			
DIR./COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER	✓		BG
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR./INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks:

FORWARDING REPORT FROM COMMUNITY GROUP OPPOSING THE CLOSING OF KENNER ARMY COMM. HOSPITAL AND REQUESTING COMMENTS.

Due Date:	Routing Date: 950516	Date Originated: 950516	Mail Date: 950516

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VA 22209
703-696-0504

ALAN J. DIXON, CHAIRMAN

COMMISSIONERS:
AL CORNELLA
REBECCA COX
GEN J. B. DAVIS, USAF (RET)
S. LEE KLING
RADM BENJAMIN F. MONTOYA, USN (RET)
MG JOSUE ROBLES, JR., USA (RET)
WENDI LOUISE STEELE

May 16, 1995

Colonel Michael G. Jones
Director, The Army Basing Study
200 Army Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20310-0200

Please refer to this number when responding 950516-8

Dear Colonel Jones:

At the May 4, 1995 regional hearing in Baltimore, MD, the community group opposing the realignment of Kenner Army Community Hospital, Fort Lee, VA provided the Commission with a report outlining a number of concerns about the Army's decision to realign the hospital to an outpatient clinic. A copy of this document is attached.

I would appreciate the Army's position on the points in the community report and their implications for the recommendation to realign Kenner Army Community Hospital. Where the community arguments parallel the issues raised by the April 14, 1995 letter from Army Training and Doctrine Command letter to you, please feel free to refer to your response of April 24, which we already have on file. I would appreciate a response by May 30, 1995.

Thank you for your assistance. I appreciate your time and cooperation.

Sincerely,

Edward A. Brown III
Army Team Leader

EB/dll
encl.

Document Separator

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 9505 16-6

FROM: BROWN, ED	TO: MORRISS, DENNY
TITLE: ARMY TEAM LEADER	TITLE: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
ORGANIZATION: DBCRC	ORGANIZATION: CRATER PLANNING DISTRICT COMM
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: KENNER ARMY COMM. HOSPITAL	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA			
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX			
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS			
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓			COMMISSIONER KLING			
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA			
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES			
DIR./CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON				COMMISSIONER STEELE			
DIR./COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER	✓		✓
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR./INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks:

REQUESTING FURTHER INFO REGARDING HOSPITAL; IN PARTICULAR, FIGURES ON KACH'S BENEFICIARIES, STAFFING, WORKLOAD, AND POST-REALIGNMENT COSTS.

Due Date:	Routing Date: 950516	Date Originated: 950516	Mail Date: 950516

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VA 22209
703-696-0504

ALAN J. DIXON, CHAIRMAN

COMMISSIONERS:
AL CORNELLA
REBECCA COX
GEN J. B. DAVIS, USAF (RET)
S. LEE KLING
RADM BENJAMIN F. MONTOYA, USN (RET)
MG JOSUE ROBLES, JR., USA (RET)
WENDI LOUISE STEELE

May 16, 1995

Mr. Denny Morris
Executive Director
Crater Planning District Commission
1964 Wakefield Street
Post Office Box 1808
Petersburg, VA 23805

Please refer to this number
when responding 950516-6

Dear Mr. Morris:

At the May 4, 1995 Baltimore Regional Hearing of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission, your organization provided a presentation and supporting report outlining your arguments against the Army recommendation to realign Kenner Army Community Hospital (KACH) to an outpatient clinic. We have provided a copy of your report to the Army and have requested an official response.

In addition to waiting for the Army's response, Commission staff are also independently reviewing your organization's arguments. It would be helpful to this effort if you could provide us with additional information on some of your points. In particular, we are interested in the sources of the figures you provide on KACH's beneficiaries, staffing, and workload (Tabs B and G) and post-realignment costs (Tab H).

Please feel free to call me or David Lewis of my staff on (703) 696-0504 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Edward A. Brown III
Army Team Leader

EB/dll

Document Separator

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950503-10

FROM: ROSZKOWSKI, JOSEPH A.	TO: ~~DACS-TABS~~ HQDA
TITLE: DIRECTOR OPERATIONS	TITLE:
ORGANIZATION: FORT MONROE, VA	ORGANIZATION: DACS-TABS
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: KENNER ARMY COMM. HOSPITAL	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA			
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX			
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS			
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓			COMMISSIONER KLING			
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA			
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES			
DIR./CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON				COMMISSIONER STEELE			
DIR./COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER	✓		p4
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR./INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks:

REQUEST TABS PROVIDE RATIONALE FOR PLACING KENNER ON SEC DEF BRAC 95 LIST; RESPONSE INCLUDED.

Due Date:	Routing Date: 950503	Date Originated: 950424	Mail Date:

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES ARMY TRAINING AND DOCTRINE COMMAND
FORT MONROE, VIRGINIA 23651-5000

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

S: 24 Apr 95

ATCS-OR (5-10c)

MEMORANDUM FOR HQDA (DACS-TABS), WASH DC 20310-0100

SUBJECT: BRAC 95--Kenner Army Community Hospital

950503-
-1(

1. Reference Fort Lee memo, ATCL-CG, 10 Apr 95, SAB (encl).

2. Request TABS provide rationale for nomination of Kenner Army Community Hospital for inclusion on SECDEF's BRAC 95 list. Need to address MG Robison's concerns about costing in COBRA, relationship of numerical rankings to final decision, and disconnects between the medical community's vision for medical service in this region and the recommendation to downsize. Need specific details regarding any recurring cost estimates for costs expected to be incurred as a direct result of the downsizing and loss of in-patient care capability.

3. Information is requested NLT 24 Apr 95.

4. TRADOC and Fort Lee continue to support the SECDEF's recommendation but must have additional information to answer concerns of Congress, the local community and regional health care providers.

5. TRADOC BRACO POC is Mr. Lederle, DSN 680-3907.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

Encl

JOSEPH A. ROSZKOWSKI
Colonel, GS
Director, Operations

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
UNITED STATES ARMY COMBINED ARMS SUPPORT COMMAND
AND FORT LEE
FORT LEE, VIRGINIA 23801-6000

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

ATCL-CG

10 APR 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR General William W. Hartzog, Commander, US Army Training and Doctrine Command, Fort Monroe, Virginia 23651-5000

SUBJECT: BRAC 95--Kenner Army Community Hospital

1. My purpose in writing is to report on a visit by Mr. David Lewis, a BRAC 95 Commission staffer, related to Secretary Perry's recommendation on Kenner Army Community Hospital (KACH). Let me say from the outset, the BRAC process is recognized for its fundamental and economic value. But, preparations for Mr. Lewis' anticipated questions and the communities' presentation have surfaced distinct concerns. I share these concerns in the direct interest of maintaining high quality training and retaining what I consider minimum quality-of-life medical standards for our soldiers and their families.

2. Secretary Perry's announcement calls for eliminating inpatient services and downsizing KACH to a clinic. Simultaneously, the medical community envisions establishing a "super" clinic at Ft Lee in the near future, but a plan to achieve this vision, to include resourcing, has not been prepared. Eliminating inpatient services is certainly not desirable, but can be accommodated even though Fort Lee will be the only TRADOC training school installation without a hospital. Reductions of 190 personnel, 42 percent of the hospital staff, identified in the BRAC cost analysis (COBRA) are based on an untested MEDCOM benchmark. This benchmark application jeopardizes outpatient services capability with the likelihood of increased associated costs. Questions posed by Congressman Sisisky and the local communities in this regard remain unanswered. Given this, the COBRA data appear incomplete and not totally accurate. At best, it may be a savings in one program while reality is a shifting of costs to another program.

3. As a matter of interest, enclosed is a copy of the Joint Services Study Group (JSSG) candidates list annotated to show results. Understand that the Navy and Air Force played in the review, but chose to work their efforts through the POM process rather than BRAC. The JSSG list clearly shows that the Navy and Air Force did not concur in any candidate hospital being realigned to clinic status, except for total Reese AF Base closure. Also, wonder how KACH became a candidate with a functional value score higher than many others (copy enclosed of extract on functional value scores from JSSG study report) and where Army's concurrence on KACH was made since Fort Lee was not consulted. Coincidentally, KACH had been working an initiative with

Admiral McDaniel's regional TRICARE group at Portsmouth, VA, prior to the BRAC announcement. Admiral McDaniel's representative at our BRAC visit noted that the KACH recommendation was not coordinated with them and would negatively impact their plans. As understood, the emerging TRICARE plan called for downsizing a military hospital in the region other than Fort Lee because of Fort Lee's catchment area on the extreme western side of the region.

4. The KACH recommendation, if sustained, is on an accelerated schedule based on limited COBRA FY 96 civilian pay allowance. This means affected civilians need to be off the rolls by mid-year. Directed planning requirements and the stated fast-track for completing total execution by FY 96 close-out will preclude doing what is right for our soldiers and their families unless we can reflect reality versus an untested model. My bottom line concerns center on the potential for hollow services to our soldiers and their families. Your assistance in protecting this vital support is appreciated.

2 Encls

Thomas W Robison
THOMAS W. ROBISON
Major General, U.S. Army
Commanding

CF:
MG Thomas R. Tempel, Deputy Surgeon General, HQDA (DASG-ZB), Falls Church, VA 22041-3528

Military Treatment Facilities
Realignment and Closure Candidates

Facility Name		Location	Alternative	Service Response *
Noble Army Community Hospital	BASE CLOSURE	Fort McClellan, AL	Realign to Clinic	Concur
Lyster Army Community Hospital	N	Fort Rucker, AL	Realign to Clinic	Non-Concur
Fitzsimons Army Medical Center	Y	Aurora, CO	Close	Concur
USAF Academy Hospital	N	Air Force Academy	Realign to Clinic	POM reduction
USAF Medical Center Scott AFB	N	Scott AFB, IL	Realign to Clinic	Realigned to CH
Kimbrough Army Community Hospital	Y	Fort Meade, MD	Realign to Clinic	Concur
Wright Patterson USAF Medical Center	N	Wright Patterson AFB, OH	Realign to Clinic/CH	BRAC 95 Impact
Naval Hospital Beaufort	N	Beaufort, SC	Realign to Clinic	Non-Concur
363rd Medical Group	N	Shaw AFB, SC	Realign to Clinic	Non-Concur
~~The Medical~~ Squadron	BASE CLOSURE	Reese AFB, TX	Realign to Clinic	Concur
Naval Hospital, Corpus Christi	N	Corpus Christi, TX	Realign to Clinic	Concur via POM
Wilford Hall Medical Center	N	Lackland AFB, TX	Realign to Clinic/CH	Non-Concur
396th Medical Group	N	Sheppard AFB, TX	Realign to Clinic	Non-Concur
1st Medical Group	N	Langley AFB, VA	Realign to Clinic	Non-Concur
Dewitt Army Community Hospital	N	Fort Belvoir, VA	Realign to Clinic	Non-Concur
Kenner Army Community Hospital	N	Fort Lee, VA	Realign to Clinic	Concur

ARMY CONCURRENCES NOT RELATING TO INSTL CLOSURE
CONCURRENCE RELATED TO CLOSURE OF INSTALLATION
NON-CONCURRENCES BY ARMY

*NO NAVY OR AIR FORCE CONCURRENCES FOR REALIGNMENT TO CLINIC (OTHER THAN REESE AFB CLOSURE IN TOTAL)

EXTRACT FROM BRAC 95 JOINT CROSS SERVICE GROUP REPORT, DEC 5, 1994

CLOSE HOLD

ENCL 1

FUNCTIONAL VALUE SCORES

l by Service/DMIS ID - Final Consolidated Data Sheet

ILS	SVC	FACILITY NAME	INSTALLATION	STATE	MTF OP BEDS	MTF AV BEDS	MTF EXP BEDS	# OF HOSP	AV CIV BEDS	CIV/MTF BED RATIO	PHYS. RATIO	AD + AD FAM	OTHERS	AC BED REQ	FUNCT VALUE **	TYPE FAC	EAST WEST
1	A	FOX ACH	REDSTONE ARSENAL	AL	20	42	57	15	1,165	58.25	1420	8,566	21,080	21	4.86	CH	
2	A	NOBLE ACH	FT. MCCLELLAN	AL	48	100	106	10	787	16.40	1892	10,927	13,679	19	4.90	CH	
3	A	LYSTER ACH	FT. RUCKER	AL	42	69	77	8	515	12.26	1804	15,351	16,349	25	5.60	CH	
	A	BASSETT ACH	FT. WAINWRIGHT	AK	43	74	100	0	0	0.00	1456	14,790	3,243	17	5.02	CH	
	A	BLISS ACH	FT. HUACHUCA	AZ	30	103	107	3	110	3.67	2403	12,360	10,201	18	5.51	CH	
	A	FITZSIMONS AMC	DENVER	CO	174	335	375	20	1,976	11.36	867	13,022	41,878	37	6.35	MC	W
	A	EVANS ACH	FT. CARSON	CO	149	195	212	7	767	5.15	2208	54,150	27,367	71	7.62	CH	
	A	WALTER REED AMC	WASHINGTON DC	DC	694	718	847	27	2,108	3.04	572	19,260	24,836	34	7.72	MC	E
	A	EISENHOWER AMC	FT. GORDON	GA	346	757	757	6	487	1.41	878	28,710	27,486	45	8.25	MC	E
	A	MARTIN ACH	FT. BENNING	GA	172	282	380	8	875	5.09	1622	45,386	28,716	63	7.16	CH	
	A	WINN ACH	FT. STEWART	GA	114	148	165	5	241	2.11	1409	41,933	15,192	51	7.06	CH	
	A	TRIPLER AMC	FT. SHAFTER	HI	423	439	617	8	289	0.68	859	100,380	32,125	121	4.52	MC	W
	A	IRWIN ACH	FT. RILEY	KS	60	127	192	5	206	3.43	3175	49,615	8,747	55	7.62	CH	
	A	MUNSON ACH	FT. LEAVENWORTH	KS	20	65	65	27	2,904	145.20	821	18,320	21,414	31	4.49	CH	
	A	BLANCHFIELD ACH	FT. CAMPBELL	KY	146	241	350	6	504	3.45	2205	58,250	14,942	68	8.18	CH	
	A	IRELAND ACH	FT. KNOX	KY	84	172	333	16	2,081	24.77	1105	32,435	25,445	48	6.30	CH	
	A	BAYNE-JONES ACH	FT. POLK	LA	96	169	169	3	110	1.15	2405	26,021	7,760	31	5.83	CH	
	A	KIMBROUGH ACH	FT. MEADE	MD	36	68	170	28	2,173	60.36	687	40,659	35,721	62	6.76	CH	
	A	L. WOOD ACH	FT. LEONARD WOOD	MO	122	480	670	4	263	2.16	1928	34,541	9,866	41	7.51	CH	
	A	PATTERSON ACH	FT. MONMOUTH	NJ	15	67	67	69	9,464	630.93	820	10,476	16,979	20	4.76	CH	
	A	KELLER ACH	WEST POINT	NY	30	62	62	39	1,979	65.97	716	13,924	16,302	24	5.34	CH	
	A	WOMACK AMC	FT. BRAGG	NC	226	277	454	9	626	2.77	1542	113,185	44,498	141	8.52	CH	
	A	REYNOLDS ACH	FT. SILL	OK	100	157	264	5	406	4.06	1571	36,714	17,851	48	7.58	CH	
	A	MONCRIEF ACH	FT. JACKSON	SC	96	432	435	7	435	4.53	1130	33,276	25,915	49	7.55	CH	
	A	WILLIAM BEAUMONT AMC	FT. BLISS	TX	330	482	684	8	1,201	3.64	1689	30,999	31,765	50	5.91	MC	W
	A	BROOKE AMC	FT. SAM HOUSTON	TX	367	450	651	18	2,689	7.33	950	37,939	59,620	73	7.18	MC	W
	A	DARNALL ACH	FT. HOOD	TX	203	241	359	7	471	2.32	1014	91,766	33,486	113	8.36	CH	
	A	MCDONALD ACH	FT. EUSTIS	VA	42	116	116	7	1,414	33.67	1143	28,586	18,289	40	6.10	CH	
	A	KENNER ACH	FT. LEE	VA	49	67	87	17	1,467	29.94	865	14,800	22,600	28	5.43 *	CH	
	A	DEWITT ACH	FT. BELVOIR	VA	68	93	105	8	468	6.88	1593	59,530	63,814	97	7.49	CH	
	A	MADIGAN AMC	FT. LEWIS	WA	381	414	672	20	1,955	5.13	935	63,078	68,109	104	6.14	MC	W
	A	WEED ACH	FT. IRWIN	CA	25	27	27	1	66	2.64	2380	10,687	2,096	12	5.10	CH	
	F	502nd MEDICAL GROUP	MAXWELL AFB	AL	30	71	118	7	573	19.10	1092	14,410	23,209	28	3.83	CH	
	F	3rd MEDICAL CENTER	ELMENDORF AFB	AK	75	139	32	2	276	3.68	1389	25,834	12,942	34	6.03	CH	
	F	58th MEDICAL GROUP	LUKE AFB	AZ	40	60	100	20	1,537	38.43	1226	19,503	54,794	52	5.02	CH	
	F	355th MEDICAL GROUP	DAVIS MONTHAN AFB	AZ	30	70	112	9	782	26.07	833	18,327	31,846	37	5.22	CH	
	F	314th MEDICAL GROUP	LITTLE ROCK AFB	AR	20	39	68	9	1,221	61.05	1786	13,484	22,992	27	4.83	CH	

EXTRACT FROM BRAC 95 JOINT CROSS SERVICE GROUP REPORT, DEC 5, 1994

* DETAIL ANALYSIS SCORE 5.63 VS 5.43 ABOVE FUNCTIONAL VALUE

** SCORES LOWER THAN 5.43/5.63

by Service/DMIS ID - Final Consolidated Data Sheet

SVC	FACILITY NAME	INSTALLATION	STATE	MTF OP BEDS	MTF AV BEDS	MTF EXP BEDS	# OF HOSP	AV CIV BEDS	CIV/MTF BED RATIO	PHYS. RATIO	AD + AD FAM	OTHERS	AC BED REQ	FUNCT VALUE	TYPE FAC	FAST WEST
F	DAVID GRANT USAF MED CTR	TRAVIS AFB	CA	195	408	388	22	1,721	8.83	1179	36,257	59,087	71	5.52	MC	W
F	9th MEDICAL GROUP	BEALE AFB	CA	9	11	14	6	288	32.00	548	9,488	10,896	16	3.76	CH	
F	323rd FTW HOSPITAL	MATHER AFB	CA	30	35	70	16	1,279	42.63	587	11,084	48,943	40	5.06	CH	
F	30th MEDICAL GROUP	VANDENBERG AFB	CA	20	48	46	3	126	6.30	1154	8,848	10,008	15	5.00	CH	
F	650th MEDICAL GROUP	EDWARDS AFB	CA	10	30	33	4	221	22.10	1098	13,152	7,581	18	3.82	CH	
F	USAF ACADEMY HOSPITAL	USAF ACADEMY	CO	55	80	157	2	361	6.56	1631	24,269	21,562	37	5.68	CH	
F	436th MEDICAL GROUP	DOVER AFB	DE	20	39	60	7	467	23.35	1183	13,663	13,421	22	4.69	CH	
F	646th MEDICAL GROUP	EGLIN AFB	FL	85	120	275	5	278	3.27	2276	39,369	32,757	59	6.62	CH	
F	325th MEDICAL GROUP	TYNDALL AFB	FL	25	57	79	2	155	6.20	3138	15,424	15,370	25	4.26	CH	
F	56th MEDICAL GROUP	MACDILL AFB	FL	50	69	142	24	2,884	57.68	831	15,542	79,529	62	5.35	CH	
F	45th MEDICAL GROUP	PATRICK AFB	FL	15	20	72	5	437	29.13	2696	10,556	33,023	30	4.82	CH	
F	347th MEDICAL GROUP	MOODY AFB	GA	10	47	47	4	292	29.20	794	9,611	7,301	14	3.81	CH	
F	653rd MEDICAL GROUP	ROBINS AFB	GA	15	31	32	11	560	37.33	1377	11,640	17,514	22	4.24	CH	
F	366th MEDICAL GROUP	MOUNTAIN HOME AFB	ID	20	31	31	0	0	0.00	2814	11,957	9,887	18	5.92	CH	
F	USAF MED CTR SCOTT	SCOTT AFB	IL	95	120	318	24	2,668	28.08	1125	24,566	33,977	45	5.48	CH	
F	2nd MEDICAL GROUP	BARKSDALE AFB	LA	25	46	70	7	700	28.00	538	15,532	18,199	26	5.04	CH	
F	MALCOLM GROW USAF MED CTR	ANDREWS AFB	MD	185	244	388	35	3,166	17.11	91	29,651	32,329	49	5.89	CH	
F	KEESLER USAF MED CTR	KEESLER AFB	MS	235	306	433	6	574	2.44	1408	38,690	23,112	53	5.06	MC	E
F	14th MEDICAL SQUADRON	COLUMBUS AFB	MS	5	17	17	7	438	87.60	1170	3,633	5,426	7	3.24	CH	
F	351st MEDICAL GROUP	WHITEMAN AFB	MO	15	26	29	4	165	11.00	2902	8,310	5,383	12	4.04	CH	
F	EHRLING BERQUIST HOSPITAL	OFFUTT AFB	NE	50	107	123	10	989	19.78	866	26,703	23,276	41	5.85	CH	
F	554th MEDICAL GROUP	NELLIS AFB	NV	20	77	77	6	394	19.70	1331	20,071	34,967	41	5.90	CH	
F	542nd MEDICAL GROUP	KIRTLAND AFB	NM	25	40	40	9	965	38.60	1389	14,162	24,892	29	5.40	CH	
F	49th MEDICAL GROUP	HOLLOMAN AFB	NM	8	30	28	1	38	4.75	2733	14,414	11,976	22	4.68	CH	
F	27th MEDICAL GROUP	CANNON AFB	NM	15	29	36	1	37	2.47	1014	15,591	3,489	18	4.87	CH	
F	4th MEDICAL GROUP	SEYMOUR JOHNSON AFB	NC	15	44	48	6	382	25.47	1557	12,920	14,216	21	4.45	CH	
F	319th MEDICAL GROUP	GRAND FORKS AFB	ND	15	34	34	3	172	11.47	1106	12,545	2,821	14	3.82	CH	
F	5th MEDICAL GROUP	MINOT AFB	ND	25	47	75	2	176	7.04	1265	12,000	12,300	19	4.64	CH	
F	WRIGHT-PATTERSON USAF MED CTR	WRIGH-PATTERSON AFB	OH	160	175	433	19	1,917	11.98	1202	22,131	28,734	39	5.58	MC	E
F	654th MEDICAL GROUP	TINKER AFB	OK	25	65	90	17	1,325	53.00	1111	23,596	30,326	42	4.76	CH	
F	97th MEDICAL GROUP	ALTUS AFB	OK	7	39	39	3	77	11.00	2138	7,507	3,541	10	3.92	CH	
F	363rd MEDICAL GROUP	SHAW AFB	SC	25	48	90	4	236	9.44	980	16,596	11,200	23	5.02	CH	
F	28th MEDICAL GROUP	ELLSWORTH AFB	SD	15	35	58	3	242	16.13	1623	14,000	6,539	18	4.80	CH	
F	64th MEDICAL SQUADRON	REESE AFB	TX	4	10	20	6	575	143.75	876	3,831	5,250	7	3.18	CH	
F	96th MEDICAL GROUP	DYESS AFB	TX	15	35	100	2	45	3.00	1524	13,057	8,271	18	4.26	CH	
F	396th MEDICAL GROUP	SHEPPARD AFB	TX	80	197	318	2	201	2.51	1300	12,420	9,050	18	5.00	CH	
F	47th MEDICAL SQUADRON	LAUGHLIN AFB	TX	5	28	40	1	48	9.60	1919	3,009	2,159	4	3.72	CH	

Service/DMIS ID - Final Consolidated Data Sheet

SVC	FACILITY NAME	INSTALLATION	STATE	MTF OP BEDS	MTF AV BEDS	MTF EXP BEDS	# OF HOSP	AV CIV BEDS	CIV/MTF BED RATIO	PHYS. RATIO	AD + AD FAM	OTHERS	AC BED REQ	FUNCT VALUE	TYPE FAC	EAST/ WEST
F	WILFORD HALL MC	LACKLAND AFB	TX	585	1,006	1,033	14	2,430	4.15	870	43,110	47,424	71	6.74	MC	W
F	649th MEDICAL GROUP	HILL AFB	UT	25	42	55	14	1,250	50.00	1827	15,002	21,608	28	5.88	CH	
F	1st MEDICAL GROUP	LANGLEY AFB	VA	40	71	120	15	1,239	30.98	1815	31,455	22,299	45	5.68	CH	
F	92nd MEDICAL GROUP	FAIRCHILD AFB	WA	30	61	90	5	547	18.23	1694	13,407	16,360	23	4.71	CH	
F	90th MEDICAL GROUP	F.E. WARREN AFB	WY	15	24	43	2	160	10.67	1650	8,700	5,870	12	3.98	CH	
F	438th MEDICAL GROUP	FT. DIX	NJ	20	350	350	8	729	36.45	498	26,282	53,733	58	6.07	CH	
N	NH CAMP PENDLETON	CAMP PENDLETON	CA	120	222	265	24	1,666	13.88	908	74,874	40,556	100	7.28	CH	
N	NH LEMOORE	LEMOORE	CA	37	69	37	3	51	1.38	2686	22,516	12,030	30	5.12	CH	
N	NH SAN DIEGO	SAN DIEGO	CA	422	617	583	20	1,941	4.60	956	188,255	116,441	259	7.84	MC	W
N	NH TWENTYNINE PALMS	TWENTYNINE PALMS	CA	30	70	40	1	20	0.67	2627	23,000	5,250	26	7.58	CH	
N	NH GROTON	GROTON	CT	25	100	96	3	195	7.80	1217	20,151	17,369	31	5.41	CH	
N	NH PENSACOLA	PENSACOLA	FL	104	221	161	8	915	8.80	2112	47,769	38,494	71	7.19	CH	
N	NH JACKSONVILLE	JACKSONVILLE	FL	131	176	228	7	879	6.71	1252	64,858	56,262	98	6.98	CH	
N	NH GREAT LAKES	GREAT LAKES	IL	136	228	718	67	7,100	52.21	469	37,555	28,945	55	6.48	CH	
N	NATIONAL NAVY MC	BETHESDA	MD	342	459	779	53	4,048	11.84	725	42,361	47,076	70	7.40	MC	E
N	NH PATUXENT RIVER	PATUXENT RIVER	MD	20	20	32	2	72	3.60	4231	8,985	6,106	13	3.74	CH	
N	NH CAMP LEJEUNE	CAMP LEJEUNE	NC	176	224	238	2	83	0.47	1226	79,722	21,212	93	7.76	CH	
N	NH CHERRY POINT	CHERRY POINT	NC	40	40	27	2	116	2.90	990	27,792	13,921	36	4.52	CH	
N	NH CHARLESTON	CHARLESTON	SC	90	90	90	8	621	6.90	769	26,954	34,659	47	5.56	CH	
N	NH BEAUFORT	BEAUFORT	SC	49	80	54	2	113	2.31	1105	17,078	8,303	22	4.70	CH	
N	NH MILLINGTON	MILLINGTON	TN	66	102	106	15	1,737	26.32	3546	7,005	22,742	20	4.37	CH	
N	NH CORPUS CHRISTI	CORPUS CHRISTI	TX	42	65	65	12	551	13.12	1384	8,433	9,560	14	4.26	CH	
N	NH PORTSMOUTH	PORTSMOUTH	VA	431	437	176	17	1,538	3.57	1893	226,784	88,014	281	7.01	MC	E
N	NH BREMERTON	BREMERTON	WA	109	137	139	1	122	1.12	1259	35,678	19,965	48	6.98	CH	
N	NH OAK HARBOR	OAK HARBOR	WA	25	26	31	2	56	2.24	1104	18,918	9,378	25	5.38	CH	

MOBILIZATION BED REQUIREMENTS	
ARMY	6030
NAVY	2600
AIR FORCE	980
DOD	9610

	AD+ AD FAM	OTHERS	MEDCEN BED REQ
East Medical Centers	2,136,190	2,216,670	1,492
West Medical Centers	1,758,695	1,906,223	1,262

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
200 ARMY PENTAGON
WASHINGTON DC 20310-0200

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

DACS-TABS

24 April 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR HEADQUARTERS, TRAINING AND DOCTRINE COMMAND, ATTN: ATCS-OR (5-10c)

SUBJECT: BRAC 95 -- Kenner Army Community Hospital

1. Reference your memorandum, SAB, 14 April 1995.

2. I appreciate your continued support for the BRAC process through this tough period and assure you that during the implementation planning process that the best possible medical services will be provided to support the soldiers and their families and the retired community of Fort Lee.

3. The BRAC process has focused closely on reducing our total infrastructure by eliminating excess capacity. The Secretary of Defense has recognized this need and specifically chartered the Medical Joint Cross Service Group to find opportunities for consolidation of the medical treatment infrastructure. Through their process, which compared total patient load (across all Services) with total medical treatment capacity (across all Services), they developed the alternative to downsize Kenner Army Community Hospital to a clinic. Army further analyzed this alternative to determine the impact and supported the recommendation.

4. Many of the issues that are generated during this period will be resolved during the development and staffing of the implementation plan under the direction of the Army's Base Realignment and Closure Office. However, both the Army and Joint Cross Service Group have supported this realignment because it clearly eliminates excess capacity and generates a savings which can be applied to improving the Army for Force XXI.

5. To assist you in understanding the Secretary of Defense's recommendation, I have addressed the issues raised by your headquarters and the Commanding General, Fort Lee at the enclosure.

MICHAEL G. JONES
COL, GS
Director, The Army Basing Study

CF: MG Tempel, Deputy Surgeon General, OTSG

ISSUES ON KENNER ARMY COMMUNITY HOSPITAL AT FORT LEE

HQ, TRADOC ISSUES

- CONCERN ABOUT COBRA COSTING

The Joint Cross Service Group proposed the alternative to downsize Kenner Hospital to a clinic. At the direction of The Army Basing Study, the Medical Command developed the scenario which eliminated inpatient services using the benchmark model to estimate manpower. The Army Basing Study used Medical Command's personnel eliminations, estimated CHAMPUS and Active Duty Supplemental Care cost increases, and facility conversion costs for modifying the existing hospital into a functional outpatient clinic in the Cost of Base Realignment Actions model. The Army Basing Study also decremented the Ft Lee garrison staff and the reduced Real Property Maintenance Activities of the hospital itself by the mission change caused by the reduced hospital staffing using the Base Operations Support Manpower Model (BOSMM).

A copy of COBRA run is attached. The Army Basing Study analyst is available to explain the origin of all input data.

- RELATIONSHIP OF NUMERICAL RANKINGS TO FINAL DECISION

The Medical Joint Cross-Service Group alternatives were formed with the objectives of minimizing excess capacity while maximizing overall functional value within a given region. Several other constraints, e. g. if bed demand exceeded civilian acute care available beds or if there were less than 2 accredited community facilities, also caused certain facilities to be retained. In some cases these constraints caused some Military Treatment Facilities (MTFs) to become more vulnerable to downsizing or closure. Rightsizing of operating bed capability was the driving factor rather than strictly assessing a rank ordering of the functional value of an MTF. Although Kenner's Functional Value was higher than other MTFs, its operating bed capacity caused the Military Health Service System for the region to have excess capacity.

- DISCONNECTS BETWEEN THE MEDICAL COMMUNITY VISION AND RECOMMENDATION TO DOWNSIZE

As the implementation plan is developed and staffed any perceived disconnects will be resolved by the Medical Command. The concept of a "super" clinic is evolving and is tailored to the specific, unique needs of the supported community. Medical Command will reduce the excess inpatient capacity while providing the appropriate responsive medical care for all beneficiaries at the least possible cost to the Department of Defense.

- SPECIFIC DETAILS ON RECURRING COSTS RELATED TO DOWNSIZING AND LOSS OF IN-PATIENT CARE

See "Concern About COBRA Costing."

COMMANDER, FORT LEE COMMENTS

CONCERN ABOUT MINIMUM MEDICAL QUALITY OF LIFE FOR SOLDIERS AND FAMILIES

The Surgeon General and the Medical Command remain committed to the best possible medical services to all entitled beneficiaries.

However, the Medical Joint Cross Service Group which closely compared the requirements versus the assets has identified excess medical treatment capacity within the Department of Defense. Their analysis showed that downsizing Kenner Hospital to a clinic was the best alternative for their region to rightsize the medical infrastructure while improving the net functional value of Medical Health Service System. The briefing given by the Kenner Hospital staff to Mr. Lewis, BRAC Commission staff analyst, confirmed this excess capacity -- 32% of their $17.1 million budget went to support less than 2% of their roughly 225,000 patient visits, i. e. inpatient visits.

As the Medical Command develops their implementation plan to eliminate this excess capacity, they will develop the Kenner Clinic mission and resourcing so that the medical quality of life for all entitled beneficiaries will receive the best possible care from credential level quality physicians.

With the advent of TRICARE programs, to include special programs available for BRAC affected areas, all beneficiaries will find that they have more options available to them that can be tailored to their needs.

- VISION FOR "SUPER" CLINIC VERSUS RESOURCING

As you know the medical community has been tasked by the Army Base Realignment and Closure Office to develop implementation plans that will address how the recommendation will be executed. Although the medical community may envision a "super clinic" at Ft Lee their Health Service Support Agency and Medical Command must approve it before it will be accepted.

- VALUE OF UNTESTED BENCHMARK MODEL

The Benchmark Model is not untested. It has been used to determine manpower requirements at 25 MTFs, has been endorsed by ADM Martin of ASD(HA) as the only credible model available for medical manpower estimating and will continue to be used by the Army Personnel Proponency Directorate to determine Army Medical Department Program Operating Memorandum manpower requirements. This model was used to develop resourcing required to implement the alternative proposed by the Medical Joint Cross Service Group so that the fiscal impact could be assessed. Medical Command is currently staffing the implementation plan which will more specifically address changes in the mission and resources at Kenner Hospital.

- PERCEIVED SAVINGS MAY BE A PROGRAM COST TRANSFER
This recommendation shows a net savings to the Department of Defense accounting for all funding appropriations to include Operations and Maintenance, Real Property Maintenance, Military and Civilian Pay, CHAMPUS and Active Duty Supplemental Care cost transfers.

- NAVY & AIR FORCE WILL HANDLE DOWNSIZING IN POM VERSUS ARMY HANDLING THROUGH BRAC -
Each Service Secretary had the discretion on how to handle the Joint Cross Service Group's alternatives. The Secretary of the Army elected to support the Secretary of Defense's specifically chartered initiative to consolidate the medical infrastructure through BRAC 95.

- KENNER HOSPITAL HAD A HIGH FUNCTIONAL VALUE BUT WAS STILL SELECTED FOR DOWNSIZING
See "Disconnect between Medical Community Vision and Recommendation to Downsize."

- FT LEE WAS NOT CONSULTED
The Army Basing Study's policy was to consult with the Major Command whose affected elements were greater than 100 personnel. Fort Lee's impact was loss of 15 garrison spaces. Further, Medical Command was best disposed to assess the main thrust of this alternative, i. e. the medical service patient load versus medical service assets.

- EMERGING TRICARE PLAN WOULD HAVE DOWNSIZED ANOTHER MEDICAL TREATMENT FACILITY OTHER THAN KENNER HOSPITAL
An OSD policy decision precluded consultation with Lead agents. The Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs has responsibility for policy and programming actions for the medical infrastructure and has authority over the Lead Agents. ASD(HA) was directly responsible to the Secretary of Defense for the management of the Medical Joint Cross Service Group's BRAC 95 process and was positioned to have visibility and authority to act directly on the JCSG's proposal.

- CONCERNED ABOUT HOLLOW SERVICES TO SOLDIERS
The Surgeon General and the Medical Command remain committed to the best possible medical services to all entitled beneficiaries. As the Medical Command develops their implementation plan to eliminate this excess capacity, they will develop the Kenner Clinic mission and resourcing so that the medical quality of life for all entitled beneficiaries will continue to receive the best possible care from credentialed and licensed physicians.

COBRA REALIGNMENT SUMMARY (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/2
Data As Of 15:25 12/09/1994, Report Created 08:17 04/26/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : JM2-1Q LEE
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\JM2-1Q.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Starting Year : 1996
Final Year : 1996
ROI Year : 1997 (1 Year)

NPV in 2015($K): -50,542
1-Time Cost($K): 2,121

Net Costs ($K) Constant Dollars

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
MilCon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[illegible]
Person	-3,845	-9,089	-9,089	-9,089	-9,089	-9,089	-49,290	-9,[illegible]
Overhd	5,612	5,387	5,387	5,387	5,387	5,387	32,547	5,[illegible]
Moving	922	0	0	0	0	0	922	[illegible]
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[illegible]
Other	296	0	0	0	0	0	296	[illegible]
TOTAL	2,984	-3,702	-3,702	-3,702	-3,702	-3,702	-15,525	-3,[illegible]

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
POSITIONS ELIMINATED							
Off	29	0	0	0	0	0	29
Enl	70	0	0	0	0	0	70
Civ	106	0	0	0	0	0	106
TOT	205	0	0	0	0	0	205
POSITIONS REALIGNED							
Off	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Summary:

-REALIGN KENNER ARMY COMMUNITY HOSPITAL TO CLINIC
-ELIMINATE INPATIENT SERVICES

EN-1 OSUTE

COBRA REALIGNMENT SUMMARY (COBRA v5.08) - Page 2/2
Data As Of 15:25 12/09/1994, Report Created 08:17 04/26/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : JM2-1Q LEE
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\JM2-1Q.CBR
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Costs ($K) Constant Dollars

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
MilCon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Person	741	0	0	0	0	0	741	0
Overhd	5,883	5,720	5,720	5,720	5,720	5,720	34,483	5,720
Moving	922	0	0	0	0	0	922	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	296	0	0	0	0	0	296	0
TOTAL	7,841	5,720	5,720	5,720	5,720	5,720	36,441	5,720

Savings ($K) Constant Dollars

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
MilCon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Person	4,586	9,089	9,089	9,089	9,089	9,089	50,031	9,089
Overhd	271	333	333	333	333	333	1,935	333
Moving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	4,857	9,422	9,422	9,422	9,422	9,422	51,966	9,422

NET PRESENT VALUES REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 15:25 12/09/1994, Report Created 08:17 04/26/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : JM2-1Q LEE
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\JM2-1Q.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Year	Cost ($)	Adjusted Cost ($)	NPV ($)
1996	2,984,520	2,944,311	2,944,311
1997	-3,701,826	-3,554,212	-609,901
1998	-3,701,846	-3,459,105	-4,069,007
1999	-3,701,846	-3,366,526	-7,435,533
2000	-3,701,846	-3,276,424	-10,711,957
2001	-3,701,846	-3,188,734	-13,900,691
2002	-3,701,846	-3,103,391	-17,004,082
2003	-3,701,846	-3,020,332	-20,024,414
2004	-3,701,846	-2,939,496	-22,963,910
2005	-3,701,846	-2,860,823	-25,824,733
2006	-3,701,846	-2,784,256	-28,608,989
2007	-3,701,846	-2,709,738	-31,318,727
2008	-3,701,846	-2,637,215	-33,955,942
2009	-3,701,846	-2,566,632	-36,522,574
2010	-3,701,846	-2,497,939	-39,020,513
2011	-3,701,846	-2,431,084	-41,451,597
2012	-3,701,846	-2,366,019	-43,817,616
2013	-3,701,846	-2,302,695	-46,120,311
2014	-3,701,846	-2,241,065	-48,361,376
2015	-3,701,846	-2,181,085	-50,542,462

TOTAL ONE-TIME COST REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/2
Data As Of 15:25 12/09/1994, Report Created 08:17 04/26/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : JM2-1Q LEE
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\JM2-1Q.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	179,392	
Civilian Early Retirement	45,538	
Civilian New Hires	0	
Eliminated Military PCS	484,556	
Unemployment	31,320	
Total - Personnel		740,806
Overhead		
Program Planning Support	76,591	
Mothball / Shutdown	86,250	
Total - Overhead		162,841
Moving		
Civilian Moving	0	
Civilian PPS	921,600	
Military Moving	0	
Freight	0	
One-Time Moving Costs	0	
Total - Moving		921,600
Other		
HAP / RSE	147,124	
Environmental Mitigation Costs	0	
One-Time Unique Costs	149,000	
Total - Other		296,124
Total One-Time Costs		2,121,371
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		2,121,371

ONE-TIME COST REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 2/2
Data As Of 15:25 12/09/1994, Report Created 08:17 04/26/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : JM2-1Q LEE
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\JM2-1Q.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Base: FORT LEE, VA
(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	179,392	
Civilian Early Retirement	45,538	
Civilian New Hires	0	
Eliminated Military PCS	484,556	
Unemployment	31,320	
Total - Personnel		740,806
Overhead		
Program Planning Support	76,591	
Mothball / Shutdown	86,250	
Total - Overhead		162,841
Moving		
Civilian Moving	0	
Civilian PPS	921,600	
Military Moving	0	
Freight	0	
One-Time Moving Costs	0	
Total - Moving		921,600
Other		
HAP / RSE	147,124	
Environmental Mitigation Costs	0	
One-Time Unique Costs	149,000	
Total - Other		296,124
Total One-Time Costs		2,121,371
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		2,121,371

TOTAL MILITARY CONSTRUCTION ASSETS (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/2
Data As Of 15:25 12/09/1994, Report Created 08:17 04/26/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : JM2-1Q LEE
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\JM2-1Q.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

All Costs in $K

Base Name	Total MilCon	IMA Cost	Land Purch	Cost Avoid	Total Cost
FORT LEE	0	0	0	0	0
Totals:	0	0	0	0	0

PERSONNEL SUMMARY REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 15:25 12/09/1994, Report Created 08:17 04/26/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : JM2-1Q LEE
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\JM2-1Q.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

PERSONNEL SUMMARY FOR: FORT LEE, VA

BASE POPULATION (FY 1996):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
751	2,312	4,658	3,057

FORCE STRUCTURE CHANGES:

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	0	-1	0	0	0	0	-1
Enlisted	0	-2	0	0	0	0	-2
Students	0	401	-159	0	0	0	242
Civilians	0	-9	-82	0	0	0	-91
TOTAL	0	389	-241	0	0	0	148

BASE POPULATION (Prior to BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
750	2,310	4,900	2,966

SCENARIO POSITION CHANGES:

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Officers	-29	0	0	0	0	0	-29
Enlisted	-70	0	0	0	0	0	-70
Civilians	-106	0	0	0	0	0	-106
TOTAL	-205	0	0	0	0	0	-205

BASE POPULATION (After BRAC Action):

Officers	Enlisted	Students	Civilians
721	2,240	4,900	2,860

TOTAL PERSONNEL IMPACT REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/2
Data As Of 15:25 12/09/1994, Report Created 08:17 04/26/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : JM2-1Q LEE
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\JM2-1Q.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

	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)*+		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		106	0	0	0	0	0	106
Early Retirement	10.00%	11	0	0	0	0	0	11
Regular Retirement	5.00%	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
Civilian Turnover	15.00%	16	0	0	0	0	0	16
Civs Not Moving (RIFs)*+		6	0	0	0	0	0	6
Priority Placement#	60.00%	64	0	0	0	0	0	64
Civilians Available to Move		4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Civilians Moving		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian RIFs (the remainder)		4	0	0	0	0	0	4
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		11	0	0	0	0	0	11
TOTAL CIVILIAN RIFS		10	0	0	0	0	0	10
TOTAL CIVILIAN PRIORITY PLACEMENTS#		64	0	0	0	0	0	64
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.

+ 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%

PERSONNEL IMPACT REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 2/2
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Department : ARMY
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Scenario File : C:\COBRA\JM2-1Q.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Base: FORT LEE, VA	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		106	0	0	0	0	0	106
Early Retirement	10.00%	11	0	0	0	0	0	11
Regular Retirement	5.00%	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
Civilian Turnover	15.00%	16	0	0	0	0	0	16
Civs Not Moving (RIFs)*	6.00%	6	0	0	0	0	0	6
Priority Placement#	60.00%	64	0	0	0	0	0	64
Civilians Available to Move		4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Civilians Moving		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civilian RIFs (the remainder)		4	0	0	0	0	0	4
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		11	0	0	0	0	0	11
TOTAL CIVILIAN RIFS		10	0	0	0	0	0	10
TOTAL CIVILIAN PRIORITY PLACEMENTS#		64	0	0	0	0	0	64
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%

PERSONNEL YEARLY PERCENTAGES (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 15:25 12/09/1994, Report Created 08:17 04/26/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : JM2-1Q LEE
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\JM2-1Q.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Base: FORT LEE, VA

	Pers Moved In		MilCon	Pers Moved Out/Eliminated		ShutDn
Year	Total	Percent	TimePhase	Total	Percent	TimePhase
1996	0	0.00%	33.33%	205	100.00%	100.00%
1997	0	0.00%	16.67%	0	0.00%	0.00%
1998	0	0.00%	16.67%	0	0.00%	0.00%
1999	0	0.00%	16.67%	0	0.00%	0.00%
2000	0	0.00%	16.67%	0	0.00%	0.00%
2001	0	0.00%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0.00%
TOTALS	0	0.00%	100.00%	205	100.00%	100.00%

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS DETAIL REPORT (COBRA v5.08) - Page 1/6
Data As Of 15:25 12/09/1994, Report Created 08:17 04/26/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : JM2-1Q LEE
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\JM2-1Q.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	179	0	0	0	0	0	179
Civ Retire	45	0	0	0	0	0	45
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	922	0	0	0	0	0	922
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	31	0	0	0	0	0	31
OTHER							
Program Plan	76	0	0	0	0	0	76
Shutdown	86	0	0	0	0	0	86
New Hire	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	484	0	0	0	0	0	484
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	147	0	0	0	0	0	147
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	149	0	0	0	0	0	149
TOTAL ONE-TIME	2,121	0	0	0	0	0	2,121

Data As Of 15:25 12/09/1994, Report Created 08:17 04/26/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : JM2-1Q LEE
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\JM2-1Q.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	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	5,720	5,720	5,720	5,720	5,720	5,720	34,320	5,720
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	5,720	5,720	5,720	5,720	5,720	5,720	34,320	5,720
TOTAL COST	**7,841**	**5,720**	**5,720**	**5,720**	**5,720**	**5,720**	**36,441**	**5,720**

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	62	123	123	123	123	123	679	123
BOS	209	209	209	209	209	209	1,256	209
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	2,438	4,876	4,876	4,876	4,876	4,876	26,817	4,876
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	985	1,970	1,970	1,970	1,970	1,970	10,838	1,970
Enl Salary	1,080	2,160	2,160	2,160	2,160	2,160	11,881	2,160
House Allow	82	82	82	82	82	82	495	82
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	4,857	9,422	9,422	9,422	9,422	9,422	51,966	9,422
TOTAL SAVINGS	4,857	9,422	9,422	9,422	9,422	9,422	51,966	9,422

Department : ARMY
Option Package : JM2-1Q LEE
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\JM2-1Q.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	225	0	0	0	0	0	225
Civ Moving	922	0	0	0	0	0	922
Other	194	0	0	0	0	0	194
MIL PERSONNEL							
Mil Moving	484	0	0	0	0	0	484
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	147	0	0	0	0	0	147
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	149	0	0	0	0	0	149
Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	2,121	0	0	0	0	0	2,121

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	-62	-123	-123	-123	-123	-123	-679	-123
BOS	-209	-209	-209	-209	-209	-209	-1,256	-209
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	-2,438	-4,876	-4,876	-4,876	-4,876	-4,876	-26,817	-4,876
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Salary	-2,065	-4,131	-4,131	-4,131	-4,131	-4,131	-22,719	-4,131
House Allow	-82	-82	-82	-82	-82	-82	-495	-82
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	5,720	5,720	5,720	5,720	5,720	5,720	34,320	5,720
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	863	-3,702	-3,702	-3,702	-3,702	-3,702	-17,646	-3,702
TOTAL NET COST	2,984	-3,702	-3,702	-3,702	-3,702	-3,702	-15,525	-3,702

Department : ARMY
Option Package : JM2-1Q LEE
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\JM2-1Q.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Base: FORT LEE, VA

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	179	0	0	0	0	0	179
Civ Retire	45	0	0	0	0	0	45
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	922	0	0	0	0	0	922
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	31	0	0	0	0	0	31
OTHER							
Program Plan	76	0	0	0	0	0	76
Shutdown	86	0	0	0	0	0	86
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	484	0	0	0	0	0	484
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	147	0	0	0	0	0	147
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	149	0	0	0	0	0	149
TOTAL ONE-TIME	2,121	0	0	0	0	0	2,121

Data As Of 15:25 12/09/1994, Report Created 08:17 04/26/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : JM2-1Q LEE
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\JM2-1Q.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Base: FORT LEE, VA

RECURRINGCOSTS -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
O&M								
RPMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
BOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Civ Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Enl Salary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
House Allow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
OTHER								
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Misc Recur	5,720	5,720	5,720	5,720	5,720	5,720	34,320	5,72[illegible]
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[illegible]
TOTAL RECUR	5,720	5,720	5,720	5,720	5,720	5,720	34,320	5,72[illegible]
TOTAL COSTS	7,841	5,720	5,720	5,720	5,720	5,720	36,441	5,72[illegible]

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	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	0	0	0

RECURRINGSAVES -----($K)-----	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
FAM HOUSE OPS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[illegible]
O&M								
RPMA	62	123	123	123	123	123	679	123
BOS	209	209	209	209	209	209	1,256	209
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[illegible]
Civ Salary	2,438	4,876	4,876	4,876	4,876	4,876	26,817	4,87[illegible]
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[illegible]
MIL PERSONNEL								
Off Salary	985	1,970	1,970	1,970	1,970	1,970	10,838	1,97[illegible]
Enl Salary	1,080	2,160	2,160	2,160	2,160	2,160	11,881	2,16[illegible]
House Allow	82	82	82	82	82	82	495	[illegible]
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Misc Recur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL RECUR	4,857	9,422	9,422	9,422	9,422	9,422	51,966	9,42[illegible]
TOTAL SAVINGS	4,857	9,422	9,422	9,422	9,422	9,422	51,966	9,42[illegible]

Data As Of 15:25 12/09/1994, Report Created 08:17 04/26/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : JM2-1Q LEE
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\JM2-1Q.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Base: FORT LEE, VA

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	225	0	0	0	0	0	225
Civ Moving	922	0	0	0	0	0	922
Other	194	0	0	0	0	0	194
MIL PERSONNEL							
Mil Moving	484	0	0	0	0	0	484
OTHER							
HAP / RSE	147	0	0	0	0	0	147
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Info Manage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Other	149	0	0	0	0	0	149
Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONE-TIME	2,121	0	0	0	0	0	2,121

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	-62	-123	-123	-123	-123	-123	-679	-123
BOS	-209	-209	-209	-209	-209	-209	-1,256	-209
Unique Operat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caretaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Salary	-2,438	-4,876	-4,876	-4,876	-4,876	-4,876	-26,817	-4,876
CHAMPUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MIL PERSONNEL								
Mil Salary	-2,065	-4,131	-4,131	-4,131	-4,131	-4,131	-22,719	-4,131
House Allow	-82	-82	-82	-82	-82	-82	-495	-82
OTHER								
Procurement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc Recur	5,720	5,720	5,720	5,720	5,720	5,720	34,320	5,720
Unique Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECUR	863	-3,702	-3,702	-3,702	-3,702	-3,702	-17,646	-3,702
TOTAL NET COST	2,984	-3,702	-3,702	-3,702	-3,702	-3,702	-15,525	-3,702

PERSONNEL, SF, RPMA, AND BOS DELTAS (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 15:25 12/09/1994, Report Created 08:17 04/26/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : JM2-1Q LEE
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\JM2-1Q.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Base	Personnel Change	Personnel %Change	SF Change	SF %Change	SF Chg/Per
FORT LEE	-205	-2%	-69,000	-1%	336

Base	RPMA($) Change	RPMA($) %Change	RPMA($) Chg/Per	BOS($) Change	BOS($) %Change	BOS($) Chg/Per
FORT LEE	-123,508	-1%	- 602	-209,346	-1%	1,021

Base	RPMABOS($) Change	RPMABOS($) %Change	RPMABOS($) Chg/Per
FORT LEE	-332,854	-1%	1,624

RPMA/BOS CHANGE REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 15:25 12/09/1994, Report Created 08:17 04/26/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : JM2-1Q LEE
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\JM2-1Q.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

Net Change($K)	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Beyond
RPMA Change	62	123	123	123	123	123	679	123
BOS Change	-209	-209	-209	-209	-209	-209	-1,256	-209
Housing Change	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CHANGES	-271	-333	-333	-333	-333	-333	-1,935	-333

INPUT DATA REPORT (COBRA v5.08)
Data As Of 15:25 12/09/1994, Report Created 08:17 04/26/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : JM2-1Q LEE
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\JM2-1Q.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:
FORT LEE, VA	Realignment

Summary:

-REALIGN KENNER ARMY COMMUNITY HOSPITAL TO CLINIC
-ELIMINATE INPATIENT SERVICES

INPUT SCREEN FOUR - STATIC BASE INFORMATION

Name: FORT LEE, VA

Total Officer Employees:	751	RPMA Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	10,050
Total Enlisted Employees:	2,312	Communications ($K/Year):	4,166
Total Student Employees:	4,658	BOS Non-Payroll ($K/Year):	16,128
Total Civilian Employees:	3,057	BOS Payroll ($K/Year):	24,140
Mil Families Living On Base:	66.0%	Family Housing ($K/Year):	9,871
Civilians Not Willing To Move:	6.0%	Area Cost Factor:	0.83
Officer Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS In-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Enlisted Housing Units Avail:	0	CHAMPUS Out-Pat ($/Visit):	0
Total Base Facilities(KSF):	5,224	CHAMPUS Shift to Medicare:	0.0%
Officer VHA ($/Month):	44	Activity Code:	51315
Enlisted VHA ($/Month):	80		
Per Diem Rate ($/Day):	70	Homeowner Assistance Program:	No
Freight Cost ($/Ton/Mile):	0.07	Unique Activity Information:	No

INPUT SCREEN FIVE - DYNAMIC BASE INFORMATION

Name: FORT LEE, VA

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
1-Time Unique Cost ($K):	149	0	0	0	0	0
1-Time Unique Save ($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):	5,720	5,720	5,720	5,720	5,720	5,720
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): 69 Perc Family Housing ShutDown: 0.0%

Data As Of 15:25 12/09/1994, Report Created 08:17 04/26/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : JM2-1Q LEE
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\JM2-1Q.CBR
Std Fctrs File : C:\COBRA\SF7DEC.SFF

INPUT SCREEN SIX - BASE PERSONNEL INFORMATION

Name: FORT LEE, VA

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Off Force Struc Change:	0	1	0	0	0	0
Enl Force Struc Change:	0	-2	0	0	0	0
Civ Force Struc Change:	0	9	-82	0	0	0
Stu Force Struc Change:	0	401	-159	0	0	0
Off Scenario Change:	-29	0	0	0	0	0
Enl Scenario Change:	-70	0	0	0	0	0
Civ Scenario Change:	-106	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: 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

Data As Of 15:25 12/09/1994, Report Created 08:17 04/26/1995

Department : ARMY
Option Package : JM2-1Q LEE
Scenario File : C:\COBRA\JM2-1Q.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)

- ASSUMES SHUTDOWN OF 205/424 * 142-69 KSF OF HOSPITAL - FCG 51010

- ASSUMES CLINIC CONSISTS OF 37/78/119-234 PERSONNEL

- GARRISON OF FT LEE IS 17/162/233-412

- BOSMM MISSION CHANGE IS 18; MULTIPLIER IS 18/412=.03641

- GARRISON ELIMINATIONS=.03641 * 17/162/233 = 1/6/8 = 15

- ASSUMES RENOVATION OF 2400 SF [illegible] LAB=.01 GIVES 0.9/SF = 0140K

Document Separator

ARMY TEAM ROUTING SLIP						
ORIGINATED BY: ED BROWN					DATE: 28 MAR	
	ACTION	INFO	COORD	APPROVE	FILE	INITIAL
RICK BROWN						
J. J. GERTLER						
STEVE BAILEY						
BOB MILLER						
MIKE KENNEDY						
DAVE LEWIS		✓				M
CLIFF WOOTEN					✓	
COMMENTS:						

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950327-15

FROM: BROWN, ED	TO: JONES, MICHAEL
TITLE: ARMY TEAM LEADER	TITLE: DIRECTOR
ORGANIZATION: DBCRC	ORGANIZATION: ARMY BASING STUDY
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: KENNER ARMY COMMUNITY HOSPITAL	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA			
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX			
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS			
GENERAL COUNSEL				COMMISSIONER KLING			
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA			
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES			
DIR./CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON				COMMISSIONER STEELE			
DIR./COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER	✓		JB
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR./INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks:

REQUESTING COMMENTS ON PAPER CONCERNING KENNER ARMY COMMUNITY HOSPITAL, SENT TO DBCRC BY CONG NORMAN SISISKY FOR A CONSTITUENT.

Due Date:	Routing Date: 950327	Date Originated: 950327	Mail Date: 950327

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VA 22209
703-696-0504

Please refer to this number when responding 950327-15

March 27, 1995

Colonel Michael G. Jones
Director, The Army Basing Study
200 Army Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20310-0200

Dear Colonel Jones:

On March 23, 1995, a community representative from the Fort Lee, VA area provided a series of comments about the realignment of Kenner Army Community Hospital to Congressman Norman Sisisky's office. Congressman Sisisky provided the comments to Commission staff. A copy of this document is attached.

I would appreciate the Army's position on these comments and their implications on your recommendation to realign Kenner Army Community Hospital. In addition, I would appreciate the Army obtaining the position of the Chairman of the Medical Joint Cross Service Group on the community comments. I would appreciate a response before the analyst's base visit which is scheduled for April 5, 1995.

Thank you for your assistance. I appreciate your time and cooperation.

Sincerely,

Edward A. Brown III
Army Team Leader

EB/dll
encl.

COMMENTS
by
Larry Fulbright
on
Kenner Army Community Hospital

These comments were obtained by myself in a conversation with LTC Larry Stabler, Chief of General Surgery at Kenner, in a conversation we had on the 8th of March 1995. They appear in no special order or priority, but rather as discussed.

- There are over 90,000 beneficiaries served by Kenner representing Virginia, Western Virginia, North Carolina, and West Virginia.
- There is no nearby military medical facility as alluded to in the Joint Cross Service Group recommendations. The next closest DOD Medical Treatment facility to the West of Ft. Lee is at Wright-Patterson, Ohio or Ireland Army Hospital at Ft. Knox, Kentucky.
- All emergent active duty military patients (trauma, orthopedic, appendectomies, asthma, chest pain, urologic, etc.) would require care in a civilian medical activity using supplemental care dollars.
- Elective active duty operative care could be referred to Ft. Eustis, Langley AFB, Naval Medical Center Portsmouth, or Walter Reed Army Medical Center. Presently there is a 3-6 month wait for elective orthopedic care at the medical centers. There were 40 elective active duty orthopedic cases alone performed at Kenner in the last 90 days.

Note: All of these active duty soldiers are on a very restrictive profile while awaiting care.

- Family members of active duty, retired and their family members, and survivors cost share on CHAMPUS (Civilian Health and Medical Program for Uniformed Services). This cost share can be a major dollar burden on uniformed services personnel on a fixed income. (several thousand dollars cost share in orthopedic cases)
- Kenner recaptured $870,000 in CHAMPUS return dollars by performing Endoscopy, and Ear, Nose, and Throat pediatric surgery this past fiscal year. These figures were based on current physician and hospital fees in surrounding facilities.
- Consultation fees for surgery range in the $100-$250 range per consult in the civilian community. Approximately 1/3-1/2 of patients consulted at Kenner do not require surgery. This is an added expense that should not be burdened on the patient.
- Surgery cases require a minimum of three separate visits pre-op, operation, and post-op visits all which require the military to pay TDY to the active duty service member. This does not take into account the training distracters which impact upon readiness when a family member is miles from the training installation.

- Negotiating fees with local hospital will be all but non-negotiable when this system goes into effect. A choice does not exist in most cases based on available services.
- Questions remain on availability of emergency service vehicles (ambulances), where will this service come from and what is the availability based on increased demands?
- The number of Acute Care Hospitals in a catchment area do not include other Army, Navy and Air Force hospitals in the 40 mile catchment area. This gives a false picture of nearby DOD facilities. Additionally, the number of other hospitals with in the area are not portrayed correctly in the data according to the definition in Appendix C (Glossary) of the April 15,1994 Report to the BRAC Review Group. e.g. there are more than 8 acute care hospitals within a 40 mile range from DeWitt Hospital at Ft. Belvoir and more than 7 within a 40 mile range from McDonald Hospital at Ft. Eustis.
- The Combat Service Support military occupational specialties are made up of approximately 30% females. Ft. Lee as an initial entry training post for CSS specialties as a very large demand on OBGYN services for active duty soldiers. If these are referred off post it will severly impact on training with a corresponding decline in force readiness.
- There is no plan for what specialties will remain at Ft. Lee in the proposed clinic arrangement. With the reduction in forces and the criticality of certain medical specialties: OB GYN, Orthopedics, General Surgery, and Family Practice it is assumed these primary specialties will be eliminated in the Health Clinic, thus resulting in increased CHAMPUS costs not provided for in this recommendation.
- The increased CHAMPUS costs of the Joint Cross Service Working Group only pertains to the inpatient services that would be transferred out at a cost of an additional $5,736,881 per year. This figure needs to include the specialy consults that will no longer be provided. With in excess of 225,000 outpatient visits some of which included specialty consults in OB GYN, Orthopedics and General Surgery there is an even greater Supplemental Care cost from mission dollars for the Active Duty soldier and CHAMPUS for all others. This should be added to the already funded $14 million dollar CHAMPUS costs of Ft. Lee. The result is clearly in excess of $20 million per annum.
- The 16.5 million dollar upgrade of the existing facility from 1995-97 for life/safety is not accounted for in the recurring costs. Additionally, there is a set aside for conversion/renovation of in excess of $165,000 to execute this scheme. (I would not dignify this operation with the suggestion of a plan).
- Ft. Lee hospital is a stand alone military facility in this region with no other nearby military facility within 59 road miles from post and even farther for beneficiaries in the western portion of Virginia.
- This is a quick brush of some of the glaring deviations in the Joint Working Groups selection process.

Document Separator

THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM (ECTS) # 950410-1

FROM: LEWIS, DAVID	TO: ROBISON, THOMAS W.
TITLE: ARMY GAO ANALYST	TITLE: COMMANDING GENERAL
ORGANIZATION: DBCRC	ORGANIZATION: FORT LEE
INSTALLATION (s) DISCUSSED: FORT LEE	

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN	FYI	ACTION	INIT	COMMISSION MEMBERS	FYI	ACTION	INIT
CHAIRMAN DIXON				COMMISSIONER CORNELLA			
STAFF DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER COX			
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	✓			COMMISSIONER DAVIS			
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓			COMMISSIONER KLING			
MILITARY EXECUTIVE				COMMISSIONER MONTOYA			
				COMMISSIONER ROBLES			
DIR./CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON				COMMISSIONER STEELE			
DIR. COMMUNICATIONS				REVIEW AND ANALYSIS			
				DIRECTOR OF R & A	✓		
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT				ARMY TEAM LEADER	✓		pir
				NAVY TEAM LEADER			
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION				AIR FORCE TEAM LEADER			
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER				INTERAGENCY TEAM LEADER	✓		
DIRECTOR OF TRAVEL				CROSS SERVICE TEAM LEADER			
DIR./INFORMATION SERVICES							

TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED

	Prepare Reply for Chairman's Signature		Prepare Reply for Commissioner's Signature
	Prepare Reply for Staff Director's Signature		Prepare Direct Response
	ACTION: Offer Comments and/or Suggestions	✓	FYI

Subject/Remarks:

THANK YOU FOR ASSITANCE DURING VISIT.

Due Date:	Routing Date: 950410	Date Originated: 950408	Mail Date: 950410

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION
1700 NORTH MOORE STREET SUITE 1425
ARLINGTON, VA 22209
703-696-0504

April 8, 1995

Colonel Brian L. Baker
Commander
Kenner Army Community Hospital
Fort Lee, VA 23801

Please refer to this number when responding 950410-1

Dear Colonel Baker:

I want to thank you for all of your assistance during my recent visit to Fort Lee and Kenner Army Community Hospital. The briefings and discussions with you, your staff, and community and congressional officials provided me with valuable information about your hospital. This information will be very helpful to the Commission as it carries out its review of the recommendations of the Secretary of Defense in the months ahead.

Please extend my appreciation to the members of your staff for their assistance. The planning and coordination work performed by Lieutenant Colonel Wheeler was excellent and made the time I spent at Kenner as useful as possible. The briefings conducted by Captain Marks and Lieutenant Gilman were very helpful, as was the hospital tour conducted by Lieutenant Colonel Wheeler.

Sincerely,

David L. Lewis

David L. Lewis
Commission Staff

Document Separator

BASE VISIT REPORT

FORT LEE, VA

5 APRIL, 1995

LEAD COMMISSIONER: STAFF VISIT

ACCOMPANYING COMMISSIONERS: NONE

COMMISSION STAFF: DAVID LEWIS

LIST OF ATTENDEES: Fort Lee officials were MG Robison, CG, USACASCOM; COL Bates, CDR, 23D BDE; COL Matthews, CDR, 49TH GP. Key hospital staff were COL Baker, CDR, Kenner Army Community Hospital and LTC Wheeler, Deputy Commander for Administration. Local and national officials were Representatives Robert Scott and Norman Sisisky; Mr. Dennis Morris and other members of the Crater District Planning Commission; and MG(RET) William Hunzeker.

BASE'S PRESENT MISSION: Fort Lee is the home of the U.S. Army Combined Arms Support Command which provides command and support to the garrison, the Quartermaster Center and School, the Army Logistics Management College, and other Combat Service Support schools sited at other installations. Various deployable Forces Command units, including the 49th Quartermaster Group are also sited at Fort Lee. Fort Lee is home to the Defense Commissary Agency, U.S. Army Information Systems Software Development Center-Lee, and 21 other tenants.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATION: Realign Fort Lee by reducing Kenner Army Hospital to a clinic. Eliminate inpatient activity.

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE JUSTIFICATION: Eliminates excess medical treatment capacity. Inpatient care available at other nearby military medical activities and through the Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services. The Medical Joint Cross Service Group suggested this realignment.

MAIN FACILITIES REVIEWED: Kenner Army Community Hospital

KEY ISSUES IDENTIFIED:

- Too few staff will remain after realignment to perform all functions of a "super clinic"
- Loss of support for Fort Lee training missions, including Advanced Individual Training
- Delays in medical discharge processing

COMMUNITY CONCERNS RAISED:

- Distance to other military hospitals
- Many other military hospitals had lower functional value scores

REQUESTS FOR STAFF AS A RESULT OF VISIT: None.